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A DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOLUME II.—PART II.



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A DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY

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Relume. *v. a.* Light anew; rekindle.
I know not where is that Promethean heat,
That can thy light *relume*.
Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.
Relume her ancient light, nor kindle new.
Pope.

Then I bethought me of the glorious doom
Of those who sternly struggle to *relume*
The lamp of Hope o'er man's bewildered lot.
Shelley, The Revolt of Islam.

Relumine. *v. a.* Light afresh.
His cheek *re-lumine* soon its healthful hue;
His eye *re-lumine* its extinguish'd fire.
Chapman, Tass, The Sisti.

Relay. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *relayer*; in Modern French
the meaning of this word being *bind afresh*,
from Latin *religio*. The details of the con-
nection in sense are obscure.] Lean upon
with confidence; put trust in; rest upon;
depend upon; (with *on*).
Go, in thy native innocence; *relay*
On what thou hast of virtue; summon all!
For God tow'rd's thee hath done his part; do thine!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 373.
Egypt does not *rely* on the clouds *rely*,
But to the Nile owes more than to the sky.
Waller.

Thus Solon to Pisistratus reply'd,
Demanded on what success he *rely'd*,
When with so few he boldly did engage?
He said, he took his course from his...
Sir J. D. Ashmole, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

Though reason is not to be *relied upon*, as uni-
versally sufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is
generally to be *relied upon* and obeyed, when it
tells us what we are not to do. *South, Sermons.*
Fear *relied upon* a natural love of ourselves, and
is complemented with a necessary desire of our own
preservation. *Archbishop Tillotson.*

Such variety of arguments only distract the un-
derstanding that *relied upon* them. *Locke.*
The pope was become a party in the cause, and
could not be *relied upon* for a decision. *Bishop*
Atterbury.

Do we find so much religion in the age, as to *rely*
on the general practice for the measures of our
duty? *Regis.*

Remain. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *remanier*, *remanier*;
Lat. *maneo* - I wait.]

1. Left out of a greater quantity or number.
Take that which ye will bake to-day, and seethe
what ye will seethe: and that which *remaineth*
over, lay up for you to be kept until the morning.
Exodus, xvi. 23.
Those that *remain* shall be buried in death. *Job,*
xvii. 15.

2. Continue; endure; be left in a particular
state.
[He] for the time *remain'd* stupidly good.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 163.
I was great, and increased more than all that
were before me in Jerusalem; also my wisdom
remained with me. *Ezekiel, vi. 9.*

3. Be left after any event.
Childless thou art, childless *remain*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 389.
In the families of the world, there *remains* not
to me alone another the least pretence to inheri-
tance. *Locke.*

4. Not to be lost.
Now some, laid sin, whose endless sovereignties
Among the shepherds may for aye *remain*.
Spenser.

If that which ye have heard from the beginning,
shall *remain* in you, ye also shall continue in the
Son and in the Father. *1 John, ii. 24.*

5. Be left as not comprised.
That a father may have some power over his chil-
dren, is easily granted; but that an elder brother
has no over his brethren, *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

6. Continue in a place.
Remain. *v. a.* Await; be left to.
Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft enured with simplicity;
And such end, parble, does all them *remain*
That of such fathers friendship shall be fain.
Spenser.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee,
And raise such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,
Which long shall not withhold me from thy head,
That in a little time, while breath *remains* thee,
Thou of sight wilt thyself at Gath to bound
Again in safety what thou wouldst have bound
To Samson, but shalt never see Gath more.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1123.

If thence he scape, ... what *remains* him less
Than unknown dangers?
Id., Paradise Lost, ii. 442.

The easier conquest now
Remains thee, aided by this host of friends,
Back on thy foes more glorious to return.
Id., vi. 37.

Remains. *s.* (generally plural.)

1. Relic; that which is left.
I know your master's pleasure, and he mine;
All the *remains* is welcome.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Come, poor *remains* of friends, rest on this rack.
Id., Julius Caesar, v.
Among the *remains* of old Rome, the grandeur of
the commonwealth, shows itself chiefly in works
that were either necessary or convenient. *Addison,*
Travels in Italy.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional in-
conveniences, more than their small *remains* of life
seemed destined to undergo. *Id.*
At Bury in Suffolk is a very complete *remain* of a
Jewish synagogue. *Warburton.*

That single monument and overgrown record
[monumentum Ancyranum], by some esteemed the
most precious *remain* of all antiquity. *Bishop*
Hugues.

2. Body left by the soul.
Oh wouldst thou sing what heroes Windsor hear,
What kings first breathed upon her winding shore,
Or raise old warriors, whose adored *remains*,
In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

3. Abode; habitation.
A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which, often since my here *remain* in England,
I've seen him do. *Shakespeare, Much Ado, iv. 3.*

Remainder. *adj.* Remaining; refuse; left.
His brain
Is as dry as the *remainder* basket
After a voyage. *Shakespeare, As You Like It, ii. 7.*

We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them; nor the *remainder*
stunt.
We do not throw in unrespective place,
Because we now are full.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Remainder. *s.*
1. What is left; remnant; relics.
The gods protect you,
And bless the good *remainders* of the court!
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 2.

It may well employ the *remainder* of their lives
to perform it to purpose, I mean the work of evan-
gelical obedience. *Hammond.*
Malcolm's crowning by his funds increase,
Blasted the barren *remainder* of the East.
Sir J. D. Ashmole, Progress of Learning.

Could bare ingratitude have made any one so
diabolical, had not cruelty come in as a second to
its assistance, and cleared the villain's breast of all
remainders of humanity? *South, Sermons.*
There are two restraints which God hath put
upon human nature, shame and fear; shame is the
weaker, and hath place only in those in whom there
are some *remainders* of virtue. *Archbishop Tillotson.*

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy
The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy?
Depden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 576.
If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has
squandered away five, he is concerned to make a
double improvement of the *remainder*. *Regis.*

If these decorations be repeated till the
eyes of clear, the *remainder* yields no s
Id.,

IN SIX MONTHS AFTER EVERY YEAR OF THE SERVICE
of the publick, one third is intercepted through the
several subordinations of artful men in office, be-
fore the *remainder* is applied to the proper use. *Swift.*

2. Remaining survivors.
From the place where you behold us now
The poor *remains* of Andronicus
Will, hand in hand, all headlong cast us down.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

3. Estate limited in lands, tenements, or
rents, to be enjoyed after the expiration
of another particular estate.
A fine is levied to grant a reversion or *remainder*,
expectant upon a lease that yieldeth no rent. *Bacon.*

Remake. *v. a.* Make anew.
That which she owns above her must perfectly
re-make us after the image of our Maker. *Glaucias,*
Apology.

Remand. *v. a.* [Lat. *mando* - I command.]
Send back; call back.
The better sort quitted their freeholds and fled
into England, and never returned, though many
laws were made to *remand* them back. *Sir J. D.*
Davis, Discourse on the State of Ireland.

Philoxenus, for despoising some dull poetry of
Dionysius, was condemned to die in the quaries;
from whence being *remanded*, at his return Diony-
sius produced some other of his verses, which as
soon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply, but,
calling to the waiters, said, Carry me again to the
quaries. *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Remenant. *s.* See Remnant.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the *reman-*
ent of the last term of three years. *Bacon.*

Remenant. *adj.* Remaining; continuing.

There is a *remenant* felicity in the very memory
of those spiritual delights. *Jeremy Taylor, Potent*
at Discourses.

Remark. *s.* [Fr. *remarque*.] Observation;
note; notice taken.
The remark distinguish difficult and noble specu-
lations from trifling and vulgar remarks. *Collier,*
Essays, Of Pride.

Remark. *v. a.* [Fr. *remarquer*.]
1. Note; observe.
It is easy to observe what has been *remarked*, that
the names of simple ideas are the least liable to
mistakes. *Locke.*

2. Distinguish; point out; mark. *Rare.*
The prisoner Samson here I seek. —
His manacles *remark* him; there he sits.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1209.

Remarkable. *adj.* Worthy of note.
So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world had
beginning in time, from the will of the most high
God, whose *remarkable* words are thus converted.
Sir W. Raleigh.

'Tis *remarkable*, that they
Talk most, who have the least to say.
Prior, Alma, ii. 315.

Used substantially.
What we obtain by conversation soon vanishes,
unless we note down what *remarkable* we have
found. *Watts.*

Remarkableness. *s.* Attribute suggested
by Remarkable; observableness; worthi-
ness of observation.

They signify the *remarkableness* of this punish-
ment of the Jews, as signal revenge from the cru-
cified Christ. *Hammond.*

Remarkably. *adv.* In a remarkable man-
ner; observably; in a manner worthy of
observation.

Chiefly assured,
Remarkably so late, of thy so true,
So faithful love. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 981.*

Such parts of these writings, as may be *remark-*
ably stupid, should become subjects of an occa-
sional criticism. *Watts.*

Remarker. *s.* One who, that which, re-
marks.

If the *remarker* would but once try to outshine
the author by writing a better book on the same
subject, he would soon be convinced of his own in-
sufficiency. *Watts.*

Remarriage. *s.* Second (third, &c.) mar-
riage.

With whom polygamy and *remarriages*, after un-
just divorces, were in ordinary use. *Bishop Hall,*
Discourse of Married Chastity, (Oval MS.)

Remarry. *v. a.* Marry again; marry a
second time.

Hoping that when divine goodness shall restore
our kind to her former peace and tranquillity, and
when the king shall be *re-married* to the state, to
which there is a probable and pressing forward-
ness, if our sins in this land feed not the same,
at times will be settled and modeled in a consistent
method and political uniformity. *Standard of*
Equality, sect. 15.

Remediable. *adj.* Capable of remedy.
Not *remediable* by courts of equity. *Bruton, To*
the King on Sutton's Estate.

Remedial. *adj.* Affording remedy.
Every good political institution must have a pre-
ventive operation as well as a *remedial*. *Barke, On*
the Cause of the present Dissoluteness, 17, 18.

Remediate. *adj.* Medicinal; affording a
remedy.

All you, unpublished virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be sad and *remediate*
In the good man's distress.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.

Remediless. *adj.* Not admitting remedy;
irreparable; cureless; incurable.

Had Esculapion
Impris'd me in chains *remediless*. *Spenser.*

The war, grounded upon this general *remediless*
necessity, may be termed the general, the *remediless*,
or the necessary war. *Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

We, by rightful doom *remediless*,
Were lost in death, till he, that dwell above
High-throned in secret bliss, for us frail dust
Empty'd his glory. *Id.,*

Id., On the Circumcision, 17.
Platter him if may, as those are good at flattery
who are good for nothing else; but in the mean
time, the poor man is left under a *remediless* dis-
tress. *South, Sermons.*

Dr. Johnson has placed the accent on the second
syllable, *remediless*; but it is irregular, for every
monosyllabic termination added to a word accented

on the antepenult, throws the accent to the fourth syllable from the end.—*Nares, Remains of Orthography.*

Rémèdey. s. [Lat. *remedium*; Fr. *remède*.]

1. Medicine by which any illness is cured.

The difference between poisons and *remèdes* is easily known by their effects; and common reason soon distinguishes between virtue and vice.—*Swift.*

2. Cure of any uncleanliness.

Here hope began to dawn; resolved to try,
She fix'd on this her utmost remedy.
Dryden, The Duke and Honoria, 399.

O how short my interest of woe!
Our griefs how swift, our remedies how slow!
Pope, Solomon, ii. 222.

3. That which counteracts any evil: (with *to, for, or against*; *for* is most used).

What may else be remedy or cure
To evils, which our own disdains have wrought.
Milton, Paradise Lost, s. 1079.

Civil government is the proper remedy for the inconveniences of the state of nature.—*Locke.*

Attempts have been made to
This evil.—*Swift.*

4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.

In the death of a man there is no remedy.
Warton of Solomon, ii. 1.

Things, without all remedy,
Should be without regard.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Rémèdey. v. a. [Fr. *remédier*.]

1. Cure; heal.

Sorry we are, that any good and godly mind
Should be grieved with that which is done; but to
remedy their grief both not so much in us as in
themselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Repair or remove mischief.

Rémémbrer. v. a. [Lat. *memoro*—relates call
to mind.]

1. Bear in mind anything; not to forget.

Remember not against us former iniquities.
Isaiah, lxxix. 8.

Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a place
In this distracted brain. Remember thee!
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 5.

2. Recollect; call to mind.

He having once seen and remembered me, even
from the beginning began to be in the rearward.
Sir P. Sidney.

We are not to remember anything, when the idea
of it arises in the mind with a consciousness that
we have had this idea before.—*Watts, On the Use
and Abuse of the Mind.*

3. Keep in mind; have present to the atten-
tion.

Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste;
And shun the latter consequence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 327.

This is to be remembered, that
now to keep a young gentleman from vice by a (dis-
ingenuous) of it; unless you will all his life new him
up.—*Locke.*

4. Bear in mind, with intent of reward or
punishment.

Cry unto God; for you shall be remembered of
him.—*Borrow.*

He brings them back,
Remembering mercy and his covenant sworn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 315.

5. Mention; not omit.

A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the
person cited; for, if such certainty be therein omit-
ted, such citation is invalid, as in many cases here-
after to be remembered.—*Argyll, Paterfamilias Juris
Canonici.*

6. Put in mind; force to recollect; remind.

His hand and leg commanding without threaten-
ing, and rather remembering than chastising.—
Sir P. Sidney.

Joy, being altogether wanting,
It doth remember me the more of sorrow.
Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 1.

It grieves my heart to be reminded of this
by any one, of one so glorious. *Chapman.*

These petitions, and the answer of the
council of London, were ample materials for a con-
ference with the lords, who might be thereby re-
minded of their duty.—*Lord Clarendon, History
of the Great Rebellion.*

I would only remind them in love and preven-
tion, with the doctrine of the Jews, and the example
of the Greeks.—*Hobbes.*

7. Preserve from being forgotten.

Let them have their wages only paid,
And something over to remember.
Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Rémémbrer. s. One who remembers.

A brave number to servants, and a remembrer
of the most good office; for his book, he translated
most of them into spiritual souls.—*Sir J. Walton.*

Rémémbrance. s. [N. Fr.]

1. Retention in memory; memory.

Though Cloten then but young, time has not worn
in
From my remembrance.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 1.

'Twas his chief punishment to keep in store
The sad remembrance what he was before.
Sir J. Walton, Progress of Learning.

Sharp remembrance on the English part,
And shame of being match'd by such a foe,
Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart.
Deighton, Lucretia Mirabilis, etc.

2. Recollection; revival of any idea; remi-
niscence.

I hate the beams,
That bring to my remembrance from what state
I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 37.

Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, with-
out the operation of the like object on the external
senses.—*Locke.*

3. Honourable memory.

Rosemary and rue keep
Savouring and savour all the winter long;
Grace and remembrance be unto you both.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

4. Transmission of a fact from one to an-
other.

Among the heavens, the immortal fact display'd,
Lest the remembrance of his grief should fail,
And in the constellations wrote his tale. *Addison.*

5. Account preserved.

These proceedings and remembrance are in the
Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Ed-
ward I. *Sir M. Hale.*

6. Memorial.

But in remembrance of so brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honours I deserve.
Deighton, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 679.

7. Token by which any one is kept in the
memory.

I have remembrance of yours,
That I have lov'd to relive.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 2.

8. Notice of something absent.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo:
Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

9. Power of remembering.

Thou I have heard relating what was done,
Ere my remembrance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 203.

10. Admonition.

You did commit me;
For which, I do commit to your hand
The unstain'd sword that you have used to bear;
With this remembrance, that you use the same
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit,
As you have done against me.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

11. Memorandum; note to help memory.

Let the understanding reader take with him but
three or four short remembrances: the memoran-
dums I would commend to him are these.—*Chillingworth, The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to
Salvation, ch. v. § 29.*

Rémémbrance. s.

1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind.

A sly knave, the agent for his master,
And the remembrance of her, to hold
The hand fast to her lord.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 6.

God is present in the consciences of good and bad;
and is there a remembrance to call our actions to
mind, and a witness to bring them to judgement.—
Jeremy Taylor.

Would I were in my grave!—And she, too, with
there;
For, living here, you're but my cursed remem-
brance.
Id., Venice Preserved, i. 1.

2. Officer of the exchequer.

All are thrust into books, and sent to the re-
membrance of the exchequer, that he make pro-
cess upon them. *Bacon.*

Rémémbrance. v. a. Call to remembrance;

remember. *Rare.*

Let our knowledge come how it will, either by
learning anew, or reviving what the soul knew
before; she having need, however it be, of the
ministry of the senses; and seeing it is almost
necessary to pass through the same means from not
knowing to knowledge, we shall ever find the like
difficulties, who there we remain idle or learn anew.
Brady, Dissertation of Card Life, p. 128; 169.

Rémémbrance. s. Remembrance.

Helps of memory, of affection, of remembrance.—
Bishop Montague, Appeal to Caesar, p. 255; 162.

How apt we are to forget these duties, wherewith
we are only encharged in common, without the di-
sign of a particular remembrance. *Bishop Hall,
Remains, p. 284.*

Réméréy. v. a. [Fr. *remercier*.] Thank.

Gallicism; rare.
Offering his service and his dearest life
For her defence, against that eagle to flight; . . .
She him reméréy, as the patron of her life.
Spenser.

Rémigrater. v. n. Remove, or migrate, back

again.

Some other ways he proposes to direct some bod-
ies of their borrowed shapes, and make them re-
migrate to their first simplicity. *Boyle.*

Rémigrater. s. Removal back again.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted
with our customs, which, by occasional remigrations,
became diffused in Scotland.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Rémind. v. a. Put in mind; force to remem-
ber.

When age itself, which will not be defied, shall
begin to arrest, seize, and remind us of our mor-
tality by pains and dullness of senses; yet then the
pleasure of the mind shall be in its full vigour.—
South, Sermons.

The brazen figure of the consul, with the ring on
his finger, reminded me of Juvenal's majestic pon-
tiffa gemma. *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Rémiscence. s. [Lat. *reminiscens, -entis*,
pres. part. of *reminisco*—I call to memory.]

Recollection; recovery of ideas.

I read about for all circumstances that may re-
ceive my memory or reminiscence. *Sir M. Hale,
Origination of Mankind.*

For the other part of memory, called *reminiscence*,
which is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot,
or but confusedly remembered, by setting the mind
to ransack every little cell of the brain; while it is
thus busied, how accidentally does the thing sought
for offer itself to the mind!—*South, Sermons.*

Rémiscence. s. Reminiscence.

They have much troubled themselves and con-
founded others, in finding out another receptacle of
the intelligible species, which they call *reminiscence*
or recollection. *South, Portrait of Old Age, p. 16.*

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Rémiscence. s. Reminiscence.

They have much troubled themselves and con-
founded others, in finding out another receptacle of
the intelligible species, which they call *reminiscence*
or recollection. *South, Portrait of Old Age, p. 16.*

3. In *Medicine*. Temporary abatement of a distemper.

4. Release; abatement of right or claim.
Not only an expedition, but the *remission* of duty or tax, were transmitted to posterity after this manner.—*Addison*.
Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the first fruits and tithes.—*Swift*.

5. Forgiveness; pardon.
My penance is to call Lucretia back,
And ask *remission* for my folly past.
Shakespeare, Two gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.
That plea
With God or man will gain thee no *remission*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 831.

Many believe the article of *remission* of sins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance or the fruits of holy life.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*.

6. Act of sending back. *Rare, obsolete*.
The fate of her [Loki's wife] for her looking back from behind him, her being thereupon changed into a statue of metalick salt, gave rise to the poet's fiction of the loss of Eurypides, and her *remission* into hell, for her husband's turning to look upon her.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. iii. ch. i.

Remissive, *adj.* Forgiving; pardoning.
O Lord, of Thy abounding love,
To my offence *remissive* be.
Wither, Translation of the Psalms, p. 69: 1632.
I treat of a most merciful king, who was most *remissive* of wrongs.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 226.

Remissly, *adv.* In a remiss manner.
1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention.
How should it then be in our power to do it coldly or *remissly*? so that our desires being natural, is also in that degree of earnestness whereunto nothing can be added.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly.
There was not an equal concurrence in the prosecution of this matter among the bishops; some of them proceeding more *remissly* in it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

Remissness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Remiss; carelessness; negligence; coldness; want of ardour; inattention.
Future evils,
Or new, or by *remissness* new conceived,
Are now to have no successive degrees.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.
Be sure no great offenders scape their doom;
Small praise from lenity and *remissness* comes.
Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.

Jack, through the *remissness* of constables, has always found means to escape.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

The great concern of God for our salvation, is so far from an argument of *remissness* in us, that it ought to excite our utmost care.—*Rogers, Sermons*.
Alexander had complained of the *remissness* with which it was carried on, and he had since discovered the cause.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. iv.

Remissory, *adj.* Consisting of, constituted by, connected with, having the nature of, remission.

Propitiatory, expiatory, *remissory*, or satisfactory, signify all one thing in effect, and is nothing else but a thing whereby to obtain remission of sins and to have salvation.—*Latimer, Sermons, On the Ploughshare*. (Rich.)

Remit, *v. a.* [Lat. *remitto*.]
1. Relax; make less intense.
So willingly doth God *remit* his ire,
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 883.

Our supreme foe in time may much *remit* his anger; and perhaps thus far removed, I should not be offending, satisfied
With what is punish'd. *Ibid.* ii. 210.

2. Forgive a punishment.
With vows and suppliant prayers their powers appease:
The soft Naxos race will soon repeat
Their anger, and *remit* the punishment.
Dryden, Translation of the Geopropics, iv. 775.

The magistrate can often, where the public good demands not the execution of the law, *remit* the punishment of criminal offenders by his own authority, but yet cannot *remit* the satisfaction due to any private man.—*Locke*.

Pardon a fault.
At my lovely Tamora's intreats,
I do *remit* those young men's heinous faults.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.
Whose sinner sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them; and whose sinner sins ye retain, they are retained.—*John*, xii. 23.

4. Give up; resign.

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *remitted* to their prince to be punished in the place where they have offended.—*Sir J. Heywood*.
Heaven has shown its power, and now thinks fit
Thus to thy former fury to *remit*.
Dryden, Trovanick Love, v. 3.

Th' Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*;
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Ibid.* iii. 1.
Such was her [Queen Elizabeth's] frugality, that, although she had *remitted* a subsidy granted in this session, alleging the very honourable reason that, knowing it to have been voted in expectation of the settlement of the succession, she would not accept it when that implied condition had not been fulfilled, she was able to pass five years without again convoking her people.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. v.

5. Defer; refer.

The bishop had certain proud instructions in the front, though there were a pious clause at the foot, that *remitted* all to the bishop's discretion.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

I *remit* me to themselves, and challenge their natural immunity to say, whether they have not sometimes such shiverings within them?—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

6. Put again in custody.

This bold return with seeming patience heard,
The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard.
Dryden, Suppliants and Ginevra, 286.

7. Send money to a distant place.

They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so many monthly payments.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

8. Restore. *Rare*.

The archbishop was retained prisoner, but after a short time *remitted* to his liberty.—*Sir J. Heywood*.

9. Transfer. *Rare*.

These observations were *remitted* into the philosophical transactions, an. 1691.—*Wood, Athene Oxonienses*, (Ord MS.)

A certain scribbler, named Will Winstanly, originally a barber, took all the characters of the English poets mentioned at the said Theatrum Poeticum, and *remitted* them into his book.—*Ibid.* 118. (Ord MS.)

Remit, *v. n.*

1. Slacken; grow less intense.

When our passions *remit*, the reverence of our speech *remits* too.—*Brown, Notes on the Odyssey*.

2. Abate by growing less eager.

As by degrees, they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures, they let fall those generous principles, which had raised them to worthy thoughts.—*South, Sermons*.

3. In *Medicine*. Grow by intervals less violent, though not wholly intermitting.

Remittent, *s.*

1. Act of remitting to custody.

2. Pardon; abatement of penalty.

God's law grants every where to error easy *remittenda*. *Milton, Tractation*. (Ord MS.)

Remittal, *s.* Remission.

I received letters from some bishops in Ireland, to solicit the Earl of Wharton about the *remittal* of the first-fruits and tithes to the clergy there.—*Swift, Memoirs relating to the Change in the Ministry*. (Ord MS.)

Remittance, *s.*

1. Act of paying money at a distant place.

2. Sum sent to a distant place.

A compact among private persons furnished out the several *remittances*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Remittancer, *s.* One who sends a remittance.

Your memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne, by order from his *remittancer* Madrid.—*Cardinal's Memoirs*, ii. 176. (Ord MS.)

Remittent, *adj.* Abating, but not wholly departing; (as in *Medicine*, 'a remittent fever'; often used *substantively*; as, 'a remittent').

Remitter, *s.* One who, that which, remits

1. One who forgives or pardons.

Not properly pardoner, forger, or *remitters* of sin, as though the sentence in heaven depended upon the sentence in earth.—*Falke, Against Atha*, p. 183: 1580.

2. One who remits, or procures the conveyance and payment of money.

3. In *Law*. See extract.

A *remitter* [is] a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by

his latter title, under his title that is more ancient in case where the latter is defective. *Cowell*.
You said, if I return'd next morn'g in Lent,
I should be in *remittance* of your grace;
In the interim my letters should take place
Of absolution. *Donne*.

Remnant, *s.* [remnant, from Lat. *remans*, *antis*, pres. part. of *remaneo*, from *maneo* = I stay, remain.] Residue; that which is left; that which remains.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Thou bloodless *remnant* of that royal blood,
Be't lawful that I invoke thy ghost!
Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 2.

Fear me hence
From forth the noise and rumour of the field,
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts.
Id., King John, v. 1.

About his shewers
Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roses
Were thinly scatter'd. *Id., Romeo and Juliet*, v. 1.
It seems that the *remnants* of the generation of men were in such a deluge saved.—*Bacon*.
The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 27.
A feeble army and an empty senate,
Remnants of mighty battles fought in vain.
Addison, Cato.

See the poor *remnants* of those slighted hairs!
My hands shall rend what even thy rapine spares.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.
The frequent use of the latter was a *remnant* of popery, which never admitted scripture in the vulgar tongue.—*Swift*.

Remnant, *adj.* Remaining; yet left.

It bid her feel
No future pain for me; but instant woe
A lover more proportion'd to her loss;
And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of an humble wife.
Prior, Suffolk, ii. 114.

Remodel, *v. a.* Model anew.

There is perhaps nothing improvable in the supposition, that the lamentations, poured forth on the defeat and death of Josiah, may have been *remodelled* and adapted by the author to the heavier state of distress and calamity, when Jerusalem was taken, and her kings and her princes were captive among the Gentiles. (Lam. ii. 2).—*Charlton, Note to a Sermon preached by Dr. Furmen's Works*.

While the Lords Lieutenant were questioning the Justices of the Peace, while the regulators were *remodeling* the boroughs, all the public departments were subjected to a strict inquisition.—*Marsden, History of England*, ch. viii.

Remonstrance, *s.*

1. Show; discovery. *Obsolete*.

You may marvel, why I should not rather
Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power,
Than let him be so lost.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. Strong representation.

The same God, which revealeth it to them, would also give them power of confirming it with others, either with miraculous operation, or with strong and invincible *remonstrance* of sound reason.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonstrance*, in which they set forth, that in a father, having refused to take in the Spectator, they asked to take him the article of bread and butter in the tea-table.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Important passions surround the man, and will not suffer him to attend to the *remonstrance* of justice.—*Rogers*.

There are public petitions or *remonstrances*, private emissaries and associations; there is discontent, jealousy, uncertainty, sullen suspicious humour.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. ii.

Remonstrant, *s.* [Lat. *remonstrans*, *antis*, pres. part. of *remonstro* = I shew again, i. e., something on the other side.] One who joins in a remonstrance.

We had not thought that legion could have furnished the *remonstrant* with so many brethren.—*Metcalf, Remonstrance upon a Defence of the Twelve Remonstrances*, § 1.

Remonstrant, *adj.* [Lat. *remonstrans*.] Ex-

postulatory; containing strong reasons.

Remonstrato, *v. n.* [Lat. *remonstratio*, *onis*; from *monstro* = I shew; Fr. *remontre*.]

Make a strong representation; show reasons on any side in strong terms.

I remember with pleasure, and *remonstrato*-with gratitude, that your lordship made me known to him. [Bp. Sanderson].—*T. Walton, Life of Sanderson*, dedication.

Remonstrato, *v. a.* Show by a strong representation.

De L'Isle, alarmed at the cruel purport of this unexpected visit, remonstrated to his brother-sister the understanding and good-natured warmth of his friend.—*History of De L'Isle*, p. 115: 1774.

Remonstrator. s. One who remonstrates.
Orders were sent down for clapping up three of the remonstrators.—*Bishop Barret, History of his Own Time*, King Charles II.

Remora. s. [Lat.]
1. Hindrance or obstacle.

Ambition, malice, adultery, covetousness, and the like, have been great remoras and impediments in matters of religion.—*Bishop Andrews, Exposition of the Decalogus*, ch. I. introduction.

What mighty and invisible remora is this in matrimony?—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, l. 8.

We had his promise to stay for us; but the remoras and disappointments we met with in the road, had so put us backward in our journey, that, fearing to be too late at Jerusalem, he set out from Sidon on the day before our arrival there.—*Mandrell, Travels*, p. 46.

2. In Ichthyology. Sucking-fish; Echinis remora.

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, herring, roach, and remora.—*Pearson, On Blazing*.
The remora is about three quarters of a yard long; his body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his chop ending angularly; the nether a little broader, and produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great number of little prickles.—*Grieve*.

Remord. r. a. [Lat. *remordeo* = I bite again; return a bite.] Rebuke; excite to remorse.
Rare.

Sometimes he must vices remorde.
Newton, Poems, p. 11.

Remord. r. n. Feel remorse.
His conscience remorcing against the destruction of so noble a prince.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 57, b.

Remordency. s. Compunction.
That remordency of conscience, that extremity of grief they feel within themselves, from the apprehension of what they have lost.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 175.

Remorse. s. [N.Fr. *remors*; Lat. *remorsus*; pass. part. of *remordeo*.]

1. Pain of guilt.
Deep remorse wrought upon her heart for her former viciousness.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Not that he believed they could be restrained from that impious act by any remorse of conscience, or that they had not wickedness enough to design and execute it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetic sorrow.
Many little esteem of their own lives, yet, for remembrance of their wives and children, would be withheld.—*Spenser*.

Snylock, thou hast this fashion, of thy malice To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought, show thy mercy and strange Than is thy strange; apparent cruelty.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

The remorse slighted me into the river, with all the remorse as they would have drowned a witch's hand puppets.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.
Curse on th' unpar'd'ning prince, whose tears can draw To no remorse; who rules by lion's law.
Dryden, Polimon and Arcite, ii. 441.

Remorsed. adj. Struck with remorse.

The remorse'd sinner begins first with the tender of burnt offerings.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

The soul of the remorse'd draweth near to the grave.—*Id., Cases of Conscience*, iii. 9.

Remorseful. adj.

1. Full of a sense of guilt; denoting the pain of guilt.

Never were thy feet, O Saviour, bedew'd with more precious liquor than this of remorseful tears.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

How many remorseful souls have sent back, with Jacob's sons, their money in their sacks' mouths!—*Id.*

From a blacker cause Springs this remorseful gloom? In conscious guilt The latent source of more than love's despair?
Newton, Economy, pt. ii.

2. Tender; compassionate.

O Eglamour, think not I flatter, Valiant and wise, remorseful, well accomplish'd.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.

Love, that comes too late, Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried, To the great tender turns a sour offence.
Id., All's well that ends well, v. 3.

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day Is crept into the bosom of the sea.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., iv. 1.
The Briton maid, remorseful of their woes, In their defence did lift her royal hand.
Miscour for Magistrates, p. 802.

? Pitiable.
Eurylochus straight hastened the report Of this his fellowes' most remorseful fate.
Chapman, Tragedy of the Odyssey.

Remorseless. adj. Unpitiful; cruel; savage.

Where were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless deep Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidas?
Milton, Lycidas, 50.

O the inexpressible horror that will seize upon a sinner, when he stands arraigned at the bar of divine justice! when he shall see his accuser, his judge, the witnesses, all his remorseless adversaries.
South, Sermons.

The most faithful son of the Church could not condemn the heretic with more authoritative severity, or visit his offence with more remorseless punishment.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

Remorselessly. adv. In a remorseless manner; without remorse.

Th' excused not the rigour of a merciless proceeding from him, who had but newly tasted of mercy; and, being pardoned a thousand talents, remorselessly and unworthily took his fellow by the throat for an hundred pence.—*South, Sermons*, x. 172.

Remorselessness. s. Attribute suggested by Remorseless; savageness; cruelty.

Famine, now released to her own will, Remov'd her restraint with greedy sight; . . . For never with such fell remorselessness She raged in any breast, as now in his.
Beaumont, Pyrrhus, p. 147: 1651.

Remote. adj. [Lat. *remotus*, pass. part. of *removeo* = I remove; *remotio*, -onis.]

1. Distant; not immediate.
In this narrow scantling of capacity, it is not all remote and even apparent good that affects us.—*Locke*.

2. Distant; not at hand.
Their rising all at once was as the sound Of thunder heard remote.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 476.

3. Removed far off; placed not near.
The arch-chronicle sun, so far from us remote, Produces with terrestrial humour mixed Here in the dark so many precious things.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 609.

Remote from men with God he pass'd his days; Prayer all his business, all his pleasure prose.
Parnell, The Hermit.

In quiet shades, content with rural sports, Give me a life, remote from guilty courts.
Granville.

4. Foreign.
To grace the gentry of a land remote.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.

5. Distant; not clearly connected.
Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with intermediate ideas, that shew the connection of remote ones.—*Locke*.

6. Alien; not agreeing.
All these propositions, how remote soever from reason, are so sacred, that men will sooner part with their lives, than suffer themselves to doubt of them.—*Locke*.

7. Abstracted.
When ever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst, or remote from all bodies, it can, in this uniform idea of space, no where find any bounds.—*Locke*.

Remotely. adv. In a remote manner; not nearly; at a distance.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inhabited, at least not remotely planted before the flood.—*Sir T. B.*

Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed remotely allied to Virgil's sense, but too like the tenderness of Ovid.—*Dryden*.

Now, while the fainting Dutch remotely fire, And the famed Eugene's iron troops retire, In the first front amidst a slaughter'd pile, High on the mount he died.
Smith.

In some mammula, the lining membrane of the incubatory part of the uterus is but remotely allied to the class of membranes called mucous.—*Queen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 723.

Remoteness. s. Attribute suggested by Remote; state of being remote; distance; not nearness.

Titian employed brown and earthy colours upon the forehead, and has reserved his eye for light for remoteness and the back part of his landscapes.—*Dryden*.

The joys of heaven are like the stars, which by reason of our remoteness appear extremely little.—*Boyle*.

If the greatest part of bodies escapes our notice by their remoteness, others are no less concealed by their minuteness.—*Locke*.

His obscurities generally arise from the remoteness of the customs, persons, and things he alludes to.—*Addison*.

Remotion. s. Act of removing; state of being removed to a distance.

All this safety were remotion, and thy defence absence.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

The consequent strictly taken, may be a fallacious illustration, in reference to antecedency or consequence; as to conclude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of the consequent, or from the remotion of the consequent to the remotion of the antecedent.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

And all this is both explicable in itself, and perceptibly determined, by the sort of idealized life—life in a state of remotion, unrealized, and translated into a neutral world of high cloudy antiquity.—*The Quince, Theory of Greek Tragedy*, Works, vol. viii. p. 62.

The shadowy exhibition of a royal banquet in the desert draws out and stimulates the sense of its utter solitude and remotion from men or cities.—*Id.*, vol. vii. p. 321.

Removable. adj. Capable of being, liable to be, removed.

The Irish bishops have their clergy in such paction, that they dare not complain of the knowing their own incapacity, and that they are therefore removable at their bishop's will, yield what pleaseth him.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

In such a chapel, such curate is removable at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church.—*Agilffe, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

The judges were removable at his pleasure; the juries were nominated by the sheriffs; and, in almost all the counties of England, the sheriffs were nominated by himself.—*Macleay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Removal. s.

1. Act of putting out of any place.
By which removal of one extremity with another, world seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere exchange of the evil before felt.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Act of putting away.
The removal of such a disease is not to be attempted by active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be taken away by violence.—*Arbutnot*.

3. Dismission from a post.
If the removal of these persons from their posts has produced such notable innovations, the continuance of their might have produced something more fatal.—*Addison*.

Whether this removal was caused by his own fears or other men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body of the people was left at liberty to choose what form of government they pleased.—*Swift*.

4. State of being removed.

Being still of a paralytic, whilst he prefers it to a removal, is voluntary.—*Locke*.

Remove. v. a. [Lat. *removo*; Fr. *renover*.]

1. Put from its place; take or put away.
He removeth away the speech of the trusty, and taketh away the understanding of the aged.—*Job*, xii. 20.

And God, he comes remove The means that make us strangers!
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice.—*Locke*.

2. Place at a distance.

They are farther removed from a title to be innate, and the doubt of their being native impressions on the mind is stronger against these moral principles than the other.—*Locke*.

Remove. v. n.

1. Change place.

2. Go from one place to another.
A short exile must for show precede; The term expired, from Candia they remove, And happy each at home enjoy his love.
Dryden, Cyon and Iphigenia, 683.

How oft from pomp and state did I remove To feed despair.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 883.

Removes. s.

1. Change of place.

To leave, from out the high hair'd oak of Jove's Counsellor from him, for means to his remove To his loved country.
Chapman.

2. Susceptibility of being removed. *Obscure*.

What is early received in any considerable strength

of impress, grows into our tender nature; and therefore is of difficult removal.—*Gloucester, Sermon Seventh.*

3. Translation of one to the place of another.

Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear:
Hold, take you this, my sweet, and give me thine,
So shall I turn take me for Rosaline;
And change your favours too; so shall your loves
Woo contrary, deceived by these removers.

—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.*

4. State of being removed.

This place should be both school and university,
not needing a removal to any other house of scholar-
ship.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

He that considers how little our constitution can
bear a removal into parts of this air, not much higher
than that we breathe in, will be satisfied that the
all-wise Architect has suited our organs, and the
bodies that are to affect them, one to another.—
Locke.

5. Act of removing a chessman or draught.

6. Departure; act of going away.

So look'd Astrea, her removal design'd,
On those distressed friends she left behind.—*Waller.*

7. Act of changing place.

Let him, upon his removal from one place to
another, procure recommendation to some person
of quality residing in the place whither he removeth.
—*Bacon, Essays.*

8. Step in the scale of gradation.

In all the visible corporeal world, quite down from
us, the descent is by easy steps, and a continued
series of things, that in each removal differ very little
one from the other.—*Locke.*

A free holder is but one removal from a legislator,
and ought to stand up in the defence of those laws.
—*Addison.*

9. Small distance.

The fiercest contentions of men are between crea-
tures equal in nature, and capable, by the greatest
distinction of circumstances, of but a very small
removal one from another.—*Rogers.*

10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.

His horse wanted two removals, your horse wanted
nailed.—*Swift.*

11. Dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.

Remóved, part. adj. Remote; separate from others.

Your accent is something finer than you could
purchase in so removed a dwelling.—*Shakespeare, As
you like it, iii. 2.*

Some still removed place will fit.

—*Milton, Il Pensero.*

Remóvedness, s. Attribute suggested by Removed; state of being removed; remoteness.

I have eyes under my service, which look upon his
vices.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 1.*

Remóver, s. One who, that which, removes, or of a merston is to blame; but the unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth amies.—*Bacon.*

Hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and remover,
but the exercised fortune maketh the able man.—*Id.*

Remóunt, v. a. [Fr. remonter.] Mount again.

Stout Cymon soon remounts, and clef in two
His rival's head.

—*Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 600.*

Remóve, v. a. [N.Fr. remuer.] Remove.

But in that faith, where-with he could remove
The steadfast hills, and seas dry up to nought,
He prayed the Lord.

—*Butler, Translation of Tasso, xiii. 70.*
(Nares by H. and W.)

Remógent, adj. [Lat. remugiens, -entis, pres. part. of remugio = low, bellow.] Rebellowing.

Earthquakes accompanied with remugient echoes
and glastly murmurs from below.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 63; 1699.*

Remóner, v. a. [N.Fr. remunerer.] Remunerate, of which it is an older and concurrent form.

Believe the evyl, or ellys thou shalt be deceyved
ate last; and ever do wyle, and attie last thou shalt
be remunered therfor.—*Lord Mever, Fables and Sayings of the Philosophers, sign. E. iii. b.*

Remunerability, s. Capability of being rewarded.

The liberty and remunerability of human actions.
—*Bishop Leake, Exposition of the Creed, art. xi.*

Remunerate, v. a. [Lat. remuneratus, part. of remunerare.] Remunerate, -onis;

munus, muneri = gift, reward.] Reward; repay; requite; recompense.

Money the king thought not fit to demand, be-
cause he had received satisfaction in matters of so
great importance; and because he could not re-
munerate them with any general pardon, being
prevented therein by the coronation pardon.—
Bacon.

In another parable he represents the great con-
descensions wherewith the Lord shall remunerate
the faithful servant.—*Bayle.*

Remuneratión, s. Reward; requital; recompense; repayment.

Be it this significant to the country maid, Ja-
quetta: there is remuneratión; for the best ward
of mine honour is warding my dependants.—
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iii. 1.

He begets a security of himself, and a careless eye
on the last remunerations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

A collation is a donation of some vacant bench in
the church, especially when such donation is
freely bestowed without any prospect of an evil re-
muneration.—*Lyttel, Paræpomenon Juris Canonici.*

Painters and statuary were by no means de-
spised or an ill-paid class. Their social position was
at least as high as at present. Their gains, when
compared with the wealth of the nation and with
the remunerations of other descriptions of intellec-
tual labour, were even larger than at present.—
Macaulay, History of England, ch. iii.

Remunerative, adj. Exercised in given rewards.

The knowledge of particular actions seems re-
quisite to the attainment of that great end of God,
in the manifestation of his punitive and remunerative
justice.—*Bayle.*

Remuneratory, adj. Affording recompense or reward; requiting.

Remuneratory honours are proportioned at once
to the usefulness and difficulty of performances.—
Johnson, Rambler, no. 115.

Remúrmar, v. a. Utter back in murmurs; repeat in low hoarse sounds.

Her fate is whisper'd by the gentle breeze,
And told in sighs to all the trembling trees;
The trembling trees in every plain and wood,
Her fate remurmur to the silver flood.

—*Pope, Pastorals, Winter.*

Remúrmar, v. n. Murmur back; echo a low hoarse sound.

Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear
With loud lament, and break the yielding air;
The realms of Mars remurmur'd all around,
And echoes to the Athenian shores rebound.

—*Dryden.*

His untimely fate, the Anglian woods
In sighs remurmur'd to the Fucine floods.

—*Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1041.*

Rénal, adj. [Lat. renalis, from ren = kidney.] Connected with, relating to, the kidneys: (common in Anatomy, as, 'renal capsule'; and in Pathology, as, 'renal disease').

I deemed it requisite to anatomise the rar-
ities of the uterine fistula of the kangaroo, in order
to demonstrate the conditions of the respiratory,
circulating, digestive, and renal systems.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata, vol. iii. p. 722.*

Rénald, s. Cunning; intrigue (as that of a fox; Renardry the better form).

First she used all this malicious renaldry to the
end that I might stay this night.—*Passenger of Benvenuto; 1612.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Rénard, s. [Fr.] Fox.

Saint Renard through the hedge had made his
way.

—*Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 492.*

Rénascency, s. State of being produced again.

John would not only curse the day of his nativity,
but also of his renascency, if he were to act over his
disasters and the miseries of the dunghill.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, lib. 25.*

Leave the stools as close to the ground as may be,
especially if you design a renascency from the roots.
— *Evelyn, Sylva, iii. 31.*

Rénascent, adj. [Lat. renascens, -entis, pres. part. of renascor = I am born again.] Produced again; rising again into being.

Rénate, adj. [Lat. renatus.] Born again; regenerate.

It is strange that those of your age should aver
that the good works of those that are renate should
out of conductivity merit heaven.—*Fullham, Letters, xvii. (Ori MS.)*

Rencóatre, s. French form of Rencounter.

Dick briefly detailed the particulars of his ride,
concluding with his rencóatre with Barbara.—*W. H. Anwarorth, Rakehead.*

Rencóunter, s. [Fr. rencontre.]

1. Clash; collision.

You may as well expect two bows should grow
sensible by rubbing, as that the rencóunter of any
bodies should awaken them into perception.—
Cobbler.

2. Personal opposition.

Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's
speech, that has a relation to the rencóunter.—*Addison.*

So when the trumpet sounding gives the sign,
The justling chiefs in rude rencóunter join;
So meet, and so renew the de-st'rous fight.

—*Graveille.*

3. Loose or casual engagement.

The confederates should turn to their advantage
their apparent odds in men and horses; and by that
means outnumber the enemy in all rencóounters
and engagements.—*Addison.*

4. Sudden combat without premeditation.

He ran to fence
His toward peril, and untoward blame,
Which by that new rencóunter he should reap.

—*Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 1, 2.*

Rencóunter, v. a. Attack hand to hand.

He thought all care him to have swallowed quite,
And rush'd upon him with outrageous pride;
Who him rencóunting fierce as hawk in flight,
Perforce rebutted lucke.

—*Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 11, 12.*

Which Scudamour perceiving, forth issew'd
To have rencóunted him in equal rage.

—*Id., iv. 4, 3.*

Rend, v. a. pret. and part. pass. rend. [A S. rendan.] Tear with violence; lacerate.

And your heart, and not your garments.—*Job, ii. 13.*

A time to rend, and a time to sew.—*Ecclesiastes, iii. 7.*

A young lion roured against him. And the Spirit
of the Lord came mightily upon him and he rend
him as he would have rend a kid, and he had nothing
in his hand.—*Judges, xiv. 5.*

I will not rend away all the kingdom, but will
give one tribe to thy son.—*1 Kings, xi. 13.*

Will you figure
Before the tag return, whose race doth rend
Like interrupted waters, and o'erhear
What they are used to hear?

—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.*

By the thunder's stroke it from th' root is rend,
So sure the blows, which from high heaven are sent.

—*Cowley.*

What you command me to relate,
Renews the sad remembrance of our fate,
An empire from its old foundations rent.

—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 3.*

Look round the wood, with lifted eyes, to see
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree

Then rend it off.—*Id., vi. 217.*

Is it not as much reason to say, when any
monarchy was shattered to pieces, and divided
amongst revolted subjects, that God was careful to
preserve monarchical power, by settling a settled
empire into a multitude of little governments?—
Locke.

When it was the impetuous passion found,
I rend my tresses, and my breast I wound.

—*Pope, Sappho to Phaon.*

Rend, v. n. Separate; be disunited.

The rocks did rend, the veil of the temple divided
of itself.—*Jeremy Taylor, Moral Demonstration of the Christian Religion.*

I heard then a voice saying, 'Arise, ye dead, and
come to judgement;' and with that the rocks rent,
the graves opened, and the dead that were therein
came forth.—*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.*

Rénder, s. One who, that which, rends; stealer.

Our renders will needs be our reformers and re-
pairers.—*Bishop Gardin, Life of Bishop Brown-
rigg, p. 212.*

Rénder, v. a. [Fr. rendre.]

1. Return; pay back.

They also that render evil for good are mine ad-
versaries.—*Psalm, xxxviii. 20.*

Will ye render me a recompense?—*Job, iii. 4.*
Let him look into the future state of bliss or
misery, and see there God, the righteous judge,
ready to render every man according to his deeds.
—*Locke.*

2. Restore; give back: (commonly with back).

Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And show the laden vessels into port;
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main.—*Addison.*

3. Give upon demand.

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than
seven men that can render a reason.—*Proverbs, xvi. 10.*

Saint Augustine *renders* another reason, for which the apostles observed some legal rites and ceremonies for a time.—*White*.

4. Invest with qualities; make.

Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is no wonder if the same nature *renders* him solicitous about the issue.—*South, Sermons*.

5. Represent; exhibit.

I heard him speak of that same brother, And he did *render* him the most unnatural That lived amongst men.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 3.

6. Translate.

Render it in the English a circle; but 'tis more truly *rendered* a sphere.—*T. Herbert, Theory of the Earth*.

He has a clearer idea of strid and sistrum, a curry-cumb and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries *render* them by.—*Locke*.

7. Surrender; yield; give up.

He shall *render* every glory up.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.
One, with whom he used to advise, proposed to him to *render* himself upon conditions to the earl of Essex.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Would he *render* up Hermione, And keep Asytanax, I should be blest!

A. Philias, Distressed Mother.

8. Afford; give to be used.

Locke *renders* its daily service to wisdom and virtue.—*Watts*.

Rénder. v. n. An elliptic expression for shew; give.

My lion is, that this gentleman may *render* Of whom he had this ring.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 5.

Rénder. s. Surrender. Rare.

News of Cloten's death (we being not known, nor mustered Among the bands) may drive us to a *render* Where we have lived. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 3.*
[They] send forth us to make their sorrowful *render*. *Id., Trivia of Athens, v. 2.*

Rénder. s. One who, that which, renders; restorer; distributor.

Shew me a lawyer that turns sacred law The equal *renderer* of each man his own.

Chapman, Busy Day, i. Ambion.

Iderwens. s. [Fr. second person plural, imperative, of *rendre* = you; give yourselves up, show yourselves: (condemned by Bishop Hurd, who writes, 'I know not how this word came to make its fortune in our language. It is of an awkward and ill construction, even in the French.')

1. Assembly; meeting appointed.

Their time is every Wednesday, after the lecture of the astronomy professor; in memory of the first sessions of their *Iderwens*.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society, p. 163.*

2. Sign that draws men together.

The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the *Iderwens* of cranked brains, that wear their feather in their head instead of their hat.—*Bacon*.

3. Place appointed for assembly.

A commander of many ships should rather keep his fleet together than have it scattered far and near; for the attendance of meeting their men at the next *Iderwens* would consume time and victual.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology*.

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a *Iderwens* at Marlborough.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

This was the general *Iderwens* which they all got to, and mingled more and more with that oily liquor, they sucked it all up.—*T. Herbert, Theory of the Earth*.

He hurried back to the little inn which formed their place of *Iderwens*, and there awaited Christian and his niece.—*Sir W. Scott, Power of the Peak, ch. xix.*

In the days he arrived at the second place of *Iderwens*, the conference of the Hydaspes and the Assines.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. lii.*

Another day, when his Excellency had set his heart on having some sport with the royal staghounds, he was informed by the Grand Huntsman that King James might probably come to the *Iderwens* without any notice.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxii.*

Rendezvous. v. n. Meet at a place appointed.

The next spring, he *rendezvoused* at Engram.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 287.*

The rest that escaped marched towards the Thames, and with others *rendezvoused* upon Blackheath.—*Memoirs of King Charles I.*

Rendezvous. v. n. Bring together; bring to a place appointed.

He mimes the text so small, that his parishioners, until he *rendezvoused* it again, can scarce tell what it became of it.—*Richard, Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy inquired into, p. 42: 1661.*

All men are to be *rendezvoused* in a general assembly.—*Philippa, Conference of the Danish Missionaries, p. 310: 1719.*

Réndible. adj. [The r of Qit French *rendre* being omitted, this form becomes possible; though, properly, it is only deducible from *rend*. Cotgrave has not only *rendre* = a rendering, &c., but, *rendable* = rendible, renderable.] Capable of being rendered or translated.

Treating translations, it is to be observed, that every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, and peculiar expressions of its own, which are not *rendible* in any other, but paraphrastically.—*Huvellet, Letters, iii. 21.*

Rendition. s. 1. Surrendering; act of yielding.

They have assigned unto it [memory] three operations, viz. reception, retention, and *rendition*: that this faculty doth not only keep what is committed to it (which indeed it doth most faithfully), but that it doth also take into custody that which it keeps, and deliver it up again when called for.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 44.*

2. Translation.

The Jews, who at all hands lie upon the catch, charge Paul as a perverter of the prophet's meaning, in a false *rendition* of the sense of the phrase.—*Matthew, xxviii. 15.*

Renegade. s. [N.Fr. *renégat*; Low Lat. *renegatus*, pass. part. of *renego* = I deny. The older form is *renegate*. See, also, Runagate.]

1. One who apostatizes from the faith; apostate.

O Pity! for this, thou *renegade*, Did Jesus wash thy flying feet of late?

Samuel, Christ's Passion, p. 17: 1640.
Who would suppose it, that one that was educated in the church of England should become such a fierce and overbearing *renegade*.—*Bishop Parker, Reproof of the Richard Transposed, p. 47.*

2. One who deserts to the enemy; revolter.

If the Roman government subsisted now, they would have had *renegade* scoundrels and shipwrights enough.—*Arbuthnot*.

It is not strange that Addison, who calumniated and insulted nobody, should not have calumniated or insulted Swift. But it is remarkable that Swift, to whom neither genius nor virtue was sacred, and who generally seemed to find, like most other *renegades*, a peculiar pleasure in attacking old friends, should have shown so much respect and tenderness to Addison. *See, also, Addison, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.*

Renegade. s. Spanish form of Renegade.

He that is a *renegade* from clarity, is as unpardonable as he that turns to atheism or infidelity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons, p. 233: 1651.*

Some straggling soldiers might prove *renegades*, but they would not revolt in troops.—*Dr. H. More, Deny of Christ in Pity.*

There lived a French *renegade* in the same place, where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners.—*Addison, Spectator*.

He join'd the roses and prosper'd, and became A *renegade* of indifferent fame.

Byron, Beppo, xiv.

Renége. v. n. [Lat. *renego*; N.Fr. *renouer*, *renouer*.] Disown; renounce.

His captain's heart, Which, in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, l. 1.

Renége. v. n. Deny.

Such smiling rooves as these soothe every passion, *Renége*, nilkin, and turn their halcyon beaks With every gale and vary of their masters.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

Renew. v. n. [N.Fr. *renouer*, Cotgrave.]

1. Renovate; restore to the former state.

Let us go to Gilgal, and *renew* the kingdom there.

1 Samuel, xi. 14.

In such a night Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs, That did *renew* old Æson.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
The eagle casts its bill, but *renews* his age.—*Italy-dog*.
Renew'd to life, that she might daily die, I daily doom'd to follow.

Dryden, Theodora and Honoria, 176.

2. Repeat; put again in act.

Thy famous grandfather Doth live again in these long days; 't is thou live, To bear his image, and *renew* his glories!

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III, v. 4.

The body persecuted hath, by reason of the persecution, a transposition wrought in the minute parts, and so *renews* the perfection of the air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The bearded corn ennobled From earth unask'd, nor was that earth *renew'd*.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, l. 1.

3. Begin again.

The last great age, foretold by sacred rhymes, *Renews* its finish'd course, Saturnian times Roll round again.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 5.

4. In Theology. Make anew; transform to new life.

It is impossible for those who were once enlightened . . . if they shall fall away, to *renew* them again unto repentance.—*Hebrews, vi. 4.*

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind, that ye may prove what is the *good*, and acceptable, and perfect will of God.—*Romans, xii. 2.*

Renewable. adj. Capable of being renewed.

The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of lives, *renewable* at pleasure.—*Sir J. Miscellanea*.

Renewal. s. Act of renewing; renovation.

It behoved the Deity, persisting in the purpose of mercy to mankind, to *renew* that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses, with such authority for the *renewal* and rectification as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed.—*Fisher*.

Renewance. s. ATTRIBUTE suggested by Renewed; state of being made anew.

Inward sanctity and *renewance* of heart.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 633.*

Réniform. adj. [Lat. *reniformis*, from *ren* = kidney + *forma* = form, shape.] Kidney-shaped.

In a frugivorous bat I found the vitelline shrunk to a *reniform*, compactly folded body, which lay in the concavity of the placenta, between it and the allantois.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata, vol. iii. p. 750.*

Renitence. s. Renitency.

Out of indignation, and an excessive *renitence*, not separating that which is true from that which is false.—*Wollaston, Religion of Nature*.

Renitency. s.

1. Resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight.

A burning fire . . . flameth out the more, the more men seek to smother it; being kindled more vehemently by that antipathesis of a contrary *renitency* in those that endeavour to suppress it; and so, flaming out, like the heliotrope, when it is in danger to be choked.—*Fatherley, Mathematicks, p. 147: 1622.*

2. Disinclination; reluctance.

A certain *renitency* and respect of mind.—*Bishop Hall, Christian Moderation, l. c. § 8.*

Renitent. adj. [Lat. *renitens*, *entis*, pres. part. of *renitor* = I strive against.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power.

By an inflation of the muscles they become soft, and yet *renitent*, like so many pillows dissipating the force of the pressure, and so taking away the sense of pain.—*Big*.

Rénnet. s. [Y] Substance applied, in curd and cheese-making, to curdle milk.

A putridous ferment constitutes all humours, as milk with *rennet* is curdled.—*Sir J. Poyser, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours*.

To prepare *rennet* to turn the milk, take out the stomach of a calf as soon as it is killed, and scour it inside and out with salt, after it is cleared of the curd always found in it. Let it drain a few hours; then sew it up with two good handfuls of salt in it, or stretch it on a stick well salted; or keep it in the salt wet, and soak a bit . . . To make cheese, put the milk into a large tub, warming a part till it is of a degree of heat equal to new; if touched the cheese will be tough. Put in as much *rennet* as will turn it.—*Modern Cookery, by a Lady*.

Rénnet. s. [Fr. *renette* = diminutive of *reine* = queen. A different derivation, connecting it with *renatus* = reborn (by grafting), is suggested by the extracts.] Queen-apple (the two words being approximate translations of one another).

RENN

The *rennet*, which though first it from the pippin came,
Grown through his pureness nice, assumes that curious name.

Dryden, Polydoron, song xviii.

Pippins grafted on a pippin stock are called *rennets*, bettered in their generous nature by such double extraction.—*Palter, Worthies, Lancashire*.
A golden *rennet* is a very pleasant and fair fruit, of a yellow flesh, and the best of bearers for all sorts of soil; of which there are two sorts, the large sort and the small.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Rénneting. *s.* Rennet (apple).

Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and *rennetings*, are of a syrupy tenacious nature.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Renounce. *v. a.* [Fr. *renoncer*; Lat. *renunciatio*.]

1. Disown; abnegate.

From Thebes my birth I own;
And call myself the unhappy Palamon;
Think me not like that man, since no disgrace
Can force me to renounce the honour of my race.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 283.

2. Quit upon oath.

This world I do renounce; and in your sight
Shake patiently my great affliction off.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.
Pride and passion, and the opinions of the world,
Must not be our counsellors; for we renounced
them at our baptism.—*Kettlewell*.

Renounce. *v. n.*

1. Declare renunciation.

On this firm principle I ever stood;
He of my sons, who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act renounces to my blood.
Dryden.

2. Not to follow the suit led, though the player has one of the suits in his hand.

Renounce. *s.* In *Whist*. Revoke: (this latter being now the commoner word).
If with these cards you tricks intend to win,
Prevent renounces, and with trumps begin.
What, a Poem, p. 110.

Renouncement. *s.* Act of renouncing; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing enskied and saluted;
By your renouncement, an immortal spirit.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Renouncer. *s.* One who renounces, disowns, or denies.

An apostate and *renouncer* or blasphemer of religion.—*Bishop Wilkins, Natural Religion, b. i. ch. xiv.*
A timorous *renouncer*, as St. Peter, if he be disposed to repent, is capable of mercy.—*Burton, Sermons, vol. iii. serm. xvi.*

Renouncing. *verb. abs.* Act of disowning or denying; apostasy.

Those desperate atheisms, those Spanish *renouncing*, and Italian blasphemies, have now so prevailed in our Christian camps, that, if any restrain them, he shall be upbraided as no soldier.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.

Rénovate. *v. a.* [Lat. *renovatus*, pass. part. of *renovo*; *renovatio*, -onis.] Renew; restore to the first state.

Rénovating. *part. adj.* Renewing; restoring.
All nature feels the *renovating* force
Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye
In ruin seen.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Renovation. *s.* Renewal; act of renewing; state of being renewed.

Sound continueth some small time, which is a *renovation*, and not a continuance; for the body perished hath a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so reneweth the percussion of the air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The kings entered into speech of renewing of the treaty; the king saying, that though king Philip's person were the same, yet his fortunes were raised; in which case a *renovation* of treaty was used.
Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.

To second life,
Waked in the *renovation* of the just,
Resigns him up, with heaven and earth renew'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 61.

Renown, or Renomme. *s.* Older form of Renown.

They may come to worship a good *renomme*.—*A night of the Year, 148.*

Renowned. *part. adj.* Old form of renowned.

Thou far *renowned* son of great Apollo,
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Renown. *s.* [Fr. *renom*, *renommé*.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread.

His
Is daughter to this famous duke of Milan,
Of whom so often I have heard *renown*.
Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1.

RENT

'Tis of more *renown*
To make a river than to build a town.
Nor envy we
Thy great *renown*, nor grudge thy victory.
Waller.

Renown. *v. a.* Make famous.

Let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame
That do *renown* this city.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 3.
Soft eloquence does thy style *renown*,
Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vices.
Dryden.

In solemn silence stand
Stern tyrants, when their cruelties *renown*,
And emperors in Parian marble frown.
Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

The lord, whom pillar'd pastors *renown*,
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Renowned. *part. adj.* Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed.

These were the *renowned* of the congregation,
Princes of the tribes, heads of thousands. *Numbers, i. 10.*

That thrice *renowned* and learned French king,
fluding Petrarch's tomb without any inscription,
wrote one himself; saying, shame it was, that he
who sung his mistress's praise seven years before
her death, should twelve years want an epitaph.
Peacham, On Poetry.

The rest were long to tell, though far *renown'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 607.

Of all the cities in Roman lands,
The chief and most *renown'd* Ravenna stands,
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts.
Dryden, Theodora and Amoria, 1.

Three hundred more for battle lives joins,
An isle *renown'd* for steel and unexhausted mines.
Id., Tragedy of the Æneid, x. 253.

Rent. *s.* [rend.] Breuk; laceration.

This council made a schism and *rent* from the
most ancient and purest churches which lived be-
fore them.—*Watts.*

Thou viper
Hast cancell'd kindred, made a *rent* in nature,
And through her holy bowels know'd thy way,
Through thy own blood to empi.

Dryden, Ion Sebastian, ii. 1.
He who sees this vast *rent* in which a rock, how
the convex parts of one side exactly tally with the
concave of the other, must be satisfied, that it was
the effect of an earthquake.—*Addison, Tracts in Italy.*

Rent. *v. a.* Tear; lacerate; Rend.

Four principal heresies there are which have in
these things withstood the truth: Nestorians, by
renting Christ asunder, and dividing him into two
persons.—*Hooks, Ecclesiastical Polity, v. § 56.*
What griefs my heart did *rent*!

Donne, Poems, p. 318.
It was the custom of the Jews, when they heard
the name of God blasphemed, to *rent* their clothes.
Bishop London, On Isaiah, p. 290: 1714.

Rent. *v. n.* Rour; bluster; Runt.

He ventured to disburse his fear,
That partisans went to *rent* and tear,
And gave the desperate attack
To danger still behind his back.
Butler, Hudibras.

Rent. *s.* [Fr. *rente*.]

1. Revenue; annual payment.

Idol ceremony.
What are thy *rents*? what art thy comings in?
O ceremony, show me but thy worth!
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 1.

I bought an annual *rent* of two,
And live just as you would do.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. vii.

2. Money paid for anything held of another.

Such is the mould, that the best tenant feels
On precious fruits, and pays his *rent* in words.
Waller.

Folks in mudwall tenement,
Present a peppercorn for *rent*.

Prior, Epistles to Phœbe & Shepard, ep. 1.
Up, up again, ye *rents*! exalt your notes,
Or else the ministry will lose their votes.
Safe in their barns, these Salome tillers sent
Their brethren out to battle—why? for *rent*!

Year after year they voted cent per cent,
Blood, sweat, and tear-wrung millions—why for
rent!

They roared, they drank, they dined, they swore
they want
To die for England—why then live?—for *rent*!

The peace has made one general discontent
Of these high-market patriots—war was *rent*!
Their love of country, millions all mispent,
How reconcile?—by reconciling *rent*!
And will they not rejoy the treasures lent?
No: down with everything, and up with *rent*!
Their good, ill, health, wealth, joy, or discontent,
Being, end, aim, religion—*rent, rent, rent*!
Byron, Age of Bronze, xiv.

Rent. *v. a.* [Fr. *renter*.]

1. Hold by paying rent.

When a servant is called before his master, it is

REPA

often to know, whether he passed by such a ground,
if the old man who rents it is in good health.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Let to a tenant.

On the other side there is no reason why an honourable society should *rent* their estate for a tribe.
—*Steuil, Letters, 1730.*

Rent-charge. *s.* Charge upon an estate.

Unprofitably kept at heaven's expense,
I live a *rent-charge* on his providence.
Dryden, Epistle to Congress.

Réntage. *s.* [N. Fr.] Money paid for anything held of another.

Fond man, that looks on earth for happiness,
And here lone seeks what here is never found!
For all our good we hold from heaven by lease,
With many forfeits and conditions bound;
Nor can we pay the fine and *renteage* due.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii. 2.

Réntal. *s.* Schedule or account of rents.

The impatient hope of the expiring lease;
The doubling *rental*? what an evil's peace.
Byron, Age of Bronze, xiv.

Rénter. *s.* One who occupies by paying rent.

The estate will not be let for one penny more or
less to the *renter*, amongst whomsoever the rent he
pays be divided.—*Locke.*

Réntroll. *s.* List, account-book, of rents or revenues.

The whole review or expense of their house was
set down in their calendar, *rent-roll*, or count-book.
—*Halewell, Apology, p. 318.*

Renunciation. *s.* Act of renouncing.

He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doctrine
of poverty and *renunciation* of the world.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Renverse. *v. a.* Reverse. *Obsolete.*

Whose shield he bears *renversé*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 4. 31.
First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent;
Then from him rest his shield, and it *renversé*.
Id., v. 3. 37.

Renversement. *s.* Act of reversing. *Rare.*
'Tis a total *renversement* of the order of nature
before 'tis begun, and every consideration opposes
it.—*Stukely, Philosophical Essays, p. 60: 1763.*

Rénvoy. *s.* [Fr.] Sending back. *Obsolete.*

'Twas no great matter to be a prophet, and to
have foretold this rupture 'twixt us and France upon
the sudden *renvoy* of her majesty's servants.—*Howell, Letters, b. i. letter iii. (Ord MS.)*
The *renvoy* of the Antipolemiens was ill taken by
the royal vine.—*Id., Vocell Forest. (Ord MS.)*

Rénvoy. *v. a.* [Fr. *renvoyer*.] Send back. *Obsolete.*

Not dismissing or *renvoying* her (the daughter
of Maximilian), but contrariwise professing and
giving out strongly, that he meant to proceed with
the match.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII. (Ord MS.)*

Reobtain. *v. a.* Obtain again.

I came to *reobtain* my ducatie,
And in the throne to seat my sire againe.
Mirour for Magistrates, p. 752.

Reordain. *v. a.* [Fr. *reordonner*.] Ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission granted to a minister.

They did not pretend to *reordain* those that had
been ordained by the new book in king Edward's
time.—*Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation, pt. ii. b. ii.*

Reordination. *s.* Repetition of ordination.

He proceeded by his ministry without expecting
any new mission, and never thought himself obliged
to a *reordination*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Repacify. *v. a.* Pacify afresh, anew, again.

Henry, who next commands the state,
Seeks to *repacify* the people's hate.
Daniel.

Repair. *v. a.* [Fr. *réparer*; Lat. *parare* = I prepare.]

1. Restore after injury or dilapidation.
—*2 Kings, xii. 5.*
Heaven rejoiced and soon *repair'd*
Her mural breach. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 878.*

2. Amend any injury by an equivalent.
He justly hath driv'n out his rebel foes
To deepest hell; and, to repair that loss,
Created this new happy race of men.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 677.

3. Fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost.

To be revenged,
And to repair his numbers thus impair'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 143.

4. Recover. *Latinism.*

He, ere he could his weapon backe *repaire*,
His side all bare and naked overtooke,
And with his mortal steel quite through the body
strucke. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, v. 11, 13.

Repair. s. *Reparation*; supply of loss; restoration after dikapidation.

Before the curing of a strong disease,
Eyn in the instant of *repair* and health,
The ill is strugled. — *Shakespeare, King John*, iii. 4.
He cast in his mind for the *repair* of the cathedral church. — *Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

Temperance, in all methods of curing the gout, is a regular and simple diet, proportioning the daily *repairs* to the daily decays of our wasting bodies. — *Sir W. Temple, Miscellaneous*.

All automata need a frequent *repair* of new strength, the causes whence their motion does proceed being subject to fail. — *Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

Repair. v. n. [N.Fr. *reparer*.] Go to; betake himself.

May all to Athens back again *repair*.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Depart from hence in peace, and, free as air,
Search the wide world, and where you please *repair*.
Dryden, Pseudo-Man and Arcite, li. 405.

'Tis fir'd; th' irrevocable doom of Jove: . . .
Haste then, Cyllenius, through the liquid air,
Go mount the winds, and to the shades *repair*.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Repair. s. [Fr. *repaire*.]

1. Resort; abode.
He saw Ulysses; at his ships *repair*,
That had been brought with the enraged sire. — *Chapman*.

So 'scape the insulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes small outlets into open air;
There the flower winds his tender force assail,
And beat him downward to his first *repair*.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxx.

2. Act of betaking one's self anywhere.

The king went a proclamation for their *repair* to their houses, and for a preservation of the peace. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Repairable. adj. Capable of being repaired: (Reparable commoner).

Repairer. s. One who repairs; amender; restorer.

He that governs well leads the blind, but he that teaches gives him eyes; and it is a glorious thing to have been the *repairer* of a decayed intellect. — *South, Sermons*.

O sacred rest!
O peace of mind! *repairer* of decay,
Whose balms renew the limbs to labours of the day.
Dryden.

Repairing. verbal abs. Act of one who repairs.

The dues imposed were the more repined against, because they were assigned to the rebuilding and *repairing* of St. Paul's church. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Repandous. adj. [Lat. *repundus*.] Bent upwards.

Though they be drawn *repandous* or convexly crooked in one place, yet the dolphin that currieth Arión is convexly inverted, and hath its spine depressed in another. — *Sir T. Browne*.

Reparable. adj. [Fr.; Lat. *reparabilis*.] Capable of being repaired, restored, made good, amended, retrieved, or supplied by something equivalent.

The parts in man's body easily *reparable*, as spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly *reparable*, as bones, nerves, and membranes. — *Bacon*.

When its spirit is drawn from wine, it will not by the reunion of its constituent liquors, be reduced to its pristine nature; because the workmanship of nature, in the disposition of the parts was too elaborate to be imitable, or *reparable* by the bare, or those divided parts to each other. —

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is *reparable*, and can be made to the wronged person; to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces. — *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*.

Reparation. s.

1. Act of repairing; instauration.

Antonius Philosophus took care of the *reparation* of the highways. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

2. Supply of what is wasted.

When the organs of sense want their due repose and necessary *reparation*, the soul exerts herself in her several faculties. — *Addison*.

In this movable body, the fluid and solid parts must be consumed; and both demand a constant *reparation*. — *Arbuthnot*.

3. Recompense for any injury; amends.

The king should be able, when he had cleared himself, to make him *reparation*. — *Bacon*.
I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. — *Dryden*.

Reparative. s. Whatever makes amends for loss or injury.

New *reparatives* were in hand, and partly *reparatives* of the former breach of war. — *Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham*.

Reparative. adj. Amending defect, loss, or injury.

Reparative inventions, by which art and industry studies to help and repair defects or deformities. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handiworkness*, p. 60.

Suits are unlawfully entered when they are vindictive, not *reparative*; and begun only for revenge, not for *reparation* of damages. — *Kettlewell*.

Repartee. s. [Fr. *repartie*.] An answering blow, or thrust, in fencing; and thence a return of, or answer in, speech. Smart reply.

The fools overflowed with smart *repartees*, and were only distinguished from the intended wits by being called excomulm. — *Dryden, Translation of Despreaux's Art of Painting*.
Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the younger's *repartee*.
Prior, Mercury and Cupid.

Repartee. v. n. Make smart replies.

If wise thou wilt appear, and knowing,
Repartee, *repartee*,
To what I'm doing. — *Sir J. Denham, Song*.
High flights she had, and wit at will,
And so her tongue lay seldom still;
For in all visits who but sin,
To argue, or to *repartee*? — *Prior, Hans Carrel*.

Repartition. s. Fresh partition.

Former times have not only been faulty in suffering too many provinces to be erected, but in the *repartition* of the land taken in there are corruptions conceived at very prejudicial to the plantation trade, and to the King's customs from thence arising. — *Davenant, Discourse*, li. 233. (Ord. 18.)

Repasse. v. a. [Fr. *repasser*.] Pass again; pass or travel back.

Well we have pass'd, and now *repas'd* the seas,
And brought desired help. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III*, iv. 7.

We shall find small reason to think that Abraham passed and *repas'd* those ways more often than he was enforced so to do, if we consider that he had no other comfort in this wearisome journey than the strength of his faith in God. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Repasse. v. n. Return.

Repassing. part. adj. Returning.

Five千里es bind the skies, the torrid zone
Glow with the passing and *repassing* sun.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 322.

Repast. s. [Fr. *repas*.]

1. Meal; act of taking food.

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn
Desirous; all in circles as they stood,
Tables are set. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 630.
What next *repast* shall feast us, light and cl
Of Attick taste, with wine. — *Id., Sonnets*, xx. 6.
Sleep, that is thy best *repast*,
Yet of death it bears a taste,
And both are the same thing at last.
Sir J. Denham, St

The day already half his race had run,
And summon'd him to die *repast* at noon.

Keep regular hours for *repast* and sleep. — *Arbuthnot*.

At a dinner so varied, and such a *repast*,
Who'd not be a glutton and stick to the last?
Goldsmith, Relucation.

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast*;
I care not what, so it be wholesome food.
Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Repast. v. a. [N.Fr. *repastre*.] Feed; feast.

Rare.
To his good friends I'll ope my arms,
And, like the kind life-rendering pelican,
Repast them with my blood.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 6.

Repasture. s. Entertainment. Rare.

He from forage will incline to play;
But if thou strive, poor soul, what art thou then?
Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 1.

Repatriate. v. a. [Lat. *patria* = country.] See extract.

Repatrié, m. fe. t. *Repatriated*, restored unto his own home; also reconciled or made friends with.

Repatrier. To *repatriate*, &c. *Cultrave*.

Repatriation. s. Restoration to one's country.

And, so, with humble recommendation of myself unto your favour, I wish your honour (in our Tuscan phrase) a most happy *repatriation*. — *Beliquie Volturne*, (Rich.)

Repay. v. a. [Fr. *repayer*.]

1. Pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.

According to their deeds, accordingly he will *repay*, fury to his adversaries, recompense to his enemies; to the islands he will *repay* recompense. — *Isaiah*, lix. 18.

2. Recompense.

He clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts, or slain,
Or as the snake with youthful coat *repaid*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 210.

3. Compensate.

The false honour, which he had so long enjoyed, was plentifully *repaid* in contempt. — *Bacon*.

4. Requite either good or ill.

The poorest service is *repaid* with thanks.
Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Favouring heaven *repaid* my glorious toils
With a sack'd palace, and barbed spears. — *Pope*.

I have fought well for Persia, and *repaid*
The benefit of birth with honest service. — *Rome*.

5. Reimburse with what is owed.

If you *repay* me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your fair flesh.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Repayment. s.

1. Act or process of repaying.

They sin against this commandment [the eighth], that are forward to run into debt knowingly beyond their power, without hopes or purposes of *repayment*. — *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*, ch. iv. § 8.

2. Thing repaid.

The centesima *reparata* it was not lawful to exceed; and what was paid over it was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the principal. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Repeal. v. a. [Fr. *repeller*; Lat. *re* = back + *appello* = I call.]

1. Recall. *Obsolete*.

I will *repeal* thee, or he well assured,
Adventure to be banished myself.
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, iii. 2.

I here forget all former griefs;
Cancel all grudges, *repeal* their home again,
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

2. Abrogate; revoke.

Laws that have been approved may be again *repealed*, and disputed against by the authors themselves. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

Adam soon *repeal'd*
The doubts that in his heart arose.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 50.

Statutes are silently *repealed*, when the reason ceases for which they were enacted. — *Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables*.

Repeal. s.

1. Recall from exile. *Obsolete*.

If the time thrust forth
A cause for thy *repeal*, we shall not send
Over the vast world to seek a single man.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

2. Revocation; abrogation.

The king being advertised, that the over-large grants of lands and liberties made the lords so insolent, did absolutely resume all such grants; but the earl of Desmond above all found himself grieved with this resumption or *repeal* of liberties, and declared his dislike. — *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

If the presbyterians should obtain their ends, I could not be sorry to find them mistaken in the point which they have most at heart, by the *repeal* of the test; I mean the benefit of employment. — *Swift, Presbyterian's Plea*.

Repealable. adj. Capable of being repealed.

Even that decision would have been *repealable* by a greater force. — *Art of Contentment*. (Ord. 18.)

Repealer. s. One who repeals, revokes, or abrogates.

If the repeal of American taxes destroys all our government in America, he is the man; and he is the worst of all the *repealers*, because he is the last. — *Anti-Speech on American Taxation*: 1774.

Repealment. s. Repeal. Rare.

Sweet is rest after long pilgrimage, and great the comfort that a banished man takes at tidings of his *repealment*. — *Wilton's Commonwealth*, p. 220. (Ord. 18.)

Repeal. v. a. [Fr. *repéter*; Lat. *repeto*.]

1. Iterate; use again; do again.

He, though his power
Creation could repeat, yet would be loth
Us to do so. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 918.*
Where sudden attentions are not necessary, the
same effect may be obtained by the repeated force
of diet with more safety to the body. — *Arbuthnot,*
On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

2. Speak again.

This Psalm, for the excellency of their use, de-
serve to be oftener repeated; but that their multi-
tude permitteeth not any oftener repetition. —
Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

3. Try again.

Neglecting for Credon's life his own,
Repeats the danger of the burning town. *Waller.*
Beyond this place you can have no retreat;
Stay here, and I the danger will repeat. *Dryden.*

4. Recite; rehearse.

These evils thou repeat'st upon thyself,
Have banish'd me from Scotland. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*
Thou their natures know'st, and gav'st them
names. *Id.*
Needless to thee repeated. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 385.*

Repeat. s. In Music. Mark denoting the
repetition of a preceding part of the air.
Notes to introduce the repeat. — *Arbous, Essay on
Musical Expression, p. 117.*

Repeatedly. adv. In a repeated manner;
after the manner of a repetition; over and
over; more than once.

And are not these vices, which lead into damna-
tion, repeatedly and most forcibly cautioned against?
— *Stephens.*

How was it possible to put any promise in
stronger than those in which James had repeatedly
declared that he would strictly respect the
rights of the American clergy? — *Marsden, History
of England, ch. x.*

Repeater. s.

1. One who, that which, repeats; one who
recites.

Repeaters of their popular oratorious vehemence. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 121.*

2. Watch that strikes the hours at will by
compression of a spring.

Berolus's repeater. — Joseph Anthony Berolus, of
Donmick-street, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-
Fields, London, took out a patent for what he calls
an infallible repeating watch, bearing date 31st Oct.
1806. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia, art. Watch.*

Repetition. s. [Lat. *repetitio*; *pes, pedis* =
foot.] Act of going back; return.

Rare.
You shall find direction, station, and repetition
in these planets. — *Dr. H. Mart, Song of the Soul,*
Nota, p. 306.

Repel. v. a. [Lat. *repello*, from *pello* = I
drive.]

1. Drive back anything.

Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakness in
striking only, but also in repelling their strokes
with whom he contendeth. — *Hosker, Ecclesiastical
Polity.*

With bills of slain on every side,
Hippomedon repel'd the hostile tide. *Pope.*

2. Drive back an assailant.

Stand fast;
And all temptation to transgress repel. *Id.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 612.
Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made,
And virtue may repel, though not invade. *Dryden.*
Repel the Tu can face, their city seize,
Protect the Latans in luxurious ease. *Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 600.*

Repel. v. n.

1. Act with force contrary to force impressed.

2. In Medicine. See extract.

To repel, in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux
of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it
into a tumour. — *Quincy.*

Repellent. adj. Having power to repel.

Why should the most repellent particles be the
most attractive upon contact? — *Bishop Berkeley,*
Notion, § 257.

Repellent. s. Repellent application.

In the cure of an erysipelas, whilst the body
abounds with bilious humours, there is no admit-
ting of repellents, and by discontinue you will in-
crease the heat. — *W. Keen, Surgery.*

Repelling. part. adj. Repellent.

From the same repelling power it seems to be,
that flies walk upon the water without wetting their
feet. — *Sir I. Newton.*

Repent. v. n. [Fr. *repentir*.]

1. Think on anything past with sorrow.

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Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational
creature so deviating should condemn, renounce,
and be sorry for every such deviation; that is,
repent of it. — *South, Sermons.*

Still you may prove the terror of your foes;

Teach traitors to repent of faithless leagues. *J. Phillips.*

2. Express sorrow for something past.

Poor Enobarbus did before thy face repent. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 9.*

3. Change the mind from some painful mo-
tive.

God led them not through the way of the land of
the Philistines . . . lest peradventure the people
repent when they see war, and they return to Egypt.
— *Exodus, xiii. 17.*

4. Have such sorrow for sin as produces
amendment of life.

Nineveh . . . repented at the preaching of Jonas.
— *Matthew, xii. 41.*

I will clear their senses dark
What may soothe, and soften story hearts
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 188.*

Repent. v. a.

1. Remember with sorrow.

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will
give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solici-
tation. *Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.*

If she could, her love she would repent;
But since she cannot, dreads the punishment. *Dryden, Cymon and Iphigeneia, 351.*

2. Remember with pious sorrow.

Thou, like a contrite penitent
Constantly war'd off thy sins, dost repeat
These vanities and foolishness. *Doane.*
I shut my chamber-door, come, let us go. *Dryden.*
His late follies he would late repent.

3. With the simple personal pronoun; i.e.
me, thee, him, and without self.

No man repented him of his wickedness; saying,
what have I done? *J.*
I repent me that the duke is sick. *Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 4.*

My father has repented him ere now.
Or will repent him when he finds the dead. *Dryden.*

With self.

Judas, which had betrayed him, when he saw that
he was condemned, repented himself. — *Matthew,*
xxvii. 3.

Construction indeterminate.

Each age should on . . .
Till God arose, and great in anger said,
Lo! it repented me that man was made. *Pope, Soliloquy.*

Repentance. s. [Fr.]

1. Sorrow for anything past.

The first step towards a woman's humility, seems
to require a repentance of her education. *Eden.*

2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness
of life; penitence.

Repentance will not set a man through the mercy
of God, he is never so debased, that it cannot be
pure. *Archbishop's Sermon.*

Who by repentance is not satisfied,
Is not of heaven nor earth; for the sea are pleased;
By penitence the Eternal's wrath appeased. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 1.*

In regard of secret and hidden faults, unless God
should accept of a general repentance for unknown
sins, few or none at all could be saved. — *Purkin.*

This is a confession, of all the most irrational;
for upon what ground can a man promise himself
a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a
future? — *South, Sermons.*

Repentant. adj. [Fr.]

1. Sorrowful for the past.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, repentant stood. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 1.*

2. Sorrowful for sin.

And I have interred this noble king,
And wet his grave with my repentant tears.
I will with all expedient only see you. *Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 2.*

Relentless walls! whose darkness round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains. *Pope, Epistle to Abchurch.*

Repentant. s. One who expresses sorrow
for sin.

God is ready to forgive the repentant of what
nation soever. — *Lightfoot, Miscellanies, p. 38.*

Repenter. s. One who repents.

Those sentences from which a late-life repenter
will seek desperation. — *Doane, Theodorus, p. 221.*

Repenting. verbal abs. Act of repentance.

My heart is turned within me; my repentings
are kindled together. — *Job, xl. 8.*

Nor had I any reservations in my own soul, when
I passed that bill; nor repentance after. — *Eden*
Notion.

Repeople. v. a. Stock with people anew.

I send with this, my discourse of ways and means
for encouraging marriage, and repopulating the world.
Tatler, no. 105.

Repeople. verbal abs. Act of repopulating.

An occurrence of such remark, as the universality
of the re-people of the world, must be fresh
in memory for about eight hundred years; especially
considering, that the poppling of the world was ar-
duous. — *Sir M. Hale, Origin of the World.*

Repercuss. v. a. Beat back; drive back;
rebound.

Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itself,
and is reperssed, yet it is without noise. — *Bacon.*

Repercussion. s. [Lat. *repercussio*, -*onis*;
percutere, pass. part. of *percutio* = I strike.]

Act of driving back; rebound.

In echoes there is no new elision, but a repercus-
sion. — *Bacon.*
By repercussion beams encounter fire,
Shaped by reflection shapes beget;
The voice itself when stopp'd does back retire,
And a new voice is made by it. *Corley.*

Repercussive. adj. [Fr. *repercussif*.]

1. Having the power of driving back or
causing a rebound.

And repercussive rocks renew'd the sound. *Milton.*

2. Repellent.

Blood is stanch'd by astringent and repercussive
medicines. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental
History.*

3. Driven back; rebounding.

And Carrivon's mountains faces beat
The repercussive roar; with mighty crash
Tumble the smitten cliffs. *Thomson.*

Repercussive. s. Repellente

Influxions, if you apply a strong repercussive
to the place affected, and do not take away the cause,
will shut to another place. — *Bacon.*

Reperitory. s. [Fr. *reperitoire*; Lat. *reper-
torium*; *reperio* = I find; pass. part. *reperitus*.]

Treasury; magazine; book in which
anything is to be found.

This is a store of the endowments of vicarages in
the diocese of Canterbury, is a second edition of a
Dr. Doane.

The term reperitory is an archaism; the *reper-*
itory is a kind of example. — *Bacon.*

Repetend. s. In Arithmetic. Sum, or
quantity, to be repeated, and which recurs
as certain part of a circulating decimal.

Repetition. s. [Fr.; Lat. *repetitio*, -*onis*.]

1. Iteration of the same thing.

The frequent repetition of a name is necessary for
repeating the words and sounds. — *Arbuthnot, On
the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Recital of the same words over again.

The Romans, for the expediency of their assembly, re-
peated, or repeated, but not the multitude of
times, neither not any oftener repetition. — *Bacon, Essay on the Study of History.*

3. Act of reciting or rehearsing.

If you compare Rome, the benefit
Which you shall thereby reap, is such a name,
Whose repetition will be do'd with curses. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.*

4. Recital.

I have such tears,
As fall from fit notes, beat in the arch mine ears
With repetitions of what heaven hath done. *Chapman.*

5. Recital from memory, as distinct from
reading.

Repetitional. adj. Containing, consisting
in, relating to, constituted by, repetition.

This second or repercussive law being indeed a re-
petition and repetition of the first. — *Bacon, Essay on the Study of History.*

Repetitious. adj. Repetitional.

When a word is repeated the second or repeti-
tious. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.*

Repine. v. n. [N. Fr. *repoudre* = prick
again.]

1. Fret; vex himself; be discontented: (with
at or against).

Of late,
When corn was given them gratis, you repined.
— *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 1.*

The fines imposed were the more repined with, as
he saw they were assented to the rebuilding of St.
Paul's church. — *Lord Clarendon, History of Eng-
land.*

If you think how many diseases, and how much poverty there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees, and instead of *repi*ing at one affliction, will admire so many blessings received at the hand of God.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Envy.

The ghosts *repi*ed at violated night;
And curse the invading sin, and sleep at the sight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 327.
Just in the gate, and in the jaws of hell,
Revengeful eyes and silent sorrows dwell,
Dwell pale diseases and *repi*ing age.
Ibid., vi. 384.

Repier. *s.* One who *repi*es, frets, or murmurs.

What marvel if such *repi*ers blow out the smoky vaporous blast of seditious words against our highest court of parliament?—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 208.

We are not to think every clamorous harangue, or every splenetic *repi*er against a court, is therefore a patriot.—*Bishop Berkeley, Maxims*, § 23.
Let rash *repi*ers stand appall'd,
In Thee who dare not trust.
Young, Resignation, pt. ii.

Repiing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who *repi*es; murmuring; complaining.

He bore it decently without breaking out into *repi*ings, or impatient complaints.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester*, p. 153.

Did we understand the reason of God's dealings, and see what he seeth, and know what he knoweth, we should praise him on our bended knees, for those crosses which are now the innocent causes of our *repi*ings against him.—*Scott, Works*, ii. 7: ed. 1719.

Repiingly. *adv.* In a *repi*ing manner; with complaint; with murmuring.

[They] teach us how *repi*ingly, how unjustly, they stooped under this yoke.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, ii. 3.

Repier. *v. a.* [see last extraat.]

1. Put again in the former place.

The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared himself so well, as he was *repi*er in his government.—*Bacon*.

The bowls, removed for fear,
The youths *repi*er, and soon restored the cheer.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 235.

2. Put in a new place.

His gods put themselves under his protection, to be *repi*er in their promised Italy.—*Dryden, Dedication to the Translation of Virgil*.

3. Supersede.

*Repi*er... re-implaced, placed anew, or again; set in the place, or instead of another. And so with Reimplacement and Replacer.—*Cogswell*.

Repiit. *v. a.* Fold one part often over another.

In Raphael's first works, are many small foldings often *repi*it, which look like so many whiplashes.—*Dryden*.

Repiant. *v. a.* [Fr. *replanter*.] Plant anew.

Small trees being yet upris, covered in autumn with dune until the spring, take up and *repi*ant in good ground.—*Bacon*.

Repiantation. *s.* Act of planting again.

Refining and purifying the minds and spirits of the lapsed creation, and every where attempting the *repi*antation of that beautiful innocence [which] sin and vice had obliterated and defaced.—*Hallwell, Searing of Souls*, p. 108: 1677.

Repienish. *v. a.* [Fr. *replenir*, pres. part. *replenissant*; Lat. *plenus* = full.]

1. Stock; fill.

Multiply and *repi*enish the earth.—*Genesis*, i. 28.
The woods *repi*enish'd with deer, and the plains with fowl.—*Milton*.

The waters
With fish *repi*enish'd, and the air with fowl.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 446.

2. Finish; consummate; complete.

We smother'd
The most *repi*enish'd sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she framed.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 3.

Repienish. *v. n.* Recover the former fullness.

The humours in men's bodies increase and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore purge some day after the full; for then the humours will not *repi*enish so soon.—*Bacon*.

Repiète. *adj.* [Fr. *replet*; Lat. *repletus*; pass. part. of *repleo*; *pleo* = I fill.] Full; completely filled; filled to satiety.

The world's large tongue
Proclaims you for a man *repi*ète with mirth;
Full of comparisons and wounding flouts.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

This *repi*ète, if in over high a degree, is little better than the corruption of poison; as some-

times in antimony, if given to bodies not *repi*ète with humours; for where humours abound, the humours save the parts.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

His words, *repi*ète with galle,
Into her heart too easy entrance won.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 733.

In a dog, out of whose eye being wounded the aqueous humour did copiously flow, yet in six hours the bulb of the eye was again *repi*ète with its humour, without the application of any medicines.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Repiète. *v. a.* Fill to satiety.

Repiète. *part. adj.* Filled to satiety; stuffed; crammed; satiated.

They preferred a *repi*ète slavery before a hungry freedom.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, ch. viii. § 34. (Ord MS.)

Repiète. *s.* State of being over full; filling afresh.

The tree had I much *repi*ète, and was oppressed with its own sap; for *repi*ète is an enemy to generation.—*Bacon*.

This is occasioned by the greatness of its lungs, for *repi*ète whereof not having a sufficient or ready supply by its nostrils, it is enforced to dilate and hold open the jaws.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, Of the Chameleon*. (Ord MS.)

Thirst and hunger may be satisfied; *Dryden*.

But this *repi*ète is to love denied.

All dreams, as in old *Galen* I have read,
Are from *repi*ète and complexion bred.

The action of the stomach is totally stopped by too great *repi*ète.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Repiète. *adj.* [Fr. *repletif*.] Replenishing; filling.

Repiète. *adv.* In a *repi*ète manner; so as to be filled.

Not in the body *repi*ète.—*Summary of Du Bartas*, p. 291: 1621.

Repiète. *adj.* [Low Lat. *replegiabilis*.] Replevisable.

Repiète. *v. a.* Replevy.

Repiète. *s.* [L. Lat. *plectina*; *replegio* = redeem by surety.] Redeliverance of anything detained, on security that the right to hold will be tried by law; writ ordering the same.

An action of *repi*ète is the regular way of testing the validity of a distress.—*Toulmin, Law Dictionary*.

That you're a beast, and turn'd to grass,
I never was;
At I st to, as who, or you know,
Did from the pound *repi*ète you.

Burton, Hudibras, The Lady's Answer.

Repiète. *adj.* [N. Fr. *replevisable*.] Capable of being replevined.

Such offenders were not *repi*ète.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown*.

Repiète. *v. a.* Take back or set at liberty, upon security, anything seized.

And yet not his, nor his in equity,
But yours the wall by high prerogative
I humbly crave your majesty
To *repi*ète.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 12, 51.

Repiète. *s.* [Lat. *replica*, from *pleo* = I fold; pass. part. *replicatus*; *replicatio*, -onis.]

1. Rebound; repercussion. *Rare*.

Tyler troubled underneath his banks,
To hear the *repi*ète of your wounds,
Made in his concave shores.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 1.

2. Reply; answer.

To be demanded of a sponge what *repi*ète should be made by the son of a king? *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 2.

3. In *Law*. Exception, or answer, to a defendant's plea; in Chancery, complainant's reply to defendant's answer.

Repiète. *v. n.* [Fr. *répliquer*.] Answer; make a return to an answer.

O man! who art thou that *repi*ète against God?—*Romans*, ix. 20.

Would we ascend higher to the rest of these low persons, we should find what reason Castalio's painter had to *repi*ète upon the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much colour into St. Peter and Paul's faces; that it was true in their life-time they were pale mortified men; but that since they were grown ruddy, by blushing at the sins of their successors.—*Bishop Altshury, Sermons*.

Repiète. *v. a.* Return for an answer.

Perplex'd

The tempter stood, nor had wint to *repi*ète.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iv. 1.

His trembling tongue invoked his bride;
With his last voice 'Kurydice!' he cry'd:
'Kurydice!' the rocks and river banks *repi*ète'd.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 702.

Repiète. *s.* [Fr. *réplique*.] Answer; return to an answer.

But now return

And with their faint *repi*ète this answer join.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 3.

If I sent him word, it was not well cut; he would send me word, he cut it to please himself... if again, it was not well cut, he disabled my judgment; this is called the *repi*ète churlish.—*Ibid.*, As you like it, v. 4.

To whom with sighs, Ulysses gave *repi*ète;

Ah, why ill-suited pastime must I try?
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 167.

Repiète. *s.* One who *repi*es; one who makes a return to an answer.

At an act of the commencement, the answerer gave for his question, that an aristocracy was better than a monarchy; the *repi*ète did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state: the answerer said, that the *repi*ète did much wrong the privilege of scholars, who would be much strengthened if they should give questions of nothing, but such things wherein they are practised; and added, We have heard yourself dispute of virtue, which no man will say you put much in practice.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*.

Repiète. *v. a.* Polish again.

A sundred clock is piecemeal laid
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
*Repi*ète'd, without error then to stand.—*Donne*.

Repiète. *v. a.* [Fr. *rapporter*.]

1. Noise by popular rumour.

Is it upon record? or else *repi*ète'd successively from age to age?—*Shakespeare, Richard III.* iii. 1.
Report, say they, and we will *repi*ète it.—*Jeremiah*, xx. 10.

2. Give repute.

Timothus... was well *repi*ète'd of by the brethren.—*Acts*, xvi. 1.

Let not a widow be taken into the number under threescore years old... well *repi*ète'd of for good works.—*1 Timothy*, v. 9.

3. Give an account of.

There is a king in Judah; and now shall it be *repi*ète to the king.—*Nehemiah*, vi. 7.

4. Return; rebound; give back; echo.

In Titium is a church with windows only from above, that *repi*ète the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end wall over against the door.—*Bacon*.

5. Take spoken words in writing, and publish the same.

A sketch of this speech has been preserved; but the whole debate was very imperfectly *repi*ète'd.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. p. 428.

6. Refer.

I report the reader to the Belgian histories; he may see the change of war between these two sides.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 507: 1648.

Repiète. *s.*

1. Rumour; popular fame.

Now the *repi*ète goes she has all the rule of her husband's purse.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

2. Repute; public character.

In all approving ourselves as the ministers of God... by honour and dishonour, by evil *repi*ète and good report.—*2 Corinthians*, vi. 4.

My lady's mark'd
With Roman swords; and my *repi*ète was once
First with the best of note.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

3. Account returned.

See nymphs enter with the swelling tide;
From Thetis sent as spies to make report,
And tell the wonders of her now-reign court.
Waller.

4. Account given by lawyers of cases, or, by reporters, of debates.

After a man has studied the general principles of the law, reading the *repi*ète of adjudged cases will richly improve his mind.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind*.

On some later occasions, the *repi*ète of the debates in both Houses have been interrupted from the same cause.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. p. 429.

5. Sound; loud noise; repercussion.

The stronger species drowneth the lesser; the report of an ordinance, the voice.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The lashing billows make a long *repi*ète.

And beat her sides.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyon.

Reporter. s. One who reports.

1. Relater; one who gives an account.

There she appeared; or my reporter devised well for her.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.
Rumours were raised of great discord among the nobility; for this cause the lords assembled save order to apprehend the reporters of these surmises.—*Sir J. Heywood*.
If I had known a thing they concealed, I should never be the reporter of it. *Pope*.

2. One who draws up reports of adjudged cases, or of debates in parliament.

James the first, at the instance of lord Bacon, appointed two reporters with a handsome stipend. *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.
But reporters were still beset with too many difficulties, to be able to collect accurate accounts of the debates.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. p. 427.

Reporting, verbal abs. Making reports (fifth sense of the verb).

Fragments of his [Lord Chatham's] speeches have been handed down to us, but these bear so very small a proportion to the prodigious fame which his eloquence has left behind it, that far more is manifestly lost than has reached us; whilst of his written compositions, but a few letters have hitherto been given to the world. The imperfect state of parliamentary reporting in his day is the great cause of this blank.—*Lord Bringham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham*.
Parliament, as well as the public, has since profited by every facility which has been afforded to reporting—nor was this the only impediment to reporting.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. p. 427.

Reportingly, adv. By common fame.

Others say thou dost deserve; and I believe it better than reportingly. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 1.

Reposal. s.

1. Act of reposing.

Doest thou think, If I would stand against thee, would the reposal Of my trust, virtue, or worth in thee, Make thy words faithful? *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 1.

2. That on which a person reposes.

His chief pillow and reposal.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 83.

Reposance. s. Reliance. Rare.

See what sweet Reposance heaven can bestow. *J. Hall, Poems*, p. 32: 1616.

Repose. v. a. [Fr. *reposer*.]

1. Lay to rest.

Home's readiest champions, repose you here, Secure from worldly chances and mishaps; Here lurks no treason, here no envy swells. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.
Have ye chosen in this place, After the toil of battle, to repose Your wearied virtue? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 519.

2. Place as in confidence or trust: (with on or in).

I repose upon your management, what is dearest to me, my fame.—*Dryden, Preface to Annus Mirabilis*.
That prince was conscious of his own integrity in the service of God, and relied on this as a foundation for that trust he reposed in him, to deliver him out of his distress.—*Rogers*.

3. Lodge; lay up.

Peoples, reposed in those cliffs amongst the earth, being not so dissoluble and more bulky, are left behind.—*Woodward*.

Reposé. s. n.

1. Sleep; be at rest.

Within a thicket I reposed; when round I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heap; and found, Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapman*.

2. Rest in confidence: (with on).

And, for the days are dangerous to pass, Do desire thy worthy company, Upon whose faith and honour I repose. *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

Repose. s. [Fr. *repos*.]

1. Sleep; rest; quiet.

Merciful powers! Restrain me in the cursed thoughts, that nature Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 1.
The hour Of night, and of all things now retired to rest, Minds us of like repose. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 610.
I all the living day Consume in meditation deep, recluse From human converse; nor at slumb of eve Enjoy repose. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 365.

2. Cause of rest.

After great lights must be great shadows, which we call repose; because in reality the sight would be first, if attracted by a continuity of glittering objects.—*Dryden, Translation of Infirmary a Art of Painting*.

3. In Painting. See extract.

Repose, or quietness, is applied to a picture, when the whole is harmonious; when nothing aches either in the shade, light, or colouring.—*Gilpin*.

Reposedness. s. Attribute suggested by Reposed; state of being at rest.

With wondrous reposefulness of mind, and gentle words, Reputation answered.—*Translation of Horace*, p. 104: 16. 6.

Reposéful, adj. Adapted for repose: (in the extract applied to a person in whom trust might be reposed).

I know not where else she picks out a fast friend, or reposéful confidant of such reciprocal interest.—*Harcourt, Vocal Express*, 28. (Old MS.)

Reposit. v. a. [Lat. *reponere*, pass. part. of *pono*—I put; *positio*, -onis.] Lay up; lodge as in a place of safety.

Others reposit their young in holes, and secure themselves also therein, because such security is wanting, their lives being sought.—*Berham, Physico-Theology*.

Reposition. s.

1. Act of laying up in a place of safety.

That age [youth] which is not capable of observation, careless of reposition.—*Bishop Hall, Quo Vadis?*

2. Act of replacing.

Being satisfied in the reposition of the bone, take care to keep it so by deligation.—*Winman, Surgery*.

Repository. s. [Lat. *repositorium*.] Place where anything is safely laid up, or laid up for keeping.

The mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay up those ideas. *Locke*.
He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them, to us not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion, but with respect to his own knowledge, into the most regular and methodical repositories.—*Rogers, Sermons*.

As the title of a book.

[Cowper's] famous history of John Gilpin appeared the following year, without his name, in a publication called *The Repository*.—*Cruik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 352.

As a shop.

She writes out a little card in her neatest hand, and after long thought and labour of composition; in which the public is informed that 'A Lady who has some time at her disposal, wishes to undertake the education of some little girls, whom she would instruct in English, in French, in Geography, in History, and in Music—address A. O., at Mr. Brown's;' and she confides the card to the gentleman of the Fine Art Repository, who consents to allow it to lie upon the counter, where it grows dirty and is blown. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Repossession. v. a. Possess again.

It now, that almost all that real repossession of them? *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
Her suit is now to repossess those lands, Which we in justice can not well deny. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part III.* iii. 2.

Repossession. s. Act of possessing again.

Whoso hath been robbed, or spoiled, of his lands or goods, may lawfully seek repossession by force; yet so, as before any force be used, he first civilly seek restitution.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Idea of Empire, Of War, Defence, and Invasion*, ch. xxi.

Reposé. v. a. Pour anew.

The horrid noise amazed the silent night, Reposing down black darkness from the skies. *Micron for Magistrate*, p. 822.

Reprehend. v. a. [Lat. *reprehendo*.]

1. Reprove; chide.

All as before his sight, whose presence to offend with any the least unkindness, we would be surely as both as they, who most reprehend or deride what they do.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Pardon me for reprehending thee, For thou hast done a charitable deed. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, iii. 2.
They like dumb statues stared; Which when I saw, I reprehend them: And ask'd the mayor, what meant this wilful silence? *Ed. Richard III.* iii. 7.

2. Blame; censure.

He could not reprehend the fight, so many strew'd the ground. *Chapman*.
I nor advise, nor reprehend the choice Of Marcey-hill. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 78.

3. Convict of fallacy.

This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty.—*Bacon*.

4. Charge with a fault: (with of before the crime).

Aristippus being reprehended of luxury, by one that was not rich, for that he gave six crocus for a small fish, answered, Why, what would you have given? the other said, Some twelve-pence: Aristippus said again, And six crocus is no more with me, —*Bacon, Apophthegms*.

Reprehender. s. One who reprehends; blamer; censurer.

These form of reprehenders of things, established by public authority, are always confident and bold, asserted upon; but their confidence for the most part arises from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, i. v.

Reprehensible, adj. Blamable; culpable; censurable.

When three years had elapsed after the dissolution of the Parliament which sat at Oxford, no writs were issued for an election. This infraction of the constitution was the more reprehensible, because the king had little reason to fear a meeting with a new House of Commons.—*Marsden, History of England*, ch. ii.

Reprehensibleness. s. Attribute suggested by Reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

Reprehensibly, adv. In a reprehensible manner; blamably; culpably.

Reprehension. s. [Lat. *reprehensio*, -onis.]

Reproof; censure; blame.

To a heart fully resolute, counsel is tedious, but reprehension is loathsome.—*Bacon*.
There is likewise due to the publick a civil reprehension of advocates, where there appears cunning counsel, gross neglect, and slight information.—*Bacon, Essays*.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow-christians, or the governors of the church, then more public reprehensions and impositions.—*Hammond*.

What effect can that man hope from his most zealous reprehensions, who lays himself open to recommissions. *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Reprehensiveness, adj. Given to, containing, reproof.

By a reprehensiveness shortness, he [Christ] both clears the man's innocence, and vindicates God's proceedings. *South, Sermons*, xlii. 294.

Reprehensory, adj. Reprehensive.

More years than I have any delight to reckon, have past since you and I saw one another; of this, however, there is no reason for making any reprehensory complaint. *Johnson, To Dr. Beattie, in Bowdler's Lib.* 4780. (Old MS.)

Represent. v. a. [Lat. *repræsentare*; Fr. *représenter*.]

1. Exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present.

Before him burn Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing The heavenly fires. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 254.

2. Describe; show in any particular character.

This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been represented as a second kind of senate.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

3. Fill the place of, another by a vicarious character; personate: (as, 'The parliament represents the people').

Exhibit; show: (as, 'The tragedy was represented very skillfully').

5. Show by modest arguments or narrations.

One of his cardinals admonished him against that unskilful piece of incontinuity, by representing to him that no reformation could be made, which would not notably diminish the rents of the church.—*Dr. H. More, Deeds of Christian Piety*.

Representable, adj. Capable of being represented.

The perfections of God are not representable, by any created being in a true propriety of their nature.—*Sir M. Hale, Originations of Mankind*. (Old MS.)

Representance. s. Representation: (the latter being the commoner word).

They affirm foolishly, that the images and likenesses they frame of stone, or of wood, are the

circumstances and forms of those who have brought something profitable, by their inventions, to the common use of their living.—*Donne, History of the Sepulchral*, p. 83.

Representant. s. One exercising the vicarious power given by another: (Representative commoner).

There is expected the count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother.—*Sir H. Watton, Remains*, p. 279.

Representation. s.

1. Image; likeness.

If images are worshipped, it must be as gods, which cannot be, because God is invisible and incorporeal.—*Bishop Stillington*.

2. Act of supporting a vicarious character; acting for others by deputation.

The reform in representation he uniformly opposed.—*Barker*.

A volume devoted to explaining what the writer means by civilization, does not raise so vivid a conception of it as the single expression, that civilization is a different thing from cultivation; the compactness of that brief designation for the contrasted quality being an equivalent for a long discussion. No, if we would impress forcibly upon the understanding and memory the distinction between the two different conceptions of a representative government, we cannot more effectually do so than by saying that delegation is not representation.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv, ch. vi, § 3.

3. Respectful declaration: (as, 'A representation of these circumstances was laid before the minister').

4. Public exhibition.

The spectators are secured, that their post shall not just be put upon them in the matter of place, and time, other than is just and reasonable for the representations.—*Rymor, On Tragedy*, p. 2.

Representative. adj.

1. Exhibiting a similitude.

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though representative, to be proper and real.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Bearing the character or power of another.

This counsel of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body representative of the people; though the people collective reserved a share of power.—*Swift*.

3. Typical.

No one human being can be completely the representative man of his race.—*Palgrave*.

Representative. s.

1. One exhibiting the likeness of another.

A statue of rumour whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the representation of credulity.—*Adrian, Frohlich*.

2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another.

I wish the welfare of my country; and my morals and politics teach me to leave all that to be adjusted by our representatives above, and to divine providence.—*Bacon, Letter to Pope*.

Near observers could perceive that, though the representatives of the nation were as a body zealous for civil liberty and for the Protestant religion, and though they were prepared to endure every thing rather than see their country again reduced to vassalage, they were anxious and dispirited.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

3. That by which anything is shown.

Difficultly must number this doctrine, which supposes that the perfections of God are the representatives to us, of whatever we perceive in the creature.—*Locke*.

Representatively. adv. In a representative manner.

1. In the character of another; by a representative.

Having sustained the brunt of God's displeasure our Lord was solemnly reinstated in favour; and we representatively, or virtually in him.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. II, serm. xxx.

2. Vicariously; by legal delegacy.

This alteration . . . was brought in peaceable and orderly proceeding, by general consent of the realm representatively assembled in parliament.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.

Representor. s. One who, that which, represents.

1. One who shows or exhibits.

Where the real works of nature, or veritable acts of story are to be described, art, being but the imitator or secondary representor, must not vary from the reality.—*Sir T. Browne*.

2. One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for another by deputation.

My muse officious ventures

On the nation's representor.

Représentant. s. Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something; representation: (the latter being the commoner word).

When it is blessed, some believe it to be the natural body of Christ; others, the blessings of Christ, his passion in representation, and his grace in real exhibition.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

We have met with some, whose realms made good their representatives.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Représ. v. a. [Lat. *repræssus*, pass. part. of *reprimo* (*premo* = I press); *repressio*, -*onis*.] Crush; put down; subdue.

Discontents and ill blood having used always to repress and oppress in person, he was both they should find him beyond sea.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy against dangers, endeavoured to set up the sedition again, but they were speedily repressed, and thereby the sedition suppressed wholly.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Such kings

Favour the innocent, repress the bold.

How can I

Repress the horror of my thoughts, which fly

The sad remembrance?

Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

Thus long succeeding critics justly reign'd,

Licence express'd, and useful laws ordain'd:

Learning and Rome alike in empire grew.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, lll. 681.

Repression. s. Act of repressing.

No declaration from myself could take place, for

the due repression of these tumults.—*Edwin Dailike*.

Repressive. adj. Having power to repress; acting to repress.

It was now necessary to have recourse to repressive measures.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Repréval. s. Respite.

His (the sailor's) sleeps are but reprévals of his dangers; and when he wakes, 'tis the next stage to dying.—*Sir T. O'Connell, Characters*, G. 7.

Repréve. c. a. [?] Respite after sentence of death; give a respite.

He cannot thrive

Unless her prayers, whom heaven delights to hear,

And loves to grant, repréve him from the wrath

Of great justice.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, lll. 4.

Die! perish! might but my bending down

Repréve thee from thy fate, it should go on.

Id., Measure for Measure, lll. 1.

Company, though it may repréve a man from his

melancholy, yet cannot secure him from his con-

science.—*South, Sermons*.

Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion, his majesty had been pleased to repréve him, with several of his friends, in order to give them their lives.—*Addison*.

He repréve the sinner from time to time, and continues and leaps on him the favours of his providence, in hopes that, by an act of clemency so undeserved, he may prevail on his gratitude and repentance.—*Rogers, Sermons*.

Repréve. s. Respite after sentence of death.

In his repréve he may be so fitted,

That his soul sicken not.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ll. 4.

I hope it is some garden or repréve

For Claudio.

The morning sir John Hotham was to die, a

repréve was sent to suspend the execution for three

days.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Re-*

bellion.

All that I ask, is but a short repréve,

Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve.

Sir J. Denham, Prison of Dido.

Réprimand. v. a. [Fr. *réprimander*.] Chide;

check; reprehend; reprove.

Germanicus was severely réprimanded by Tiberius, for travelling into Egypt without his permission.—*Arrian*.

They saw their eldest sister once brought to her tears, and her perverseness severely réprimanded.—*Law*.

Réprimand. s. Reproof; reprehension.

He enquires how such an one's wife or son do, whom he does not see at church; which is understood as a secret réprimand to the person absent.—*Addison, Spectator*.

His letter is that of a superior, under the guise of the lowest humility, dictating what is irreducibly right; in its address it is the supplication of a sinner; in its substance, in its spirit, a lofty réprimand.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii, ch. iv.

Reprint. v. a.

1. Renew the impression of anything.

The business of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Print a new edition.

My bookseller is reprinting the Essay on Criticism.

Pope.

Reprint. s. Reimpression.

Reprisal. s. Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury, especially in the way of the Recapture of vessels under Letters of Marque.

The English had great advantage in value of reprisals, as being more strong and active at sea.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Sense must sure thy safest plunder be, Since no reprisals can be made on thee.—*Dorset*.

Reprise. s. [Fr.]

1. Act of taking something in retaliation of injury.

Your care about your banks infers a fear Of threatening floods and inundations near; If so, a just reprise would only be Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea.—*Dryden*.

2. In Law. Annual deduction, or duty, paid out of a manor or lands.

Reprise. v. a.

1. Take again.

Fortly he can some other wayes advize How to take life from that dead-living swayne, Whom still he marked freshly to arise From the earth, and from her womb new spirits to reprise.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, b. II, ll. 14.

You shall read of one town taken by a host of turks, and seized many years afterwards by a host of monks.—*Hawell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 163: 1612.

2. Recompense; pay in any manner.

If any of the lands so granted by his majesty should be otherwise decreased, his majesty's grantee should be reprised with other lands.—*Grant, in Lord Clarendon's Life*, b. 2, 2.

Reprive. s. A coined word to match, or contrast, with Republic; number one.

The world is full of vanity; and fond fools Promise themselves a name from building churches, Or anything that tends to the republic; 'Tis the reprive that I study for.

Randolph, The Men's Looking Glass, iii. 1. (Rich.)

Reproach. v. a. [Fr. *reprocher*.]

1. Censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.

The French writers do not burden themselves too much with plot, which has been reproached to them as a fault.—*Dryden*.

Mercutio . . . with his ardent warmth His fainting friends, reproach'd their shameful flight.

Repell'd the victors.

Id., Translation of the Ecce, x. 971.

2. Charge with a fault in severe language.

If ye be reproached for the name of Christ, happy are ye.—*1 Peter*, iv. 14.

3. Uphraid in general.

The very secret of being surprised in any valuable quality, by a person of the same abilities with ourselves, with reproach our own laziness, and even shame us into imitation.—*Rogers*.

Reproach. s. [Fr. *reproche*.] Censure; infamy; shame.

With his reproach and odious menaces, The knight emboluing in his haughty heart, Kilt all his forces.

Spenser.

If black scandal or foul-tongued reproach Attend the sequel of your imposition, Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me.

Shakespeare, Richard III, lll. 7.

Thou, for the testimony of truth, hast borne

Universal reproach.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 88.

Reproachable. adj. Capable of being, liable to be, reproached; less properly, as in the extract, reproaching; opprobrious; scurrilous.

Catullus the poet wrote against him [Jul. Caesar] contumacious or reproachable words.—*Sir T. Rigg, The Tiberius*, fol. 170. b.

Reproachful. adj.

1. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

O monstrous! what reproachful words are these! *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, l. 2. I have slain

My rapier in his bosom, and withal Thrust these reproachful speeches down his throat.

Id., ll. 1.

An advocate may be punished for reproachful lan-

place, in respect of the parties in suit. *—Aylife, Paragon Jura 13*

2. Shameful; infamous; vile.

To make religion a stratagem to undermine government, is contrary to this superstructure, most scandalous and reproachful to christianity. *—Hammond, On Fundamental Principles.*

His punishment
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh
To a reproachful life and cursed death.
—Milton, Paradise Lost, xii, 404.

Reproachfully, adv. In a reproachful manner; opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously.

I will that the younger women marry, and give none occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully. *—1 Thimothy, v. 14.*

Reprobato, adj. [Lat. *reprobatus*.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned.

They profess that they know God; but in works they deny him, being abominable, and disaffected, and not every word work *reprobato*. *—Titus, i. 16.*

Sinners and art are easily outdone
By spirits *reprobato*. *—Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 696.*
God forbid, that every single commission of a sin, though great for its kind, and without need against conscience, for its aggravation, should so far deprave the soul, and bring it to such a *reprobato* condition, as to take pleasure in other men's sins. *—South, Sermons.*

If there is any poor man or woman, that is more than ordinarily wicked and *reprobato*, Miranda has her eye upon them. *—Lear.*

Reprobato, v. One lost to virtue; wretch abandoned to wickedness.

What if we omit
This *reprobato*, till he were well inclined?
—Shakspeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.
I acknowledge myself for a *reprobato*, a villain, a traitor to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived. *—Sir W. Raleigh.*

As the saints have profited by tribulations; and they that could not bear temptations became *reprobato*. *—1 Peter, i. 6.*

Reprobato, v. a. [Lat. *reprobatus*, pass. part. of *reprobo*; *reprobatus, -onis*.]

1. Disallow; reject.

Such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed of all law; I do not believe it, unless the deed. *—Aylife, Paragon Jura 13*

2. Abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.

What shall he make it necessary for him to repent and amend, who either without respect to any degree of amendment is supposed to be elected to eternal bliss, or without respect to sin, to be irreversibly *reprobated*? *—Hammond.*

3. Abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

Reprobated, part. adj. Abandoned.

A *reprobated* hardness of heart does then the office of plumes only towards a contempt of death. *—Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Have him out
To *reprobated* exile round the world,
A captive vacuum, abhor'd, accur'd. *—Southey.*

Reprobator, s. One who reprobates.

Joan, dame of Angles, the patriotic *reprobator* of French modes. *—Noble, Continuation of Granger, lit. 89.*

Reprobation, s.

1. Act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; the contrary to election.

This sight would make him do a desperate turn; You curse his better angel from his side.
And fall to *reprobation*. *—Shakspeare, Othello, v. 2.*
This is no foundation of discriminating grace, or signally fruit of election and *reprobation*. *—Hammond.*

Through some cords may be accommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the *reprobation* of any man to hell-fire. *—Bishop Burnell, Answer to Hobbes.*

God, upon a true repentance, is not so fatally tied to the spindle of absolute *reprobation*, as not to keep his promise, and send merciful pardons. *—Maine.*

2. Condemnatory sentence.

You are empowered to give the final decision of wit, to put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of *reprobation* on 'till poetry and false coin. *—Dryden.*

Reprobator, s. One who abandons others to reprobation.

Let them take heed, that they mistake not their own fierce temper for the mind of God. . . . But I never knew any of the Geneva or Scotch model, which sort of sanctified *reprobators* we abound

with, either use or like this way of proceeding in my life; but generally whips and scorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discourses. *—South, Sermons, lit. 170.*

Reproduce, v. a. Produce again; produce anew.

If horse-dung *reproduces* oats, it will not be easily determined whether the power of generation comes thence. *—Sir T. Browne.*

Those colours were unchangeable, and whenever all those rays which these their colours are mixed again, they *reproduce* the same white light as before. *—Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Reproducer, s. One who reproduces.

I speak of Charles Townsend, officiously the *reproducer* of this fatal scheme; whom I cannot even now remember without some degree of sensibility. In truth, he was the delight and ornament of this house, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence. *—Burke, Speech on American Taxation.*

The abhorrence of mere individual will as such, which properly belongs to the Catholic Church, and which renders her odious or unattractive to turbulent spirits, has a beautiful effect upon the chastened mind, and present man before God in the attitude which befits him, not as a creator, or an inventor, or even a *reproducer*, of a system, upon which he shall read Self everywhere or anywhere inscribed, but as a recipient of pure bounty and compassion. *—Abolition, The State in its Relations with the Church, ch. iv.*

Reproduction, s. Act of producing anew.

I am about to attempt a *reproduction* in vitriol, in which it seems not unlikely to be performable. *—Boyle.*

Numerous examples are perpetually occurring, in which the attentive observer of nature may catch a glimpse of the mysterious connection which subsists between the organs of nutrition and *reproduction*, in plants. *—Huxley, Principles of Zoölogie and Physiological Botany, sect. i. ch. iv.*

Reproof, s.

1. Blame to the face; reprehension.

Good Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the register of your *reproof*, that I may pass with a *reproof* the easier. *—Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
From there I can and must submit to endure
Check or *reproof*. *—Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 476.*

Fear not the anger of the wise to raise;
Those best can hear *reproof* who merit praise.
—Pope, Essay on Criticism, lit. 582.

2. Censure; slander.

For thy sake have I suffered *reproof*: shame hath covered my face. *—Book of Common Prayer, Psalm, lxxv.*

Reprovable, adj. Capable of being, liable to be, reprov'd; culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension.

If thou dost and thy faith as dead after the reception of the sacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only little, but *reprovable*. *—Taylor, Worshy Communicant.*

Reprovo, v. a. [Fr. *reprouver*.]

1. Blame; censure.

I will not *reprove* thee for thy sacrifices. *—Psalm, l. 8.*

This is the sin of the minister, when men are called to *reprove* sin, and do not. *—Pierkins.*

2. Charge to the face with a fault; check; chide; reprehend.

What if they can better be content with one that can wink at their faults, than with him that will *reprove* them? *—Archbishop Whitgift.*

There is no slander in an allowed fool, though he do nothing but rail; nor no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove*. *—Shakspeare, Twelfth Night, l. 5.*

What if thy son
Prove disobedient; and, *reproved*, retort,
Wherefore didst thou beat me?
—Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 760.

If a great personage undertakes an action passionately, let it be acted with all the malice and impotency in the world, he shall have enough to flatter him, but not enough to *reprove* him. *—Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Reason of Holy Living.*

He *reproves*, exhorts, and preaches to those, for whom he first prays to God. *—Lear.*

2. Refute; disprove.

My lords,
Reprove my allegation if you can.
—Shakspeare, Henry VI. Part II. lit. 1.

3. Blame for; (with of).

To *reprove* one of laziness, they will say, Dost thou make idle a coat? that is, a coat for idleness. *—Carver.*

Reprover, s. One who, that which, reproves.

Let the most potent sinner speak out, and tell us whether he can command down the clamours and

revilings of a guilty conscience, and impose silence upon that bold *reprover*? *—South, Sermons.*
This shall have from every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of living well. *—Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Reprave, v. a. Prune a second time.

Reprave apricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed. *—Ere. 1. 190, Kalendarium Hortense.*

Reptation, s. See *Extract*.

Reptation [is] a mode of progression by advancing successively parts of the trunk which occupy the place of the anterior parts, which are carried forwards, as in serpents. The term is also applied to the slow progression of those animals whose extremities are so short that the body touches the ground. *—Owen, in Brande and Cog, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Réptile, adj. [Lat. *reptilis*, from *repto* (also *repto*) = creep; pass. part. *reptatus*; *reptatus, -onis*.] Creeping upon many feet.

Clemens taits from fifth, to give a tempting gloss,
Cherish the sultry'd *reptile* race with moss.
—Gay, Rural Sports, l. 167.

Réptile, s. Animal that creeps on many feet.

This, along with the explanation of the previous entry, stands as it came from Johnson. It is evidently framed so as to exclude the serpents. That this is not the zoological import of the word is well known; the *Reptilia*, in *Zoology*, being a class that contains not only the footless Ophidians (serpents), but the Batrachians (frogs and toads), the Saurians (lizards and crocodiles), and the Chelonians (turtles and tortoises); none of which are many-footed. The *reptiles* of Johnson are chiefly the myriapods, centipedes, and caterpillars.

Terrestrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or *reptiles*, which have many feet, and serpents which have no feet. *—Locke, Elements of Natural Philosophy.*

Holy retreat! silence no female hither,
Conscious of social love and nature's rites,
Must draw approach, from the inferior *reptile*,
To woman, form divine.

—Pope, First Hymn of Callimachus.

Reptiles [is] the name of a class of cold-blooded vertebrate animals, including all those which have lungs and a heart composed of two auricles and one ventricle. Those which retain their gills during the whole or a part of their existence are termed Batrachians or Amphibia. . . . Character, in characterising the class of *reptiles* as defined by him, will observe, that as it is from respiration that the blood derives its heat, . . . susceptibility of nervous irritation, the blood of *reptiles* is cold, and the muscular energy less than that of quadrupeds, and much less than that of birds. . . . The smallness of the pulmonary vessels, and the relations of their trunk to the heart, permit *reptiles* to suspend the process of respiration, without arresting the course of the blood, thus they dive with more facility, and remain longer under water, than either the mammalia or birds. Few *reptiles* hatch their eggs; still fewer bring forth living young. The Batrachians on quitting the egg have the form and frame of fishes, and some of the genera preserve these organs even after the development of their lungs. *—Owen, in Brande and Cog, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Republic, s. [Lat. *respublica*.]

1. Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

They are indebted many millions more than their whole *republick* is worth. *—Addison, State of the War.*

2. Common interest; the public.

Those that by their deeds will make it known,
Whose dignity they do sustain,
And life, state, glory, all they gain,
Count the *republick's* not their own. *—R. Johnson.*

Republic of Letters. Whole body of the people of study and learning.

Republican, adj. Placing the government in the people; approving this kind of government.

You can better ingraft any description of *republick* on a monarchy, than any thing of monarchy upon the *republick* form. *—Burke, On the French Revolution.*

It has been a great point with *republicans* divines to explain away the force of this text, Rom. xiii. 1. But for this purpose they have never been able to fall upon any happier expedient, than to say that the word 'powers,' *ἐξουσία*, signifies not persons bearing power, but forms of government. . . . I will

venture to add, that not a single instance is to be found in any writer, sacred or profane, of the use of the word *republica* to signify form of government; nor is that sense to be extracted by any critical chymistry from the etymology and radical meaning of the word.—*Bishop Horley, Sermon, January 30, 1793.*

Republican. s. One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

These people are more happy in imagination than the rest of their neighbours, because they think themselves so; though such a chimerical happiness is not peculiar to republicans.—*Addison.*

With the same authorities before them, different historians, alike innocent of intentional misrepresentation, see only what is favourable to Protestants or Catholics, royalists or republicans, Charles I. or Cromwell; while others, having set out with the preception that extremes must be in the wrong, are incapable of seeing truth and justice when these are wholly on one side.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, pt. v. ch. iv. § 3.*

Republicanism. s. Attachment to a republican form of government.

He distinguishes it with the same care from the principles of republic and republicanism.—*Burke.*
The Emperor and the Pope were united by the bonds of common interest and common dread and hatred of republicanism.—*Mitman, History of Latin Christianity, l. viii. ch. vii.*

Republication. s.

1. Reimpression of a printed work.

2. In *Law*. Second publication; avowed renewal.

The republication of a former will revoke one of a later date, and establishes the first again.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Republisk. v. a. Publish anew.

The book is extant, published by warrant, and is published by command this present year.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Cesar, p. 31: 1625.*

As Mr. Beattie has not thought proper to republish the epiphany, the insertion of it in this place will, perhaps, gratify some of his admirers.—*Bower, Life of Beattie, p. 124. (Ord MS.)*

Republisker. s. One who republishes.

He who considers Jesus only in the light of a *republisker* of the law of nature, can hardly entertain a higher opinion of the Saviour of the world than some have done of Socrates.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons, serm. v. (Ord MS.)*

Republisker. v. a. [Lat. *repudio*; Fr. *repudier*.]

The Latin dictionaries connect this with *pudet* = it shames, and *pudor* = shame, modesty. The same connect *tripudium* = a dance, with *terra* + *pudium*, a beating back of the earth, in Greek, (not Latin) *παύω*, connected with *παύω*, *παύω* = foot. The editor, doubting this second derivation, connects *re-pudium*, with *tri-pudium*, and makes the word under notice an approximate equivalent to *rejection*. Divorce; reject; put away.

Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting idea, show themselves plighted and bewitched by this.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

There is a notorious instance of the folly of the *republicans*, that while they repudiate all titles to kingdoms of heaven, merely for the present pleasure of body, and their boasted tranquillity of mind, besides the extreme madness in running such a desperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themselves here of that very pleasure and tranquillity they seek for.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Repudiation. s.

1. Divorce; rejection.

What repudiations, and new weddinges upon divorcements!—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests, l. iii. c. 156.*
The Jewish repudiations never found favour in heaven.—*Bishop Hall.*

It was allowed by the Athenians, only in case of repudiation of a wife.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient China, Wright, and Manners.*

2. Specially applied of late to the rejection of pecuniary claims.

Repugn. v. n. [Fr. *repugner*; Lat. *repugno* = (pugno = I fight); pres. part. *repugnans, -antis*.] Oppose; make resistance.

Nature repugning, they scarce taste any thing that may be profitable.—*Sir T. Rynd, The Governor, fol. 46. b.*

Many things repugning quite both to God's law and man's.—*Speaner, Use of the Words of Ireland.*
As though this did repugne both unto their nature and grace.—*Salfield, Treatise of Anger, p. 326: 1613.*

Repugn. v. n. Withstand; resist.

When stubbornly he did repugn the truth About a certain question of the law Argued betwixt the duke of York and him.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.*

Repugnance. s. [Fr.]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety; reluctance; resistance; struggle of opposite passions.

Thus did the passions act without any of their present jars, combats, or repugnances, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the stillness of composure.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Aversion; unwillingness.

That which causes us to lose most of our time, is the repugnance which we naturally have to labour.—*Dryden.*

Repugnancy. s. Repugnance.

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle, And let the foe quickly cut their throats, Without repugnancy?—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 5.*

But where difference is without repugnancy, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It is no affront to omnipotence, if, by reason of formal incapacity and repugnancy of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity.—*Boyle.*

Repugnant. adj. [Fr.]

1. Disobedient; not obsequious.

His antique sword, rebellious to his arm, flew where it falls, Repugnant to command.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.*

2. Contrary; opposite; inconsistent: (generally with *to*, sometimes with).

All contrary and repugnant religions.—*Stapleton, Treatise of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry, fol. 122: 1605.*

There is no breach of a divine law, but is more or less repugnant unto the will of the law-giver, God himself.—*Perkins.*

Why I reject the other conjectures is; because they have not due warrant from observation, but are clearly repugnant thereto.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Your way is to wrest and strain some principles maintained both by them and me, to a sense repugnant with their other known doctrines.—*Bishop Waterland.*

Repugnantly. adv. In a repugnant manner; contradictorily.

They speak not repugnantly thereto.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Repullulate. v. n. [Lat. *pullulatus*, pass. part. of *pullulo* = I shoot as a bud.] Bud again. Rare.

Though trees repullulate, there is wheat still left in the field.—*Huvel, Vocal Forest.*

Repulse. s. [Fr.; Lat. *repulsus*, pass. part. of *repello* = I drive back.] Condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

My *repulse* at Hull seemed an act of so rude disloyalty, that my enemies had scarce confidence enough to abet it.—*Eden, Banister.*

A foe so proud will first the weaker seek; So bent, the more shall shame him his *repulse*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 382.*

By fate repul'd, and with *repulse* tired.—*Sir J. Denham.*

Repulse. v. a. Beat back; drive off.

The christian defendants still *repulsed* them with greater courage than they were able to assail them.—*Knutley, History of the Turks.*

This fleet attempting St. Minoes, were *repulsed*, and without glory or gain, returned into England.—*Sir J. Haywood.*

Complete to have discover'd and *repulsed* Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 10.*

Repulsion. s. Act or power of driving off from itself.

Air has some degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the same time, by their elasticity, the particles of air have a power of repulsion or flying off from one another.—*Arbuthnot.*

Repulsive. adj. Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

The parts of the air or vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themselves, and get as far asunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply that they have a repulsive force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more strongly than one another?—*Sir J. Newton, On Optics.*

Repunge. v. n. [? Lat. *repugno* ? *repungo*.]

? Repugn, i.e. fight against; ? prick against. Rare.

I am the king of Persia, a large and fertile soil, The Egyptians against us *repunge*, as verelks slave and vile.—*Tragedy of Cambise, 1601. (Ord MS.)*

Repurchase. v. a. Buy again; buy back.

Once more we sit on England's royal throne, Repurchased with the blood of enemies; What valiant women, like to autumn's corn, Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride!—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 7.*

If the son alien those lands, and repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descent are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Law of England.*

The man of the Fancy Repository and Brompton Repository of Fine Arts, (of whom she bought the screens, vainly hoping that he would repurchase them when ornamented by her hand), can hardly hide the sneer with which he examines these feeble works of art.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ch. 1.*

Reputable. adj. Honourable; not infamous.

If ever any vice shall become reputable, and be gloried in as a mark of greatness, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to equalize himself.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

In the article of danger it is as reputable to elude an enemy as defeat one.—*Brown.*

Reputably. adv. In a reputable manner; without discredit.

To many such worthy magistrates, who have thus reputably filled the chief seats of power in this great city, I am now addressing my discourse.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Reputation. s. [Fr.]

1. Character of good or bad.

Verney, upon the lake of Geneva, has the reputation of being extremely poor and beggarly.—*Addison.*

2. Credit; honour.

Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving; you have lost no reputation at all, unless you repulse yourself some lower.—*Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 2.*

A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes; At every word a reputation dies.—*Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.*

Repute. v. a. [Fr. *reputer*; Lat. *puto* = I think.] Hold; account; think.

The king your father was reputed for A prince most prudent.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 4.*

I do *repute* his grace The rightful heir to England's royal seat.—*Id., Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.*

I do know of those That therefore only are reputed wise, For saying nothing.—*Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 1.*

Men, such as chuse Law practice for more gain, boldly *repute* Worse than embrothel'd strumpets prostitute.—*Donne.*

If the grand vizier be so great as he is reputed in politics, he will never consent to an invasion of Hungary.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Repute. s.

1. Character; reputation.

A man of good *repute*, carriage, bearing, and estimation.—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1, letter.*

2. Established opinion.

He who renews Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure, Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 637.*

Reputable. adj. Disreputable; disgraceful.

Opinion, that did help me to the crown, Had left me in *reputable* banishment, A fellow of no mark nor livelihood.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.*

Request. s. [Fr. *requisit*, *requite*.]

1. Petition; entreaty.

Hamlet stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther.—*Esther, vii. 7.*

But ask what you would have reform'd, I will both hear and grant you your *requests*.—*Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.*

All thy *request* for man, accepted Son! Obtain; all thy *request* was my decree.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 46.*

To this, the last *request* that I shall send, A gentle ear.—*Sir J. Denham, Poem of Dido.*

2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired.

Audience will appear well in these wars, his great opposer Copernicus being now in no *request* of his country.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 3.*

Whilst this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either systems or nothing, is in

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request, many excellent notions are suppressed.—*Boyle*.

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Requêt. v. a. [Fr. *requerter*.] Ask; solicit; entreat.

To-night we hold a solemn supper, sir, And I'll *request* your presence.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

It was to be *requested* of Almighty God by prayer, that those kings would seriously fulfil all that hope of peace.—*Kudlow, History of the Turks*.

The virgin quire for her *request* The god that sits at marriage feast; He at their invoking came.

But with a serene well-lighted flame.

Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.

In things not unlawful, great persons cannot be properly said to *request*, because all things considered, they must not be denied.—*South, Sermons*.

Requêster. s. One who requests; petitioner; solicitor.

Too much importunity does but teach a wise man how to deny. The more we desire to gain, the more others desire that they may not lose. The earnestness of the *requêster* teaches the petitioned to be suspicious; and suspicion teaches him how to hold and fortify. — *Junius, Sixty-ninth Letter*, p. 748: 1030.

Requicken. v. a. Reanimate.

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit *Requicken'd* what in flesh was fatigued, And to the battle came he.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

Requiem. s. [Lat., accusative singular of *requies* = rest, from the occurrence of the word in the hymn.]

1. Hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest.

We should profane the service of the dead, To sing a *requiem* and such peace to her.

As to peace parted souls. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

2. Rest; quiet; peace.

The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes, With pain produced, and nursed for future woes; Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept.

And in the arms of peace for ever slept. — *Southey*.

Singing a *requiem* to his soul, and projecting his future ease upon a survey of his present stores. — *South, Sermons*, vi. 201.

Requilitary. s. Sepulchre. *Rare*.

The bodies . . . are not only despoiled of all outward funeral ornaments, but digged up out of their *requilitarys*. — *Weyer, Funeral Monuments*, p. 419.

Requirable. adj. Capable of being, fit to be, required.

It contains the certain perils of times, and all circumstances *requirable* in a history to inform. — *Sir M. Hale*.

Require. v. a. [Lat. *requiro*; pass. part. *requiritus*; *requiritio*, -onis; *quero* = I seek.]

1. Demand; ask a thing as of right.

Ye me *require* A thing without the compass of my wit;

For both the line and the certain sire, From which I sprung, are from me hidden yet. — *Spenser*.

We do *require* them of you, so to use them, As we shall find their merits.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

This the very law of nature touches us to do, and his the law of God *requireth* also at our hands. — *Sir H. Spelman*.

This implied Subjection, but *required* with gentle sway.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 307.

Of our alliance other lands desired, And what we seek of you, of us *required*.

Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, vii. 323.

2. Make necessary; need.

The king's business *required* haste. — *1 Samuel*, xxi. 8.

High from the ground the branches would *require* Thy utmost reach. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 640.

But why, alas! do mortal men complain? God gives us what he knows our wants *require*, And better things than those which we desire. — *Dryden*.

God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded men also to labour; and the penury of his condition *required* it. — *Locke*.

3. Request.

One thing have I desired of the Lord, which I will *require*. — *Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xxv. 1.

Two things have I *required* of thee; deny me them not before I die. — *Proverbs*, xxx. 7.

Requisito. adj. [Lat. *requisitus*.] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things.

When God new modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of

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one set up by himself, it was *requisite* that he should recommend it to the reasons of men with the same authority and evidence that enforced the former. — *South, Sermons*.

Cold calls to the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the bond, which is ever *requisite* to sleep. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Prepare your soul with all those necessary graces, that are more immediately *requisite* to this performance. — *Archbishop Wake*.

Requisito. s. Anything necessary; necessary.

'Res non parva labore, sed reliqua' was thought by a poet to be one of the *requisites* to a happy life. — *Dryden*.

For want of those *requisites*, most of our ingenious young men take up some erudite English poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective. — *Id.*

God on his part has declared the *requisites* on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings, & the great business of us all to know. — *Archbishop Wake*.

Requisitely. adv. In a requisite manner; necessarily.

We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences. — *Boyle*.

Requisiteness. s. Attribute suggested by Requisite; state of being requisite; necessity.

Discerning how exquisitely the several parts of scripture are fitted to the several times, persons, and occurrences intended, we shall discover not only the sense of the obscure passages, but the *requisiteness* of their having been written so obscurely. — *Boyle*.

Requisition. s. [Fr.] Demand; application for a thing as of right.

Had you been well, I am sure you would have written, according to your engagement and my *requisition*. — *Lord Chesterfield*.

It was an incident of good fortune, that I should be at Rennes at the time of this solemn *requisition*. The marquis d'E., after twenty years' application to business, was come to reclaim his nobility. — *M. de La Harpe, Sentimental Journey*.

Requisitive. adj.

1. Indicating demand.

Hence new modes of speaking; if we interrogate, 'tis the interrogative mode; if we require, 'tis the *requisitive*. — *Harris, Hermes, or Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar*, b. i. ch. viii.

2. Requisite.

Two things are *requisitive* to prevent a man's being deceived himself: first, that he be a person of more than ordinary judgment, wisdom, and knowledge; secondly, that he have sufficient information concerning the things he undertakes to write of. — *Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacre*, b. ii. ch. xi. (Ord MS.)

Requisitory. adj. Sought for; demanded.

There are two sorts of these dramas; the one, which are called curious or *requisitory*, to which are referred the dramas sought out, demanded, and obtained, by wicked vows and profane sacrifices amongst the ancient pagans. — *Summary on Du Ruis, W. 2*, p. 27: 1021.

Requitable. adj. Capable of being requited.

Evil is presented, either as avoidable, if it be future; or as *requitable*, if it be past. — *Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 39. (Ord MS.)

Requitual. s.

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.

Should we take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by *requital*, thrusting prayer in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching? — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Since you Wear out your gentle limbs in my affairs, Be bold, you do so grow in my *requital*, As nothing can unroot you.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 1.

Such goodness of your justice, that our soul Cannot but yield you forth to publick thanks, Forrunning your *requital*.

Id., Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. Return; reciprocal action.

No merit their aversion can remove, Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. — *Waller*.

3. Reward; recompense.

He loved me well, and 'till would beg me sing . . . And shew'd me similes of a thousand names, Telling their strange and vigorous fancies.

Milton, Comus, 623.

I have let a cordial, Sent by the king or Italy, in *requital* Of all my miseries, to make me happy.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1.

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(REQUESTER R. RESOLVE

In all the light that the heavens bestow upon this lower world, though the lower world cannot equal their beneficence, yet with a kind of grateful return, it reflects those rays, that it cannot recompense; so that there is some return however, though there can be no *requital*. — *South, Sermons*.

Requite. v. a. [Fr. *requirer*.]

1. Repay; retaliate good or ill; recompense.

Joseph will peradventure hate us, and will certainly *requite* us all the evil we did. — *Genesis*, i. 15.

If he love me to madness, I shall never *requite* him. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

Thou wilt protect from harm; He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms That call fame on such gentle acts as these.

Milton, Sonnets, viii. 4.

Great idol of mankind, we neither claim The praise of merit, nor aspire to fame! 'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from sight

Those acts of goodness which themselves *requite*: O let us still the secret joy partake, To follow virtue even for virtue's sake.

Pope, Temple of Fame.

2. Do or give in reciprocation.

He hath *requited* me evil for good. — *1 Samuel*, xxi. 21.

Open not thine heart to every man, lest he *requite* thee with a shrewd turn. — *Ecclesiasticus*, viii. 19.

Requirer. s. One who requires.

Honour is not only the guardian and parent of other virtues, but is a virtue of itself, which renders man a grateful *requirer* and a *requirer* of courtesy. — *Bacon, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. iv.

Rere. adj. [A.S. *hære*.] Raw. *Obsolete*.

Rere-roasted. adj. Half-roasted.

There we complain of one *rere-roasted* chick: Here meat worse cooked is more makes us sick.

Sir J. Harrington, Epigrams, iv. 6. (Sares by H. and W.)

Reredos. s. [Fr. *arrière* = back, behind; *dos* = back.] Screen. For its various applications see extracts.

Now have we many chimnies, and yet our tenderlings complain of rheums, catarrhs, and poxes; then had we none but *reredos*, and our heads did never ache. — *Harrison*. (Sares by H. and W.)

Also, you shall inquire of all armourers and other artificers using to work in metal, which have or use any *reredos*, or any other places dangerous or perilous for fire. — *Calthrop's Rep'ts*: 1670. (Sares by H. and W.)

The open fire-hearth, frequently used in ancient domestic halls, was likewise called a *reredos*. . . . The use of these was continued in some of the college halls at Oxford until within the memory of many persons now living, and is still continued in the hall of Westminster College, and *recess* was the name commonly applied to them. — *Glossary of Architecture*.

Reredos and *lardo* were synonymous, signifying mere us. In *slow* it means the screen supporting the road loft. However, when chimneys were not general, it mostly implied a fireplace in rooms. It was supposed by the smoke to harden the timber of the house, and to be good physic for the family. . . . At Cheshyre Park, Cambridgeshire, a fireplace in form of panicles, *reredos*, and chandelier was most usual till the general use of chimneys. — *Fosbroke, Encyclopaedia of Antiquities*, pp. 352 and 140: 1510.

Rere-banquet. s. [Fr. *arrière* = back part.] Dessert. *Obsolete*.

Calligraphies came to the court at such unseasonable time, as the king was in the midst of his dinner. He came near another day in the afternoon, and finding the king at a *rere-banquet*, and to have taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back again. — *Pentecost, Art of Poetry*, iii. xvi. (Sares by H. and W.)

Rere-de-main. s. [Fr. *arrière* = back part, back.] Back-handed blow. *Obsolete*.

And such a blow he beat him as he passed, Upon his shoulders from the *rere-de-main*.

Sir J. Harrington, Translation of the Orlando Furioso, xvi. 20. (Sares by H. and W.)

Re-refine. v. a. Refine afresh.

For by my theorems Which your polite and tender callants practise, I *re-refine* the court, and civilize Their barbarous manners.

Mansinger, Emperor of the East, i. ii. (Rich.)

Re-reign. v. a. Reign a second time.

Those changes notwithstanding they A people shall remaine Unclashed hence, and of that streene Shall live at length *re-reign*.

Warner, Albion's England, b. vi. ch. xxiii. (Rich.)

Re-resolve. v. a. Make fresh resolutions.

At thirty man suspects himself a fool; Knows it at forty; and reforms his plan; At fifty chides his infamous delay, Pushes his prudent purpose to *re-resolve*; In all the magnanimity of thought

Re-solves and *re-resolves*; then dies the same. — *Young, Night-Thoughts*, night 1.

Re-restitution. s. In Law. See extract.
Re-restitution takes place when there hath a writ of restitution before been granted: and restitution by matter of duty; but re-restitution is a matter of grace. — *Toulmin, Law Dictionary.*

Re-restitution. s. [A.S. *hreremna*.] Bat; flittermouse. *Obsolete, provincial.*

Some war with *re-ravice* for their leathern wings,
To make my small fives cents.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, II. 3.
The *re-ravice*, or bat, alone of all creatures that fly, bringeth forth young alive; and none but she of that kind hath wings, made of pannicles or thin skins. — *Holland, Translation of Plinius, b. x. ch. lxi.* (Rich.)

Surely the heart of a *re-ravice*, otherwise called a bat, hath an operation which is adverse not only to them, but to all ants beside. — *Ibid. b. xxi. ch. iv.* (Rich.)

Of flying fishes, the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of skin, like the wings of a bat or *re-ravice*. — *Ibid.*

Resail. v. n. Sail back.

He anchors in his native port,
From Tyre *re-sailing*, and the Spartan court.
— *Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, IV. 330.*

Resale. s. Sale at second hand.
Monopolies and corruption of wars for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. — *Bacon.*

Resalute. v. n.

1. Salute or greet anew.

To *resalute* the world with sacred light,
Leavened when waked. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 131.*

2. Return a salutation to.

Hippocrates, after a little pause, saluted him by his name; whom he *resaluted*. — *Bacon, Judgment of Melancholy, preface.*

Resaluted. part. adj. Saluted afresh.

We drew her up to land,
And trod ourselves the *resaluted* sand. — *Chapman.*

Rescat. s. Ransom. *Obsolete.*

We had great trouble in our journey, for that every day we were taken prisoners; but we had a great ransom in that kingdom; and every morning at our departure we must pay *rescat* four or five paces a man. — *Hackliff, Voyages, vol. II. p. 222.* (Rich.)

Rescat. v. n. [Spanish, *rescatar*.] Ransom. *Obsolete.*

Give me leave to congratulate your happy return from the Levant, and the great honour you have acquired by your gallant comportment in Mezer, in *rescating* many English slaves. — *Howell, Letters, b. I. s. v. letter xxx.* (Rich.)

Rescind. v. n. [Lat. *rescindere*, (from *scindere* cut): pass. part. *rescissus*; *rescissio*, *omnis*.] Cut off; abrogate a law.

It is the impious a sacramental obligation upon him, who is to the condition, upon the performance whereof all the promises of endless bliss are made over; it is not possible to *rescind* or disannul the stippling placed by it. — *Montaigne.*

I spoke against the test that was heard,
These to *rescind*, and power to restore. — *Dryden*
must beget it, the king also *rescinded* the order by which the Bishop of London had been suspended from the exercise of his functions. — *Buckle, History of Charles the First, vol. I. ch. vi.*

Rescission. s. [See Rescind.] Act of cutting off; abrogation.

If any, for *rescission* of their estate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be *rescinded*, it followeth not. — *Bacon.*

No publick or imaginative discoveries, no ceremonial and pompous *rescission* of our fathers' crimes, can be sufficient to interrupt the succession of the curse, if the children do secretly practise a *rescission* what they in pretence or ceremony disavow. — *Johnson, Essay, p. 13.* (Rich.)

Rescissory. adj. [Fr. *rescissory*.] Having the power to cut off, or abrogate.

St. Lewis and the rest were constrained to yield to the *rescissory* petitions of their subjects, who complained that the restraint of open combat obscured instances of hidden murders. — *Selden, Judo, ch. iv.*

Primerose proposed, but half in jest as he assured me, that the better and shorter way would be to pass a general act of *rescissory* (as it was called), annulling all the parliaments that had been held since the year 1640. — *Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time, King Charles II.*

Rescribo. v. n. [Lat. *rescribo*; pass. part. *rescriptus*; *rescriptio*, *omnis*.]

1. Write back.

Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribo* or writes back Tolernatus, he dispense with that not otherwise lawful. — *Agrippa, Purgatory Juris Canonici.*

2. Write over again

Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he shewed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box. — *Howell.*

Rescript. s. [Lat. *rescriptum*.] Answer of an emperor, pope, or lawyer.

One finding a great mass of money digged under ground, and being somewhat doubtful, sent it to the emperor, who made a *rescript* thus: Use it. — *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

The popes, in such cases, where canons were silent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, back their determinations, which were stiled *rescripts* or decretal epistles, having the force of laws. — *Agrippa, Purgatory Juris Canonici.*

The foundation of this jurisprudence [that of canon law] is laid in the decrees of councils, and in the *rescripts*, or decretal epistles of popes to questions propounded upon emergent doubts relative to matters of discipline and ecclesiastical economy. . . . Gregory IX. caused the five books of decretals to be published by Raimond de Penafort in 1231. These consist almost entirely of *rescripts* issued by the later popes, especially Alexander III., Innocent III., Honorius III., and Gregory himself. — *Hollam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, ch. vi.*

The courts of justice, those to whom the edicts were addressed, and by whom they were to be explained and carried into effect, claimed a power in law the emperor; and the first in the Roman code was that an imperial *rescript* by whomsoever or howsoever obtained, was void if it was against the law. — *Sharpe, History of Egypt, ch. xiii.*

Rescription. s. Act of writing back, or of answering a letter in writing.

You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in *rescription*. — *Livesey, Letters, p. 31.* 1662.

Rescuable. adj. Capable of being rescued.

Every thing under force is *rescuable* by my function. — *Gayton, Entertainment Notes on Don Quixote, p. 116.*

Rescue. v. n. [N.Fr. *rescuerre*.] Set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scindano, after long sorrow, in the end met with his party, who secured him and *rescued* his love. — *Spenser.*

My uncles both are slain in *rescuing* me.

— *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.*

We're best with thieves;

Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man.

— *Ibid. Titus Andronicus, III. 2.*

Dr. Bancroft understood the church exceedingly, and had almost *rescued* it out of the hands of the Calvinian party. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to *rescue* he can never fail, if he commit these acts, nearest when Scripture is plain, that they that do them shall not inherit eternal life, must necessarily *rescue* that nothing but the remaining his fundamental error *rescue* him from the snare, destructive. — *Johnson, The True Sabbath.*

Who was that just man, whom had not heaven

Rescued, had in his righteousness been lost?

— *Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 681.*

Riches cannot *rescue* us in the grave.

Which claims alike the monarch and the slave.

— *Dryden.*

We have never yet heard of a *rescued* minister whose master desired to bring to a fair account. — *Sir W. Darnley.*

Rescue. s. [N.Fr. *rescousse*.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

How comes it, you

Have help to make this *rescue*?

— *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, III. 1.*

Rescuer. s. One who, that which, rescues.

They all took part with their *rescuer*, or restitutor, Quixote; and so pulled the great, that they had very hard pay for their conveyance. — *Gayton, Entertainment Notes on Don Quixote, p. 121.*

Research. s. [Fr. *recherche*.] Enquiry; search.

By a skilful application of those notices, may be gained in such *researches* the accelerating and bettering of fruits, expelling noxious and draining fogs. — *Blount, New and Scientific.*

A felicity adapted to every rank, such as the *researches* of human wisdom sought for, but could not discover. — *Rogers.*

Research. v. n. [Fr. *rechercher*.] Examine; enquire. *Rare.*

It is not easy to *research* with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blameworthy by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. — *Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Rescat. v. n. Seat again.

When he produced . . .

Speak, what will you adventure to *rescat* him

Upon his table

— *Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.*

Resect. adj. [Lat. *seco* = cut.] Cut off.

I ought reject
No soul from wicked immortality,
But give them duration when they are *resect*
From organized corporality.
— *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, pt. ix. l. l.*
ch. ii. st. 46. (Rich.)

Reseize. v. n.

1. Seize, or lay hold on, again.

2. Reinstate. See Seize, in Law.

In wretched prison long he did remain,
Till they outraged had their utmost date,
And then therein *reseized* was againe,
And ruled long with honorable state
Till he surrendered realm and life to fate.
— *Spenser, Faerie Queen, II. 10, 45.*

Reseizure. s.

1. Repeated seizure.

2. Seizure (in its Law sense); seizure a second time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the more easy to judge of the forfeiture or *reseizure*; deface the image, and you divest the right. — *Bacon.*

Resemblance. s.

1. Likeness; similitude; representation.

One main end of poetry and painting is to please; they bear a great *resemblance* to each other. — *Dryden, Translation of Despreaux's Art of Poetical.*

The quality produced hath commonly no *resemblance* with the thing producing it; wherefore we look on it as a bare effect of power. — *Locke.*

No chymists boast they have a power,
From the dead ashes of a flower,
Some faint *resemblance* to produce.

— *Swift, Miscellanies.*

I cannot help remarking the *resemblance* betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune.

— *Pope.*

To these four kinds of matter-of-fact or assertion, must be added a fifth, *resemblance*. This was a species of attribute which we found it impossible to analyse; for which no fundamentum, distinct from the objects themselves, could be assigned. Besides propositions which assert a sequence or coexistence between two phenomena, there are therefore also propositions which assert *resemblance* between them; as, This colour is like that colour; The heat of to day is equal to the heat of yesterday. It is true that such an assertion might with some probability be brought within the description of an affirmation of sequence, by considering it as an assertion that the simultaneous contemplation of the two colours is followed by a specific feeling termed the feeling of *resemblance*. But there would be nothing gained by enumerating ourselves, especially in this place, with a generalization which may be looked upon as strained. Locke does not undertake to analyse mental facts into their ultimate elements. *Resemblance* between two phenomena is more intimate in itself than any explication could make it, and under any dissection must remain specifically distinct from the ordinary cases of sequence and coexistence. — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic, pt. I. ch. v. § 6.*

2. Something resembling.

These sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to the sense of spiritual, which they serve as a hand to lead, to direct. — *Homer, Ecclesiastical Poetry.*

Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair,
Thou all things livingest on.

— *Milton, Paradise Lost, IX. 538.*

They are but weak *resemblances* of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies that may acquire us with the general design, but can never express the life of the original. — *Addison.*

Reséblant. adj. Resembling. *Gallicism; rare.*

A reason whereof may peradventure be, here
— Spanish woods are grown originally . . .
English sheep, by that style (*reséblant* to the
Dixons of England), and by the elevation of the
Polo for warmth, are come to that fineness. — *Golden
Fleece, 1637.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Resémble. v. n. [Fr. *ressembler*; Lat. *similis* = like.]

1. Compare; represent as like something . . .

Most safely may we *resemble* ourselves to God, in respect of that pure faculty which is never separate from the love of God. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The torrid parts of Africa are *resembled* to a lion, hard skin, the distance of whose spots represent the disperseness of imitations. — *Brewster, On Language.*

2. Be like; have likeness to.

If we see a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may happen to ourselves, who *resemble* the character. — *Addison.*

Reseminate. v. a. [Lat. *semen* - seed.] Sow or propagate again.

Concerning its (the phoenix's) generation, that without all conjunction it breeds and *reseminate* itself, hereby we introduce a vegetable production in animals, and into sensible nature transfer the propriety of plants. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. ch. xii. (Rich.)

Resend. v. a.

1. Send back. *Obsolete.*

I sent to her, by this same embassy,
Tokens and letters, which she did *resend*.
Shakspeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 6.

2. Send again.

Resent. v. a. Give back; return.

Where doth the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath?
Dryden, Poliohion, song xiv.
(Ord MS.)

Resent. v. a. [Fr. *ressentir*.]

1. Take well or ill.

A serious consideration of the mineral treasures of the territories, and the practical discovery of them by way of my philosophical theory, he then so well *resented*, that afterwards, upon a mature digestion of my whole design, he commanded me to let your lordships understand how great an inclination he hath to further so hopeful a work.—*Rich.*

To be absent from any part of public worship he thus deeply *resented*.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

I was sure that this instance of Mr. York's friendship to you would ever be warmly *resented*.—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Hurd*.

2. Take ill; consider as an injury or affront.

Thou with scorn
And anger wouldst *resent* the offered wrong.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 299.

Such proceedings have been always *resented*, and often punished in this kingdom. *Sir H. Davenaut*.

Resenter. s. One who resents.

a. By taking a thing well or ill.

Honour is not only the guardian and parent of other virtues, but is a virtue of itself, which renders man a grateful *resenter* and requiter of courtesies.—*Bacon, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. iv.

b. By feeling injuries deeply.

The earl was the worst philosopher, being a great *resenter* and a weak dissimuler of the least disgrace. *Sir H. Wotton*.

Resentful. adj. Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it; full of resentment.

Pope was as *resentful* of an imputation of the roundness of his back, as marshal Luxembourg is reported to have been on the sarcasm of King William. *Tyler, Historical Sketches on Pope*, p. 6.

To soften the odorous, to convince the mistaken, to modify the *resentful*, are worthy of a statesman. *Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

Resentingly. adv. In a resenting manner.

1. With deep sense; with strong perception.

Hydæus judiciously and *resentingly* recapitulated your main reasonings.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.

2. With continued anger.

Resentive. adj. Quick to take ill; easily excited to resentment. *Rare.*

From the keen *resentive* north,
By long oppression, by religion, roused,
The guardian army came. *Thomson, Liberty*, pt. iv.

Resentment. s. [Fr. *ressentiment*.]

1. Strong perception of good or evil.

He retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid morality.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.
This psalm begins with an alleluiah . . . in which the people of God express a just *resentment* and grateful acknowledgement of the chiefest mercies received by their fathers.—*Bishop Pearson, Sermon*, November 5: 1673.

Some faces we admire and doat on; others in our impartial apprehensions, no less deserving, we can behold without *resentment*; yea, with an invincible discernment. *Glanville*.

What he hath of sensible evidence, the very groundwork of his demonstration, is but the knowledge of his own *resentment*; but how the same things appear to others, they only know that are conscious to them; and how they are in themselves, only he that made them.—*Id.*

2. Deep sense of injury; anger long continued; sometimes simply anger

Or heavenly minds such high *resentment* show,
Or exercise their spite in human woe?

I cannot, without some envy, and a just *resentment* against the opposite conduct of others, reflect upon that generosity, whereby with the hands of a struggling faction treat those who will undertake to hold a pen in their defence.—*Swift*.

Though it is hard to judge of the hearts of people, yet where they declare their *resentment* and unreason at any thing, there they pass the judgment upon themselves.—*Locke*.

Not only were the defeated troops inflamed with the fiercest *resentment* by the humiliation they had suffered, and the loss of their favourite leader, but even among his own the prevailing feeling was one of shame and indignation, which vented itself in deep murmurs against the upstart foreigner, who, by an impudent artifice, had employed the arms of the Macedonians themselves to destroy their most illustrious general.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. vii.

Reservation. s. [Fr.]

1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind.

We swear with jesuitical equivocations and mental *reservations*.—*Bishop Sanderson, Against the Covenant*.

Will the new test, will any test, be more efficacious? Will a person who has no conscience, or a person whose conscience can be set at rest by immoral sophistry, hesitate to repeat any phrase that you can dictate? The former will kiss the book without any scruple at all. The scruples of the latter will be very easily removed. He now swears allegiance to one king with a mental *reservation*. He will then allege the other king with a mental *reservation*. Do not flatter yourselves that the ingenuity of lawyers will ever devise an oath which the ingenuity of counsels will not evade.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

2. Something kept back; something not given up.

Ourself by monthly course,
With *reservation* of an hundred knights,
By you to be sustained, shall our abode
Make with you by due turns.

This is academical *reservation* in matters of easy truth, or rather sceptical blindness against the evidence of reason.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Those opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to propagate among the people concerning the present ministry; with what *reservation* to the honour of the queen, I cannot determine.—*Swift, Miscellanies*.

3. Custody; state of being treasured up.

He will'd me,
In heedfull'd *reservation*, to bestow them
As notes, whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they were in note.

Shakspeare, All's well that ends well, i. 3.

Reservatory. s. Place in which anything is reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, pursue the propositions concerning earthquakes.—*Woodward*.

Reserve. v. a. [Fr. *réserver*; Lat. *reservo*.]

1. Keep in store; save to some other purpose.

I could add many probabilities of the names of places; but they should be too long for this, and I *reserve* them for another.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the time of trouble?—*Job*, xxxviii. 23.

David harnessed all the chariot horses, but *reserved* of them for an hundred chariots.—*2 Samuel*, viii. 4.

Reserved from night, and kept for thee in store.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 127.

2. Retain; keep; hold.

Will he *reserve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end?—*Jeremiah*, iii. 5.
Reserve thy state; with better judgment check
This hideous rashness. *Shakspeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

3. Lay up to a future time.

The Lord knoweth how to deliver the gaily out of temptations, and to *reserve* the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished. *2 Peter*, ii. 9.

The breach seems like the scabbars of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and *reserves* its cure only for omnipotence.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Conceal your esteem and love in your own breast, and *reserve* your kind looks and language for private hours.—*Swift*.

Reserve. s.

1. Store kept untouched, or undiscovered.

The essent may be withheld upon this suggestion that I know not yet all that may be said; and therefore, though I be henten, I shall not necessary I should yield, not knowing what forces there are in *reserve* behind.—*Locke*.

2. Something kept for exigence.

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continuant supply.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Things are managed by advocates, who oftentimes seek conquest, and not justice, and ransack all re-

serve of law to support an unrighteous cause.—*Kettlewell*.

3. Something concealed in the mind.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgment.—*Addison, Farscholder*.

4. Exception; prohibition.

In knowledge he despaired?
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste?
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 60.

5. Exception in favour.

Each has some darling *lust*, which pleads for a *reserve*, and which they would fain reconcile to the expectations of religion.—*Rogers, Sermons*.

6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour.

Ere guardian thought could bring its scatter'd aid,
Ere reason could support the doubting mind,
My soul surprised, and from herself disjoin'd,
Left all *reserves* and all the sex behind.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

Reserved. adj.

1. Modest; not loosely free.

To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all,
None could himself the favour'd lover call. *Walah*.
Fame is a bubble the *reserved* enjoy;
Who strive to grasp it, as they touch, destroy.
Tenny, Love of Fame, iv. 532.

2. Sullen; not open; not frank.

Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 15.

Reservedly. adv. In a reserved manner.

1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.

I must give only short hints, and write but obscurely and *reservedly*, until I have opportunity to express my sentiments with greater copiousness and perspicuity.—*Woodward*.

2. Scrupulously; coldly.

He speaks *reservedly*, but he speaks with force.
Nor can a word be claimed, but for a worse. *Pope*.

Reservedness. s. Attribute suggested by

Reserve; closeness; want of frankness; want of openness.

Observe their gravity
And their *reservedness*, their many cautions
Fitting their persons.
H. Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

By formality, I mean something more than ceremony and compliment, even a solemn *reservedness*, which may well consist with honesty.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

There was a great wariness and *reservedness*, and so great a jealousy of each other, that they had no mind to give or receive visits.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Dissimulation can but just guard a man within the compass of his own personal concern, which yet may be more effectually done by that silence and *reservedness*, that every man may innocently practice.—*South, Sermons*.

Her *reservedness* and love of privacy might possibly be misinterpreted sometimes for an overvalue of herself by those who did not know her.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*, serm. vi. (Ord MS.)

Reserver. s. One who, that which, reserves.

I am in this no *reserver* of my good will till the last.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 370.

Reservoir. s. [Fr.] Place where anything is kept in store.

There is not a spring or fountain, but any well provided with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow water.—*Addison*.
Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store,
Sees but a backward steward for the poor;
This year a *reservoir* to keep and spare,
The next a fountain spouting through his heir.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 171.

Resét. v. a. Replace.

They will no more *reset* such traitors in their honours.—*Allatree, Sermons*, pt. ii. p. 10. (Ord MS.)

Resetter. s. Receiver (? word for word, receptor). *Rare.*

Before I shake hands with those bonds of resignation, it will be convenient I give my young clergyman some cautions against them, for it is an old saying: The *resetter* is worse than the thief; for without *resetters*, there would be few thieves.—*Dryden, Parson's Counselor*, p. 64. (Ord MS.)

Resettle. v. a. Settle again.

Will the house of Austria yield the least article, even of usurped prerogative, to *resettle* the minds of those princes in the alliance, who are alarmed at the consequences of the emperor's death?—*Swift*.

Resettlement. s.

1. Act of settling again.

To the quieting of my passions, and the *resettlement* of my discomposed soul, I consider that grief is the most absurd of all the passions.—*Norris, Miscellaneous*.

2. State of settling again

Some roll their task to mix it with the lees, and, after a resettlement, they rack it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Resiance. s. [N.Fr.] Residence; abode; dwelling.

The king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a residence in Antwerp, to return.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Resistant. adj. [N.Fr. *résistant*, *resistant*.] Resistent; present in a place. *Obsolete*.

That was to meet the famous Trojanant, In which her kingdom's throne is chiefly resistant.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.
Soliman was come as far as Sophra, where the Turk's great lieutenant in Europe is always resistant, before that the Hungarians were aware.—*Kaulke, History of the Turks*.

The Allobroges

Here resistant in Rome.

H. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Reside. v. a. [Lat. *residen*; Fr. *resider*.]

1. Have abode; live; dwell; be present.

How can God with such reside!

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 284.

In noxia's place the happy souls reside;

In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 913.

2. Sink; subside; fall to the bottom.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a monky substance; there residing in the bottom a fair cloud, and a thick oil on the top.—*Boyle*.

Residence. s. [Fr.]

1. Act of dwelling in a place.

Something holy lodges in that breast, And with those raptures moves the vocal air, To testify his hidden residence.

Milton, Comus, 240.

2. Place of abode; dwelling.

Within the infant rind of this small flower,

Poison hath residence, and medicine power,

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Understand the same

Of fish within their watery residence.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 347.

Capren had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for several years.—*Addison*.

Residence. s. [from Lat. *resido* = I settle.]

That which settles at the bottom of liquors.

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary residence or settlement of liquors.—*Bacon*.

Our clearest waters, and such as seem simple unto

us, are much compounded unto reason, as may be observed in the evaporation of water, wherein, besides a torrens residence, some salt is found.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Residency. s. Residence.

Residentaries in any cathedral or collegiate church shall, after the days of their residence appointed by their local statutes or customs expired, presently repair to their benefices.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, xiv.

There was a great familiarity between the confessor and duke William; for the confessor had often made considerable residence in Normandy.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England*.

Resident. adj. [Fr.]

1. Dwelling or having abode in any place.

I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it necessary that Christ should be personally present or resident on earth in the millennium.—*T. Harriet, Theory of the Earth*.

He is not said to be resident in a place, who comes thither with a purpose of retiring immediately; no also he is said to be absent, who is absent with his family.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

2. Fixed.

The unskilled, unexperienced Christian shrieks out whenever his vessel shakes, thinking it always in danger, that the watery pavement is not stable, and resident like a rock.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, xxiii. 1651.

Resident. s. Agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.

The pope fears the English will suffer nothing like a resident or consul in his kingdom.—*Addison*.

Residential. adj. Constituting, constituted by, relating to, connected with, residence.

Afterwards, in baptism, the same spirit flows, as it were, his dwelling or residential abode, renewing the heart in greater measure.—*Bishop Haterland, Works*, vol. vi. p. 359. (Rich.)

Residentiality. s. Office of a residentary.

About that time he [John Williams] had several benefices conferred upon him, of which the rectory

of Waldgrave in Northamptonshire was one, Dinam and Grafton two more, a residentiality in the church of Lincoln, one or more prebendships therein, and the office of chamber.—*Wood, Fasti Oxonienses*, pt. i. p. 181. (Rich.)

Residentary. adj. Holding residence.

Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their residentiality guardian.—*Dr. H. More*.

Residentary. s. One who keeps a certain residence.

Residentaries in any cathedral or collegiate church shall, after the days of their residence appointed by their local statutes or customs expired, presently repair to their benefices.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, xiv.

Presbyters or priests in the apostles' time were of two sorts; one of residentiality, and such as were affixed to certain churches, and so did *ἐκκλησιαστικῶν*, presbyters *ἐκκλησιαστικῶν*.—*Mede, Dialectic*, p. 302.

Residentship. s. Function of a resident.

The prince elector did afterwards kindly invite him [Theodore Haak] to be his secretary, but he having declined that employment, as he did the residentialship at London for the city of Hamburg.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. i. p. 845. (Rich.)

Resider. s. One who resides in a particular place.

We being persons of considerable estates in the kingdom, and residers therein.—*Sieff, Advertisement against Wood*.

Residual. adj. Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining.

Residualy. adj. Residual; (common in Law, as 'residually legate').

'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the residual advantage of the estate left him by the deceased.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

Residue. s. [Fr. *résidu*; Lat. *residuum*.]

Remaining part which is left.

The causes are all such as expel the most volatile parts of the blood, and fix the residue.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Resign. v. a. [Fr. *resigner*; Lat. *resigno*.]

1. Give up a claim or possession.

Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held.

Shakespeare, Henry V. ii. 4.

I'll do the king, and signify to him.

That thus I have resign'd to you my charge.

Id. *Richard III.* i. 4.

To her thou didst resign thy place.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 149.

Phœbus resigns his darts, and Jove

His thunder to the god of love.

Sir J. Denham, Friendship and Single Life, against Love and Marriage.

Every Ismena would resign her breast;

And every dear Hippolytus be lost.

Prior, Epilogue to Phædra.

2. Yield up.

Whoever shall resigns their reasons, either from the root of desert in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial impositions from others, although their condition may place them above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgarity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Desirous to resign and render back

All I received.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 730.

Thou must, thou must resign to fate, my friend,

And leave thy house, thy wife, and family behind;

Thou must thy fair and goodly manners leave

Oldham, Poems, Paraphrase upon Horace.

Those who always resign their judgment to the

last man they heard or read, truth never sinks into

those men's minds; but, camelion-like, they take

the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon

lose and resign it to the next that comes in their

way.—*Locke*.

3. Give up in confidence: (with *up* emphatical).

What more reasonable than that we should in all things resign up ourselves to the will of God?—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

4. Submit; particularly to submit to providence.

Happy the man who, studying nature's laws,

Through known effects can trace the secret cause;

His mind possessing in a quiet state,

Fearless of fortune, and resign'd to fate.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 695.

A firm, yet cautious, mind,

Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet resign'd.

Pope, Epitaph on Sir W. Trumbull.

5. Submit without resistance or murmur.

What thou art, resign to death.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Resign. s. Resignation. *Obsolete*.

You have gain'd more in a royal brother,

Than you could lose by your resign of Epire.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

Resignation. s.

1. Act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession.

Do that office of thine own good will;

The resignation of thy state and crown.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. 1.

He intended to procure a resignation of the rights of the king's majesty's sisters and others, entitled to the possession of the crown.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence.

We cannot expect that any one should readily quit his own opinion, and embrace ours, with a blind resignation to an authority, which the understanding acknowledges not.—*Locke*.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as slavery, that very few will recover themselves out of it.—*Addison*.

3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.

Resignment. s. Act of resigning.

Having broken the business by three demands: the resignation of Breder and Guilder, the dismantling of Rheinberg, and the equality of free exercise of religion on either side.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 450.

Here I am, by his command, to cure ye,

Nay more, for ever, by his full resignation.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

Resile. v. n. [Lat. *resilio*.] Start back; fly from a purpose. *Rare*.

Being overpowered against my own judgement, I was so weak as to *resile*, and recede what I had said.—*Ellis, Retractations*, &c., p. 18. 1603.

Resilience. s. Act of starting or leaping back.

If you strike a ball sidelong, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such *resilience* in rebores, that is, whether a man shall hear better if he stand aside the body rebores, than if he stand where he speaketh, may be tried.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Resiliency. s. Resilience.

The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to another.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 110.

Resin. s. [Fr. *résine*; Lat. *resina*.] Vegetable secretion soluble in alcohol, but not soluble in water.

The fat sulphurous parts of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum. These vegetable substances that will dissolve in water are gums, those that will not dissolve and mix but with spirits or oils are resins.—*Quincy*.

The class of . . . resins occurs almost exclusively among vegetables. . . . What are called fossil resins are doubtless derived from extinct vegetation. There is a close connexion between resins and the oils in which they occur dissolved. All resins contain oxygen, and most essential oils become resinous by the absorption of oxygen from the air. . . . There are distinguished hard and soft resins. . . . Common resin or *resin* is obtained from the turpentine or balsam of *Pinus sylvestris*, *pinaster*, *abies*, and *peuce*, by distillation with water till all the oil is removed. It is also named colophony, or colophony.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*: 1847.

Resinous. adj. Containing, consisting of, constituted by, abounding in, resin.

Resinous gums dissolved in spirits of wine, are let fall again, if the spirit be copiously diluted.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Resipiscence. s. [Fr.; Low Lat. *resipiscencia*.] Wisdom after the fact; repentance.

So powerful is the impression of a Divinity in human nature, that the most erring beliefs are forced to discern the utility, and the most perverted lives the necessity, of such a sovereignty: who abounds with such benignity even towards those irritations, that he provides motives respectively proper for the rectifying each of these errors; offering the ingenious reason, and the sensual fear, towards their disease and *resipiscence*.—*Bishop Montague, Last Sermons*, pt. ii. p. 17. 1654.

Resist. v. a. [Fr. *résister*; Lat. *resisto*.]

1. Oppose; act against.

Submit yourselves to God; resist the devil, and he will flee from you.—*James*, iv. 7.

To do ill our sole delight,

As being the contrary to his high will

Whom we resist.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 100.

Not more almighty to resist our might

Than wise to frustrate all our plots and wiles.

Id. *Id.* 102.

Some forms, though bright, no mortal man can bear,

Some, none resist, though not exceeding fair.

Young, Love of Fame, vi. 127.

2. Not admit impression or force.

Nor keen nor solid could resist that edge.

*Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 623.***Resist. v. n.** Make opposition.

All the regions
Do seemingly revolt; and, who resist,
Are only mock'd for valiant ignorance,
And perish constant fools.

*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 6.***Resistance. s.** [Fr.]

1. Act of resisting; opposition.

Demetrius, seeing that the land was quiet, and that no resistance was made against him, sent away all his forces.—*1 Maccabees, xi. 38.*

2. Quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

The resistance of bone to cold is greater than of flesh; for that the flesh shrinketh, but the bone resisteth, whereby the cold becometh more eager.—*Bacon.*

Musick so softens and disarms the mind,
That not an arrow does resistance find.—*Waller.*
The idea of solidity we receive by our touch, and it arises from the resistance which we find in body to the entrance of any other body into the place it possesses.—*Locke.*

But that part of the resistance which arises from the vis inertiae, is proportional to the density of the matter, and cannot be diminished by dividing the matter into smaller parts, nor by any other means than by decreasing the density of the medium.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Resistant. s. Whoever or whatever opposes or resists.

According to the degrees of power in the agent and resistant, is an action performed or hindered.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. vi.*

Resister. s. One who, that which, resists, or makes opposition.

To the resisters, and violent contemners, it burns and consumes like lightning.—*Austin, Her Homo, p. 107.*

Such are all resisters of God's spirit, wicked in the highest degree.—*South, Sermons.*

Resistibility. s.

1. Quality of resisting.

Whether the resistibility of Adam's reason did not equivaile the facility of Eve's seduction, we refer to the wise.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

The name body, being the complex idea of extension and resistibility, together. In the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same.—*Locke.*

2. Quality of being resistible.

It is from corruption, and liberty to do evil, meeting with the resistibility of this sufficient grace, that one resists it.—*Hammond.*

Resistible. adj. Capable of being resisted.

That is irresistible; this, though potent, yet is in its own nature resistible by the will of man; though it many times prevails by its efficacy.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Resistive. adj. Having power to resist.

I have an excellent new focus made,
Resistive 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind,
Which you shall lay on with a breath or oil.—*B. Jonson, Fall of Selimus.*

Resistless. adj.

1. Irresistible; that cannot be opposed.

Our own eyes do every where behold the sudden and resistless assaults of death.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
All at once to force resistless way.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 62.*

She changed her stat.—*Dryden.*
Resistless in her love, as in her hate,
Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same resistless power may plead for me.—*Id., Aurengzebr, ii. 1.*

2. Incapable of resisting; helpless.

Like a grim lion rushing with fierce might
Out of his den, and eating greedily
On the resistless prey.—*Nenser, Mutopotmus.*

Resistlessly. adv. In a resistless manner; so as not to be opposed or denied.

'Tis resistlessly plain, that the divine writers do not always confine themselves to plain and common grammar, but often express their vigorous sentiments in the language of the figurative construction.—*Blackwell, Sacred Classics, i. 61.*

Resolvable. adj. [Fr.] Capable of being resolved, melted, or dissolved.

There is not precisely the number of the distinct elements, wherinto mixt bodies are resolvable by fire.—*Boyle.*

Resolutely. adj. Determined; fixed; constant; steady; firm.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn
The power of man; for none of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.*

Edward is at hand

Ready to fight; therefore be resolute.

*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 4.***Resolute. s.** Determined person; one bent to a particular purpose.

Young Fortinbras
Hath, in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of landless resolute,
For food and diet to some enterprize
That hath a stomach in't.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.*

Resolutely. adv. In a resolute manner; determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily.

We resolutely must,
To the few virtues that we have be just.—*Lord Roscommon.*

A man, who lives a virtuous life, despises the pleasures of sin, and notwithstanding all the allurements of some persons resolutely in his course.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Some of these facts he examines, some he resolutely denies; others he endeavours to extenuate, and the rest he distorts with unnatural turns.—*Swift.*

Resoluteness. s. Attribute suggested by Resolute; determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution.

All that my resoluteness to make use of my ears, not tongue could do, was to make them acquiesce.—*Boyle.*

Resolution. s. [Fr.; Lat. *resolutio, -onis.*]

1. Act of clearing difficulties.

In matters of antiquity, if their originals escape due relation, they fall into great obscurities, and such as future ages seldom reduce into a resolution.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Visits, whether of civility, or for resolution of conscience, or information in points of difficulty, were numerous.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*
The unravelling and resolution of the difficulties, that are met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an action.—*Dryden and Lee, CEdipus, preface.*

2. Analysis; act of separating anything into constituent parts.

To the present impulses of sense, memory, and instinct, all the sagacity of brutes may be reduced; though witty men, by analytical resolution, have elymentally extracted an artificial bark out of all their actions.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

One of these events is the simple subsidence or resolution of the inflammation. . . . When the process of resolution is unusually sudden and rapid (as it occasionally is), the well-marked phenomena of inflammation completely disappearing in a few hours) it is called . . . delitescence.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, lect. x.*

3. Dissolution.

In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are unsufferable, which proceed out of the resolution of humidity congealed.—*Sir E. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

4. Weakness.

Though we consent not with that philosopher who thinks a spasmodical emission into the vault of one draine is equivalent unto the effusion of sixtie ounces of blood, yet considering the resolution and languor ensuing that act in some, the extenuation and narrowness in others, and the visible acceleration it maketh of age in most, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, p. 126. (Ord MS.)*

5. Fixed determination; settled thought.

I th' progress of this business,
Ere a determinate resolution,
The bishop did require a respite.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 4.*

We spend our days in deliberating, and we end them without coming to any resolution.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

How much this is in every man's power, by making resoluteness to himself, is easy to try.—*Locke.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called suspension; that which answers to invention, resolution; and that which, in the phantastick will, is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

6. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad.

The rest of the Helots, which were otherwise scattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of resolution; as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had sprung.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
I would unstate myself to be in a true resolution.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 2.*

They, who governed the parliament, had the resolution to act those monstrous things.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
What reinforcement we may gain from hope,
If not what resolution from despair.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 100.*

7. Determination of a cause in courts of justice.

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial resolutions, which might occasion such alterations.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Resolutioner. s. One who joins in the declaration of others.

A great division followed in the kirk; those who adhered to these resolutions were called the publick resolutioners.—*Shrop, Burnet, History of his own Time, King Charles II.*

Sharp was employed by the resolutioners of Scotland.—*Ibid.*

Resolutive. adj. Having the power to dissolve or relax.

Shels only alone without the snails mixed with wax, are of a resolutive and discutient faculty.—*Holland, Translation of Plinie, b. xxx. ch. viii. (Rich.)*

Resolvability. s. Capability of being resolved.

The evidence of resolvability seems to me to be rather on the negative side: my own deductions from what I have seen have been always in that direction; and such of the present observations as apparently look the other way are, I consider too vague and wanting in precision and certainty, to establish it positively.—*Lessell, Remarks on the Great Schists in Oriskany, in Proceedings of the Royal Society, April 28, 1868.*

Resolvable. adj. Capable of being resolved.

a. By reference or reduction.

Pride is of such intimate connection with Ingratitude, that the actions of ingratitude seem directly resolvable into pride, as the principal reason of them.—*South, Sermons.*

b. By separation of parts.

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a greater heat conglutines, so as to form it horny, like parchment.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Causes of Aliments.*

Sir William Herschel, who first perceived the bearing of the phenomena of nebula upon the history of the solar system, made the observation of such objects his business, with truly admirable zeal and skill; and in the account of the results of his labours, gave a classification of Nebulae, separating them into, first, Clusters of Stars; second, Resolvable Nebulae; third, Proper Nebulae; fourth, Planetary Nebulae; fifth, Stellar Nebulae; sixth, Nebulous Stars.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, vol. ii. p. 267: 1858.*

c. By solution or being made less obscure.

The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best resolvable from observations made in the countries themselves, the parts through which they pass.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Resolve. v. a. [Lat. *resolvo.*]

1. Inform; free from doubt or difficulty.

In all things then are our consciences best resolved, and in most agreeable sort unto God and nature resolved, when they are so far pursued, as those grounds of persuasion will bear.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Give me some breath,
Before I positively speak in this;
I will resolve your griefs immediately.—*Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 2.*

I cannot break delay, resolve me now.

And what your pleasure is, shall satisfy me.—*Id., Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.*

Resolve me, stranger, where and what you are?
Dryden, Translation of the *Æneid*, viii. 150.

2. Solve; clear.

Examine, sift, and resolve their all-ged proofs, till you come to the very root whence they spring, and it shall clearly appear, that the most which can be inferred upon such plenty of divine testimonies, is only this, that some things, which they maintain do seem to have been out of Scripture not absurdly gathered.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He always bent himself rather judiciously to resolve, than by doubts to perplex a business.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The gravers, when they have attained to the knowledge of these repuses, will easily resolve those difficulties which perplex them.—*Dryden, Translation of Despreaux's Art of Painting.*

The man, who would resolve the work of fate,
May find himself.—*Prior.*

Happiness, it was resolved by all, must be some one uniform end, proportioned to the capacities of human nature, attainable by every man, independent on fortune.—*Rogers.*

3. Settle in an opinion.

Good or evil actions, commanded or prohibited by laws and precepts simply moral, may be resolved into some dictates and principles of the law of nature, imprinted on man's heart at the creation.—*Locke.*

Long since we were resolved of your truth,
Your faithful service, and your toil in war.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 4.*

4. Fix in a determination.

Good proof
This day affords, declaring thee resolved
To undergo with me one guilt.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 407.
With frenzy seized, I run to meet th' alarm,
Resolved on death, resolved to die in arms.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, li. 123.

5. Fix in constancy; confirm.

Quit presently the chapel, or resolve you
For more amusement . . .
I'll make the statue move.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

6. Melt; dissolve; disperse.

He commended his soul into the hands of God,
and so departed hence most christenlike; his body
resolved into ashes.—*Bale, Brief Chronicle of Lord Cobham.*

O that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.

Resolving to bring a fluid, which is now con-
verted, into the state of fluidity again. *Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
Vegetable salts resolve the coagulated humours
of a human body, and attenuate, by stimulating the
solids, and dissolving the fluids.—*Arbutnot.*

7. Relax; lay at ease.

And how his limbs, resolve such idle leisure,
Unto sweet sleep he may securely lend.
Spenser, Translation of Virgil's Æneid, lxxvii. 1.
In pleasure and security . . . each house
Resolved in freedom.
R. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

8. Analyse; reduce.

Into what can we resolve this strong inclination
of mankind to this error? It is altogether unman-
ageable, but that the reason of so universal a consent
should be constant.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
Ye immortal souls, who once were men,
And now resolved to elements again.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, li. 1.

9. Constitute or form by resolution or vote.

When the report was made by Sir Edward Sey-
mour, the house resolved itself into a committee,
to consider the state of the nation.—*Smollett, History of England, b. i. ch. vi.*
It was unanimously agreed, that this house will
on the 21st of next month, resolve itself into a com-
mittee of the whole house, to consider of the state
of the nation.—*Johnson, Debates, vol. ii. (Ord MS.)*

RESOLVE. v. n.

1. Determine; decree within one's self.

Confirm'd, then, I resolve
Adam shall share with me.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 830.
Covetousness is like the sea, that receives the tri-
bute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lending
any back; therefore those who have resolved upon
the thriving sort of piety, have seldom embarked all
their hopes in one bottom.—*Dr. H. More, Deas of Christian Piety.*

2. Melt; be dissolved.

Have I not hideous death within my view?
Retaining but a quantity of life,
Which bleeds away, ev'n as a form of wax
Resolveth from his figure 'gainst the fire.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 4.
No man condemn me, who has never felt
A woman's power, or try'd the force of love;
All tempers yield and soften in those fires,
Our honours, interests, resolving down,
Run in the gentle current of our joys.
Southern, Oronooko.

When the blood stagnates in any part, it first
coagulates, then resolves and turns alkaline.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Be settled in opinion.

Let men resolve of that as they please: this every
intelligent being must grant, that there is some-
thing that is himself, that he would have happy.—
Locke.

RESOLVE. s. Resolution; fixed determination.

I'm glad you thus continue your resolve,
To suck the sweets of sweet philosophy.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.
When he sees
Himself by dogs, and dogs by men pursued,
He straight revokes his bold resolve, and more
Repents his courage, than his fear before.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Cæsar's approach has summon'd us together,
And Rome attends her fate from our resolve.
Addison, Cato.

Gregory conducted himself with that subtle pe-
riety in which he was as great a master as in bold
resolves.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. vii. ch. iii.*

RESOLVEDLY. adv. In a resolved manner;
with resolution; with firmness and con-
stancy.

A man may be resolvedly patient unto death; so

that it is not the mediocrity of resolution which
makes the virtue; nor the extremity which makes
the vice.—*Grew, Cosmopolis Sacra.*

RESOLVEDNESS. s. Attribute suggested by
Resolved; resolution; constancy; firm-
ness.

This resolvedness, this high fortitude in sin, can
with no reason be imagined a preparative to its re-
mission.—*Dr. H. More, Deas of Christian Piety.*

RESOLVENT. s. That which has the power of
causing solution.

In the beginning of inflammation, they require
repellents; and in the increase, somewhat of re-
solvents ought to be mixed.—*Wise, Surgery.*
Lactescent plants, as lettuce and endive, contain
wholesome juice, solvent of the bile, anodyne and
cooling.—*Arbutnot.*

RESOLVER. s.

1. One who forms a firm resolution.

Thy resolutions were not before sincere; com-
monly God, that saw that, cannot be thought to
have justified that unwise resolver, that dead
faith.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

2. Whoever or whatever solves or clears.

A good resolver of all cases of conscience.—*Bishop
Burnet, History of his own Time, King Charles II.*

3. What dissolves; what separates parts;
what disperses.

It may be doubted whether or no the fire be the
genuine and universal resolve of mixed bodies.—
Boyle.

Water is found, when not cold, to be a great re-
solver of vapours.—*Burke, Essay on the Sublime and
Beautiful, § 21.*

RESOUND. s. Sound; resound.

An ancient musician informed me, that there were
some famous lutes that attained not their full reason-
ing and best resonance, till they were about four-
ty years old.—*Boyle.*

But, besides the sounds and impulse of the heart,
when it ceases to live and move, there are other
sounds belonging to it—sounds with which its vital
movements have nothing to do, and which are . . .
entirely produced by our percussion of the pre-
cordial regions. These should rather be called res-
onances than sounds.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on
Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, com-
prising Diseases of the Heart, lect. i.*

RESONANT. adj. [Fr.; Lat. resonans, -antis,
pres. part. of resonare.] Resounding.

His volant touch
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fibres.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 562.

RESORB. v. a. [Lat. resorbeo.] Swallow up.

A race
Most wretched, but from strains of mutual love;
And uncreated, but for love divine;
And, but for love divine, this moment, lost,
By fate resorb'd, and sunk in endless night.
Young, Night Thoughts, night iii.
He, the great Father, kindled at one flame
The world of mortals:—
If they continue rational, as made,
Resorb them all into Himself again!
His throne their centre, and his mind their crown.
Ibid, night iv.

RESORBENT. adj. Swallowing up.

Acanth resorbent ocean's wave
Receives the waters which it gave,
From thousand rills with copious currents fraught.
Wodhall.

RESORT. v. n. [Fr. ressortir.]

1. Have recourse.

The king thought it time to resort to other coun-
cils, and to provide force to chastise them, who had
so much despised all his gentler reproofs.—*Lord
Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Go publicly.

Thither shall all the valiant youth resort,
And from his memory inflame their breasts
To matchless valour.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1738.

Hither the heroes and the nymphs resort,
To matchless valour.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

3. Repair to.

In the very time of Moses' law, when God's special
commandments were most of all required, . . .
festival days were ordained, and duly observed
among the Jews, by authority of the church and
state, and the same was not superfluous, for our
Saviour himself resorted unto them.—*White.*

The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the summons high.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 80.

To Argos' realms the victor and resorts,
And enters cold Crotopus' numble ears.
*Pope, Translation of the first Book of
the Æneid of Statius.*

4. Fall back.

The inheritance of the son never resorted to the
mother or to any of her successors, but both were

totally excluded from the succession.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

RESORT. s. [?]

1. Frequency; assembly; meeting.
Unknown, unquestion'd in that thick resort.
Dryden.

2. Concourse; confluence.

The like places of resort are frequented by men
out of place.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

3. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her resort.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

4. Movement; active power; spring. Gal-
licism.

Some know the resorts and falls of business, that
cannot sink into the man of it. *Bacon, Essays.*
In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
We wander after pathless destiny,
Whose dark resorts since Providence cannot know,
In vain it would provide for what shall be.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cc.

RESORTER. s. One who resorts to, who fre-
quents, or visits, anything.

'Tis the letter for you that your reporters stand
upon sound eyes. *Shakespeare, Pericles, iv. 6.*

RESORTING. verbal abs. Resort.

We'll in our faces our colours display,
And hallow our yearly resorting.
Byron, The Poets' Entertainment. (Rich.)

RESONANCE. v. a. [Lat. resonare; Fr. réson-
ner.]

1. Echo; sound back; return as sound.

With other echoes late I taught your slave
To answer and resound far o'er the vale.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 861.
And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay.
Pope, Pastoral, Spring.

2. Celebrate by sound.

The sweet singer of Israel with his psalte
resounded the immovable cliffs of the Aloukity
Creator.—*Peacock.*
The sound of hymns wherewith thy throne
Encompassed shall resound thee ever blest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 110.

3. Sound; tell so as to be heard far.

The man for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercised in woes, oh muse! resound.
Pope, Translation of the Æneid, i. 1.

RESONANCE. s. n.

1. Echoed back.

What is common fame, which sounds from all
quarters of the world, and resounds back to them
again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye?
—*South, Sermons.*

2. Be much and loudly mentioned.

What resounds in fable or romance
Of Uther's sons. *Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 570.*
The only noise which rolled through that sky,
Were holy echoes that to her did hear,
The sweet resounds of those rich anthems.
Bernard, Psyche, p. 300; 1681.

RESONATING. verbal abs. Resounding; reverberating.

The resonating of the sea upon the shore, and the
murmur of winds in the woods without apparent
wind, show wind to follow. *Bacon, Natural and
Experimental History. (Rich.)*

RESSOURCE. s. [Fr. ressource.] Some new
or unexpected means that offer; resort;
expedient.

Polina, who with disdain and grief had view'd
His face pursuing, and his friends pursued;
Used threatnings, mix'd with pray'rs, his last re-
source;
With these to move their minds, with these to fire
their fury.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, z. 510.

RESSOURCELESS. adj. Wanting resource.

A poor, unfruitful, and resourceless subjection.—
Burke.

RESOW. v. a. Sow anew.

Over wet at sowing time breaketh much dearth,
Inasmuch as they are forced to resow summer corn.
Bacon.

RESPONSE. v. n. Answer. Rare.

The great cannon to the clouds shall tell,
And the king's rouse the heav'n shall tell again,
Respeaking earthly thunder.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.

RESPOND. v. a. [Fr.]

1. Regard; have regard to.

Claudio, I quake,
Lest thou should'st seven winters more respect
Than a perpetual honour.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.
The best gain do not love
Ungodly actions; but respect the right,
And in the works of pious men delight.
Chapman.

- In orchards and gardens we do not so much respect beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs.—*Bacon*.
- In judgment-seats, not men's qualities, but causes only ought to be respected.—*Kettelwell*.
2. Consider with a lower degree of reverence.
- There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart than the eye of a respected friend.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
- Whoever looks, let him with grateful heart Respect that ancient loyal house.
- J. Phillips, *Cypher*, l. 519.
- I always loved and respected Sir William.—*Swift, Letter to Gay*.
3. Have relation to: (as, 'The allusion respects an ancient custom').
4. Look toward.
- The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole; whereas, were there such direction from the rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly respect them.—*Sir T. Browne*.
- Palladius adviseth, the front of his house should no respect the south, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting thereof.—*I. I.*
- The high-priest entering the Holy of Holies to make atonement for his own sins and the sins of the people, respected plainly that great atonement which was afterwards made by Christ.—*Gilpin, Sermons*, li. 3.
- Respect**. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *respectus*.]
1. Regard; attention.
- You have too much respect upon the world; They lose it that do buy it with much care.
- Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, l. 1.
- I love
- My country's soul with a respect more tender Than mine own life.
- Id., Coriolanus*, iii. 3.
- In the plural. Mark of respect; bows.
- Which presently unbowed, up comes one of Mar-mall's companions, clad like a lord indeed, into my chamber, and three others at his heels, who by their respects and distance seemed to be his servants.
- History of France*: 1665. (Sares by H. and W.)
2. Reverence; honour.
- You know me dutiful, therefore Let me not shame respect; but give me leave To take that course by your consent and voice.
- Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 3.
- Bacon* must be drawn a suppliant to *India*, with respect in his gestures, and humility in his eyes.—*Dryden, Translation of Dryden's Art of Painting*.
- I found the king abandon'd to neglect; Seen without awe, and served without respect.
- Prior, Solomon*, ii. 330.
- The same men treat the Lord's-day with as little respect, and make the advantage of rest and leisure from their worldly affairs only an instrument to promote their pleasure and diversions.—*Nelson*.
3. Awful kindness.
- He that will have his son have a respect for him must have a great reverence for his son.—*Locke*.
4. Goodwill.
- The Lord had respect unto Abel and to his offering.—*Genesis*, iv. 4.
- Pembroke has got A thousand pounds a year, for pure respect; No other obligation? That promises more thousands.
- Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, li. 3.
5. Partial regard.
- It is not good to have respect of persons in judgement.—*Proverbs*, xxiv. 23.
6. Reverend character.
- Many of the best respect in Rome Growing underneath this age's yoke, Have wish'd, that noble Brutus had his eyes.
- Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, l. 2.
7. Manner of treating others.
- You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their persons, not ore.
- Bacon*.
- The duke's carriage was to the gentlemen of fair respect, and mount'd to the soldiers, according to any special value which he picked in any.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham*.
8. Consideration; motive.
- Whatever were respects were likely to move them, for contenting their minds, Calvin returned.
- Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
- The love of him, and this respect beside; For that my grandire was an Englishman, Awakes my conscience to confess all this.
- Shakespeare, King John*, v. 4.
- Since that respects of fortune are his love, I shall not be his wife.
- Id., King Lear*, l. 1.
9. Relation; regard.
- In respect of the suitors which attend you, do them what right in justice, and with as much speed as you may.—*Bacon*.
- There have been always monsters amongst them, in respect of their bodies.—*Bishop W. Ilkins*.

- I have represented to you the excellency of the christian religion, in respect of its clear discoveries of the nature of God, and in respect of the perfection of its laws.—*A. Archbishop Tillotson*.
- Every thing which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many respects, had some cause which produced it.—*Id.*
- They believed but one supreme Deity, which, with respect to the various benefits men received from him, had several titles.—*Id.*
- Respectability**. *s.* State or quality of being respectable.
- The great respectability of his character.—*Cumberland, Memoirs*, i. 290.
- In the plural. Specimen, or type of respectability.
- Open wounds rode triumphant, belademed, becornetted, helmeted; or the still fuller species of secret wounds, in their fair-sounding forings, apertures, respectabilities, hollow within: the race of quacks was grown many as the sands of the sea.
- Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, b. 7, ch. 1.
- Respectable**. *adj.* Deserving, commanding respect; decorous.
- Decorum, the great outward of the sex and the proud sentiment of honour, makes virtue more respectable.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide P. av.*
- Respecter**. *s.* One who has partial regard.
- Neither is any condition more honourable in the sight of God than another; otherwise he would be a respecter of persons; for he hath proposed the same salvation to all.—*Swift*.
- Respectful**. *adj.* Ceremonious; full of outward civility.
- Will you be only, and for ever mine? Shall neither time nor age our souls disjoin? From this dear bosom shall I never be torn? Or you grow cold, respectful, or forsworn?
- Prior, Ode to Damon*.
- With humble joy, and with respectful fear, The listening people shall his story hear.
- Id., Caram's Sculature for the year 1700*.
- Respectfully**. *adv.* In a respectful manner; with some degree of reverence.
- To your great genius sacrilegiously give way.
- Dryden*.
- Respective**. *adj.*
1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things.
- Moses mentions the immediate causes, and St. Peter the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens, and that constitution of the earth, in reference to their respective waters, which made that world ominous to a deluge.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.
- When so many present themselves before their respective magistrates to take the oath, it may not be improper to awaken a due sense of their engagements.
- Johnson*.
2. Relative; not absolute.
- The medium intended is not an absolute, but a respective medium: the proportion recommended to all is the same; but the things to be desired in this proportion will vary.—*Bacon*.
3. Worthy of reverence. Rare.
- What should it be that he respects in her, But I can make respect in myself?
- Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.
4. Careful; cautious; attentive to consequences. Obsolete.
- Respectful and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and so that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
- He was exceedingly respectful and precise.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.
- Respectively**. *adv.* In a respective manner.
1. Particularly; as each belongs to each.
- The interruption of trade between the English and Flemish began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to dispose their sovereigns respectively to open the intercourse again.—*Bacon*.
- The impressions from the objects or the senses do mingle respectively every one with his kind.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History*.
- Good and evil are in morality, as the east and west are in the frame of the world, founded in and divided by that fixed and undeviating situation, which they have respectively in the whole body of the universe.—*South, Sermons*.
- The principles of those governments are respectively dissipated and absorbed by all the men of sense and virtue in both parties.—*Adams, Preface*, 34.
- Relatively; not absolutely.
- If there had been another choice, but that Adam have been left to the universal, Moses would not then

- have said, eastward in Eden, seeing the world had not east nor west, but respectively.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.
3. Partially; with respect to private views. Obsolete.
- Among the ministers themselves, one being so far in estimation above the rest, the voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part respectively with a kind of secret dependency.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, p. 104.
4. With great reverence. Obsolete.
- Honest Flamininus, you are very respectfully welcome.—*Shakespeare, Titus of Athens*, li. 1.
- Respectiveness**. *s.* Attribute suggested by Respective.
- No that he shall find, neither a paraphrasticall, epitomized, or more verbal translation; but such a mixed respectiveness, as may show I have derived nothing more, than the true use, benefit, and delight of the reader, howsoever more unexpressed, shall come short of the sweetness of our much refined tongue.—*Haglock, Translation of Lomatius on Painting*: 1595. (Sares by H. and W.)
- Respectivist**. *s.* ? Captious opponent.
- But what have these our respectivists to do, the apostle Paul, seeing they are the whole Universal Church, by whose authority Pauls either standeth or falleth, being but a member onely and a part of the church?—*For, Acts and Monuments of the Church, The Answer of Martin Luther to the Pope's Bull, Henry VIII.*, p. 1573. (Rich.)
- Respectless**. *adj.* Having no respect; without regard; without consideration; without reverence.
- The Cambrian part, respectless of their power.
- Dragon, Polyolbion*, song xii.
- 'Tis the common fortune of most scholars to be servile and poor, to complain pitifully, and lay open their wants to their respectless patrons.—*Barlow, History of Malenchy*, p. 131.
- In that is as respectless in his courses, Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.
- R. Jonson, For My Ma in his Honour*.
- The Hollander is more surly, and respectless of gentry and strangers.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 2, 15.
- In their conversation, austere and respectless.—*Sandys, Christ's Passion*, p. 91.
- Prevent all inconvenience that might arise out of disdainful and respectless carriage.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 28.
- Respectlessness**. *s.* Attribute suggested by Respectless; state of being respectless; inattention; regardlessness.
- That which he did, was to lay his elbow on the arm of his chair, and his hand on his cheek; desiring Camilla to bear with his respectlessness therein.
- Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 6.
- Respectuous**. *adj.* Inspiring respect. Rare.
- Neither is it to be marvelled . . . if they [princes] become respectuous and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people. *Kneller, History of the Turks*. (Sares by H. and W.)
- Resperse**. *v. a.* [Lat. *resperare*, pass. part. of *respergo*; *spurgo*.] Sprinkle; disperse in small masses.
- Take David's psalter, or the other hymns of holy Scripture, or any of the prayers which are resperged over the Bible.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourse on Rectitude Prayer*, § 31.
- Love and consider the rare documents of Christianity, which certainly is the greatest treasure-house of those excellent, moral, and perceptive discourses, which with much pains and greater pleasure we find resperged and thinly scattered in all the Greek and Roman poets, historians, and philosophers.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar*, preface.
- Respiration**. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *respiratio*, -onis.]
1. Act of breathing.
- Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the sea was the respiration of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again.—*Bacon*.
- Syrups or other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by slipping down between the epiglottis; for, as I instilled before, that most necessary occasion a greater cough and difficulty of respiration.
- Harvey, Discourse of Consumption*.
- The Author of nature foreknew the necessity of rains and dews to the present structure of plants, and the use of respiration to animals; and therefore created those corresponding properties in the atmosphere.—*Bentley, Sermons*.
- The ultimate effects of vegetable respiration being the reverse of those which result from the analogous function in animals, have been often regarded as a remarkable provision against the deterioration of our atmosphere. But the effects produced by the respiration of animals, by combustion, and by various other processes by which carbonic acid is added to the atmosphere, are of too trifling a description to enable us to appreciate their consequences under the lapse of many ages. . . . But in other respects

there can be no doubt of the important results to which the *respiration* of vegetables gives rise.—*Henderson, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 188.

2. Relief from toil.

Till the day
Appear of *respiration* to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 530.

3. Interval.

Some meet *respiration* of a more full trial and inquiry into each other's condition. *Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

Respirator. *s.* [Lat.] In *Medicine*. Light apparatus fitted to the mouth or nose, or both, through which the patient breathes.

There is just one more expedient which I would suggest as not unlikely to afford complete protection to those who are necessarily exposed to the malaria, and that is that they should wear an ornamental *respirator*.—*Sir F. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine*, lect. xiii.

Respiratory. *adj.* Having power to respire. In the construction of the *respiratory* organs, a bird and a snake are not the same.—*Hunter*.

Though the stomata, or *respiratory* organs, of caterpillars and other insects, were long known to serve the purpose of respiration, yet it was uncertain whether the animals respired by the same orifices, till Bonnet, and, after him, Leconteur, ascertained the fact by many curious and accurate experiments.—*Smith, Natural History*, 182. (Ord MS.)

Respiro. *v. n.* [Lat. *respiro*.]

1. Breathe.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could *respiro*;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire,
The faint knights were searched.
Byssion, The Flower and the Leaf, 379.

2. Catch breath.

'Till breath is both themselves aside retire;
Where toaming wrath, their embolden'd whies,
And trumpet'd forth the whies they may *respiro*.
Spenser.

I, a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air impress'd and close and damp,
Unwelcome draw it; but here I feel amends,
The breath of heaven fresh blowing, pure, and sweet.
With day-spring born; here leave me to *respiro*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 7.

3. Rest; take rest from toil.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;
And see! the tortured ghosts *respiro*,
See shady forms advance!
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

Respiro. *v. a.* Breathe out; send out in exhalations.

The air *respires* the pure Elysian sweets
In which she breathes, and from her looks descend
The glories of the summer. *B. Jonson, Patches*.

Respite. *s.* [N.Fr. *respit*.]

1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence.

I had hope to spend
Quiet, though sad, the *respite* of that day,
That must be mortal to us both.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 271.

Wisdom and eloquence in vain would plead
One moment's *respite* for the learned head;
Judges of writings and of men have died.
Pope, Ode to the Memory of Colonel Waller.

2. Pause; interval.

The fox then counsel'd the ape, for to require
Respite till morning, to answer his desire. *Spenser*.
This customary war, which troubleth all the world and giveth little *respite* or breathing time of peace, doth usually borrow pretence from the necessity, to make itself appear more honest.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays*.
Some pause and *respite* only I require,
Till with my tears I shall have quenched my fire.
Sir J. Denham, Fancies of Dido.

Respite. *v. a.*

1. Relieve by a pause.

In what lower or shade
Thou findest him, from the heat of noon retired,
To *respite* his day labour with repast,
Or with repose. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 230.

2. Suspend; delay.

An act passed for the satisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promised payment, in November following, till which time they were to *respite* it, and he contented that the common soldiers and inferior officers should be satisfied upon their disbanding.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Resplendence. *s.* Lustre; brightness; splendour.

Non I thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might,
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 720.

Resplendency. *s.* Resplendence.

To neglect that supreme *resplendency*, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it in the creature, is as absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifices to a parhelion instead of adoring the sun.—*Boyle*.

Resplendent. *adj.* [Lat. *resplendens*, -entis; pres. part. of *resplendo*.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in situation, *resplendent* in all glory.—*Camden, Remains*.

There all within full rich array'd he found,
With royal arms and *resplendent* gold. *Spenser*.
The ancient electric had in it a fifth of silver, the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most uses as gold, and more *resplendent*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Empress of this fair world, *resplendent* Eve;

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 568.

Every body looks more splendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: circular in the homogeneous light, is most *resplendent*, in the green light it is manifestly less *resplendent*, in the blue light still less.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Ethereal mountains shone around a fine
Stood in the midst, gay by green isles which lay
On the blue sunny deep, *resplendent* far away.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam.

Resplendissant. *adj.* Resplendent. *Rare*.
And thence the virtue of thy full myght
Caused the world to be *resplendissant*.

Babyn, Chronicle, p. 11. (Rich.)

Resplendishing. *adj.* Resplendent. *Rare*.

The lozen visible in most pleasantly garnished with planettes and sterres, *resplendishing* with most pure firmament of azure colour. *Sir T. Roper, The Governour*, b. iii. p. 172. (Rich.)

Respond. *v. n.* [Lat. *respondeo*; Fr. *répondre*.]

1. Answer. *Rare*.

I remember him in the divinity-school *responding* and disputing with a perspicuous energy.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets*, *Southworth*, of *Smith*.

2. Correspond; suit.

To every theme *responds* this various lay;
Here rolls a torrent, there meanders play. *Brown*.
There, huge caves,
Scowled in the dark base of those very rocks,
Mocking its moans, *respond* and roar for ever.
Shelley, Alastor.

Respond. *v.*

1. See extract from Wheatly.

Whether they have not omitted at even some the *responds*.—*Articles of Violation of King Edward VI.*

Sundry short hymns and *responds* of lessons. *Sir R. Sandys, State of Religion*.

A *respond* is a short anthem, interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is done.—*H. Hadly*.

2. Response; answer.

Of the same tendency was the *respond* he received in Latin, from the choir of gold crucifixes, that whatsoever he undertook should succeed well.—*Christiana Belpont's Appeal*, p.

Respondent. *s.*

1. Answerer in a suit.

In giving an answer, the *respondent* should be in court, and personally admonished by the judge to answer the judge's interrogation.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

How becomingly does Philopollis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the opponent with the *respondent*, like a long-pretended moderator!—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.

The *respondent* may easily show, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be really hurtful to the soul and body of him.—*H. Atte, Logick*.

Responsal. *adj.* Responsible. *Rare*.

For whom he was to be *responsal* both to God and the king.—*Bedin, Life of Archbishop Laud*, p. 215.

Responsal. *s.*

1. One responsible for another person: (see second extract).

Amatolus was put into the see of Constantinople by the influence of Theodosius, whose *responsal* he had been.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy*.

Responsal is he who appears and answers for another in court at a day assigned. Plea makes a difference between *responsal* and *responsal* at a tenant, not only to excuse his absence, but to signify what trial he meant to undergo, the combat or the country. *Toutine, Law Dictionary*.

2. Response.

After some short prayers and *responsals*, the mass priest began.—*Bevin, Saul and Samual at Endor*, p. 28.

Responsio. *s.* [Lat. *responsum*.]

1. Answer; commonly an oracular answer.

More natural piety has taught men to receive the response of the gods with all possible veneration.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

The oracle, which had before flourish'd, began to droop, and from giving responses in verse, descended to prose, and within a while were utterly silenced.—*Hammond*.

2. Answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in public worship.

To make his parishioners kneel and join in the response, he gave every one of them a hymn and Common Prayer book.—*Addison, Spectator*.

3. Reply, by the respondent, to an objection in a formal disputation.

Let the respondent not turn opponent; except in retorting the argument upon his adversary after a direct response; and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own response.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

Responsibility. *s.* [Fr. *responsabilité*.] State of being accountable or answerable.

Where I speak of responsibility, I do not mean to exclude that species of it, which the legal powers of the country have a right finally to exact from those who abuse a public trust; but high as this is, there is a responsibility which attaches on them, from which the whole legitimate power of this kingdom cannot absolve them; there is a responsibility to conscience and to glory; a responsibility to the existing world, and to that posterity, which men of their eminence cannot avoid for glory or for shame; a responsibility to a tribunal, at which not only ministers, but kings and parliaments, but even nations themselves, must one day answer.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*, letter iii.

Would their Lordships amend a money bill? Would they engage in a contest of which the end must be that they must either yield, or incur the grave responsibility of leaving the Channel without a fleet during the summer?—*Marsden, History of England*, ch. xx.

And here is the proper limit of the king's influence; as he governs by responsible ministers, he must recognize their responsibilities.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

Responsible. *adj.*

1. Answerable; accountable.

Heathens, who have certainly the talent of natural knowledge, are *responsible* for it.—*Hammond*.

He as much satisfies the itch of telling news; he as much persuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat secure, and stands not responsible for the truth of his relations. *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

The government of the state was conducted, throughout all its departments, by ministers responsible to Parliament for every act of their administration; with ministers thus responsible the king could no wrong.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

2. Capable of discharging an obligation.

The necessity of a proportion of money to trade depends on money as a pledge, which writing cannot supply the place of; since the bill I receive from one man will not be accepted as security by another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honest or *responsible*. *Locke*.

Responden. *s.* Act of answering.

Responsio. *adj.*

1. Answering; making answer.

A certificate is a *responsio* letter, or letter by way of answer.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

2. Correspondent; suited to something else.

Sing of love and gay desire,
Responsive to the warbling lyre. *Penton*.

3. Answerable.

If I may freely declare an opinion, I think it were not amiss if the liberty of making sermons were something more restrained than it be; and that either such persons only were entrusted with the liberty, for whom the church itself may safely be responsible, that is, to men learned and pious, and that the other part, the 'vulgaris cleri,' should instruct the people out of the fountains of the church and the public stock, till by so long exercise and discipline in the schools of the prophets they may also be intrusted to minister of their own unto the people. *Jeremy Taylor, Apology for the Liturgy*. (Ord MS.)

Responsory. *adj.* Containing answer.

Responsus. *s.* Response; responsal.

The versicle; the *responsus*.

These are the pretty *responsories*, these are the dear antiphones.—*Milton, Arcades*.

Resassant. *s.* [N.Fr.] In *Architecture*. See extract.

Resassant, or *ressant*, was an old English term for an over-moulding.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

Rest. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Sleep; repose.

- All things retired to rest.
Mind us of like repose.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 611.
Belinda still the downy pillow press'd;
Her guardian Sylph prolonged the balmy rest.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, l. 10.
2. Final sleep; quietness of death.
Oft with holy hymns be charm'd their ears ...
For David left him, when he went to rest.
His lyre. *Dryden, Character of a good Person.*
3. Stillness; cessation or absence of motion.
Putrefaction asketh rest; for the subtle motion,
which putrefaction requirith, is disturbed by any agitation.—*Bacon.*
What cause
Moved the Creator, in his holy rest
Through all eternity, so late to build?
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 90.
All things past are equally and perfectly at rest;
and to this way of consideration of them are all
one, whether they were before the world, or but
yesterday.—*Locke.*
4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance.
He giveth you rest from all your enemies.—*Jerusalem, xl. 10.*
Learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart;
and ye shall find rest unto your souls.—*Matthew, xi. 29.*
Scaped from such storms of power, holding it best
To be below herself to be at rest.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
The rock cut off from whence these tumults rose,
He should have rest, the commonwealth repose. *Ibid.*
Thus fenced, but not at rest or ease of mind.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1120.
Where can a frail man hope him? in what arms
Shall a short life enjoy a little rest?
Sir R. Fanshawe.
With what a load of vengeance and I press,
Yet never, never, can I hope for rest:
For when my heavy burden I remove,
The weight falls down, and crushes her I love.
Dryden.
Like the sun, it had light and agility; it knew no
rest but in motion, no quiet but in activity.—*South, Ser. vi.*
Thither, where sinners may have rest I go.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.
5. Cessation from labour.
There the weary be at rest. *Joh. iii. 17.*
The Christian church for his day of rest the first
day of the week, that he might thereby profess him-
self a servant of God, who on the morning of that
day vanquished Satan. *Acton.*
6. Support; that on which anything leans or
rests, especially a musket, or gun of any
kind, in old warfare.
A man may think that a musket may be shot off
as well upon the arm as upon a rest; but when all
is done, good counsel setteth business straight.—*Bacon.*
Take the handle in your right hand, and clasping
the blade of it in your left, lean it steadily upon the
rest, holding the edge a little aslant over the work,
so as a corner of the thin side of the chisel may
bear upon the rest, and the flat side of the chisel may
make a small angle with the rest.—*Mason, Mechanic Exercise.*
7. Applied to a lance when directed (espe-
cially in a tournament) against an opponent.
Forth prick'd Chlorinda from the throne,
And against Tancred set her spear in rest.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.
Their visors closed, their lances in the rest,
Or at the helmet pointed, or the crest;
They speed the race.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 583.
8. Place of repose.
Sustain'd by him with comforts, till we end
In dust, our final rest, and native home.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1081.
9. In Music. Interval, during which the
sound or voice is intermitted.
If there are any rests succeeding the pause, the
performer's attention to the leader's instrument will
direct him when these [all the parts] are to com-
mence.—*Acton, On Musical Expression, p. 117.*
In a musical movement we usually find various
rests, as the strain proceeds, answering to commas
in verbal punctuation.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Music, p. 14.*
10. In Metre. Pause or rest of the voice;
caesura.
Set one's rest. Fully explained in Nares, from
whom all the following examples are taken,
as a common colloquial phrase, during the
time of its popularity, from the game of
primero, wherein it meant to stand upon
one's hand; which it was pretty safe
to do when the cards amounted to fifty-

- five; but then the eldest hand, or the
player nearest the dealer, if equal, had a
preference.
And seeing so much unrequited shame,
Set their whole rest upon the after-game.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of the Lusiad.
They fell to gaming, and not long after one of the
Pistoias, having his rest, had not a farthing left to
bless himself.—*Hoby, Castles, sign. T. 7, sec. ed.*
To checkmate at chess, to leave at nawk, at nucke to
pass the time.
At chess or at saunt to sit, or at their rest at prime.
G. Turberville, On Hawking.
His father's death set him so high on foot,
All rests went up upon a seven and eight; ...
Then he more warily his rest regards,
And sits with certainties upon the cards;
On six and thirty, or on seven and nine,
If any set his rest, he saith, and mine ...
Well sith encountering he no faire doth miss,
He sets not till he nine and forty is ...
At last both eldest and five and fifty,
He thinketh now or never (thrive unthrifty)
Now for the greatest hand he hath the push,
But Crassus stoop a club and so was flush.
Epigrams, b. ii. ep. 99.
- Deal quickly, play, discard, I set ten shillings and
sixpence.
You seek,—my rest five and fifty. *Albunazar.*
Whose lavish hand at one primero rest,
One mask, one turney, or one pumpering feast,
Spends treasures.
Nylander, Translation of Du Bartas.
Faith, sir, my rest is up,
And what I now pull shall no more affect me,
Than if I played at span-counter.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.
Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is
when princes set up their rest upon the battle.—*Bacon.*
This answer would render their counsels of less
reverence to the people, if upon those reasons they
should resolve from what they had, with that con-
fidence and disdain of the house of peers, demanded
of the king; they therefore resolved to set up their
rest upon that stake, and to go through with it, or
perish in the attempt.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
- In Tennis. Set; game.
Each one in possibility to win.
Great rests were up, and mighty hands were in.
Mercour for Magistrates.
For wit is like a rest
Held up at tennis, which men do the best
With the best gamsters.
Beaumont, Letter to B. Jonson.
Know me down, if ever I saw a rest of wit better
played, than that last, in my life.—*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*
- Rest. s. [Fr. *reste*, from Lat. *resto*—I stand
back, stand over, remain.]
1. Remainder; what remains.
Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the pre-
sent comfort of having done our duty; and for the
rest, it offers us the best security that heaven can
give.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
The power in glory shone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known,
The rest a huntress.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 267.
 2. Others; those not included in the speaker's
proposition: (with *the*).
They had no other consideration of the publick
than that no disturbance might interrupt their
quiet in their own days; and that the rest, who had
finner hearts, and more publick spirits, would ex-
tend their labour, activity, and advice only to secure
the empire at home by all peaceable arts.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Plato, and the rest of the philosophers, acknow-
ledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and
providence of the supreme God.—*Bishop Stilling-
fleet.*
Arm'd like the rest, the Trojan prince appears,
And by his pious labour urges theirs.
Dryden.
Upon no equal terms did they all stand, that no
one had fairer pretence of right than the rest.—*Woodward.*
- Rest. r. n.
1. Sleep; be asleep; slumber.
Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when nature rests.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 108.
 2. Sleep the final sleep; die.
Epitaph.
Κοιμῆσαι θνήσκειν ἢ ἀνέγειν ταύτην ἀποδοῦναι.
I should have lain still, and been quiet; I should
have slept; then had I been at rest. ... There the
prisoners rest together, they hear not the voice of
the oppressor.—*Joh. iii. 13, 18.*
Glad I'd lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I should rest
And sleep secure. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 771.*
 3. Be at quiet; be at peace; be without dis-
turbance.

- The wicked are like the troubled sea, when it can-
not rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt.—
Isaiah, lvii. 26.
Thither let us tend
From off the tossing of these fiery waves,
There rest, if any rest can harbour there.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 153.
4. Be without motion; be still.
Over the tent a cloud shall rest by day.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 257.
5. Be fixed in any state of opinion.
Neither will he rest content, though thou givest
many gifts.—*Proverbs, vi. 35.*
Every creature has a share in the common bless-
ings of providence; and every creature should rest
well satisfied with its proportion in them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
After such a host I rest secure,
Thou wilt no foreign ruins or Trojan load endure.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1239.
There yet survives the lawful heir
Of Sancha's blood, whom, when I shall produce
I rest assured to see you pale with fear.
Id., Spanish Friar, iv. 2.
6. Cease from labour.
Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the se-
venth day thou shalt rest.—*Exodus, xxiii. 12.*
From work
Resting, he bless'd and hallow'd the seventh day.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 592.
When you enter into the regions of death, you
rest from all your labours and your fears.—*Jeremy
Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.*
7. Be satisfied; acquiesce.
To urge the foe to battle,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse the awards of providence,
And not to rest in heaven's determination.
Addison.
8. Lean; recline for support or quiet.
On him I rested, after long debate,
And not without considering, I'd my fate.
Dryden, Sigismunda and Guiscardo, 469.
Sometimes it rests upon testimony, when testi-
mony of right has nothing to do; because it is easier
to believe than to be scientifically instructed.—
Locke.
The philosophical use of words conveys the pre-
cise notions of things, which the mind may rest
upon, and be satisfied with, in its search after know-
ledge.—*Id.*
- Rest. v. n. Be left; remain.
Fall'n he is; and now
What rests, but that the mortal sentence pass
On his transgression?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 47.
There *resteth* the comparative; that is, its being
granted, that it is either lawful or binding, yet
whether other things be not preferred before it, as
extirpation of heresies.—*Bacon.*
- Rest. r. a.
1. Lay to rest.
Your piety has paid
All needful rites, to rest thy wandering shade.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 683.
 2. Place as on a support.
As the vex'd world, to find repose, at last
Itself into Augustus' arms did cast;
No England may do it, with like toil oppress,
Her weary head upon your bosom rest. *Waller.*
The protestants having well studied the fathers,
were now willing to rest their cause, not upon Scrip-
ture only, but fathers too; so far at least as the three
first centuries.—*Bishop H. overland.*
Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown.
Gray, Epitaph in a Country Churchyard.
- Restagnant. adj. Remaining without flow
or motion.
Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which
bears against the *restagnant* quicksilver, is less
pressed by the less ponderous incumbent air.—
Boyle.
- Restagnate. r. n. Stand without flow.
The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*.
—*Wise, Surgery.*
- Restagnation. s. State of standing without
flow, course, or motion.
It proceedeth from the *restagnation* of gross blood.
—*Wise, Surgery.* (Rich.)
- Restaurate. r. a. Restore. Rare.
If one repulse has us quite ruined,
And fortune never can be *restaurated*.
Turberville. (Nares by H. and W.)
- Restaurateur. s. [Fr.] One who keeps a
place for the sale of refreshments. *Scarcely
Anglicised; though a useful, if not a ne-
cessary, term.*
- Restauration. s. Act of recovering to the
former state.
Adam is in us an original cause of our nature, and
of that corruption of nature which engendeth death;
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Restorer. s. One who, that which, restores; one who recovers the lost, or repairs the decayed.

Next to the Son,
Destined restorer of mankind, by whom
New heaven and earth shall to the ages rise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 646.
I forget you, as the restorer of poetry.—*Dryden.*
Here are ten thousand persons reduced to the necessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who are the only great restorers of our breed, without which the nation would in an age become one great hospital. *Swift.*

Restority. s. Restoration. *Rare.*

Well said, Camilla; let it go. I must impute it to my ill-fortune, that where I looked for restority, I found a consumption.—*Lyly, Euphues and his England.* (Quoted by H. and W.)
A lie, well told, to some tastes lies restoritive.
Besides, we poets lie by good authority.
Hartington, Epigrams; 1633. (Quoted by H. and W.)

Restorément. s. Restoration. *Rare.*

By which relation they might illustrate the destruction of man by the old serpent, and his redemption by the blood of Christ.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, 234.* (Ord MS.)

Restrain. v. a. [Fr. *restreindre*; Lat. *restringo*.]

1. Withhold; keep in.

If she restrain'd the riots of your followers,
'Tis to such wholesome end as clears her.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ll. 4.

The gods will please thee,
That thou restrain'd from me the duty, which
To a mother's part belongs. *Id., Coriolanus, v. 3.*

2. Repress; keep in awe.

The law of nature would be in vain, if there were no body that, in the state of nature, had a power to execute that law, and thereby preserve the innocent and restrain offenders. *Locke.*

That all men may be restrained from doing hurt to another, the execution of the law of nature is in that state put into every man's hand, whereby every one has a right to punish the transgressors to such a degree as may hinder its violation.—*Id.*

3. Suppress; hinder; repress.

Merciful powers!
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, ll. 1.*
Compassion gave him up to tears
A space, till fiercer thoughts restrained excess.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 407.

4. Abridge.

Me of my lawful pleasure she restrain'd,
And pray'd me oft forbearance.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ll. 5.

Though they two were constrained, at least restrained of their liberty, yet this discovered much of the humour of the court.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

5. Hold in.

His horse, with a half-checked bit, and a head-stall of sheep's leather, which being restrained to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst, and now repaired with knots. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.*

6. Limit; confine.

We restrain it to those only duties, which all men, by force of natural wit, understand to be such duties as concern all men. *Hosker, Ecclesiastical History.*

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a future; whose life depends upon his breath, and is so restrained to the present, that it cannot secure to itself the reversion of the very next minute?—*South, Sermons.*

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality also is to be restrained by a part of the predicate; as all the Italians are politicians; that is, those among the Italians, who are politicians, are able politicians; i.e. they are generally so.—*Watts, Logic.*

Restrainable. adj. Capable of being restrained.

Therein we must not deny a liberty; nor is the hand of the painter more restrainable than the pen of the poet. *Sir T. Browne.*

Restrainedly. adv. In a restrained manner; with restraint; without latitude.

That Christ's dying for all is the express doctrine of the Scripture, is manifested by the world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more restrainedly, yet never doth signify a far smaller disproportionable part of the world.—*Hannuall, On Fundamentals.*

Restrainer. s. One who, that which, restrains; one who withholds.

If nothing can relieve us, we must with patience submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the restrainer.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Restraint. s.

1. Abridgement of liberty.

She will well excuse,
Why at this time the doors are barr'd against you;
Depart in patience,
And about evening come yourself alone,
To know the reason of this strange restraint.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

The enfranchisement of Arthur, whose restraint doth move the murthering lips of discontent.
Id., King John, iv. 2.

It is to no purpose to lay restraints or give privileges to men, in such general terms, as the particular persons concerned cannot be known by.—*Locke.*

2. Prohibition.

What moved our parents to transgress his will
For one restraint, lords of the world besides?
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 51.

3. Limitation; restriction.

If all were granted, yet it must be maintained within my hold restraints, far otherwise than it is received. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. Repression; hindrance of will; act of withholding; state of being withheld.

There is no restraint to the Lord to save, by many or by few.—*1 Samuel, xiv. 6.*

Thus it shall befall
Him who, to worth in woman overstrung,
Leta her will rule; restraint she will not brook.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1182.

Is there any thing which reflects a greater lustre upon a man's person than a severe temperance, and a restraint of himself from vicious pleasures?—*South, Sermons.*

Restrict. v. a. [Lat. *restrictus*, pass. part. of *restringo*; *restringo, -onis*.] Limit; (noticed by Johnson as 'scarcely English').

In the enumerations of constitutions in this chapter, there is not one that can be limited and restricted by such a distinction, nor can perhaps the same person, in different circumstances, be properly confined to one or the other. *Arbuthnot.*

We exert all persons, who keep horses, to restrict the consumption of cats.—*Royal Proclamation, December, 1800.*

Restrict. adj. Confined; limited.

Men are unequal and unsuitable in their courses and dispositions, in some one or two things demeaning themselves as exceedingly respect, but in many others, or the most things, as renounce.—*Grotius, Just Man, p. 221.* (Ord MS.)

No speculative understanding, in that restrict sense above named, makes at pleasure the nature, &c.—*Annotators on Glauville, p. 251: 16-2.*

Restriction. s. Confinement; limitation.

This is to have the same restriction with all other recreations, that it be made a diversionment, not a trade.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the least to be encouraged in Ireland; or, if it be, it requires the most restriction to certain places.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

All duties are matter of conscience; with this restriction, that a superior obligation suspends the force of an inferior.—*Sir R. L. Estcourt.*

Each other gift, which God on man bestows,
Its proper bound and due restriction knows;
To one fixed purpose dedicates its power.
Celsus's rule, with the proper restrictions, is good for people in health.—*Arbuthnot.*

Restrictive. adj.

1. Expressing limitation.

They, who would make the restrictive particle belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do not attend to the reason.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Styptic; astringent.

I applied a plaster over it, made up with my common restrictive powder.—*W. Haeman, Surgery.*

Restrictively. adv. In a restrictive manner; with limitation.

All speech, tending to the glory of God or the good of man, is aright directed; which is not to be understood so restrictively, as if nothing but divinity, or necessary concerns of life, may lawfully be brought into discourse.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Restricting. s. Power of contracting.

The dyers use this water in reds, and in other colours wanting restricting, and in the dying of materials of the darker contextures.—*Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's History of the Royal Society, p. 293.*

Restricting. s. That which hath the power of contracting; styptic.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, restricting to stomach, and incrementives to thicken the blood.—*Harvey.*

Restrive. v. a. Strive anew.

Restriving again afresh, with a kick and a wrench together, I freed my long captivated weapon.—*Sir E. Sackville, Guardian, no. 138.*

Resty. adj. [N. Fr. *reste* = rancid (as butter); stale.] Turned (as bacon, to which it chiefly applies) by keeping; (resty and rerezed are concurrent forms; resty is catachrestic).

Lay fitches a salting,
Through folly too bonestly,
Much bacon is resty.

Tasso, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Resty: m. Mustiness, fustiness, rankness, dankishness. *Resty*: m. a. f. Musty, fusty, rusty, rancid, dankish, unsavory. *Resty*: f. m. *Resty*: m. *Resty*: f. To smell musty, grow fusty, was rusty.—*Cudworth.*

Resty. adj. [Fr. *restif*.] Restive.

The master is too resty, or too rich, to say his own prayers, or to bless his own table.—*Milton, Biconclaves, § 25.*

Have not other hands been tried and found resty? but we stick at nothing.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, find them neither resty nor vicious.—*Swift.*

Resubjection. s. Second subjection.
An overture of the likelihood of this liberal dispensation from his holy father of Rome, upon the conditions of our resubjection.—*Bishop Hall, Humour of the Married Clergy, p. 14.*

Resublimation. s. Second sublimation: (used chiefly in Chemistry).

Which is through a known, yet notable, experiment among chymists, mercurial sublimation may be deprived of its deadly corrosiveness, and prepared into a medicine, inoffensive even to children, by bare resublimation with fresh mercury.—*Boyle, Usefulness of Natural Philosophy, pt. ii. p. 123.* (Rich.)

Resublime. v. a. Sublime another time.

When mercury sublimated is resublimed with fresh mercury, it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water, and is resublimed with spirit of salt returns into mercury sublimatum.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Resudation. s. [Fr.: Lat. *resudatus*.] Act of sweating out again.

There's a kind of resudation of juice proceeding from sweet herbs and flowers, at a certain convenient time of their growth.—*Saunders, Speculum Mundici.* (Ord MS.)

Result. v. n. [Fr. *resulter*.]

1. Fly back.

With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;
The huge round stone, resulting with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, at. 735.

2. Rise as a consequence; be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring.

Rue prospers much, if set by a fig tree; which is caused, not by reason of friendship, but by extraction of a contrary juice: the one drawing juice fit to result sweet, the other bitter.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,
Wonder from thence result, from thence delight.
Sir I. Newton, Opticks, Prop. 1. 111.

Upon the dissolution of the first earth, this very face of things would immediately result.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Pleasure and peace do naturally result from a holy and good life.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

The horror of an object may overcome the pleasure resulting from its greatness.—*Adams.*

3. Arise as a conclusion from premises.

Result. s.

1. Resilience: act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return or the result of the string, which was strained by the touch to his former place.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Consequence: effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes.

Did my judgement tell me, that the propositions sent to me were the results of the major part of their votes, I should then not suspect my own judgment for not speedily concurring with them.—*Edison, Basile.*

As in perfumes, compounded with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all:
So she was all a sweet, whose every part,
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the Maker's art.
Dryden, Eleonora, 154.

Buying of land is the result of a full and limited gain: men in trade seldom lay out money upon land, till their profit has brought in more than trade can employ.—*Locke.*

3. Inference from premises.

These things are a result or judgement upon fact.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Resolve; decision.

Rude, passionate, and mistaken results have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies.—*Steff.*

Resultance. s. Act of resulting. *Rare.*

Neither of which marriages yet taking effect, the resultance was only a peace and friendship established upon the first proposition of alliance between them.—*Lord Herbert, History of Henry VIII.* p. 11.
Chiefly in the resultance of the beautiful and admirable frame of the whole body. *Hakewell, Apology*, p. 183.

He would . . . thence infer,
That souls were but resultances from her.

Dante, Poems, p. 212.

Resultant. s. That which results, comes out as a result or product.

The properties of substances, though destroyed to sense by combination, are not destroyed in reality: it follows from the persistence of force, that the properties of a compound are resultants of the properties of its components. resultants in which the properties of the components are severally in full action, though greatly obscured by each other. *Herbert Spencer, Laws of Biology*, ch. i. § 1.

Resultate. s. Result. *Rare.*

The resultate of their counsel is, for the most part, direct and sincere.—*Bacon.* (Ord MS.)

Resulting. part. adj. In Law. See extract.

When the use limited by deed expires, or cannot rest, it returns back to him who raised it after such expiration, or during such impossibility, and is styled a resulting use. As, if a man makes a bequest to the use of his intended wife for life, with remainder to the use of the first-born son in tail; here, till he marries, the use results back to himself; and if she dies without issue the whole results back to him in fee.—*Toulmin, Law Dictionary*.

Resumable. adj. Capable of being, liable to be, resumed or taken back.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore resumable by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Most of those who have written upon the feudal system lay it down that benefices were originally precarious, and revoked at pleasure by the sovereign; that they were afterwards granted for life; and at a subsequent period became hereditary. . . . I am not convinced that beneficiary grants were ever considered as resumable at pleasure, unless where some delinquency could be imputed to the vassal. *Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ii.

Resume. v. a. [Lat. *resumo*.]

1. Take back what has been given.
The sun, like this, from which our sight we have,
Gazed on too long, resumes the light he gave.

Milton, Dehnam, Progress of Learning.

See not my love, how time resumes
The glory which he lent these flowers;
Though none should taste of their perfumes,
Yet must they live but some few hours:
Time, what we forbear, devours. *Waller.*

2. Take back what has been taken away.

That opportunity
Which then they had to take from us, to resume
We have again. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iii. 1.

They resume what has been obtained fraudulently,
by surprise and upon wrong suggestions. *Sir W. Dugdale.*

3. Take away.

Then enter into glory, and resume
His seat. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 455.
At this, with look serene, he raised his head;
Reason resumed her place, and passion fled.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 345.

4. Dryden uses it with again, but improperly, unless the resumption be repeated.

To him our common grandaids of the main
Had given to change his form, and changed resume
again. *Dryden.*

5. Begin again what was broken off: (as, 'to resume a discourse').

The vote from the house of commons was read; and, in regard it was late, for it was past eight of the clock, the house was resumed; and it was moved, that the committee might sit again to-morrow in the afternoon.—*Lord Clarendon, Diary*: 1689-90.

Resummons. s. In Law. See extract.

Resummons . . . [is] a second summons or calling a man to answer an action, where the first summons is defeated by any occasion; and when, by death, &c. of the judges, they do not come on the day to which they were continued for trial of causes, such causes may be continued or revived by resummons.—*Toulmin, Law Dictionary*.

Resumption. s. [Fr. *resumption*.] Act of resuming.

If there be any fault, it is the resumption or the dwelling too long upon his arguments.—*Sir J. Dehnam, (if Old Age)*, preface.

The universal voice of the people soaring to call

for some kind of resumption, the writer of these papers thought it might not be unreasonable to publish a discourse upon grants.—*Sir W. Dugdale.*

Resumption [is] particularly used for taking again into the king's hands such lands or tenements, &c. as on false suggestion he had granted by letters patent to any man. It is said that the king cannot grant a prerogative of power so that he may resume; otherwise it is a grant of interest. Many acts have been heretofore passed for resuming imprudent grants of the crown.—*Toulmin, Law Dictionary*.

Resupination. s. Act of lying on the back.

A resupination of the Acute.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Resupine. adj. Supine.

Then judge in what a tortured condition they must be of remorse and excreting themselves, for their most resupine and senseless madness.—*Sir R. Dugby, Observations*. (Ord MS.)

Resurprize. s. Second surprize; surprize afresh.

The castle of Cadmus was taken, and the city of Thebes itself invested by Phœbus the Lacedæmonian, insidiously, and in violation of league; the process of this action drew on a resurprize of the castle by the Thebans, a recovery of the town, and a current of the war even to the walls of Sparta.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain*. (Rich.)

Resurrection. s. Revival from the dead; return from the grave.

The Sadducees came upon them, being grieved that they taught the people and preached through Jesus the resurrection from the dead.—*Acts*, iv. 2.

Nor after resurrection shall he stay
Longer on earth, than certain times to appear
To his disciples. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 430.

Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all past ages, and which was not a publick fact, so well attested as the resurrection of Christ.—*Watts*.

Resurrectionist, or Resurrection-man. s. One who made a business of robbing graves of the bodies and selling them to dissectors.

Resurvey. v. a. Review; survey again.

I have, with cursory eye, overclouded the articles;
Appoint some of your counsel presently
To sit with us, once more with better heed
To resurvey them. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* v. 2.

Resuscitate. adj. Capable of being resuscitated.

The apothecary told the virtuoso that he had really prepared resuscitable plants a different way from that others pretended to. *Boyle, Works*, vol. v. p. 683. (Rich.)

Resuscitate. v. a. Stir up anew; revive.

We have beasts and birds for dissections, though divers parts, which you account vital, be perished and taken forth, resuscitating of some that seem dead in appearance.—*Bacon*.

That after death we should be resuscitated.—*Glanville, On the Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

These things, I have resuscitated from the oblivion in which they had long been buried.—*Dugby, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Resuscitate. v. n. Awaken; revive.

Those birds, that yearly send a winter's death,
Each spring to mighty love resuscitate.
Stirling, Lucretia, § 35.

Resuscitation. s. Act of stirring up anew; act of reviving, or state of being revived.

The resuscitation of the body from its dust is a supernatural work, yet such as whereof God hath been pleased to give us many images and prefigurations even in nature itself. *Bishop Hall, Temptations Repelled*, l. 5.

The resuscitation of all his saints into the eternal happiness, which they had fallen from.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 277: 1650.

Resuscitation of the day,
Or resurrection of the spring.

Shelley, Ode on the Restoration of King Charles II.
Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your resuscitation, should have been sooner answered; I sincerely rejoice at your recovery.—*Pope*.
Hanged men do come for ever from this Earth;
but out of chains and the gallies there may be resuscitation in triumph.—*Resuscitation* for the chained hero; and even for the chained scoundrel, or semi-scoundrel!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. v.

Retail. v. a. [N.Fr. *retailer*—cut into little pieces.]

1. Sell in small quantities; in consequence of selling at second hand.

All encouragement should be given to artificers; and those who make should also vend and retail their commodities.—*Locke*.

2. Sell at second hand.

The same dame, experienced in her trade,
By names of towns, retails each batter'd jade.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 133.

3. Tell in broken parts, or at second hand.

He is furnish'd with no certainties,
More than he imply may retail from me.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. l. 1.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will retail my conquest won,
And she shall be sole victress, Caesar's Queen.

Id., Richard III. iv. 4.

Retail. s. [the accent on this word is now usually on the first syllable; but Dryden and Swift have placed it on the last.] Sale by small quantities, or at second hand.

Then mother church did mightily prevail,
She parcel'd out the Bible by retail.

Dryden, Religio Laici, 376.

The author, to prevent such a monopoly of sense,
Is resolved to deal in it himself by retail.—*Addison*.
We force a wretched trade by beating down the sale.

And selling loosely by retail. *Swift, Miscellanies*

Retailer. s. One who retails.

1. One who sells by small quantities.

From these particulars we may guess at the rest, as retailers do of the whole piece, by taking a view of its ends.—*Hakewell, Apology*.

2. One who tells in broken parts, or at second hand.

The admirable Sir Isaac Newton, a much better philosopher, I do not say merely, than Epicurus, or Lucretius, or any of the more modern retailers of their blunders; but even than any of the most celebrated ones, whether of ancient or modern times.—*Corneily, Philomela to Iphigeneia*, conv. i.

Retain. v. a. [Lat. *retineo*; Fr. *retenir*.]

1. Keep; not lose.

Where is the patience now,
That you so oft have boasted to retain?

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 6.

Though the offending part felt mortal pain,
The immortal part its knowledge did retain.

Sir J. Denham.

The vigour of this arm was never vain;
And that my wonted prowess I retain,
Within these heaps of slaughter.

Dryden, Translated from Ovid, Story of Cygnus.

A tomb and funeral honours I decreed . . .
The place your armour and your name retains.

Id., Translated of the Æneid, vi. 600.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reasonable to conclude, it can retain without the help of the body too.—*Locke*.

2. Keep; not to lay aside.

As they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind.—*Romans*, i. 28.

Only we still retain
The name and all the addition to a king;
The away, beloved man, he yours.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

Be obedient, and retain
Unalterably firm his love entire.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 501.

Although they retain the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

They who have restored painting in Germany, not having seen any of those fair reliques of antiquity, have retained much of that barbarous method.—*Dryden*.

3. Keep; not dismiss.

Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom I would have retained with me.—*Philomela*, 12.

Hollow rocks retain

The sound of blustering winds.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 285.

4. Keep in pay; hire.

A Benedictine convent has now retained the most learned father of their order to write in its defence.—*Addison*.

Lasarus's case is to come on next, and this for is to retain you on his side.—*Bishop Sherlock, Trial of the Witnesses*.

5. Withhold; keep back.

He laid him bleeding on the ground, and had killed him if his brother Robert had not retained him, and made him sensible how much more it concerned him to make his escape than pursue his revenge.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*, p. 287.

Retain. v. n.

1. Belong to; depend on.

These betray upon the tongue no heat nor corroboration, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languidish retaining to bitterness.—*Boyle*.

In animals many actions depend upon their living form, as well as that of mixture, and though they wholly seem to retain to the body, depart upon disunion.—*Sir T. Browne*.

2. Keep; continue.

No more can impure man retain and move
In the pure region of that worthy love,

Than earthly substance can unforced aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*
Retainable. adj. Capable of being retained.
This, I acted as more, and are no
tainable, than the possible tones of the tongue.—
Felltham, Recollec. (Ord MS.)

Retainer. s.

1. Adherent; dependant; hanger-on.

You now are mounted,
Where powers are your retainers.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. R. 4.
One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a
retainer to religion; the spirit of opposition, that
lived long before christianity, and can easily subvert
without it. *Swift.*

A combination of honest men would endeavour to
extirpate all the profligate immoral retainers to
each side, that have nothing to recommend them
but an implicit submission to their leaders. *Addison, Spectator.*

From the time of Edward I., the feudal system
... declined very rapidly. But what the nobility
lost in the number of their military tenants was in
some degree compensated by the state of manner.
The higher class of them ... were exceedingly opul-
ent; ... gentlemen of large and good families, who
had attached themselves to these great peers, who
were officers which we should call mental in the
households, and sent their children thither for edu-
cation, were of course ready to follow their banner
in a rising without much inquiry into the cause.
Still less would the vast body of tenants and their
retainers, who were fed at the castle in time of
peace, refuse to carry their pikes and staves into the
field of battle. ... A practice much allied to counter-
feiting of maintenance, though ostensibly more
harmless, was that of giving liveries to all retainers
of a noble family. *Holman, View of the State of
Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

2. See extract.

In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not
menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his
house; but only using or bearing his name or liv-
ery. *Correll.*

3. Act of keeping dependants, or being in de-
pendance.

By another law, the king's officers and farmers
were to forfeit the privilege of sitting in case of un-
lawful *retainer*, or participation in unlawful assem-
blies. *Bacon, History of the R.* Henry VII.

4. One who retains, or loses not.

One that has forgot the common saying of
words, but an admirable *retainer* of it sound. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

5. Retaining fee; fee advanced to counsel to
retain his services in a trial.

You are men of too much sense, I am sure, to be
found on the side of James and Jambores, or to
take a *retainer* from Simon Magus. *Bishop Horne, Letters on Infidelity*, lett.

Retake. v. a. Take again.

A day should be appointed, when the ren-
strances should be *retaken* into consideration. *Lord, Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Retaliate. v. a. Return by giving like for
like; repay; requite: (it may be used of
good or evil).

Our ambassador sent word to the duke's son, that
his visit should be *retaliated*. *Sir T. Herbert, Recollec-
tion of some Years' Travel into Africa and the
Great Asia*, p. 132.

It is very unlucky to be obliged to *retaliate* the
injuries of authors, whose works are so soon for-
gotten, that we are in danger of appearing the first
aggressors. *Swift.*

If a first minister of state had used me as you
have done, *retaliating* would be thought a mark of
courage. *Id.*

Retaliation. s. Requital; return of like for
like.

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the
severest *retaliation* or revenge; so that at the same
time their outward man might be a saint, and their
inward man a devil. *South, Sermon.*
God, graciously becoming our debtor, takes what
is done to others as done to himself, and by promise
obliges himself to full *retaliation*. *Calamy, Ser-
mons.*

Retard. v. a. [Fr. *retarder*; Lat. *retardo*;
retardus—slow.]

1. Hinder; obstruct in swiftness of course.

Now Iphitus with me, and Pelias
Slowly retire; the one *retarded* was
By feeble age, the other by a wound.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

2. Delay; put off.

Nor kings nor nations
One moment can *retard* his appointed hour.
Dryden.

It is as natural to delay a letter at such a season,
as to *retard* a melancholy visit to a person one can-
not relieve. *Pope.*

Retard. v. n. Stay back.

Some years it hath also *retarded*, and come far
later than usually it was expected. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Retardation. s. Hindrance; act of de-
laying.

Out of this a man may devise the means of alter-
ing the colour of birds, and the *retardation* of hoary
hairs. *Id.*

The eighth is the *retardation* of our glory. *Bishop
Hall, Of Congratulation*, § 18.

The acceleration or *retardation* of the motion. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, notes, p. 392.

Retarder. s. Hindrer; obstructer.

This disputing way of enquiry is so far from ad-
vancing science, that it is no inconsiderable *re-
tarder*. *Glauville.*

Retardment. s. Act of delaying or keeping
back.

Which malice or which art no more could stay,
Than witches' charms can a *retardment* bring
To the resurrection of the day,
Or resurrection of the spring.

Conway, Ode on the Restoration of Charles II.
Very probable reasons were offered to justify every
new *retardment*. *Bishop Burnet, History of his
times*, King William III.

Retch. v. n. [A.S. *hrecan*.] Heave; strain;
try to vomit.

Retchless. adj. Reckless. *Rare.*

Thus said, he flung his *retchless* arms abroad,
And groveling flat upon the ground he lay.
Mirour for Magistrates, (Nares by H. and W.)

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks, and bawling into man,
Grasps their life, from whence his own began;
Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ill. 1070.

Retchlessness. s. Attribute suggested by
Retchless. *Rare.*

Thus well they may upbraid our *retchlessness*.
Daniel, Civil War, vi. 18. (Nares by H. and W.)

Retchlessly. adv. In a retchless manner.
Rare.

For when in ages past we look in books to read,
We *retchlessly* discharge our memory of those.
Dryden, Polydorus, song. x.

Retecution. s. Act of discovering to the
view.

This is rather a restoration of a body to its own
colour, or a *retectio* of its native colour, than a
change. *Boyle.*

Retention. s. [Fr.; Lat. *retentio*, -onis.]

1. Act of retaining; power of retaining.

No woman's heart
So big to hold as
they lack *retention*.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

A forward *retention* of custom is as turbulent a
thing as an innovation; and they that reverence
too much old things, are but a sworn to the new. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. See extract.

Retention and retentive faculty is that state of
contradiction in their solid parts which makes them
hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.*

3. Memory.

Retention is the keeping of those simple ideas,
which from sensation or reflection the mind hath
received. *Locke.*

4. Act of withholding anything.

His life I gave him, and did thereto add
My love without *retention* or restraint;
All his. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

5. Custody; confinement; restraint.

I sent the old and miserable king
To some *retention* and appointed guard.
Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Retentive. adj.

1. Having the power of retention.

It keepeth sermons in memory, and doth in that
respect, although not feed the soul of man, yet help
the *retentive* force of that stomach of the mind. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my *retentive* enemy, my snail?

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, ill. 4.

In Totnam fields the brethren with amaze
Prick all their ears up, and forget to gaze;
Long Chancery-lane *retentive* rolls the sound,
And courts to courts return it round and round.
Pope, Unacad, ill. 261.

2. Having memory.

To remember a song or tune, our souls must be an
harmony continually running over in a silent whisper
those musical accents, which our *retentive* faculty is
preserver of. *Glauville.*

Retentive. s. Restraint.

Secret checks readily conspire with outward re-
tentives. *Bishop Hall, Contemplations.*

Retentiveness. s. Attribute suggested by
Retentive.

The great *retentiveness* of his memory, but espe-
cially the admirable power of his intellect, reason,
of will, give him a far greater spiritual per-
fection above the most perfect travail of nature, than
that he hath above the meanest insect. *Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*, (Ord MS.)

Retex. v. a. [Lat. *retexo*.] Unweave; undo;
annul any action.

Neither king James, king Charles, nor any par-
liament, did ever appoint that any of his orders
should be *retexed*. *Hacket, Life of Archbishop
Williams*, p. 37.

Retiary. adj. In the extract, net-making.
Rare.

We will not dispute the pictures of *retiary* men,
and their pe. *T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*, (Rich.)

Reticeence. s. Concealment by silence.

Reticent. adj. Concealing by silence; silent.
Upon this he is naturally *reticent*. *Lamb, Letter
to Coleridge.*

Reticular. adj. Having the form of a small
net.

Reticularly. adj. In a reticular manner.

According to Sharpey, the outer surface of the
chorion is *reticulated* ridged, like the inner surface
of the human gall-bladder, but in a finer degree. *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Reticulated. adj. Made of net-work; formed
with interstitial vacuities.

The first appearance of the *reticulated* piment is as a whitish
cloud of indeterminate spreading over the
vagina, and assuming a *reticulated* appearance. *Owen, Lect-
ures*, Comparative Ana-

Reticulating. v. n. Running into meshes.

The inner surface of the uterus exhibits the low
ridges or villi, not *reticulating* quite so much. *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Reticule. s. [Lat. *reticulum*—small net;
rete—net.] Lady's workbag; small net-
work bag; (corrupted into *Ridicule*).

Rétiform. adj. Having the form of a net.

The uterine coat and inside of the choroides are
blackened, that the rays may not be reflect a back-
wards to confound the sight; and if any be by the
retiform coat reflected, they are soon choked in the
black inside of the uvea. *Rog.*

Rétina. s. [Lat.] Continuation and ex-
pansion of the optic nerve at the back of
the transparent parts of the eye, upon
which the pictures of external objects fall
as objects of vision.

The optic nerve, at its entrance into the eye,
divides itself into numerous small fasciculi of uli-
mate fibrils, and these appear to spread themselves
out, and to insinuate with each other by an ex-
change of fibrils, so as to form a net-like plexus
which constitutes the inner layer of the *retina*.
The principal part of the thickness of the *retina*,
however, is made up of a series of layers. These
layers, as seen in a vertical section, succeed each
other from within outwards as follows:—In contact
with the vascular layer is a layer of finely granular
matter of a greyish hue, in which an undistinct ra-
diating fibrous appearance is seen; next is a layer of
definite granules, which seem like minute cells
closely investing nuclei; outside this is another
layer in which the appearance of radiating fibres is
more distinct; this, again, is succeeded by another
granular layer resembling the preceding; and out-
side all there is a layer of "cushion" or "rad-like"
bodies, which has long been known as "Jacob's
membrane." *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human
Physiology*, § 965: 1864.

The *retina*, as examined microscopically, presents,
among other elements, a stratified pavement made
up of minute rods packed side by side, with their
ends exposed so as to form its surface. As far as
can be made out, each of these rods is supplied by a
separate nerve; and in, as must be supposed, cap-
able of independent stimulation. *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*.

It is by means of optical images that vision is
effected. The eye is an assemblage of lenses which
concentrate the rays emanating from each point of
the object on a tissue of very delicate nerves called
the *retina*, where an exact image or representation
of the object is formed; and it is this image which
is perceived or felt by the *retina*. The images of
external objects are painted on the *retina* in a re-
versed position, and from the *retina* the impressions
are transmitted to the sensorium by the optical
nerves. *Frankland, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of
Science, Literature, and Art*, in voce *Imago*.

Retinue. s. [Fr. *retinue*.] Number attend-
ing upon a principal person; train; meiny

Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool,
But other of your insolent retinue,
Do hourly carp and quarrel.

Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 4.
What followers, what retinue count thou gain,
Or at thy heels the daisy multitude,
Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost?

Milton, Paradise Regained, li. 419.
There appears
The long retinue of a prosperous reign,
A series of successful years.

Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 507.
Neither pomp nor retinue shall be able to divert
The great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the multi-
tude of his treasures. — *Rogers, Sermons.*

Retire. v. n. [Fr. *retirer*, from *tirer* = draw.]

1. Retreat; withdraw; go to a place of privacy.

The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,
And to herself she ghaily doth retire.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Thou open'st wisdom's way,
And giv'st access, though secret she retire,
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 809.

The parliament dissolved, and gentlemen charged
To retire to their country habitations. — *Sir J. Hayward.*

Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth require,
What could be more but decently retire. — *Swift.*

2. Retreat from danger.

Set up the standard towards Zion, retire, stay not.
— *Jeremiah, iv. 6.*
From each hand with speed retired,
Where erst was thick-set placed the angelic throng.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 307.

3. Go from a public station.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys.
Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

4. Go off from company.

The old fellow skulked out of the room, and
retired. — *Arbuthnot.*

5. Withdraw for safety.

He, that had driven many out of their country,
perished in a stranger land, retiring to the Macedo-
nians. — *Marcellus, v. 9.*

Retire. v. a. Withdraw; take away; make to retire.

He broke up his court, and retired himself, his
wife, and children into a forest thereby. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

He, our hope, might have retired his power,
And driven into despair an enemy's hate.
Shakespeare, Richard II. li. 2.

There may be as great a variety in retiring and
withdrawing men's conceits in the world, as in ob-
truding them. — *Id.*

As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth retire his golden ray,
Necessity must the spring be everlasting there,
And every season like the month of May.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
Retired within herself, she doth fulfil.
Ibid.

After some slight skirmish, he retired himself
into the castle of Farnham. — *Lord Clarendon, His-
tory of the Grand Rebellion.*

Hydra-like, the fire
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;
And searces the wealthy can one-half retire,
Before he rushes in to share the prey.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, coeliv.

Retire. s.

1. Retreat; recession. *Obsolete.*

I heard his praises in pursuit,
But never, till now, his scandal of retire.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. li. 1.

Thou hast talk'd
Of sallies and retire, of trenches, tents.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. li. 3.

The battle and the retire of the English succours
were the cause of the loss of that duchy. — *Baron,
History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Retirement; place of privacy. *Obsolete.*

Eye, who unseen
Discover'd soon the place of her retire,
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 263.

Retired. part. adj.

1. Secret; private.

Language most shews a man; speak that I may
see thee: it springs out of the mask retired and in-
most parts of us. — *R. Johnson.*

Some, accustomed to retired speculations, run
natural philosophy into metaphysical notions and
the abstract generalities of logic. — *Locke.*

He was admitted into the most secret and retired
thoughts and counsels of his royal master, king
William. — *Addison.*

2. Withdrawn.

You find the mind in sleep retired from the senses,
and out of three motions made on the organs of
see. — *Locke.*

'But,' persisted Harley, 'think again. Was there
no lady well acquainted with Italian, and with whom,
perhaps, for that very reason, your wife became
familiar?' 'Ah, it is true. There was one old lady
of retired habits, but who had been much in Italy.
Lady—Lady—I remember—Lady Jane Norton.' —
Lord Lytton, My Novel, b. x. ch. ii.

Retiredness. s. Attribute suggested by
Retired; solitude; privacy; secrecy.

How many have we known, that have been inno-
cent in their retiredness, miserably debauched with
low conversation! Next to being good in to com-
munion with the virtuous. — *Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts,*
§ 19.

Cast one eye back at the least to his former
retiredness. — *Sir H. Walton, Remains, p. 100.*

If retiredness be not more delicious than affluence
or popularity, how comes it that men of great em-
ployment do so often lock up themselves from the
crowd and flux of affairs? As the happiest part of
their lives, they steal themselves into a calm. — *Fell-
tham, Resolves, li. 31.*

Take one, who in her third widowhood doth pro-
Herself a nun, tied to retiredness.
No affects my muse now a chaste fallowness.

How could he have the leisure and retiredness of
the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion in,
when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his
shoulders? — *Bishop Atterbury.*

Retirement. s.

1. Private abode; secret habitation.

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for
some time, and the residence of Tiberius for many
years. — *Addison.*

He has sold a small estate that he had, and has
erected a charitable retirement for ancient, poor
people to live in prayer and piety. — *Law.*

2. Private way of life.

My retirement there tempted me to divert
melancholy thoughts. — *Sir J. Dancum, Works,*
epistle dedicatory.

An elegant sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Progressive virtue, and approving heaven.
Thomson.

3. Act of withdrawing.

Short retirement urges sweet return.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 250.

4. State of being withdrawn.

In this retirement of the mind from the senses,
it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking,
which we call dreaming. — *Locke.*

Retort. v. a. [Fr. *lat. retortus*, pass. part.

of *retorquere* = I twist or hurl back.]

1. Throw back; rebound.

His virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they retort that heat again
To the first giver.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.
The loadstone, which the wary mariner
Doth as director of his travels bear
Now to the rising sun, now to the act,
Doth never lose that hidden virtue yet,
Which makes it to the north retort its look.

*Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's
Pastor Fido.*

When the body is discomposed, it retorts and
shoots backward its indispositions to the mind. — *Sir
R. Tempest, Solitarius, p. 4: 1610.*

2. Return any argument, censure, or in-
civility.

His proof will easily be retorted, and the contrary
proved, by interrogating: shall the adulterer in-
herit the kingdom of God? if he shall, what need I,
that am now exhorted to reform my life, reform it?
if he shall not, then certainly I, that am such, am
none of the elect; for all that are elect shall cer-
tainly inherit the kingdom of God. — *Hammond.*

He passed through hostile scorn;
And with retorted scorn his back he turn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 905.

The respondent may shew, how the opponent's
argument may be retorted against himself. — *Watts.*

3. Curve back.

It would be tried how the voice will be carried in
an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet,
which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were
sinuous. — *Bacon.*

Retort. s. Censure or incivility returned.

I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the
mind it was: this is called the retort courteous. —
Shakespeare, As you like it, v. 4.

Retort. s. [Fr. *retorte*.] Chemical glass

vessel with a bent neck to which the re-
ceiver is fitted.

In a laboratory, where the quicksilver is separated
by fire, I saw an heap of sixteen thousand retorts of
iron, every one of which costs a crown at the best
hand from the iron furnaces in Carinthia. — *Sir T.
Browne, Traits.*

Recent urine distilled yields a limpid water; and

what remains at the bottom of the retort is not acid
nor alkaline. — *Arbuthnot.*

When the chemist works with the retort, he
places the body on which he operates in one part of
an inclined cavity, which, by its bendings and com-
munications, separates at the same time that it con-
fines, the products which result from the action of
fire; and he assumes that this process is an analysis
of the body into its ingredients, not a creation of
anything which did not exist before, or a destruction
of anything which previously existed. — *Whewell,
History of Scientific Ideas, vol. ii. p. 30: 1838.*

Retorter. s. One who retorts.

Retorting. verbal abs. Act of casting back,
in the way of censure or incivility.

As for those little retortings of my own expres-
sions, 'of being dull by design, witty in October,
shining, excellent,' and so forth; they are the com-
mon evils of every writing, who has no other method
of shewing his parts, but by little variations and
repetitions of the man's word whom he attacks. —
Teller, no. 230.

Retortion. s. Act of retorting.

As for the seeming reasons which this opinion
leads unto, they will appear, like the staff of Egypt,
either to break under, or by an easy retortion to
pierce and wound itself. — *Newcomer, Discourses con-
cerning Prodigia, p. 253: 1665.*

Complaints and retortions are the common refuge
of causes that want better arguments. — *Lively
Oracles, p. 24: 1678.*

Retoss. v. a. Toss back.

Along the skies,
Toss and retoss, the ball incessant flies.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, vi. 112.

Retouch. v. a. [Fr. *retoucher*.] Improve

by new touches.

He furnished me with all the passages in Aristotle
and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry by
painting; which, if ever I retouch this essay, shall
be inserted. — *Dryden.*

Lament, dull I come, will think your price too much:
'Not, sir, if you revise it and retouch.'
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Retrace. v. a. [Fr. *retracer*.] Trace back;

trace again.

Then if the line of Turnus you retrace,
He springs from Inachus of Argive race.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 520.

Retract. v. a. [Fr. *retracter*; Lat. *retractus*,
pass. part. of *trahere* (trahu = I draw); re-
tractio, -onis.]

1. Recall; recant.

Were I alone to pass the difficulties,
Pain should never retract what he hath done,
Nor faint in the pursuit.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, li. 2.
If his subtilties could have satisfied me, I would
as freely have retracted this charge of idolatry, as I
ever made it. — *Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Take back; resume.

A great part of that time, which the inhabitants
of the former earth had to spare, and whereof they
made so ill use, was employed in making provision
for bread; and the excess of fertility which con-
tributed so much to their miswarriness, was retracted
and cut off. — *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural
History of the Earth.*

Retract. v. n. Unsay; withdraw concession.

She will, and she will not, she craves, denies,
Comments, retracts, advances, and then dies.
Grassville.

Retractate. v. n. Recant; unsay.

St. Augustine was not ashamed to retractate, we
might say revoke, many things that had passed him;
and doth even glory that he with his infirmities. —
Translators of the Bible to the Reader.

Retraction. s. Recantation; change of

opinion declared.

Saint Austen, in the ix. chapter of his first book
of retraction says, he had diligently searched
from whence evil might spring. — *Crovelly, Defence
of English Writers, fol. 31, b.: 1604.*

Culpable beginnings have found commendable
conclusions, and infamous courses pious retraction.
— *Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, li. 6.*

Retraction. s.

1. Act of withdrawing something advanced,
or changing something done.

They make bold with the Deity when they make
him do and undo, go forward and backwards by
such counter-marches and retractions as we do not
impute to the Almighty. — *Woodward.*

2. Recantation; declaration of change of

opinion.

There came into her head certain verses, which if
she had had present commodity, she would have
joined as a retraction to the other. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

These words [1 Sam. xxv. 32, 33] are David's re-
traction, or laying down of a bloody and revengeful
resolution. — *South, Sermons, li. 355.*

8. Act of withdrawing a claim.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath wholly wrestled both church and state of the benefit of all any either *retractions* or concessions.—*Bacon Basilike*.

Retractive. s. That which draws or takes from anything.

We could make this use of it, to be a strong *retractive* from any, even our dearest and gainfullest, sin.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 139.

The *retractions* of unfaithfulness . . . might have hindered his progression.—*Sir E. Naunton, Fragments Regalia, Of Lord Mountjoy*.

Retraite. s. [Fr. *retraite*.] Retreat. *Obsoleto*.

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse unto him, and seeing the business past *retraite*, resolved to make on where the king was, and give him battle.—*Bacon*.

Retrait. adj. Retired.

Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayed*, as none but a priest or a devil could ever have scented it out.—*Harnett*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Retrait. s. [Italian, *ritratto*.] Cast of the countenance; picture. *Obsoleto*.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working beards, and amorous *retraits*,
And every one her with a grace endowd. *Spenser*.
She is the mighty Queen of Faery,
Whose faire *retraite* I in my shield doe beare. *Id.*

Retrait. s. [Fr. *retraite*.]

1. Act of retiring.

But beauty's triumph is well-timed *retrait*,
As hard a science to the fair as great. *Pope*.

2. State of privacy; retirement.

On in the clear still mirror of *retrait*,
I studied Shrewsbury the wise and great.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

3. Place of privacy; retirement.

He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared
No cost to make a delicious *retrait*.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.
No *retrait*, thence no female thither
Must dare approach, from the interior reptile
To woman, form divine.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

4. Place of security.

This place our dungeon, not our safe *retrait*,
Beyond his potent arm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 317.
That pleasing shade they sought, a soft *retrait*,
From sudden April's showers, a shelter from the
heat. *Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf*, 314.
There is no such way to give defence to absurd
doctrines as to guard them round with legions
of obscure and undefined words; which yet make these
retraits more like the den of robbers than the for-
tresses of fair warriors.—*Locke*.

5. Act of retiring before a superior force.

Honourable *retraits* are no ways inferior to brave
charges; as having less of fortune, more of disci-
pline, and as much of valour. *Bacon*.
Unmoved
With dread of death to flight or foul *retrait*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 654.

Retrait. v. n.

1. Go to a private abode.

But yet so fast they could not home *retrait*,
But that swift Talus did the foremost win.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 7, 53.

3. Retire from a superior enemy.

4. Go back out of the former place.

My subject down not oblige me to look after the
water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now
retrégit.—*Woodward*.
Having taken her by the hand, he *retrégit* with
his eye fixed upon her. *Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Retrait. v. a. Draw or turn back; retrace. *Rare*.

Compelled Jordan to *retrait* his course.
Sylvestre, Translation of the Barlas, day I,
week 1. (Ord MS.)

Retrait. part. adj. Retired; gone to privacy.

Others more mild,
Retreated in a private valley, sing.
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 546.

Retrait. part. adj. Moving in retreat; going back.

The rapid currents drive
Towards the *retreating* was their furious tide.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 853.

Retrench. v. a. [Fr. *retrancher*; from *trancher* = to cut.]

1. Cut off; pare away.

The pruner's hand, with letting blood, must
quench

Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts *retranch*.

Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.
Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's *Meta-*
morphoses; but many things ought to have been
retranché.—*Dryden*.

We ought to *retranch* those superfluous expenses
to qualify ourselves for the exercise of charity.—
Bishop Atterbury.

2. Confine.

In some reigns, they are for a power and obedi-
ence that is unlimited; and in others, are for *re-*
tranching, within the narrowest bounds, the autho-
rity of the prince and the allegiance of the subject.
—*Addison, Freethinker*.

Retrench. v. n. Live with less magnificence or expense.

Can I *retranch*? yes, mighty well,
Shrink back to my paternal cell,
A little house, with trees a-row,
And like its master very low.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, ep. vii.

Retrenching. verbal abs. Cutting; cut-ting out; purposed omission.

All ancient books, having been preserved by
transcription, were liable through ignorance, ne-
gligence, or fraud, to be corrupted in three different
ways, that is to say, by *retranchings*, additions, and
alterations. *Harris, Philological Inquiry*.

Retrenchment. s. [Fr. *retranchement*.]

1. Act of lopping away.

I had studied Virgil's design, his judicious man-
agement of the figures, the sober *retranchments* of
his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify
our imagination, on which it may enlarge at plea-
sure.—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil*, dedication.
The want of vowels in our language has been
the general complaint of our poetical authors, who
nevertheless have made these *retranchments*, and
consequently increased our former scarcity.—*Addi-*
son.

I would rather be an advocate for the *retranch-*
ment, than the increase of this charity. *Bishop*
Atterbury.

2. Fortification.

You vanquish me so fast, that in the end
I shall have nothing left me to defend;
From every post you force me to remove,
But let me keep my last *retranchment*, love.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. v. 2.

Retribute. v. a. Lat. *retributus*, pass. part. of *retribu* (*tribuo* = I pay); *retributio*, *-onis*.] Pay back; make repayment of.

Here is no want of pleasure neither, abounding in
gardens, fruit, and corn; which, being cultivated,
retribute a painful acknowledgment. *Sir T. Her-*
bert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa
and the Great Asia, p. 223.

I come to tender you the man you have made,
And like a thankful stream to *retribute*.
All you my crown have enrich'd me with.

Benjamin and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.
Both the will and power to serve him are his
upon so many scores, that we are unable to *retri-*
bute, unless we do restore; and all the duties we
can pay our Maker are less properly requitals than
restitutions.—*Hagler*.

In the state of nature, a man comes by no arbi-
trary power to use a criminal, but only to *retribute*
to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictates
what is proportionate to his transgression. *Locke*.

Retributor. s. [ancient doubtful.] One who effects a retribution. *Rare*.

They had learned that thankfulness was not to
be measured of good men by the weight, but by the
will of the *retributor*.—*Bishop Hall, Saul and*
Samuel. (Ord MS.)

Retribution. s. [Fr.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his
people sufficiently with good laws, which evermore
was his *retribution* for treasure.—*Bacon, History*
of the Reign of Henry VII.

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not
be pinching and niggardly; it argues an ignoble
mind, where we have wronged, to higgie and dodge
in the amends.—*Bishop Hall*.

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful superstition, and blind zeal,
Nought seeking but the praise of men, here find
Fit *retribution*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 451.

There is no nation, though plunged into never
such gross idleness, but has some awful sense of a
Deity, and a persuasion of a state of *retribution* to
men after this life.—*South, Sermons*.

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution*
hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are
very often unfortunate, and vicious persons pros-
perous.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Retributive. adj. Repaying; making re-tribution.

Something strangely *retributive* is working.—
Richardson, Clarissa.

With the accent on the *third* syllable.

I wait.

Enduring thus the *retributive* hour.

Which since we spoke is even *retré* now.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Retributory. adj. Retributive.

Neither is it the pleasure of the Almighty to defer
the *retributory* comforts of his mourners till an-
other world: even here He is ready to supply them
with abundant consolations.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*.

Retrievable. adj. Capable of being re-trieved.

I interest myself a little in the history of it, [office
of poet laureate,] and rather wish somebody may
accept it that will retrieve the credit of the thing, if
it be *retrievable*, or ever had any credit.—*Gray*,
Letter to Mason: 1757.

Retriève. v. a. [Fr. *retrouver*; Ital. *ritro-*
varé.]

1. Recover; restore.

By this conduct we may *retriève* the publick credit
of religion, reform the example of the age, and lessen
the danger we complain of.—*Rogers, Sermons*.

2. Repair.

O reason! once again to thee I call;
Accept my sorrow, and *retriève* my fall.
Prior, Solomon, li. 955.

3. Regain.

With late repentance now they would *retriève*
The bodies they forsook, and wish to live.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 600.
Philomela's liberty *retriéved*,
Cheers her sad soul. *A. Phillips*.

4. Recall; bring back.

If one like the old Latin poets came among them,
it would be a means to *retriève* them from their
cold trivial conceits to an imitation of their prede-
cessors.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letter to Pope*.

Retriève. s. Seeking again; discovery: (especially in *Sporting*, applied* to the finding of game either once sprung, or killed).

We'll bring Wax to the *retriève*.—*B. Jonson*,
Staple of News.

With this they all were satisfied,
As men are wont o' th' haw'd side,
Applauded the profound dispute;
And grew more gay and resolute
By having overcome all doubt,
That if it were had fall'n out;
And to complete their narrative
Agreed to insert it in strange *retriève*.
Butler, The Elephant in the Moon, 315.

Retrospective. adj. Acting in regard to things past.

A bill of pains and penalties was introduced, a *re-*
trorspective statute, to punish the offenders, which did
not exist at the time they were committed.—*Gibbon*,
Memoirs, p. xi.

Retroscent. adj. Going back; retired; retreating; falling back; (specially ap-plied in *Medicine* to certain forms of disease, especially* the gout).

In another variety of irregular gout, the com-
plaint commences in the ordinary way, . . . but the
pain and inflammation do not reach the ordinary
degree of intensity, or at any rate do not continue
for the usual time, and then recede gradually in the
accustomed manner, but they disappear suddenly,
abruptly, and entirely, while symptoms of severe
and alarming disorder arise, as suddenly, in some
internal part. This Cullen names *retroscent* gout.
Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and
Practice of Physic, lect. lxxxi.

Retroscession. s. Act of going back.

This argument is drawn from the sun's *retroces-*
sion.—*Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, iii.
2, 64.

The *retrocession* of the shadow must be as natural
as before.—*Gregory, Posthumus*, p. 49.

Retroschoir. s. In *Architecture*. See extract.

Retroschoir.—The chapels and other parts behind
and about the high altar are so called, as, for ex-
ample, the Lady Chapel, when so placed. Monks
who were sick or infirm, or those who arrived too
late to enter the choir, were appointed to hear the
service in the *retroschoir*. The choral stalls when
placed in the Roman manner behind the high altar,
are sometimes termed the *Arrière Chœur*.—*Glossary*
of Architecture.

Retrocopulation. s. Post-coition.

From the nature of this position, there ensueth a
necessity of *retrocopulation*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vul-*
gar Errors.

Retrogradation. s. Act of going backward.

For *retrogradation*, the shadow went back ten
degrees in the dial of Aina.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons*
on Psalms, cvii. 34.

Planets . . . have their stations and *retrogradations*,
as well as their direct motions.—*Cudworth*,
Sermons, p. 58.

As for the revolutions, stations, and *retrogradations* of the planets, observed constantly in most certain periods of time, it sufficiently demonstrates that their motions are governed by causes.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Rétrograde. adj.

1. Going backward.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle them so, as they be still *retrograde*, and not *retrograde*.—*Bacon.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

Your intent
In going back to school to Wittenberg,
It is most *retrograde* to our desire.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, l. 2.

3. In Astronomy. See last extract.

Their wandering course, now high, now low, then
hid,

Progressive, *retrograde*, or standing still,
In six thou see'st. *Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 128.*

Two geometrick figures were displayed
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;

One when direct, and one when *retrograde*,
Uryson, Palomus and Arete, ii. 614.

In astronomy, planets are *retrograde*, when by their proper motion in the zodiac, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs; as from the second degree of Aries to the first; but this retrogradation is only apparent and occasioned by the observer's eye being placed on the earth; for the eye at the sun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either stationary or *retrograde*.—*Harris.*

Rétrograde. v. n. Go backward.

The race and period of all things here is to turn things we're pre-announced and rare, and not to *retrograde* from pre-announced to that which is dense.—*Bacon.*

Rétrograde. v. a. Cause to go backward.

The firmament shall *retrograde* his course. *Sylvestre, Translation of the Psalms, p. 179: 1621.*

Rétrogradation. s. Act of going backwards.

The second, established upon the rise and descent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations, and by reason of their *retrogradation*, but temporary unto any one. —*See T. Brown.*

Another example is the not uncommon Dictum, that bodies politic have youth, maturity, old age, and death, like bodies natural: that after a certain duration of prosperity, they tend spontaneously to decay. This also is a false analogy: . . . In the body politic . . . it is the stoppage of that progress, and the commencement of *retrogradation*, that alone would constitute decay. Bodies politic die, but it is of disease, or violent death: they have no old age. —*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, pt. v. ch. v.*

Rétrogradation. s. [Lat. *mingens*, -entis, pres. part. of *mingo*.] I stale, or piss water.

Quality of stalling backwards.

The last foundation was *retrogradation*, or pissing backwards; for men observing both sexes to urinate backwards, or adversely between their legs, they might conceive there were feminine parts in both. —*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

retromingent. s. Animal stalling backward.

By reason of the backward position of the feminine parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generations, except it be in *retromingent*. —*Sir T. Brown.*

Retrospect. s. [Lat. *spectus*, pass. part. of *specio*.] look, see, spy.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

As you arraign his majesty by *retrospect*, so you condemn his government by second sight. —*Addison, Freholder.*

The observation is common, that a week spent in travelling or sightseeing, and therefore unusually full of mental excitements, appears in *retrospect* far longer than one spent at home; and that, similarly, a road followed for the first time, apparently takes longer to traverse than when it has become familiar. —*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Retrospection. s. Act or faculty of looking backwards.

Canst thou take delight in viewing
This poor ble'st approaching ruin,
When thy *retrospection* end
Sees the glorious news past?

Happy nation, were we blind,
Or had only eyes behind! *Sciff.*

Retrospective. adj. Looking backwards.

In vain the sage, with *retrospective* eye,
Would from the apparent what conclude the why.

Pope, Moral Essays, l. 90.

Retrosvert. v. a. Turn back.**Retrosverted. part. adj.** Turned back.

In some species of the cat-kind the glans is covered with *retrosverted* papillae, which, as these animals have no vesiculae seminales any enable the

male to hold the female longer in his embraces.—*Lawrence, Translation of Blumenbach's Physiology. (Ord. 18.)*

Retrude. v. a. [Lat. *retrudo*; pass. part. *retrusus*.] Thrust back.

The term of latitude is breathless line;
A point the line doth manfully *retrude*
From infinite process.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul: 1647.

Retruse. adj. Hidden; abstruse.

Let us enquire no further into things *retruse* and hid, than we have authority from the sacred scriptures. —*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 50: 1683.*

Retund. v. a. [Lat. *retundo*.] Blunt; turn.

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and also to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon. *Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Return. v. n. [Fr. *retourner*.]

1. Come again to the same place.

Whoso diggeth a pit, he shall fall therein; and he that rolleth a stone, it will *return* upon him. —*Proverbs, xvi. 27.*

On their embattled ranks the waves *return*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 213.

2. Come back to the same state.

If they *returned* out of bondage, it must be into a state of freedom. —*Locke.*

3. Go back.

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
*Return*ing were as tedious as go o'er.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

To *return* to the business in hand, the use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. —*Locke.*

4. Make answer.

The thing of courage,
As roused with rage, with rage doth sympathize;
And with an accent tuned in self-same key,
Returns to clashing fortune.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, l. 3.

He said; and thus the queen of heaven *return'd* . . .
Must I, oh love, in bloody wars contend!

Pope, Translation of the first Book of the Thebais of Statius.

5. Come back; come again; revisit.

Be good, and friendly still, and oft *return*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 650.

6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again.

With the year
Seasons *return*, but not to me *return*
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 40.

7. Retort; recriminate.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

Return. v. a.

1. Reply; give in requital.

Return him a trespass offering. —*1 Samuel, vi. 3.*
Thy Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Kings, ii. 44.*

What power can we *return*,
But to our power, hostility, and hate?

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 535.

When, answer none *return'd*, I set me down.
Ibid. viii. 285.

2. Give back.

What counsel give ye to *return* answer to this people? —*2 Chronicles, x. 6.*

3. Send back.

Reject not then what offer'd means; who knows
But God hath set before us, to *return* thee
Home to thy country and his sacred house?

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 316.

4. Give account of.

Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are *returned*. —*Grant, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

5. Transmit.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money, and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*

Return. s.

1. Act of coming back to the same place.

The king of France so suddenly goes back! Something since his coming forth is thought of, That his *return* was now most necessary.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

When forced from hence to view our parts he mourns;
Taken little journeys, and makes quick *returns*.
Dryden.

2. Retrogression.

3. Act of coming back to the same state.

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up against thee. —*1 Kings, xx. 23.*

4. Revolution; vicissitude.

Weapons hardly fall under rule; yet even they have *returns* and vicissitudes; for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidians in India, and is what the Macedonians called thunder and lightning. —*Bacon, Essays.*

5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale.

As for any merchandize you have bought, ye shall have your *return* in merchandize or gold. —*Bacon.*

As to roots accelerated in their ripening, there is the high price that those things bear, and the swiftness of their *returns*; for, in some grounds, a radish comes in a month, that in others will not come in two, and so make double *returns*. —*Id.*

6. Profit; advantage.

The fruit, from many days of recreation, is very little; but from these few hours we spend in prayer, the *return* is great. —*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.*

Brokers cannot have less money by them than one twentieth part of their yearly *returns*. —*Locke.*

7. Remittance; payment from a distant place.

Within these two months, that's a month before this bond expires, I do expect *return* Of three three times the value of this bond.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 2.

8. Repayment; retribution; requital.

You made my liberty your late request: Is no *return* due from a grateful breast? I grow impatient, till I find some way, Great officers, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*

Since these are some of the *returns* which we made to God after obtaining our successes, can we reasonably presume, that we are in the favour of God? —*Bishop Atterbury.*

Nothing better becomes a person in a publick character, than such a publick spirit; nor is there any thing likely to procure him larger *returns* of esteem. —*Id.*

Returns, like these, our mistress bids us make. When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take. *Primer, Ode to Queen Anna, 110.*

Ungrateful lord!

Would'st thou invade my life, as a *return* *Bacon.*

For proffer'd love?

9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution.

The other ground of God's sole property in any thing, is the gift, or rather the *return* of it made by man to God. —*South, Sermons.*

10. Relapse.

This is breaking into a constitution to serve a present expedient; the remedy of an empirick, to stifle the present pain, but with certain prospect of sudden *returns*. —*Swift.*

11. In Architecture. See second extract.

Both these sides are not only *returns*, but parts of the front, and a stately tower in the midst of the front. —*Bacon.*

Either of the adjoining sides of the front of an house, or ground-plot, is called a *return* side. —*Mason, Mechanical Exercises.*

12. Report; account: (as, 'The sheriff's return'; 'The return of members of parliament').

The members returned are the sitting members, until the house of commons upon petition shall adjudge the *return* to be false and illegal. —*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

13. In Law. Certain days in every term are called *return* days, or days in bank; thus Hilary term has four *returns*.

On some one of these days in bank all original writs are returnable, and therefore they are generally called the *returns* of that term. —*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Returnable. adj. In Law. Capable of being, allowed to be, reported back.

It may be decided in that court, where the verdict is *returnable*. —*Sir M. Hale.*

We shall have an attachment against the sheriff, directed to the coroner, and *returnable* into the king's bench. —*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Returner. s. One who returns, especially in paying or remitting money.

The clippers that give highest for this can make most profit by it and those are the *returners* of our money. —*Locke.*

Returnless. adj. Admitting no return; irremittable.

But well knew the troth
Of this thine owne *return*, though all my friends
I know as well should make *returnless* ends. *Chapman.*

Reunion. s. Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

She, that should all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all manetick force alone,
To draw and fasten sundred parts in one. *Donne.*
At the latter day we expect not a new creation,
but a restitution, not a propagation but a renovation,
not a production of new souls, but a reunion
of such as before were separated. — *Bishop Pearson,*
Exposition of the Creed, art. xi.

Reunite. v. a.

1. Join again; make one whole a second time; join what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the Great
Was reunited to the crown of France.

Thou shalt not suffer that soul to continue there,
... but shalt bring it shortly from thence, and re-
unite it to my body. — *Bishop Pearson,* *Exposition*
of the Creed, art. v.

2. Reconcile; make those at variance one.

Reunite. v. s. Cohere again.

Reunion. s. Second conjunction.

I believe the immortality of the soul; I believe
the resurrection of the body, and its reunion with
the soul. — *Air N. Knatchbull, Assurances upon*
some Difficult Texts in the New Testament, p. 182.

Revaccination. s. Repetition of vaccination.

The revaccination of recruits in the Prussian
army extends annually to some forty or forty-five
thousand operations. — *Air T. Watson, Lectures on*
the Principles and Practice of Medicine, loc. lxxxvii.

Reve. s. See Sheriff.

Reveal. v. a. [Lat. *revelo*; Fr. *révéler*.]

1. Show; discover; lay open; disclose a secret.

Be ashamed ... of speaking again that which thou
hast heard, and of revealing of secrets. — *Ecclusi-*
asticus, xli. 23.

Light was the wound; the prince's care unknown,
She no, not, would not yet reveal her own.

The answer to one who asked what time was, 'Si-
non reges, intellige'; that is, the more I think of
time, the less I understand it; might persuade one,
that time, which *re-reveals* all things, is itself not to be
discovered. — *Locke.*

2. Impart from heaven.

The sufferings of this present time are not to be
compared with the glory which shall be revealed in
us. — *Romans,* viii. 18.

Arise in darkness in the abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight,
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no further than thyself reveal'd.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 60.

Revel. s. Revelation. *Rare.*

In nature the concealment of secret parts is the
same in both sexes, and the shame of their *revela-*
tion equal. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors,* p. 198.
(Ord. M.)

reveable. adj. Capable of being revealed.

I would fain learn why treason is not so *revea-*
ble as heresy. Is heresy dangerous to souls? then
surely so is treason, unless it be none, or a very small
crime. — *Jos. Taylor, Polemical Discourses,*
(Ord. M.)

Revealer. s. One who reveals.

1. Discoverer; one who shows or makes known.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of
things unseen, as a stable assent unto things in-
evitable, upon authority of the divine *revealer.* — *Sir*
T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.

The lives of the *revealers* may be justly set over
against the revelation, to find whether they agree. —
Bishop A. A. A.

2. One who discovers to view.

He brought a taper: the *revealer* light
Exposed both crime and criminal to sight. *Dryden.*

Revelment. s. Act of revealing.

This is one reason why God permits no many
heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth,
because he int'nds to dignify that day with the
revelment of them. — *South, Sermons,* vii. 270.

Reveille. s. [Fr.; from *réveiller* = awake.]

Military notice by beat of drum, about day-
break, that it is time to rise: (it is vul-
garly pronounced *revell'y*, with the *accent*
on the last syllable: our poets, old and
modern, place it on the second).

Sound the trumpet, beat the drum;

Through all the world around;

Round a *revell'y* sound, sound,

The warrior god is come.

Dryden, Secular Masque.

Save where the life its shrill *revell'y* screams.

Campbell, Gertrude of Wyoming.

Révol. v. s. Feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

Now, my honey love,

Will we return unto thy father's house,

And *revel* it as bravely as the best.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

We'll keep no great ado ... a friend or two.

Tybal being slain so late,

It may be thought we held him carelessly,

Being our kinsman, if we *revel* much.

Id., Romeo and Juliet, iii. 4.

Antony, that *revels* long o' nights,

Is up. *Id., Julius Caesar,* ii. 2.

We shall have *revelling* to-night;

I will assume thy part in some disguise.

Id., Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

He can report you more odd tales

Of our outlaw, Robin Hood,

Than *revel'd* here in Sherew.

Though he never shot in his bow. *B. Jonson.*

Were the doctrine new,

That the earth moved, this day would make it true;

For every part to dance and *revel* glee;

They tread the air, and fall not where they rose.

Donne.

When'er I *revel'd* in the women's bow'r;

For first I sought her but at later hours:

The apples she had gather'd smell most sweet.

Prior, Solomon, ii. 491.

Brisk let us *revel*, while *revel* we may;

For the gay bloom of fifty years passes away.

T. Moore, Temporary Poaching.

Révol. s. Feast with loose and noisy jollity.

Let them pinch the unclean knight,

And ask him, why, that hour of fairy revel,

In their so sacred paths he dares to tread?

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

They could do no less but, under your fair con-

duct,

Crave leave to view these ladies, and intreat

An hour of *revels* with them. *Id., Henry VIII.,* t. 4.

What makes the studious man prefer a book

before a *revel*, the rigours of contemplation and

retirement before merry-meeting and jolly com-

pany? Because a nobler pleasure has rendered

those inferior ones tasteless and contemptible. —

South, Sermons, viii. 408.

Révol-roul. s.

1. Mob; unlawful assembly of a rabble.

2. Tumultuous festivity.

For this his minion, the *revel-roul* is done.

Rowe, Jane Sh...

Revel. v. a. [Lat. *revello*.] Retract; draw back.

Those who miscarry escape by their flood,

reveling the humours from their lungs. — *Harvey.*

Venesection in the left arm does more immediate

relief than the difference is minute. — *Friend, History*
of Physics.

Revelation. s. [Fr.]

1. Discovery; communication; communica-

tion of sacred and mysterious truths by a

teacher from heaven.

When the divine *revelations* were committed to

writing, the Jews were such scrupulous receivers of

them, that they numbered even the letters of the

Old Testament. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian*
Religion.

As the gospel appears in respect of the law to be

a clearer *revelation* of the mystical part, so it is a

far more benign dispensation of the practical part.

— *Bishop Sprat.*

2. Apocalypse; prophecy of St. John, reveal-

ing future things.

The *revelation* of Jesus Christ which God gave

unto him to shew unto his servants. — *Revelation,*
i. 1.

Réveiler. s. One who revels; one who feasts

with noisy jollity.

Fairies black, grey, green, and white,

You moonshine *revellers*, attend your office.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Unwelcome *revellers*, whose lawless joy

Pains the sage ear, and hurts the sober eye.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, l. 283.

Révelling. verbal abs. Loose jollity; re-

velry.

They ... used secret ceremonies, or made *revell-*
ings of strange rites. — *Wisdom of Solomon,* xiv. 23.

The time past of our life may suffice us to have

wrought the will of the fustians, when we walked

in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, *revellings*,

banqueting, and abominable idolatries. — *1 Peter,*
iv. 3.

Réveiry. s. Loose jollity; festive mirth.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity,

And fall into our rustic *revairy*.

Shakespeare, As you like it, v. 4.

There let Hymen oft appear

In sallow robe, with taper clear,

And pomp, and feast, and *revairy*,
With masque and antique pageantry.

Milton, T. Allegro, 127.

Revéage. v. a. [Fr. *revancher*.]

1. Return an injury.

Not unapproach'd, he pass'd the Stygian gate,

Who leaves a brother to *revenge* his fate. *Pope.*

2. Vindicate by punishment of an enemy.

If our hard fortune no compassion draws ...

The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 766.

3. Wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them.

Who shall come to stand against thee, to be *re-*
venge'd for the unrighteous men? — *Wisdom of Solo-*
mon, xii. 12.

It is a quarrel most unnatural.

To be *revenged* on him that loveth thee.

Shakespeare, Richard III., i. 2.

Northumberland slow thy father;

And thine, lord Clifford; and you vowed *revenge*:

If I be not, heavens be *revenged* on me!

Id., Henry VI., Part III., i. 1.

Your fury of a wife,

Not yet content to be *revenged* on you,

The agents of your passion will pursue.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

With the *reflective pronoun*.

Edom hath dealt against the house of Judah ...

and *revenged* himself upon them. — *Ezekiel,* xxv. 12.

O Lord, visit me, and *revenge* me of my per-

secutors. — *Jeremiah,* xv. 15.

Come, Antony and young Octavius, come,

Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

Revéage. s.

1. Return of an injury.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood; from

the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy. — *Deu-*
teronomy, xxxii. 42.

May we, with the witness of a good conscience,

pursue him with further *revenge*? — *Shakespeare,*
Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 42.

Informed persons are commonly even with na-

ture; for as nature has done ill by them, so they do

by nature; being void of natural affection, they have

their *revenge* of nature. — *Boerhaave.*

But what will not ambition and *revenge*

descend to? *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 108.

The satyr in a race,

Struts in the buskins of the tragic stage,

Forgets his business is to laugh and bite,

And will of death and dire *revenges* write.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 820.

2. Passion of vengeance; desire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received.

Revenge burn in them: for their dear causes

Would, to the blessing and the grim alarm,

Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare, Macbeth,* v. 2.

3. See extracts.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more

man's nature runs to, the more ought law to word

it out. ... The most tolerable sort of *revenge* is for

those wrongs which there is no law to remedy. —

Baron, Essays, On Revenge.

Revenge is an act of passion; vengeance, of justice.

Injuries are *revenged*; crimes are avenged. This

distinction is perhaps not always preserved. — *Todd.*

Revéageful. adj. Vindictive; full of re-

venge; full of vengeance.

May my hands

Never brandish more *revengful* steel

Over the glittering helmet of my foe.

Shakespeare, Richard II., iv. 1.

If thy *revengful* heart cannot forgive,

In I here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword,

Which hides in this true breast.

Id., Richard III., i. 2.

Into my borders now larvae fall,

And my *revengful* brother scales the walls.

Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Repenting England, this *revengful* day,

To Philip's uncles did an offering bring.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, exviii.

Revéagefully. adv. In a revengeful man-

ner; vindictively.

He smiled *revengfully*, and leap'd

Upon the floor, thence smiting at the skies,

His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance.

Dryden and Lee, Ollivus, v. 1.

Revéagefulness. s. Attribute suggested by

Revengeful; vindictiveness; state or

quality of being revengeful.

Boisterous, wrath and stormy *revengfulness*;

fool-hardy confidences, and indistinguishable contentions

about vain objects. — *Dr. H. More, Conjectures Cab-*
alistical, p. 106: 1633.

Revéageless. adj. Unrevengful.

We, full of hearty tears

For our good father's loss,

REVENGE

Revenge. *v.* Vengeance; return of an injury. *Harle.*

It may dwell
In her son's flesh to mind *revenge*,
And be for all chaste dames an endless monument.

By the perforce of the same verse, vengeance is understood for such a one as travelleth in fear of *revenge*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Revenge. *s.*

1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries.

May be, that better reason will assume
The rash *revenge*'s heat; words, well disposed,
Have more power to appease enflamed rage.

I do not know,
Wherefore my father should *revenge*ers want,
Having a son and friends.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.
Morocco's monarch
Had come in person, to have seen and known
The injured world's *revenge*er and his own. *Waller.*

2. One who punishes crimes.

What government can be imagined, without judicial proceedings? and what methods of judicature, without a religious oath, which supposes an omniscient Being, as conscious to its falsehood or truth, and a *revenge*er of perjury?—*Hentley.*

Revengeing. *part. adj.* Inflicting revenge.

To *revenge* is but the more excusable way of doing injury; nay, Maximus Tyrinus says, it is so; the *revengeing* man is worse than the injurious. *Jeremy Taylor, Worth's Communicant*. (Orl MS.)

Revengeingly. *adv.* In a revenging manner; with vengeance; vindictively.

I've belov'd a lady,
The princess of this country; and the air on't
Revengeingly infects me.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 2.

Révenue. *s.* [Fr. *revenu*.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds.

They privily send over unto them the *révenues*, wherewith they are there maintained. — *Spanner, View of the State of Ireland.*

Many officers are of so small *révenue*, as not to furnish a man with what is sufficient for the support of his life. — *Sir W. Temple.*

If the woman could have been contented with golden eggs, she might have kept that *révenue* on still. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

His cassock easy, and the owner blest,
They pay a trifle, and enjoy the rest;
Not so a nation's *révenue* are paid;
The servant's faults are on the master laid. *Swift.*

With the *accent* on the second syllable.

She hears a duke's *révenue* on her back,
And in her heart, she scorns our poverty.

Only I retain
The name and all the addition to a king:
The away, *révenue*, beloved sons, be yours.

When men grow great fr. in their *révenue* spent,
And fly from bailiffs into parliament.

Young, Love of Fame, i. 21.

Reverb. *v. a.* Resound; reverberate. *Harle.*

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;
Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud sound
Reverbs so hollowness. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

Reverberate. *v. a.* [Lat. *reverbero*.]

1. Bunt back.

Nor doth he know them for aught,
Till he behold them form'd in the applause
Where they're extended: which, like an arch, *reverberates*
The sound again.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.
As the night of the eye is like a glass, so is the ear a sinuous cave, with a hard bone, to stop and *reverberate* the sound. — *Bacon.*

As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the expense of walls to receive and *reverberate* the faint rays of the sun, so we, by the help of a good soil, equal the production of warmer countries. — *Sieff.*

2. Heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

Crocus martin, that is, steel corroded with vinegar or sulphur, and after *reverberated* with fire, the loadstone will not attract. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Reverberate. *v. n.*

1. Driven back; bound back.

The rays of royal majesty *reverberated* so strongly up on Villeroi, that they dispelled all clouds. — *Mowat, Vocall Porrait.*

2. Resound.

An echo with the clamour of thy drum,

REVE

And ev'n at hand a drum is ready braced,
That shall *reverberate* all as loud as thine.

Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.
But in that vast expanse there was no void, for the whole of it *reverberated* with the shrieks and yells of undying agony. *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. 1.

Reverberate. *adj.* Resounding; beating back.

Hallow your name to the *reverberate* hills,
And make the babbling gossip of the air
Cry out, Olivia! *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

Which skill Pythagoras
First taught to men by a *reverberate* glass.

R. Johnson, Mummies at Court.

Reverberation. *s.* Act of beating or driving back.

To the reflection of visibles, small glasses suffice; but to the *reverberation* of audibles are required greater spaces. — *B.*

The first repetitions follow very thick; for two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, like the several *reverberations* of the same image from two opposite looking-glasses. — *Addison.*

Reverberatory. *adj.* Returning; beating back.

Good time may be made of all kinds of flints, but not to be except in a *reverberatory* kiln. *Mason.*

Reverberatory. *s.* Reverberatory furnace.

Reverdure. *v. n.* Grow green again; renew foliage.

The sweet tyme of Marche was come, and the wyndes were awaked, and the waters swaged of their rages, and the wodes *reverdured*. — *Lord Berners, Translation of Froissart*, vol. ii. ch. 189, p. 438. (Rich.)

Revére. *v. a.* [Fr. *révéler*; Lat. *revereor*.] Reverence; honour; venerate; regard with awe.

An emperor often stamped on his coins the face or ornaments of his colleague, and we may suppose Lucius Verus would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire. — *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Love shall again *revere* your power,
And rise a swan, or fall a slow.

Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Réverence. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *reverentia*.]

1. Veneration; respect; awful regard.

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign of *réverence* of government is lost. — *Bacon, Essays.*

Higher of the aerial bed, by far,
And with mysterious *réverence*, I dream.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 509.
In your prayers use reverent postures, and the lowest vestures of humility, remembering that we speak to God, in our *réverence* to whom we cannot exceed. *Jeremy Taylor.*

The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear; an awful *réverence* of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his service, and an unwillingness to offend him. — *Rogers.*

2. Act of obedience; bow; courtesy.

Now lies he there,
And none poor to do him *réverence*.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 2.
He led her easily forth,
Where Godfrey sat among his lords and peers;
She *réverence* did, then blush'd as one dismay'd.

Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.
Had not men the honry heads *revered*,
Or boys paid *réverence*, when a man appear'd,
Both must have dyed.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.
Up starts the beldam, who was there unmean,
And *réverence* made, acrosted thus the queen.

Id., Wife of Bath's Tale, 291.
The monarch mounts the throne, and, placed on high,
Commands into the court the beauteous Emily:

So call'd, she came; the senate rose and paid
Becoming *réverence* to the royal maid.

Id., Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1014.

3. Title of the clergy.

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your *réverence* shall invite us to.

Shakespeare, Henry V, i. 2.

4. Poetical title of a father.

O my dear father! let this kiss
Repair those violent laments that my two sisters
Have in thy *réverence* made.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 7.

Réverence. *v. n.* Regard with reverence; regard with awful respect.

Those that I *réverence*, thence I fear, the wise;
At fools I laugh, nor fear them.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

REVE

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rule.
To lathsome sickness; worthily, since they
God's image did not *revere* in themselves.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 523.
He slew Aetion, but despoil'd him not;
Nor in his hate the funeral rights forgot;
Arm'd as he was, he sent him whole below,
And *revere*ed thus the names of his kin.

Dryden, Parting of Hector and Andromache, 66.
As his goodness will forbid us to dread him as slaves, so his majesty will command us to *revere* him as sons. — *Rogers.*

He presents every one so often before God in his prayers, that he never thinks he can esteem, *revere*nce, or serve those enough, for whom he employs so many merits from God. *Law.*

Réverencer. *s.* One who regards with reverence.

The Athenians, quite sunk in their affairs, had little commerce with the rest of Greece, and were become great *réverencers* of crowned heads. — *Swift.*

Réverend. *adj.*

1. Venerable; deserving reverence; exacting respect by his appearance.

Onias, who had been high priest, . . . *reverend* in conversation, gentle in condition. — *2 Maccabees*, xv. 12.

Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let him lack a *reverend* estimation. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1, letter.

Most potent, grave, and *reverend* signiors.
Id., Othello, i. 3.

A *reverend* sire among them came,
Who preach'd conversion and repentance.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 719.
A parish priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, *reverend*, and religious man,
His eyes diffus'd a venerable grace,
And charity itself was in his face.

Dryden, Character of a good Parson.
In an inner court, securely closed,
The *reverend* Nestor and his queen repose.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 514.

2. Honorary epithet of the clergy: (we style a clergyman, *reverend*; a bishop, right *reverend*; an archbishop, most *reverend*).

3. Reverent.

They were slain by the mouth of such as were their trustful friends about him, to represent unto him the necessity of their return, and withall often many *reverend* entreaties, caused it also to be signified unto him, that if he stood obstinate they should be enforced to withdraw themselves and to forsake him. — *Kauller, History of the Turks*, p. 994. (Orl MS.)

Sure the conceptions are not much more *reverend* of God, who can suppose that a writing designed by him for such important ends as the making men wise unto salvation, should itself be foolish and weak. — *Lively Oracle*. (Orl MS.)

There is nothing more violent and boisterous than a *reverend* ignorance in fear to be convicted. — *Milton, Tetrachordon*. (Orl MS.)

Réverent. *adj.* Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration.

They forthwith to the place
Repairing where he judged them, prostrate fell
Before him *reverent*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1086.
Meet then the senior, far renowned for sense,
With *reverent* awe, but decent confidence.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 23.

Révérential. *adj.* [Fr. *révérentielle*.] Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

That oaths made in *révérential* fear
Of love and his wrath may any forewear. *Donne.*

The least degree of contempt weakens religion; it properly consisting in a *révérential* esteem of things sacred. — *South, Sermons.*

The reason of the institution being forgot, the after-ages perverted it, supposing only a *révérential* gratitude paid to the earth as the common parent.

— *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

All look up with *révérential* awe,
At crimes that 'scape or triumph o'er the law.

Pope.
The Book of Sentences of Peter Lombard is but the 'Sic et Non' of Abelard in a more cautious and *révérential* form. John of Salisbury, in his Polycratius, is a manifest, if not avowed Conceptualist.

— *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

Révérentially. *adv.* In a reverential manner; with show of reverence.

The Jews, *révérentially* declining the situation of their temple, place their beds from north to south. — *Sir T. Browne.*

Révérently. *adv.* In a reverent manner; respectfully; with awe; with reverence

Childs him for faults, and do it *révérently*.
Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, ii. 4.

His disciples here,
By their great Master went to preach him every
where,
Most *recently* received. *Drayton.*
To nearest ports their shatter'd ships repair.
Where by our dreadful cannon they lay wreck'd;
So *recently* men quit the open air,
When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xliii.
Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down;
Only reverse the sacred one:
Low, *recently* low,
Make thy stubborn knowledge bow;
To look to heav'n be blind to all below.
Prior, Odes, On Ecodus iii. 14.

Reverer. s. One who reveres.
When the divine revelations were committed to
writing, the Jews were such scrupulous *reverers*
of them, that it was the business of the scribes, to
number not only the sections and lines, but even
the words and letters of the Old Testament.—*Dr. H.*
Morr, Government of the Tongue.

Reverie. s. [Fr.] Loose musing; day dream.
Reverie is when ideas float in our mind, without
any reflection or regard to the understanding.—
Locke.

If the minds of men were laid open, we should see
but little difference between that of the wise man
and that of the fool; there are infinite *reveries* and
numberless extravagances pass through both.—
Addison.

I am really so far gone as to take pleasure in *re-*
veries of this kind. *Pope.*

There is a beautiful and affecting story told of
poor Chatterton. Not long before the close of his
melancholy career he was wandering in this way in
the churchyard of St. Pancras, in a sublime *reverie*
of poetry, when he stumbled and fell into a new-
made grave! His companion, as he assisted him to
get out, congratulated him playfully on the "resur-
rection of genius." The poet smiled mournfully and
shook his head, but from what he said, it was clear
that he thought the accident prophetic. And not
long afterwards he drank of the fatal cup, and added
one more name to the list of martyrs. *Hanway,*
Singleton Poulton.

Reverie and castle-building is a kind of waking
dream, and does not differ from dreaming, except
by the consciousness which accompanies it. In this
state, the mind abandons itself without a choice of
subjects, without control over the mental train, to
the involuntary associations of the imagination.
The mind is thus occupied without being properly
active; it is active, at least, without effort.—*Dr.*
Forbes Watson, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and
Mind, ch. xii.

Reversal. s. Change of sentence.
The king, in the *reversal* of the attainder of his
partakers, had his will.—*Bacon, History of the*
Reign of Henry VII.

Reversal. adj. Implying reverse; intended
to reverse.

After his death there were *reversal* letters found
among his papers.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his*
Own Time, King Charles II.

Reverse. v. a. [Fr.]

1. Turn upside down.
A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point, if
balanced by admirable skill.—*Sir W. Temple, Mis-*
cellaneous.

2. Overturn; subvert.
These now control a wretched people's fate;
These can divide, and thus *reverse* the state.
Pope, Translation of the first Book of the
Thucydides of Malina.

3. Turn back.
Michael's sword stay'd not?
But with swift wheel *reverse*, deep entering shared
Satan's right side. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 325.*

4. Contradict; repel.
Better it was in the eye of his understanding, that
sometime an erroneous sentence definitive should
prevail, till the same authority, perceiving such
overnight, might afterwards correct or *reverse* it,
than that strife should have ready to grow, and
not come speedily unto some end.—*Hooker, Eccle-*
siastical Polity, preface.

A decree was made, that they had forfeited their
liberties, and about they made great means, yet
could they not procure this sentence to be *reversed*.
—*Sir J. Maynard.*

Death, his doom which I
To mitigate thus plead, not to *reverse*,
To better life shall yield him.

Though grace may have *reversed* the condemning
sentence, and sealed the sinner's pardon before God,
yet it may have left no transcript of that pardon in
the sinner's breast.—*South, Sermons.*

Those seem to do best, who, taking useful hints
from facts, carry them in their minds to be judged
of by what they shall find in history to confirm or
reverse these imperfect observations.—*Locke.*

5. Turn to the contrary.

These plain characters we rarely find,
Though strong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind;

Vol. II.

Or puzzling contraries confound the whole,
Or affectations quite *reverse* the soul.

Pope, Moral Essays, l. 63.

6. Put each in the place of the other.
With what tyranny custom governs men! it makes
that reputable in one age, which was a vice in an-
other, and *reverses* even the distinctions of good
and evil.—*Rogers.*

7. Recall; renew. *Obsolete.*
Well knowing true all he did rehearse,
And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*
The ugly view of his reformed crimes. *Spenser.*

Reverse. v. n. Return.
Beene they all dead, and laid in doleful hearse?
Or doen they onely sleepe, and shall again *reverse*?
Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 4. l.

Reverse. s.
1. Change; vicissitude.
The strange *reverse* of fate you see;
I pitied you, now you may pity me. *Dryden, Aurengzeib, ii. 1.*

2. Contrary; opposite.
Count Tariff appeared the *reverse* of Goodman
Fact.—*Addison.*

Reverse. s. [Fr. *revers.*] Side of the coin
on which the head is not impressed.

As the Romans set down the hinge and inscrip-
tion of the consul, afterward of the emperor on the
one side, so they changed the *reverse*, always upon
new events.—*Crashaw.*

Our guard upon the royal side;
On the *reverse* our beauty's pride. *Waller.*
Several *reverse* are owned to be the representa-
tions of antique figures.—*Addison, Discourse on the*
Usefulness of Ancient Medals.

Reverse. v. a. In a reversed manner.
He took out of his pocket this letter, for want of a
better supply of paper at hand; and on the cover of it,
over the direction, which now stands among the
notes, intermixed *reversely* with them, noted from
Dr. London's month the account which we had to
communicate.—*Bishop Lenth, Life of Wykeham,*
§ 9.

Reverseless. adj. Not to be reversed; irre-
versible.

Even now thy lot shakes in the urn, whence fate
Throws her pale edicts in *reverseless* down. *Scot, Sonnet.*

Reverse. v. a. In a reverse manner; on
the other hand; on the opposite.

That is properly credible which is not apparent of
itself, nor certainly to be collected, either antecede-
ntly by its cause, or *reversely* by its effect, and
yet, though by none of these ways, hath the attesta-
tion of a truth.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the*
Cred. art. i.

Reversible. adj. Capable of being reversed.

If the judgement be given by him that hath au-
thority, and it be erroneous, it was at common law
reversible by writ of error.—*Sir M. Hale, History of*
the Pleas of the Crown, ch. xxi.

Reversion. s.
1. State of being to be possessed after the
death of the present possessor.
As were our England in *reversion* his,
And he our subjects' next degree in hope. *Shakespeare, Richard II, l. 4.*

A life in *reversion* is not half so valuable as that
which may at present be entered on.—*Hammond,*
On Piousness.

I cannot explain the present subject without men-
tioning that by a statute in the reign of Edward I.,
commonly called De Donis Conditionalibus, lands
given to a man and the heirs of his body, with re-
mainder to other persons, or *reversion* to the donor,
could not be alienated by the possessor for the time
being, either from his own issue or from those who
were to succeed them. Such lands were also not
subject to forfeiture for treason or felony; and more,
perhaps, upon this account than from any more en-
larged principle, these entails were not viewed with
favour by the courts of justice. Several attempts
were successfully made to relax their strictness; and
finally, in the reign of Edward IV., it was held by
the judges in the famous case of Tallurum, that a
tenant in tail might, by what is called suffering a
common recovery, that is, by means of a fictitious
process of law, divest all those who were to come
after him of their succession, and become owner of
the fee simple.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of*
England, ch. i.

2. Succession; right of succession.
He was very old, and had out-lived most of his
friends; many persons of quality being dead, who
had, for recompence of services, procured the *re-*
version of his office.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the*
Great Rebellion.

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a
future repentance, who cannot promise himself a
fatality, whose life depends upon his breath, and
is so restrained to the present, that it cannot secure
to itself the *reversion* of the very next minute?—
South, Sermons.

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So many candidates there stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce so hard to get;
In vain they crowd each other at the door;
For *reversion* are all begg'd before.

Denon, Epitheta, To Mr. Lee, 17.
Fame's a *reversion* in which men take place,
O late *reversion*! at their own decease.

Young, Love of Fame, iv. 213.

Reversionary. adj. Be enjoyed in succe-
sion.

There are multitudes of *reversionary* patents and
reversionary promises of preferments.—*Trichet, l.*

Reversioner. s. One who has a reversion.
A severe tacit brought against Mr. Ware would
presently vacate his patent; but then there would be
a clamour, in regard the office will not fall to the
king, but to the *reversioner*.—*Henry Lord Clarendon,*
Letters, 1684.

Revert. v. a. [Lat. *revertor.*]

1. Change; turn to the contrary.
We rebeld her subjects, gloomy sits the queen,
Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene;
And smil'd folly, with her wild resort
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*

2. Revertbrate.
The trembling stream . . . boils
Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays in undulating flow. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring, 402.*

Revert. v. n. Return; fall back.
My arrows,
Too slightly timber'd for so loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my bow again. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 7.*

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift
without his kindly assent, the lands shall *revert* to
the king.—*Bacon.*

It is possible . . . that benefices may in some in-
stances have been granted for a term of years. . . .
Their ordinary duration, however, was at least the
life of the possessor, after which they *reverted* to
the fisc. *Hallam, View of the State of Europe*
during the Middle Ages, pt. i. ch. ii.

Revert. s. In *Musag.* Return; recurrence.
Obsolete.

Hath not music her figures the same with rhe-
torics? what is a *revert* but her antistrophe?—
Pyramid, On Music.

Revertive. adj. Changing; turning to the
contrary.

He taught
Why now the mighty mass of water swells
Resists, heaving on the broken rocks,
And the full ebb turning, till again
The tide *revertive*, untroubled, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind. *Thomson, On Sir Isaac Newton.*

Revert. v. a. [N. Fr. *revertur, revertir*; Lat.
revertio.]

1. Clothe again.
Her, nativeless,
The eucharist dining fit for his intents,
Did thus *revert*, and deck with due habiliments. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*
When thou of life renewed the seeds,
The withered fields *revert* their cheerful weeds. *Sir H. Bolton.*

2. Reinvest; vest again in a possession or
office.

Revertuary. s. Place where dresses are re-
posited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans
extolled; the impious Jews ascribed all miracles to
a name which was inscribed in the *revertuary* of the
temple.—*Candlish, Remarks.*

Revestry. s. Vestry. *Obsolete.*

A gentleman, called Master Thomas Hussey of
Lincolnshire, which was once an officer in the Duke
of Norfolk's house, did come into the *revestria* to
inquire for one Stomg. *For, Acts and Monuments*
of the Church, fol. 161, Quera Mary. (Rich.)

Revestry. s. Vesture. *Rare.*
The altars of this chapel were hang'd with rich
revestry of cloth of gold of tissue, embroidered
with pearls. *Hall, 12 Henry VIII, fol. 74. (Rich.)*

Reversion. s. [Lat. *revo* = I live.] Return
to life.

Do we live to see a *reversion* of the old Sadducism,
no long since dead and forgotten?—*Bishop Hall,*
Great Mystery of Godliness, § 9.

If the Rabbins' prophecy succeed, we shall con-
clude the days of the phoenix, not in its own, but in
the last and general flames, without all hope of *re-*
version. *Sir T. Br. . . .*

Revietual. v. a. Stock with victuals again.
It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland,
and spent much time there, taking care to *revietual*
myself, and none of the rest.—*Sir W. Ralston,*
Apology.

Revie. v. a. At cards, to revie is to meet

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your opponent when he vies, which is when he backs a certain card at a certain sum, by lacking your own at a higher.

What shall we play for?—One shilling stake, and three rest. I eye it; will you hold it?—Yes, sir, I hold it, and *rege it*.—*Florio, Secret Pranks*: 1301.
Here's a trick vic and *revid*.—*B. Ju.*, *Every Man in his Humour*.

Review. v. n.

1. Look back.

2. See again.

I shall *review* Sicilia; for whose sight I have a woman's love-line.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

3. Consider over again; re-examine.

Securus says, that the *Æneis* is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from *re-viewing* it; and, for that reason, he had condemned it to the fire.—*Dryden*.

4. Retrace.

Shall I the long laborious scene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew?
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 127.

5. Survey; overlook; examine.

Review. s.

1. Survey; re-examination.

He with great difference considered his *reviews* and subsequent editions.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a general *review* of nature; that, by comparing them, their full correspondence may appear.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

The works of nature will bear a thousand *reviews*; the more narrowly we look into them, the more revision we shall have to admire.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

2. Periodical publication, giving an analysis of books, a character of them, and remarks upon them; (the 'Monthly Review' was the earliest of the name).

Weekly memorials; or, an account of books lately set forth, &c. Jan. 1688 9: this is the earliest specimen of an English *review*.—*Nichols, Literary Anecdotes*, iv. 73.

The king asked him [Dr. Johnson] if there were any other literary journals published in this kingdom, except the Monthly and Critical *Reviews*; and on being answered there were no other [viz. in 1767] his majesty asked him which of them was the best.—*Conversations in Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

At the time that celebrated work appeared (which was before Singleton's day), the 'Pindaric Review' was in all its glory. The 'Pindaric Review' had been started originally to support the Church (which it did in a most unchristian style), and to maintain the cause of apostasy, which it did by employing the language of billingsgate. Dr. Hoad having, unhappily, a leaning towards Whiggism, the Pindaric *Reviews* band out that he knew no Greek, and, in fact, misnamed the work with most unscrupulous generosity.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenay*, b. i. ch. viii.

(See also under *Reviewing*.)

3. Inspection of soldiers, assembled for examination as to their appearance and skill.

She sees him now in sash and solitaire
March in *review* with Mith's strut and stare.
Neville, Imitation of Juvenal, p. 70: 1739.

Reviewer. s. One who reviews.

a. As an examiner.

This rubric, being the same that we have in king Edward's second Common Prayer Book, may perhaps have slipped into the present book through the inadvertency of the *reviewers*, who might not probably just then consider, that custom had shifted the place for the performance of the daily service into another part of the church.—*Whately, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. ii.

b. As a writer in a review.

The Critical *reviewers*, I believe, often *review* without reading the books through; but lay hold of a topic, and write chiefly from their own minds. The Monthly *reviewers* are duller men, and are glad to read the books through.—*Johnson, in Boswell's Life*, 1776.

I hate his review, and his being a *reviewer*.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Bernard Barton*.

(See also under *Reviewing*.)

Reviewing. part. adj.

1. Inspecting.

The *reviewing* generals, who inspect the army 'twice a year, have been selected with the greatest care, and have answered the important trust reposed in them in the most laudable manner.—*Sir W. Draper, in Letters of Junius*, letter ii.

The reports of *reviewing* generals comprehend only a few regiments in England, which, as they are immediately under the royal inspection, are perhaps in some tolerable order.—*ibid*, letter iii.

2. Looking back.

No swift he flies, that his *reviewing* eye
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Reviewing. verbal abs. System of reviews; business of a reviewer.

Is not the diseased self-conscious state of literature disclosed in this one fact, which lies so near us here, the prevalence of *reviewing*? . . . Your *reviewer* is a mere taster, who tastes, and says by the evidence of such palate, such tongue, as he has got, it is good, it is bad. . . . Far be it from his twaddling our own craft, whereby we have our 'aving, only we must note these things; that *reviewing* spreads with strange vigour; that such a man as Byron reckons the *reviewers* and the poet equal; that at the last Leipzig fair, there was advertised a *review* of *reviews*. By and by it will be found that all literature has become one boundless self-devouring *review*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Characteristics*.

Review. v. n. Reproach; vilify; treat with contumely.

Asked for their pass by every squib,
That list at will them to *revile* or snub, *Spenser*.
I read in his looks
Matter against me; and his eye *reviled*
Me, as his subject object.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, i. 1.

She still breath'd him an invincible hatred, *reviled* him to his face, and rail'd at him in all companies.—*Swift*.

Revile. s. Reproach; contumely; exprobration. Rare.

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice
Afraid, being naked, hid myself: . . . to whom
The gracious judge, without *revile*, replied.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 116.

I have gained a name bestuck, or, as I may say, beleck'd with the reproaches and *reviles* of this modest confuter.—*Id.*, *Apology for Smectymnues*.

Revilement. s. Reproach; contumelious language.

Scorn, and *revilements*, that bold and profane wretches have cast upon him.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 27.

Reviler. s. One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms.

We all know, that in private or personal injuries, you in public sufferings for the cause of Christ, his rule and example teaches us to be so far from a readiness to speak evil, as not to answer the *reviler* in his language, though never so much provoked.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnues*, preface.

The interest *revilers* are often half-witted people.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Reviling. verbal abs. Act of reproaching; act of using contumelious language.

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their *revilings*.—*Isaiah*, li. 7.

The strife of the proud is blood-shedding; and their *revilings* are grievous to the ear.—*Revelations*, xvii. 13.

He will have thee ready to endure persecutions, *revilings*, and all manner of shanders, not only patiently, but also cheerfully, for the truth's sake.—*South, Sermons*, ch. iii. 165.

Revilingly. adv. In a reviling manner; with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be *revilingly* broad.—*Matur*.

Revivace. v. n. Prove. Latinism, rare.

Which being done, when he should see his error by manifest and sound testimonies of Scripture *reviv'd*, Luther should find no favour at his hands.—*For, Actes and Monuments of the Church*, fol. 75. *Henry VIII*. (Rich.)

Revivescence. s. [Lat. *revresco*: I begin to grow green; *viridis* = green.] Growing green (young) again.

A serpent represented the divine nature on account of its great vigour and spirit, its long age and *revivescence*.—*Bishop Warburton, Divine Legation*, b. iv. § iv. (Rich.)

Revisal. s. Review; re-examination.

The *revisal* of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me; so fairly and faithfully have I set down in them the undisguised state of the mind.—*Pope*.

Revisce. v. n. [Lat. *revisus*.] Review; overlook.

Intuit, dull rogue, will think your price too much.
Not, sir, if you *revisce* it, and retouch.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Revisce. s.

1. Review; re-examination.

The author is to be excused, who never, in regard to his eyes and other impediments, gives himself the trouble of corrections and *revisces*.—*Boyle*.

2. In Printing. Proof of a corrected sheet.

His sending them sheet by sheet when printed, and surveying the *revisce*.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

Reviser. s. [Fr. *réviseur*.] One who revises; examiner; superintendant.

The author, publisher, or *reviser* of that volume.—*Bishop Kennet, Letter to Hume*.

The *revisers* of this version, seemingly aware of this impropriety, have put into the margin, Then began, &c. *Falkington, Remarks upon several Passages of Scripture*, p. 188.

Revision. s. Re-examination for the purpose of further correction.

I am persuaded the stops have been misplaced in the Hebrew manuscripts, by the Jewish critics, upon the last *revision* of the text.—*Bishop Horley, Sermons*, vol. i. (Rich.)

Revisit. v. n. [Fr. *revisiter*; Lat. *revisito*.] 1. Visit again.

Thence I *revisit* safe,
And feel thy sovran vital lamp; but thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain,
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 21.

Let the pale sire *revisit* Thebes, and hear
These pleasing orders to the tyrant's ear.
Pope, Translation of the first Book of the Theban of Statius.

2. Revise; review.

They [laws] may hereafter be not only better executed, but also, if the case so require, be *revisited*.—*Abstract of Acts, Canons, &c. temp. Queen Elizabeth*, preface.

Revivalist. s. One who promotes or partakes in religious revivals.

Revival. s.

1. Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity; recall to life.

The *revival* of learning in most countries appears to have owed its first rise to translations.—*T. Warton*.

2. Religious demonstration to indicate the renewal of a subsiding zeal.

Revivo. v. n. [Fr. *revivere*; Lat. *revivo*.]

1. Return to life.

The Lord heard the voice of Elijah, and the soul of the child came into him again, and he *reviv'd*.—*1 Kings*, xvii. 22.

So he dies;
But soon *reviv'd*: death over him no power
Shall long usurp. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 41

2. Return to vigour or fame; rise from languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

I *revivo*
At this last sight, assur'd that man shall live.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 871.

Revive. v. n.

1. Bring to life again.

Spent more delicious than those gardens feign'd
Of *reviv'd* Adonis. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 439.
Those bodies, by reason of whose mortality we died, shall be *reviv'd*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xi.

2. Raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion.

Noise of arms, or view of martial guise,
Might not *revive* desire of knightly exercise.
Spenser.

3. Renew; recollect; bring back to the memory.

The memory is the power to *revive* again in our minds those ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aside out of sight.—*Locke*.

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions, which it has once had.—*Id.*

4. Quicken; rouse.

I should *revive* the soldiers' hearts;
Because I ever found them as myself.
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, iii. 2.

Old Egmont only could *revive* his son,
Who various changes of the world had known.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 877.

5. Recomfort; restore to hope.

Wilt thou draw out thy anger to all generations?
Wilt thou not *revive* us again, that thy people may rejoice in thee?—*Psalm*, lxxv. 6.

6. Bring again into notice.

He'll use me as he does my betters,
Publish my life, my will, my letters,
Revive the libels born to die,
Which Pope must bear as well as I.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

7. In Chemistry. Recover from a mixed state.

Reviser. s.

1. That which invigorates or revives.

'Now, Mr. Topley,' said Mark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of *reviver*, 'just you attend to what I've got to say.' *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxiii.

2. One who brings again into notice, or redeems from neglect.

The authors or late *revivers* of these sects or opinions were learned.—*Milton, Of True Religion, Heresy*, &c.

He [bishop Wilkins] was the principal *reviver* of experimental philosophy at Oxford.—*Amory, Anecdotes*, ii. 583.

If not the creator of Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, Geoffrey of Monmouth [was their *reviver* from almost universal oblivion to sudden and universal notoriety; his book, published probably about 1172, and dedicated to the same Earl of Gloucester whom Malinesbury chose for his patron, obtained immediately the most wonderful currency and acceptance; and from the date of its appearance we find a new inspiration, derived from its pages, pervading the popular literature of Europe. *Cruik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 83.

revivement. *s.* Revivification. *Rare.*

We have the sacred Scriptures, our blessed Saviour, his apostles, and the pure primitive times, and the late Reformation, or *revivement* rather, all on our side.—*Editha, Letters*, letter xvi. (Ord MS.)

Reviving. *verbal abs.* Act of recomforting or restoring to hope.

God . . . lighten our eyes, and give us a little *reviving* in our bondage. *Ecclesiastes*, ix. 8.

They who are too scrupulous, and dejected of spirit, might be often strengthened with wise consolations and *revivings*. *Milton, Apology for Sowerby*, § 1.

Revivificator. *v. a.* Recall to life.

Revivification. *s.* Act of recalling to life.

The resurrection or *revivification* (for the word signifies no more than so) is common to both.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 225: 1663.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent we regard these medicines of *revivification* in preparation. *Spectator*.

Coleridge says it was evident from his letters that author had great irritability of the nervous system, the common effect of indigestion in men of sedentary habits, who are at the same time intense thinkers, and this irritability, added to a *revivification* of the impressions made upon him in early life, and fostered by the theological system of his manhood, is abundantly sufficient to explain all his apparitions and nightly combats with evil spirits.—*Dr. Fiske's Worsley, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. vi.

Revivify. *v. a.* Recall to life.

That the gross matter which they saw, laid in the grave and turned to corruption, or burnt into ashes and blown away by the air, should ever be raised, or collected again, and *revivified* of this the most speculative among them had no conception.—*Stockhouse, History of the Bible*, p. xii.

Reviviscence. *s.* Renewal of life; renewal of existence.

Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *reviviscence* of the whole man.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xi. Scripture makes mention of a restitution and *reviviscence* of all things at the end of the world.—*Baynet*.

The snakes asserted a conflagration and *reviviscence* of the world.—*Whitby, On the New Testament*, vol. i. p. 725.

There is a constant round of things; a death, and *reviviscence* in nature.—*Edin, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 347.

Reviviscency. *s.* Reviviscence.

The same articles of religion, with some alterations, in the *reviviscency* of the Reformation, in the days of queen Elizabeth, were again ratified by the authority of the queen, and of the clergy.—*Bishop Pearson, On Necessity of Reforming the Church of England*, p. 20: 1660.

Reviviscent. *adj.* Having a tendency to revive. *Rare.*

The poet, accordingly, begins with representing the *reviviscent* plants emerging, as soon as genial showers have softened the ground, in numbers beyond the power of botanists to reckon up their tribes.—*Aikin, Essay on Thomas's Sermons*. (Ord MS.)

Revocable. *adj.* [Lat. *revocabilis*.] Capable of being recalled or repealed.

However you show bitterness, do not act any thing that is *revocable*.—*Bacon, Essays*.

If that were not performed, the covenant became broke and *revocable*.—*Milton, Coleridge*.

It is certainly true that the Lombard laws . . . and the general tenour of ancient records . . . oppose themselves to propriety; but it does not follow that the former were *revocable* at pleasure.—*Hollam, Vices of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ii.

Revocate. *v. a.* Recall; call back.

His successor, by order, nullified Many his patents, and did *revocate* And rescu'd his liberties.

Bacon, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Revocation. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *revocatio*, -onis.]

1. Act of recalling.

One that saw the people bent for the *revocation* of Calvin gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. State of being recalled.

Elisium's king commanded Chandra to tell him that he had received advice of his *revocation*.—*Howell, Fœdal Forest*.

3. Repeat; reversal.

A law may cease to be in force, without an express *revocation* of the lawgiver.—*White*. If a pri- vance be inflicted on a person, he may appeal; it is not necessary to pray a *revocation* of such a grievance. *Aspliff, Paragon Juris Cognitionis*.

Revocatory. *adj.* Revoking; recalling.

He granted writs to both parties, with *revocatory* letters one upon another, sometimes to the number of six or seven.—*World of Wonder*, p. 157: 1608.

Revoke. *v. a.* [Fr. *révoquer*; Lat. *revoco*.]

1. Repeat; reverse.

What reason is there, but that those grants and privileges should be *revoked*, or reduced to the first intention?—*Spenser*.

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole cause for which it was made still remaining, do we not herein *revoke* our very own deed, and upbraid ourselves with folly, yea, all that were makers of it with oversight and error? *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*. Without my *Auronzsche* I cannot live; *Revoke* his doom, or else my sentence give. *Dryden, Auronzsche*, iii. 1.

2. Check; repress.

She strove their sudden rages to *revoke*, That at the last suppressing fury mad, They 'can abstain. *Spenser*.

3. Draw back.

Shame were to *revoke*, The forward footing for a sudden shade. *Spenser*. Scars are troubled, when they do *revoke* Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Sir J. Davis*.

Revoke. *s.* In *Whist*. Act of renouncing at cards.

Revokement. *s.* Revocation; repeal; recall. *Rare.*

Let it be noised, That through our intercession, this *revokement* And pardon comes. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, v. 2.

Revolt. *v. n.* [Fr. *révolter*; Ital. *rivoltare*.]

1. Fall off from one another.

This people hath a *revolt* and a rebellious heart. *Jeremiah*, v. 23. All will *revolt* from me and turn to him. *Shakespeare, Henry VI*, Part III, i. 1.

Our discontented counties do *revolt*, Our people quarrel with obedience. *Id., King John*, v. 1.

2. Change. *Rare.*

You are already free from folly, And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind. *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 2.

Revolt. *v. a.* Turn back.

As a thunderbolt Perceeth the yielding ayre, and doth displace The sowing clouds into sad showers ymoit; So to her gold the flames, and did their force *revolt*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iii. 11. 25.

So bold an assertion hath *revolted* the more experienced critics.—*Ridley Warburton, Sermons*, xxi. n.

This abominable medley is made rather to *revolt* young and ingenious minds.—*Burke, Letter on a Regicide Peace*.

The 'chasseros, obstinate as their mules, accord to you in nothing, but in admitting indiscriminately a load of baggage that would almost *revolt* a wren; and this is indispensable, as you must carry beds, provisions, cooking vessels.—*Chamberland, Memoirs of Himself*.

Revolt. *s.*

1. Desertion; change of sides.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily *revolts*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not these two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the rest in case of a *revolt*?—*Addison, State of the War*.

2. Revolter; one who changes sides. *Rare.*

You inmate *revolts*, You bloody Neris, ripping up the womb Of your dear mother England. *Shakespeare, King John*, v. 2.

3. Gross departure from duty.

Your daughter hath made a gross *revolt*; Tyne her duty, beauty, wit, a fortune To an extravagant and whorish stranger. *Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 1.

Revolted. *part. adj.* Having swerved from duty.

Then single hast maintain'd

Against *revolted* multitudes the cause Of truth. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 30. Germany assented to his just revenge against his *revolted* son Conrad. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. vii. ch. i.

Revolter. *s.* One who revolts; who changes sides; deserter; renegade.

Fair honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting He will accept thee to defend his cause— A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 179.

He was not a *revolter* from the truth, which he had once embraced.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*. Those who are negligent or *revolters* shall perish. *Scott*.

Revolvable. *adj.* Capable of revolving.

'Us, then, to whom the thrice three year Has fill'd his *revolvable* orb, since our arrival here I blame not to wish home much more. *Chapman, Translation of the Iliad*, b. ii. (Rich.)

Revolution. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Course of anything which returns to the point at which it began to move.

They will be taught the diurnal *revolution* of the heavens. *Watts*.

2. Space measured by some revolution.

At certain *revolutions* all the damn'd are brought, and feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 307.

Meteors have no more time allow'd them for their mounting, than the short *revolution* of a day.—*Dryden*.

The Persian, went over his army, that within the *revolution* of a single ear, not a man would be left alive. *Archbishop Wake*.

3. Rotation; circular motion.

On their orbs impose Such restless *revolution*, day by day Repeated. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 30.

4. Motion backward.

Comes thundering back with dreadful *revolution* On my defenceless head. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 813.

5. Change in the state of a government or country: (it is used among us *kar' révolte*, for the change produced by the admission of king William and queen Mary).

The late *revolution*, justified by its necessity and the good it had produced, will be a lasting answer. *Lawson*.

Used adjectivally.

She shew'd her zeal for *revolution* principles.—*Addison, Freethinker*, no. 53. (Ord MS.)

The election generally fell upon men of *revolution* principles. *Smollett, History of England*, i. 303. (Ord MS.)

6. Change or alteration of system.

The ability, the industry, and the strict uprightness of the great philosopher speedily produced a complete *revolution* throughout the department which was under his direction.—*Macanlay, History of England*, ch. xii.

Revolutionary. *adj.* Originating in a revolution: (a word formed from the French democratical revolution, and usually coupled with the most execrable actions).

The form of that monster in politics, of which, as the very notion involves a contradiction of ideas, the name cannot be expressed without a contradiction in terms, 'a *revolutionary* government!'—*Lord Mornington, Speech in the House of Commons*, 1790.

Everything we hear from them [the French] is new, and to use a phrase of their own, *revolutionary*; everything supposes a total revolution in all the principles of reason, prudence, and moral feeling.—*Burke, Letter on a Regicide Peace*.

Revolutioner. *s.* Revolutionist.

The people were divided into three parties, namely, the Williamites, the Jacobites, and the discontented *revolutioners*.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. i. ch. iv. (Ord MS.)

Revolutionist. *s.* Favourer of a revolution or of revolutions in general.

If all *revolutionists* were not proof against all caution, I should recommend it to their consideration, that no persons were ever known in history, either sacred or profane, to vex the republic.—*Burke*.

The first *revolutionists* of Holland incurred the contemptuous name of 'Les Gueux,' or the Beggars. *J. Burgh, Characteristics of Literature, Political Nicknames*.

Revolute. *adj.* Rolling, turning back; reverting; recurring: (in extract, ? active, i.e. turning over).

Thus from being a most pure, omnipotent, and incomprehensible spiritual essence, (and by being so concerned with the iniquitive and *revolute* soul of man) he is hereby degraded, and brought down into the scale of the sinful, weak, corruptible creature.—*Fellham, Letters*, letter xvii. (Ord MS.)

Revolve. *v. n.* [Lat. *revolvere*.]

1. Roll in a circle; perform a revolution.

They do not *revolve* about any common centre.—*Chryse*.

If the earth *revolve* thus, each house near the equator must move a thousand miles an hour.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

2. Fall back; return.

To terms of this height he *revolved*; and of the same complexion are his letters to your majesty.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 291.

On the desertion of an appeal, the jurisdiction does, *ipso jure*, *revolve* to the judge a quo.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Civis*.

Revolve. *v. n.*

1. Roll anything round.

Then in the East her turn she shines,
Revolved on heaven's great axis.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 381.

2. Consider; meditate on.

You may *revolve* what tales I told you,
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Revolution. *s.* Constant revolution.

Its own *revolution* upholds the world.
Cooper, Task.

Revolver. *s.* Fire-arm, generally pistol, with a revolving lock or barrel.

After the delivery of this caution, Mr. Chollap departed; with Ripper, Ticker, and the *revolvers*, all ready for action on the shortest notice.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxiii.

Revolving. *part. adj.* Rolling; turning round.

Each *revolving* year,
The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope*.
He usually carried a brace of *revolving* pistols in his coat pocket, with seven barrels a-piece.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxiii.

Revomit. *v. a.* Vomit; vomit again.

They right cast it up, and take more vomiting
And *revomiting* what they drink.—*Rakewell, Apollo*.

Revolve. *v. a.* [Lat. *revellere*, pass. part. of *revellere* (vello = I pull, pluck, tear, rip); *revellens*, -entis.] Pluck; pull back; affect by revulsion. *R*.

Nothing is so effectual as frequent vomits to withdraw and *revolve* the present humours from the relaxed bowels.—*Chyke, Natural Method*. (Ord MS.)

Revulsion. *s.*

1. Act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

There is a way of *revulsion* to let blood in an adverse part.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by caustic applications of fire to the lower parts, which seems reasonable enough, by the violent *revulsion* it may make of humours from the head.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellaneous*.

Derivation differs from *revulsion* only in the measure of the distance, and the force of medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote or contrary part, we call it *revulsion*; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation.—*Huxham, Synopsis*.

To decide the mode of cure, by stimulating distant parts, the terms counter-irritation, derivation, played.—*T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine*, lect. 2.

2. Act of withholding or drawing back.

There is no excuse to forget what every th prompts unto us. . . . To run on in despite of the *revulsion* and pullbacks of such remoras, *reversus* transmission.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 10.

Revulsive. *s.*

1. Revulsion, in its medical sense.

His flux of blood breaking forth again with greater violence than it had done before, was not to be stopped by outward applications, nor the *revulsive* of any kind, not of its own, the opening of a vein, first in the arm, and after in the foot.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 2.

2. That which has the power of subducing or withdrawing.

The most powerful *revulsive* of his danger.—*Dr. H. More, Theory of Christian Piety*, p. 263.
In his sicknesses he never intermitted study, but rather reinforced it then as the most appropriate *revulsive* and diversion of pain.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 2.

Revulsive. *adj.* Having the power of revulsion.

Revving. *verbal abn.* Capping, by a higher stake, an opponent who vies. See *Revie* and *Vie*.

We must not permit *revving* and *revving* upon one another.—*Chief Justice, in the Trial of the Seven Bishops*.

Row. *s.* [A.S. *reawa*; German, *reihe*.] Row: (the latter being now the commoner form).

The ecclesiae with her crew, . . .
Sitting beside a fountain in a *row*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Rowy. *adj.* Run in rows or wrinkles.

One these inconveniences, that the cloth which is made of such disproportioned stuff doth render it uneven, cocky, pury, and *rowy*.—*Golden Pleece*, 1637. (Nares by H. and W.)

Reward. *v. a.*

1. Give in return.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil.—*1 Samuel*, xxi. 17.
They *rewarded* me evil for good.—*Parsons*, xxi. 12.

2. Repay; recompense for something good.

God *rewards* those that have made use of the single talent, that lowest proportion of grace, which he is pleased to give; and the method of his rewarding is by giving them more grace. *Hammond*.
To judge the unfaithful dead, but to *reward* His faithful, and receive them into bliss.

There is no more reason to *reward* a man for believing that four is more than three, than for being hungry or sleepy; because these things do not proceed from choice, but from natural necessity. A man must do so, nor can he do otherwise.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

This munificence on the part of a prince who was little in the habit of *rewarding* literary merit, and whose whole soul was devoted to the interests of his church, raises in us a surprise which Mr. Leigh Hunt will, we fear, pronounce very uncharitable.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration*.

Reward. *s.*

1. Recompense given for good performed.

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill; without which respect, though we may sometimes revive good, yet then it is only a benefit, and not a *reward*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
To myself I owe this due regard,
Not to make love my gift, but my *reward*.

Men have been tempted to the immortality of the soul and the recompenses of another world, promising to themselves some *rewards* of virtue after this life.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.

What *reward* shall be given or done unto thee, thou false tongue? even mighty and sharp arrows, with hot burning coals.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, cxx. 3.

Rewardable. *adj.* Capable of being rewarded; worthy of reward.

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature *rewardable* or punishable.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and *rewardable* by God, if done in obedience to our superiors.—*J. C. Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living*.

Rewardableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rewardable; worthiness of reward.

What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot choose but do?—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. ii.

Rewarder. *s.* One who, that which, rewards; one who recompenses.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends.
Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 3.

As the Supreme Being is the only proper judge of our perfections, so is he the only *rewarder* of them.—*Addison*.

All judges, as well as *rewarders*, have popular assemblies best, of those who best deserved from them. *Swift*.

Reward. *v. a.* Repeat in the same words.

Bring me to the test,
And I the matter will *reward*; which madness
Would gambol from.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Rez, in Play Rez. Act the king (Lat. *rex* = king).

As those that in their porter's strength
Exposed all their trust;
With these did Hercules *play rez*,
And, leaving his for dead,
Not one escapes his deadly hand
That dares to shew his head.

Warner, Albion's England, b. i. ch. vi.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Rhabarbarate. *adj.* [see *Rhubarb*.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the *rhabarbarate*, and sweet mucus purged, with acids added, or the purging waters.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours*.

Rhabdology. *s.* [Gr. *ῥαβδος* = staff + *λόγος* = word, principle, calculation.] See extract.

Rhabdology . . . in arithmetic [is] a name sometimes given to the method of performing the two most difficult and obscure rules, viz. multiplication and division, by the two easiest, viz. addition and subtraction, by means of two little rods or laminae, on which are inscribed the simple numbers, and which are to be shifted according to certain rules. These rods are what we popularly call Napier's bones, from their inventor, a Scottish baron, who likewise invented logarithms.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Rhabdomancy. *s.* [Gr. *ῥαβδος* = staff + *μαντεία* = prophecy.] Divination by means of a staff or wand.

Of peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is used in mineral discoveries with a forked hazel, commonly called Moses's rod, which, freely held forth, will stir and play if any mine be under it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

St. Jerome makes mention of this kind of divination in his commentary on Hosea, iv. 12. The same he finds again in Ezekiel, xxi. 21, 22. If it be the same kind of divination that is mentioned in the two passages, *rhabdomancy* must have been also the same superstition with *becomancy* [divination by arrows]. . . . This however is certain; the instruments of divination mentioned by Hosea are different from those of Ezekiel.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

We find *rhabdomancy* (sic) a popular form of divination among the Greeks, and also among the Romans. . . . According to Varro, Varro left a satire on the 'Virgilia divina.' . . . Tacitus tells us that the Germans practised some sort of divination by means of rods. . . . The fourteenth laws of the Frisians ordered that the discovery of murders should be made by means of divining rods used in church. . . . Basil Valentine . . . says that there are seven names by which this rod is known. . . . The names are Divine Rod, Shining Rod, Leaping Rod, Transcendent Rod, Trembling Rod, Dipping Rod, Superior Rod.—*Baring-Gould, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, First Series, The Divining Rod*.

Rhadamantine. *adj.* Just, severe, as a judgment of Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges of Hades.

If you are guilty or suspected of guilt, it will go ill with you here. Francis's arrest, carried by a grenadier, arrives; you are in strait prison; you are in Francis's bodily presence; those sharp St. Dominic eyes, that diabolic intellect, prying into you, probing, cross-questioning you, till the secret cannot be hid; till the three ball-cartridges are handed to a sentry;—and your doom is *Rhadamantine*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Dr. Francis*.

Rhapsode. *s.* [Gr. *ῥαψῳδία*.] Rhapsodist.
From the remarkable description given by Herodotus of the expulsion of the *rhapsodes* from Sicily by the despot Cleisthenes in the time of Solon (about B.C. 590), we may form a probable judgment that the Thebans and the Epigoni were then *rhapsodized* at Sicily as Homeric productions. . . . Taking in conjunction all the points of this very curious tale, I venture to think that the *rhapsodes* incurred the displeasure of Cleisthenes by reciting, not the Homeric Iliad, but the Homeric Thebans and Epigoni.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. i. ch. xxi. and note.

Rhapsodical. *adj.* [see *Rhapsody*.] Unconnected.

See Dr. Heylin's confutation of Fuller's *rhapsodical* stories of the church of England.—*Dean Martin, Letters*, p. 17: 1082.

Rhapsodist. *s.*

1. One who composes, recites, or sings, rhapsodies.

Select ballads in the old Scottish dialect are also interspersed among those of our ancient English minstrels; and the artless productions of these old *rhapsodists* are occasionally confronted with specimens of the composition of contemporary poets of a higher class.—*Bishop Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, preface.

Ovid and Homer, though both of the profession of *rhapsodists*, are thought to be very unlike.—*Tyler, On Pope*, p. 38.

A few seasons ago, there was an Italian *rhapsodist* in London; who, as I am told, made excellent extempore verses on every subject that was proposed to him.—*Times, On Pope*, p. 35.

The public recital of the poems appears to have prevailed throughout Greece from a remote period. The place with which tradition first connects it is Chios, an island advancing special claims to be considered the birthplace of Homer. . . . The first public honours awarded them in Sparta are dated by the best authorities from the age of Lycurgus. . . . The original and primary import of the title *Rhapsodist*, familiarly borne by the performers in these solemnities, is obscure. The generally received etymology is that which characterizes them as *Stitchers* or *Butchers* of poem. The allusion here is partly to the irregularity of which they were guilty, by disturbing the proper order of the text in their recital; partly to the imputed interpolation of matter from their own stores; partly, perhaps, chiefly, to their habit of prefixing or subjoining to the original poems, or parts of poems, dedicatory prologues or epilogues in honour of the deities with whose festivals such public performances were connected. Others derive the name from the staff or wand of office (*rhabdos*, *rhaps*), which distinguished the professional reciter of later times from the original poet; while the latter sang, solely or chiefly, his own compositions, to the accompaniment of his lyre; the *rhapsodist* rehearsed the poems of others. . . . Whatever degree of value may be attached to the services of this fraternity, a certain degree of sarcasm seems . . . to have been connected with their name. From it derives that of *rhapsody*, originally applied to the portions of the poem habitually allotted to different performers in the order of recital, afterwards transferred to the twenty-four books, or cantos, into which each work was permanently divided by the Alexandrian grammarians. *Moss, Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece*, b. ii. ch. ii. § 5.

The mention of *rhapsodists* leads us to consider the circumstance from whence that name is derived, and from which alone we can collect a clear and lively idea of epic poetry, viz. the manner in which these compositions were delivered. Homer everywhere applies the term *ἀοιδά* to the delivery of poem; a *hoid* merely denotes the every-day conversation of common life; on the other hand, later authors, from Pindar downwards, use the term *ἐπὶ* frequently to designate poetry, and especially epic, in contradistinction to lyric. . . . In later times . . . the *rhapsodists*, or chanters of epic poetry, are distinguished from the . . . singers to the cithara. The expression *ῥαψῳδία*, *ῥαψῳδική*, signifies nothing more than the peculiar method of epic recitation.—*Donaldson, Translation of K. O. Müller's History of the Literature of Ancient Greece*, ch. iv. § 3.

If the composition of the Homers is explained without the aid of writing, by breaking them up into smaller parts, the mode in which they were transmitted is not accounted for. A poem which might not be too long for the author himself to retain in his memory without any artificial help, might still be of such length, that no common listener could hope to make himself master of the whole, after any number of recitations, unless they were laboriously adapted by the author to this specific purpose. But who can imagine a Homer so employed? This, however, it has been thought was the occasion which called forth the astonishing powers of the *rhapsodists*, a class of persons, who, though endowed with some poetical invention, possessed a much more extraordinary tenacity of memory, which enabled them, after a few hearings, accurately to remember many hundreds of verses.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. vi.

2. One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

Ask our *rhapsodist*, if you have nothing but the excellence and loveliness of virtue to preach, and no future rewards and punishments, how many vicious wretches will you ever reclaim?—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

Rhâpsodize. v. a. Deliver as a rhapsody.
(For example see under *Rhapsode*.)

Rhâpsodomancy. s. [*Gr. ῥαψῳδία + μαντία* = prophecy.] Divination by means of verses.

There were various methods of practising this *rhâpsodomancy*. Sometimes they wrote several verses or sentences of a poet on so many pieces of wood, paper, or the like; threw them together in an urn, and drew out one. . . . Sometimes they cast dice on a table on which verses were written; and that on which the dice lodged contained the prediction. A third manner was by opening a book, and pitching on some verse at first sight. This method they afterwards called the *Sortes Prænestinae*, and afterwards, according to the poet, thus made use of, *Sortes Homericæ*, *Sortes Virgilianæ*, &c.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Rhâpsody. s. [*Gr. ῥαψῳδία*.] This is the Greek title of each book of the Homeric poems; thus, the first book of the *Iliad* is *ῥαψῳδία Α*. The usual analysis of the word is *ῥαψ* = I sew or stitch + *ῳδή* = song, ode.

The *Rhapsody* was the song of a *Rhapsodist*, or *Rhapsode* (*ῥαψῳδός*); and a long poem sung piecemeal, the different parts by different singers, was *rhâpsodized*. But by changing the process, a series of *rhâpsodies* might be made into a long poem. The word is important in historical Homeric criticism.

1. Composer of rhapsodies.

Homer wrote a *rhâpsody* of songs and *rhâpsodies*, to be sung by himself for small earnings and good cheer, at festivals and other days of merriment; the *rhâps* he made for the men, and the *ῳδὸς* for the other sex. These loose songs were not collected together in the Epic form till Ptolemy's time, about five hundred years after.—*Heuley, Philothesaurus Læticæ*, § 7.

Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connection.

Such a deed, as sweet religion makes

A *rhâpsody* of words. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 1.
This confusion and *rhâpsody* of diction was not to be supposed in each single siner. *Hammond*.

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads his mind with a *rhâpsody* of tales fit for the entertainment of others.—*Locke*.

The words slide over the ears, and vanish like a *rhâpsody* of evening tales.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

Selim endeavoured to provoke Ismail to change his judicious tactics and risk a battle, by sending him more letters. . . . In which he taunted the Persian sovereign with cowardice. . . . Ismail replied to the homilies and *rhâpsodies* of the sultan by a calm and dispassionate letter.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, vol. i. ch. viii.

Rhâtany, Rhâtany-root. s. [Peruvian.] In *Medicine*. a Root of certain plants of the genus *Krameria*.

The root . . . of the *Krameria triandra* . . . is called *rhâtany*, a substance that has long been known to the manufacturers of port wine. *Hopier, Medical Dictionary*.

Rhâtany-root is collected for medicinal purposes after the rains. . . . The bark of *rhâtany-root*, when chewed, tastes bitter, astringent, and at first nauseous. . . . *Rhâtany-root* yields its properties partly to cold and partly to boiling water. . . . *Rhâtany-root*, digested in alcohol, yields a deep, reddish-brown tincture, which, when evaporated, leaves a deep red brittle resin.—*Thompson, The London Dispensary*, by *Gierard*, 1852.

This plant was discovered by Ruiz and Pavon, in 1779, in South America. It was introduced to notice in this country, as a medicine, by Dr. Roese, in 1808. In 1813, Ruiz's dissertation on it appeared in an English dress. . . . *Rhâtany-root* is brought from Peru. It consists of numerous woody, cylindrical, long branches, varying in thickness from that of a writing-quill upwards. . . . Foreign or South American extract of *rhâtany* is occasionally imported. . . . *Rhâtany-root* is adapted to all those cases requiring the employment of astringents. . . . It is sometimes used as a tooth-powder (as with equal parts of orris-root and charcoal).—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, 1833.

There is no substance more highly spoken of as a remedy for internal hemorrhages by foreigners, and especially the French, than the extract of *rhâtany-root*, the *Krameria* of our Pharmacopœia.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, vol. i. lxxx.

Rhein-berry. s. [*Lat. rhamnus*.] Buckthorn.

The later herbarists call it in Latin *Rhamnus solutiva*. . . . It is termed . . . in English, Laxative Ram, Waythorne, and Buckthorne; in Low Dutch they call the fruit or berries *Rijnberrien*, that is a . . . rough you should say in Latin *Rareo Rheumatis*; in English, *rhiniberries*; in French, *Serpurin*.—*Gerard, Herbal*, p. 1338.

Rhênish. s. Wine from the grapes grown on the Rhine.

A pestilence on him for a mad rogue! he poured a *rhênish* of *Rhênish* on my head once.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

This bell-mouth'd goblet makes me feel quite Dutch.
Or Dutch, with thirst—what, ho, a flask of *Rhênish*.
Byron, Don Juan.

Rhétor. s. [*Lat. Gr. ῥήτωρ*.] Rhetorician.
Your hearing, what is it but as of a *rhétor* at a desk, to commend or dispute?—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.

Senators and pretors,
With great dictators, used to apply to *rhétors*.
Butler, Rema

Rhétorie. s. [*Gr. ῥητορικὴ*; Fr. *rhétorique*.] Act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance.

uld not allow him . . . who had the best thoughts, and who knew all the rules of *rhétorique*, if he had not acquired the art of using them. *Dryden, Translation of Desfontaines's Art of Painting*.

Of *rhétoric* various definitions have been given by various writers. . . . It is evident that, in its primary signification, *rhétoric* had reference to public speaking alone, as its etymology implies. But as most of the rules for speaking are of course applicable equally to writing, an extension of the term naturally took place. . . . In the present day, however, the province of *rhétoric*, in the widest application that would be reckoned admissible, comprehends 'all composition in prose; in the narrowest sense, it would be limited to 'persuasive speaking.' I propose in the present work to adopt a middle course between these two extreme points; and to treat of 'argumentative composition' generally and exclusively; considering *rhétoric* (in conformity with the very just and philosophical view of Aristotle) as an offshoot from logic. *A Treatise Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, introduction, § 1.

Rhétorical. adj. Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative.

The apprehension is so deeply riveted into my mind, that *rhétorical* flourishes cannot at all loose. . . .—*Dr. H. More*.

Because Brutus and Cassius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Pharsalia, these were pretexts of their overthrow, which notwithstanding are scarce *rhétorical* sequels; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The subject may be moral, logical, or *rhétorical*, which does not come under our sense.—*H. Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind*.

Rhétorically. adv. In a rhetorical manner, like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.

My lord hath *rhétorically* begunne his proposition to winne his auditory.—*Bale, A Courtiers*, in the *House of Burgess*, fol. 11. v. 15. 16.
You shall see how *rhétorically* he expostulates.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 485.

He who dares what he has been *rhétorically*, or importunately, begging for, goes away really a conqueror.—*South, Sermons*, l. 137.

Rhétoricate. v. n. Play the orator. *Rare*.

'Twill be much more reasonable to reform, than apologize or *rhétoricate*; . . . not to suffer themselves to perish in the midst of such solicitations to be saved.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 32.

When some Corinthians were pulled up by reason of a faculty which they had of *rhétorizing* religiously, St. Paul, like an apostle, tells them, that he would come amongst them, and know, not the speech of them that were pulled up, but the power.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 163.

Rhétorication. s. Rhetorical amplification. *Rare*.

'When I consider your wealth, I do admire your wisdom; and when I consider your wisdom, I do admire your wealth.' It was a two-handed *rhétorication*, but the citizens took it in the best sense.
Abrégé, Anecdotes, vol. ii. p. 351.

Take but away their *rhétorifications* and equivocal expressions, their misrepresentations and misreports, their ostentation and their scurrilities; and their cause will be left in a manner destitute.—*Bishop Waterland, Charge*, p. 9. 1732.

Rhétorician. s. [*Fr. rhétoricien*.]

1. One who teaches the science of rhetoric.
The ancient sophists and *rhétoricians*, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bacon*.

'In the business of *rhétoricians* to treat the characters of the passions. *Dryden, Translation of Desfontaines's Art of Painting*.

2. Orator.

With looks as wan, as he who in the brauk
At unwarres has trod upon a snake,
Or played at Lyons a decimating prize,
At which the vanquished *rhétorician* dies.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, l. 63.

Rhétorician. adj. Suiting a master of rhetoric.

Boldly presumed with *rhétorician* pride,
To hold of any question either side.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Rhétorize. v. a. Represent by a figure of oratory.

A certain *rhétorized* woman, whom he calls mother.
—*Milton, Apology for Smeatonius*.

Rheum. s. [*Gr. ῥέω*; Fr. *rhum*.] Thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth; defluxion; catarrh, of which words it is an approximate equivalent.

Trust not these cunning waters of his eyes;
For colmy is not without such rheum;
And he, home traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.

You did void your rheum upon my beard.

Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Each changing season does its poison bring;
Rheum chill the winter, galesblast the spring.

Prior.

Rheumatic. *adj.* [Gr. $\rho\eta\mu\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$]

1. Proceeding from rheum or a percent watery humour: (in the first extract with the accent on the antepenultimate).

The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatic diseases do abound.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

The blood taken away looked very airy or rheumatic. *Sir J. Floyer.*

2. Denoting the pain which attacks the joints, and the muscles and membranes between the joints.

But by far the most frequently does it [acute pericarditis] happen in connexion with . . . acute rheumatism. I shall therefore consider acute pericarditis with reference to its occurrence in rheumatic fever. . . . For this reason I shall include, in the account I am desirous to give you of *rheumatic* pericarditis both . . . pericarditis and endocarditis . . . inflammation of the investing membrane, and inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. *Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, lect. xl.*

Rheumatism. *s.* [Gr. $\rho\eta\mu\alpha\tau\iota\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$; Fr. *rhumatisme*; Lat. *rheumatismus*.] See second extract.

The third thus quinsy, 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatism I send to rack the joints.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 104.

Rheumatism is a distemper affecting chiefly the membrane communis muscularum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it seems to be occasioned almost by the same causes, as the muscular glands in the joints are rendered stiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy.*

Acute rheumatism has experienced strange things at the hands of medical men. No disease has been treated by such various and opposite methods. Venesection has wrought its cure, and so has opium, and so has calomel, and so have drastic pills. *Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart, lecture x.*

Rheumy. *adj.* Full of sharp moisture.

Is Brutus sick?

And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
And tempt the rheumy and unpurged air
To add unto his sickness?

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

The South he loosed, who night and horror brings,
And faces are shaken from his flaggy wines:
From his divided beard two streams he pours;
His head and rheumy eyes 'stid in showers.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Tough old Lifkner, with his eyes grown rheumy.
Carfax, History of the French Revolution, b. v. ch. ii.

Rhino. *s.* Cant word for money.

Fools . . . pieces for ready rhino. *Wagstaff, Miscell. Works, p. 322; 1723.*

There I fell in with Betsey, and as she proved a scurvy cut-and-outer, I spiced her, and a famous wedding we had of it, as long as the rhino lasted. *Morugat, Pacha of Many Tals, Tale of the English Nation.*

Rhinocéréal. *adj.* Turning up like the horn on the nose of the rhinoceros. *Latinism, coined to suggest the contempt shown by turning up the nose. Ludicrous.*

Juvenesque, senesque,

Crede mihi, namum rhinocerotis habent.

(Martial.)

Notwithstanding that there is nothing obscure in natural knowledge, and that I intend to give as little offence as may be to readers of a well-bred imagination, I must, for my own quiet, desire the critics (who in all times have been famous for good noses) to refrain from the bottom of this curious tract. I have mentioned a who was formerly marked out and distinguished by the little rhinocéréal nose, which was always looked upon as an instrument of derision, and which they were used to cock, lose, or draw up in a contemptuous manner, upon reading the works of their ingenious contemporaries. *Tatler, no. 200. (Ord MS.)*

Rhinoceros. *s.* [Gr. $\rho\eta\sigma$, $\rho\eta\sigma$ = nose + $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha$ = horn.] Animal akin to the elephants

hippopotamus, so called from having a horn on its snout.

Approach thus like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian tyger;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.*

If you draw your beast in an emblem, show a landscape of the country natural to the beast; as to the rhinoceros an East Indian landscape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Prichard.*

The horn of the rhinoceros . . . had long appeared to me an anomaly very deserving examination. Dispersed over the skin are pores, which I have supposed secrete a peculiar fluid. . . . When these pores are separate they produce hairs; when they are confluent and in a line, they produce the nails, the claws, and the hoofs. . . . When the pores are confluent, and in a ring, they furnish the cornuous cone of the horns of the animals of the ruminating class; and when confluent in a circular order, they supply matter for the formation of a solid horn, such as we see in the rhinoceros. *Burchell, Travels in the Cape.*

The rhinoceros lives gregarious in many parts of Java. . . . In its manners the rhinoceros of Java is comparatively mild. It is rarely seen in a domestic state, but it is occasionally domesticated into pits, and destroyed. *Horsfield, Zoological Researches in Java.*

The two-horned African rhinoceros, which was formerly frequent within the boundary of Cape Colony, is the animal seen and described by most of the travellers in Africa during the last century; and being then the only two-horned species that was known, received the distinguishing epithet of bicornis; not, however, now a good appellation, from several species having a similar number of like appendages. *Sir W. Jardine, in Naturalist's Library, Thick-skinned Quadrupeds.*

Rhizoma. *s.* [Gr. $\rho\eta\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha$.] Rootstock.

In some cases, as in the tree ferns of tropical climates, the bases of the decayed fronds form a tall trunk, which is termed their caudex; but when this portion creeps upon the ground, as in the humbler forms of our own climate, it has received the name of rhizoma. *Henderson, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany, pt. i. sect. i.*

Rhodium. *s.* In Chemistry. Metal so called.

Rhodium . . . was discovered by Wollaston at the time he was occupied with the discovery of palladium. . . . It is extremely hard, and has a specific gravity of about eleven. *Tarver, Elements of Chemistry, 1817.*

Rhodium . . . was discovered by Wollaston in the ore of platinum. He found the ore from Brazil to contain 8 per cent. native platinum from another locality has been found with so much as three per cent. of rhodium. . . . *Rhodium* is the most oxidizable of the platinum metals. . . . It appears to form two oxides, the rhodous and the rhodic, of which, however, the last only has been isolated. *Graham, Elements of Chemistry, 1812.*

Rhododendron. *s.* In Botany. Flowering shrub so called, from the likeness of the flowers of certain species to a rose.

The rhododendron will make posts and rafters. *Erskin, Sylva, iii. 3, § 23.*

The Rhododendron include genera of some of the most singularly ornamental evergreen and deciduous plant-earth shrubs that adorn our gardens; for what would our American grounds be without rhododendrons and azaleas? The culture of all the species is nearly the same; they all require peat-earth, or at least thrive best in it; and some of them will not live without it. They may all be propagated by cuttings of the growing shoots, planted in fine sand, and covered with a glass or by layers; but the best plants of all the species are procured from seed. *Lindley, Encyclopedia of Trees and Shrubs, p. 583; 1812.*

Rhodostaurótic. *adj.* Rosierucian, of which it is a Greek equivalent ($\rho\eta\delta\omicron\nu$ = rose; $\sigma\tau\alpha\upsilon\rho\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ = cross).

Outis . . .

The good old hermit that was said to dwell
Here in the forest, without trees, that built
The castle in the air, where all the brethren
Rhodostaurótic live.

B. Jonson, Masque of Fortunate Talents.

(Sares by H. and W. F.)

Rhomb. *s.* [Fr. *rhombe*; Lat. *rhombus*; Gr. $\rho\eta\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$.] See third extract.

Save the sun his labour, and that swift
Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb supposed
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night. *Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 133.*

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs and wedges, and half-moons and wings.

Id., Paradise Regained, iii. 309.

Rhomb is, in geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse; it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base. *Trecoeur and Harris.*

Rhombic. *adj.* Shaped like a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the nateria in form of a star, and they are of a rhombic figure. *-Greene.*

Rhomboid. *s.* [Gr. $\rho\eta\mu\beta\omicron\iota\delta\epsilon\varsigma$; $\rho\eta\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$ = form.] Figure approaching to a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; . . . and they are of a rhombic figure . . . talk of such as rhomboids. *-Greene.*

Rhomboidal. *adj.* Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

Another rhomboidal whiteness of a compressed form had many others interlaid round the middle of it. *-Woodward.*

Rhomboides. *s.* Greek form of Rhomboid.

See them under sail, in all their lawn and saracenet,
with a geometrical rhomboid upon their heads. *-Milton, Of Reformation in England, b. ii.*
Let A G B D be a rhomboides.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, p. 378.

Rhouchus. *s.* [Gr. $\rho\eta\upsilon\chi\omicron\varsigma$; Lat. *rhouchus* = snoring.] In Medicine. Sound in disordered respiration heard by applying the ear to the chest.

You hear a deeper note, a snoring noise, as the patient inspires or expires—a sound like the cooing of a pigeon, or the less note of a violin, or the droning hum of an insect in its flight; and this is called rhouchus. *Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, lect. xlviii.*

Rhubarb. *s.* [Lat. *rhabarbarum*, from *Rha*, a name of the river Volga, and *barbarum*, from *barbarorum* = of the barbarians; the countries on the lower part of the Volga being of old, as now, productive of the rhubarbs of the best quality.]

1. In Medicine. Cathartic drug so called.

What rhubarb,enna, or what purgative drug
Would scour these English bodies?

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.

Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with an infusion of rhubarb in small ale. *-Hicman, Surgery.*

2. In Horticulture. Plant so called of which the stalks are used in cookery.

Rhumb. *s.* In Navigation. See extract.

Rhumb, in navigation, is a vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of a part of such a circle with the horizon. *Rhumba*, therefore, coincide with the points of the world, or of the horizon; and hence mariners distinguish the *rhumba* by the same names as the points and wind. But . . . the *rhumba* are denominated from the points of the compass in a different manner from the winds. Thus, at sea, the NE wind is that which blows from the north-east point of the horizon towards the ship in which we are; but we are said to fall upon the north-east rhumb when we go towards the north-east. *Palliser, Nautical Dictionary. (Bar)*

Rhumbline. *s.* In Navigation. See extract.

The great property of the rhumbline, or loxodromia, and that from which some authors define it is, that it cuts all the meridians under the same angle. This angle is called the angle of the rhumb, or the loxodromic angle. *-Falconer, Nautical Dictionary. (Barney.)*

Rhyme. *s.* [Gr. $\rho\eta\mu\eta$; Lat. *rhythmus*.] This origin has often been objected to; and a connection with the A.S. *rim*, *rym*, or *gerim* been suggested. The meaning of this is *number*, and when we consider the closeness of the connection between *numbers* and *metre*, the connection becomes evident. The Danish has *rimelig* = probable, likely, reasonable, in which it agrees with the English *rhyme* and *reason*. Here also the idea of harmony, or propriety, is manifest. It is submitted, however, that without any proof that the German forms themselves are not also connected with $\rho\eta\mu\eta$, the words under notice are insufficient to disturb the received etymology. Meanwhile the undoubted German root for *number* is *t-l*, as in the English *tale*, German *zahl*.

Connected with this is the omission of the *h* in the spelling; and, connected with this, the substitution of *i* for *y*. In favour of this, however, the authority of Milton can scarcely be adduced; his

'Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.'

*being little more than a translation of
Aristotle's

'Cose non dette in prosa mai no in rima,'
(Orlando Furioso, c. l. s. 2.)
and as such a palpable Italianism.]

1. Harmonical succession of sounds.

The youths with songs and rhymes:
Some dance, some hale the rope.

Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.
Rhyme is the correspondence which exists between syllables containing sounds similarly modified. . . . Every accented syllable contains a vowel; hence a rhyming syllable may be divided into three parts—the initial consonant or those which precede the vowel, the vowel itself, and lastly the final consonants. *Rhyme* may be divided into different kinds according as one or more of these elements correspond.—*Dr. Gail, History of English Rhythms*, b. l. ch. vi.

2. Consonance of verses; correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another.

The measure is English heroic verse without rhyme, as that of Homer in Greek, and of Virgil in Latin; *rhyme* being no necessary adjunct or true ornament of poem or prose verse, in latter works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age to set off wretched matter and lame metre.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, preface.

Those that write in rhyme still make
The one verse for the other's sake;
For one for sense and one for rhyme
I think sufficient at one time.

Bull, r. Hudibras, ii. 1, 27.
Such was the news, indeed, but songs and rhymes
Prevail as much in the hard times
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that rise
Against an eagle soaring from the skies.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ix. 15.
In prose our property is greater;
Why should it then be less in metre?
If Cupid throws a single dart,
We make him wound the lover's heart;
But if he takes his bow and quiver,
'Tis surer he must transfix the liver;
For *rh*—with reason may dispense,
And sound has right to govern sense.

Prior, Alma, l. 427.

3. Poetry; poem.

Thou'lt ken'st not, Percie, how the *rhyme* should rage;
O if my temples were distain'd with wine,
And 'art in whirlwinds of wild eye twine,
How could I leave the muse on lofty stage!

Spenser, Shepherds' Calendar, October.
All his manly power it did disperse,
As he were warned with innumerable rhymes,
That oftentimes he quaked.
Id., Faerie Queene.
Who would not sing for Icydas? he knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.
Milton, Lycidas, 10.
Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme,
Id., Paradise Lost, i. 10.

4. Word of a sound to answer to another word.

What wise means to gain it had, then chose?
Know fame and fortune both are made of prose.
Is thy ambition sweating for a rhyme,
Thou unambitious fool, at this late time?

Young, Love of Fame, ii. 275.

Masculine rhymes. Those, in French, ending in a consonant; **Feminine**, those ending in a mute.

Rhythm royal. See extract.

Rhythm royal is a verse of tenne syllables, and tenne such verses make a staffe, whiche of the first and third lines doe answer (acrosse) in the terminations and the rhyme, the second, fourth, fifth, do likewise answer eche other in terminations, and the two last do coincide and shut up the sentence; this has been called *rhyme royal*, and surely it is a royall kinde of verse, serving best for grave discourses.—*Gosseigne, Certaine Notes of Instruction*, v. l. b. (Notes by H. and W.)

Rhyme or reason. Number or sense.

I was proud-once on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme,
But from that time unto this season,
I received nor rhyme nor reason.

Twelve-anthel (anaphora) to Spenser.
The guiltness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

Rhyme. v. n.

1. Agree in sound.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But forgot his notions as they fell,
And if they rhymed and rattled, all was well.
Dryden, Atalapha and Achilophel, ii. 418.

2. Make verses.

These fellows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme
Themselves into ladies' favours, they do always
Remon themselves out again.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.*
v. 2.

There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side,
Who rhymed for hire, and patronized for pride.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 101.

Rhymed. part. adj. Put into rhyme.

There was not a dozen sentences in his whole sermon but that ended all in rhyme for the most part: Some, not well disposed, wished the preacher a lute, that with his rhymed sermon he might use some pleasant melody, and so the people might take pleasure divers waies, and dounce if they liste!—*Wilton, Arte of Rhetorique*: 1535.

The first [translation of the Psalms] too elegant for the vulgar use; the other as flat and poor, as lamely worded, and unhandisomely rhymed, as the old.—*Bishop King to Archbishop Usher, Letters edited by Parr*, p. 597.

Rhymeless. adj. Not having consonance of verses.

Too popular in tragick poeise,
Straining his tipsies for a farthing fee;
And doth beside on rhymeless numbers tread.
Bishop Hall, Satires, l. 4.

rhymor. s. One who makes rhymes; versifier. **Contemptuous.**

Naucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets; and scald *rhymers*
Ballad us out of tune.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.
When a *rhymor* reads his poem to him, he [the hypocrite] brings a copy, and persuades the poet!—*Bishop Hall, Characters*, p. 65.
Milton's rhyme is constrained at an age, when the passion of love makes every man a *rhymor*, though not a poet.—*Dryden*.

Rh—er, come on, and do the worst you can;
For not you, nor yet a better man.
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 77.

Rhymester. s. Rhymor.

Such wondrous rambles of *rhymesters* new.
Bishop Hall, Satires, l. 2.

I speak of those who are only *rhymesters*.—*Deanis*.
Rhymist. s. Writer, composer of, rhymes.
Milton's character of Dryden, who sometimes visited him, was, that he was a good *rhymist*, but no poet.—*Johnson, Life of Milton*. (Ord MS.)

Rhythm. s. [Lat. *rhythmus*; Gr. *ῥυθμός*.]

1. Metre; verse; numbers.

The old Italian tunes and *rhythms* both in conceit and cadency, have much affinity with the Welsh.—*Horell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 11612.

You may find Seneca's refuted for denying poetick *rhythme* or meter, (and so not poeise in a strict sense,) to be in Scripture; for St. Jerome is of another mind; and the impossibility of a *rhythme* in that language [Hebrew], like our *apocrypha*, like cadency of words, which are strictly not rhyme, is by Aristotle's instances refuted in *Psalm* 118, 25.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 47: 1674.

Now sportive youth
Carol incoherent *rhythms* with suttine notes,
And quaver unharmonious. *J. Phillips, Cyder*, ii. 413.
Rhythm in its widest sense may be defined as the law of succession. . . . The rhythmic arrangement of sounds not articulated produces music; while from the law arrangement of articulated sounds we get the cadences of prose and the measures of verse.
Dr. Gail, History of English Rhythms, b. l. ch. i.

2. Proportion applied to any motion whatever.

hythmical. adj. Harmonical; having one sound proportioned to another.

The term *rhymor* which we now employ to distinguish florid from more simple melody, was to denote that which was simply *hythmical* or centual.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 28.

Riant. adj. [Fr.] Laughing; exultant.

In such cases the sublimity must be drawn from the other sources; with a strict caution however against any thing light and *riant*.—*Barker, On the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. ii. § 16.
Goethe's childhood is throughout of *riant*, joyful character.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*.

Rib. s. [A.S. *ribbe*.]

1. In Anatomy. Bone forming part of the framework of the chest.

Why do I yield to that suggestion?
Whose horrid image doth upbraid my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature!

Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 3.
He open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib, with cordial spirits warm
And life-blood streaming fresh.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 465.
Sure he, who first the passage tried,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side,
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. l. ode iii.

2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.

I should not use the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing his high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 1.
The ships with shatter'd ribs scarce creeping from the way.

The *rib* of a ship answers in many respects to the *rib* in an animal frame. The base of the *rib* is in the keel as a backbone, and it serves to maintain generally the cavity of the vessel. A *rib* is of massive timber in several pieces scarfed or chocked together. These pieces beginning from the bottom are the cross piece or floor, futlocks, top timbers, and, if the vessel be of great height, the lengthening piece. The *ribs* are otherwise known as the timbers.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

3. Any prominence running in lines: (as, 'rib of a leaf').

Rib, in Botany, [is] the principal vein or nervure which proceeds from the petiole into the blade of the leaf.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

4. Anything slight, thin, or narrow; strip.

Feteling up his single melancholy row from a small *rib* of land, that is scarce to be found without a guide.—*Richard, Gleanings and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy inquired into*, p. 104.

5. Wife.

His dearest *rib*.
Spenser, Translation of Du Barlan, 49.
How many have we known whose heads have been broken with their own *rib*.—*Bishop Hall, Solomon's Iniquities*. (Ord MS.)

Rib. v. a.

1. Furlish with ribs.

Was I by rocks engender'd, *ribb'd* with steel,
Such torture to resist, or not to feel?
Sandys.

2. Encluse as the body by ribs.

It were too cross
To *rib* her cerecloth in the obscure grave.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

The natural bravery of your isle, which stands
As Neptune's park, *ribb'd* and pale'd in
With . . . and rearing waters.
Id., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Ribald. s. [N.Fr. *ribault*; Italian, *ribaldo*.]

Loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.
That lewd *ribald* with vile lust advances,
Lead first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corps, so fair and sheen.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.
Nor one sprig of laurel graced these *ribbalds*,
From dashing Bentley down to piddling Tibbalds.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Ribald. adj. Base; mean.

The busy day,
Waked by the lark, has roused the *ribald* crew.
Shakespeare, Twelfth and Cymbeline, iv. 2.
Which *ribald* at their church to lather oves.
Dryden, Hum and Panther, iii. 611.

Ribaldry. adj. Disposed to ribaldry.

They have a *ribaldry* tongue.—*Bishop Hall, Epistle to a Church*.

Ribaldry. s. Mean, lewd, brutal language.

Were it not for qualling, *ribaldry*, dalliance, scurrile prophanities, these men would be dull, and (as we say) dead on the nest!—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 1.

Mr. Cowley asserts that obscenity has no place in wit; Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit, which has nothing more to support it than sacred *ribaldry*.—*Dept. n.*

The *ribaldry* of the low characters is different; the rever, milder, and coarser are distinguished from each other. *Id., Preface to the Lakes and Fables*.
In the same antique beam these scenes were wrought.

Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,
True nature in her noblest light you see,
Ever yet delug'd by modern gallantry
To trailing jests and fulsome *ribaldry*. *Graville*.

If the outward profession of religion were once in practice among men in office, the clergy would see their only and interest in qualifying themselves for conversation, when once they were out of fear of being cloaked by *ribaldry* or prophanities.—*Siciff*.

Riband. s. See Ribbon.

Quant in green, she shall be loose enrobed,
With *ribands* pendent, flaring 'bout her head.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.
A *riband* out the braided tresses braid,
The rest was loose.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 194.
See! in the lists they wait the trumpet's sound;
Some love-device is wrought on every sword,
And every *riband* bears some mystick word.

Graville.

There often wanders one, whom better days
Saw better clad, in cloak of satin trimm'd
With lace, and hat with splendid *riband* bound.

Copier, Trunk, The Nift.

iband. v. a. Adorn with ribbons.
One that has miraculously purchased a *ribanded*
waistcoat. *Dean out and Fletcher, Fair Maid of*
the Inn.

Your mistress appears here in prize, *ribanded*
with green and yellow. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Ribband. s. [two *vs.*] In *Navigation*.
See extracts.

Ribbands . . . are long narrow flexible pieces of
timber, nailed upon the outside of the ribs, near
the foremost to the aftmost stumps, so as to
encompass the ship lengthways. — *Falconer,*
Nautical Dictionary. (Barney.)

Ribbands, in shipbuilding, [are] longitudinal
bands of comparatively thin timber stretching from
stem to stern at different distances from the keel.
They are bolted on outside the ribs, in order to
preserve the proper curvature and to impart stability
to the vessel while yet in skeleton. — *Brande and*
Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.

Ribbed. adj.

1. Furnished with ribs.

Hung on each bough a single leaf appears,
Which shew'd in its infancy remains,
Like a closed fan, nor stretches wide its veins,
But as the seasons in their circle run,
Opens its *ribb'd* surface to the nearer sun.
Gray, The Fan, l. 20.

2. Marked with protuberant lines.

And plautain *ribb'd*, that leads the reaper's wound;
And marjoram sweet in shepherd's posie found.
Shakespeare, Schoolmaster's.

Ribble-ribble. s. Rabbie.

A *ribble-ribble* of posies.
Taylor, The Water-poet: 1630.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Ribbon. s. [Fr. *ruban*]; hence this is the proper
spelling of Ribband. Fillet of silk; narrow
web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

Races of the soil,
'Tis the terror of the tempest, they
Are flickering in *ribbons* within the fierce gale.

Eighteen a shillings a week! And, most just, thy
censure, upbraid Pecksniff! Had it been for the
sake of a *ribbon*, star, or earrier; sleeves of lawn, a
great man's snuff, a seat in parliament, a tap upon
the shoulder from a courtly sword; a place, a party,
or a thriving lie, or eighteen thousand pounds,
even eighteen hundred; . . . but to worship the golden
calf for eighteen shillings a week! Oh pitiful, pitiful!
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. x.

Ribble-row. s. Series of ribaldry.

This with a *ribble-row* rehearsal,
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.
Cotton. (Nares by H. and W.)

Ribroad. v. n. Beat soundly. *Colloquial.*

I have been pinched in flesh, and well *ribroaded*
under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin
and all. — *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Ribroasting. s. Sound beating.

That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows:
Departs not meekly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent *ribroasting*.
Bulter, Hudibras, l. 1, 215.

Ribwort. s. Native plant so-called from the
prominence of the veins of the leaf, of the
genus *Plantago* (lanceolata); plantain.

Ribwort plantain, or *ribwort*, is . . . a very com-
mon species in meadows and pastures. — *C. B. John-*
son, Farmer's Encyclopedia.

Rice. s. [Lat. *oryza*.] Cereal so called.

Rice is the food of two-thirds of mankind; it is
kindly to human constitutions, proper for the con-
sumptive, and those subject to hemorrhages. — *Ar-*
buthnot.

Rice [is] one of the excellent grains: it hath its
grains disposed into a panicle, which are almost
of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick husk,
somewhat like barley; this grain is cultivated in
most of the eastern countries. — *Miller, Gardner's*
Dictionary.

Used adjectivally.

If the snuff get out of the snuffers, it may fall into
a dish of *rice* milk. — *Stieff, Advice to Servants, Di-*
rections to the Butler.

Rice-paper. s. See extract.

Some woods contain scarcely any ducts, as many
coniferæ; and the delicate material of which *rice-*
paper (as it is called) is composed, consists entirely
of cellular tissue. This curious substance is pro-
duced from the herbaceous stems of a species of
Echinomene, growing in China. The whole stem
is about an inch thick, and resembles a mass of pith
covered by a very thin epidermis. There is, how-
ever, a central column of real pith running through

it. By means of some sharp instrument, the stem is
cut spirally round the axis into a thin lamina, which
is then unrolled, and may be made up into sheets
containing about a foot square of surface. — *Hendson,*
Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany,
pt. I. sect. I.

Rich. adj. [A.S. *ric*.]

1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abound-
ing in money or possessions; opulent;
(opposed to *poor*).

The *rich* shall not give more, and the poor no less.
— *Ezekiel, xxx. 15.*

I am as *rich* in having such a jewel,
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, II. 4.
A thief bent to unloose the cash
Of some *rich* burgher.

Milton, Paradise Lost, IV. 188.
Rich was his soul, though his attire was poor,
As heaven had cloth'd his own ambassador.

Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 5.
Several nations of the Americans are *rich* in land,
and poor in all the comforts of life.

He may look upon the *rich* as benefactors, who
have beautified the prospect all around him. — *Nesb.*

2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid;
sumptuous.

Earth, in her *rich* attire,
Consummate lovely smiled.

Milton, Paradise Lost, VII. 501.
Matilda never was meanly dressed in her life;
I nothing please her in dress, but that which is
very *rich* and beautiful to the eye. — *Lowe.*

3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a
great quantity or degree.

So we th' Arabian coast do know
At distance, when the spices blow,
By the *rich* odour taught to steer,
Though neither day nor star appear. — *Waller.*
If life be short, it shall be glorious,
Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action. — *Rowe.*

4. Fertile; fruitful.

There are, who, fondly studios of increase,
Rich foreign mould on their ill-natured land
Induce. — *J. Phillips, Cyder, l. 119.*

5. Abundant; plentiful.

The gorgeous East, with *rich* best hand,
Pours on her sons barbaric, pearl and gold.

Milton, Paradise Lost, II. 3.

6. Abounding; plentifully stocked: (as, 'Pastures
rich in flocks').

7. Having something precious.

Groves whose *rich* trees wept odoriferous gums and
lulams. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, IV. 218.*

Rich. v. a. Enrich. *Rare.*

To *rich* his country, let his words lyke flowing
water fall.

Draut, Translation of Horace: 1567.
Of all th' honours,
With shadowy forests, and with champions *rich'd*,
With plenteous rivers and wide-shir'd meads,
We make thee lady. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, I. 1.*

Riches. s. [Fr. *richesse*; the *ss* of which has
taken the guise of the *s* in the English
plurals.]

1. Wealth; money or possessions.

Let us when we perceive the clamour of this
billy and transitory *riches* call unto Almychly
that for help. — *Bishop Fisher, Expulsion of the*
Satan Protestantus.
Chemists seek *riches* by transmutation and the
great elixir. — *Bishop Sprat.*

Riches do not consist in having more gold and
silver, but in having more in proportion than our
neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to
ourselves a greater plenty of the conveniences of
life; thus comes within their reach, who, sharing
the gold and silver of the world in a less proportion,
want the means of plenty and power, and so are
poor. — *Lowe.*

What *riches* give us, let us first enquire.
Meat, fire, and cloaths. What more? Meat, cloaths,
and fire. — *Pop, Moral Essays, III. 79.*

2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.

The *riches* of heaven's pavement, trodden gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, I. 582.

Richly. adv.

1. In a rich manner; with riches; wealthily;

splendidly; magnificently.

In Belmont is a lady *richly* left,
And she is fair, of wondrous virtues.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, I. 1.
Women *richly* gay in dress.

Milton, Paradise Lost, XI. 582.

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

In animals, some smells are found more *richly*
than in plants. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

After a man has studied the laws of England, the
reading the reports of adjudged cases will *richly*
improve him. — *Watts.*

3. Truly; abundantly. *Colloquial.*

There is such licentiousness among the basest of
the people, that one would not be sorry to see them
bestowing upon one another a chastisement which
they so *richly* deserve. — *Addison.*

Richness. s. Attribute suggested by Rich.

1. Opulence; wealth; splendour.

Of virtue you have left proof to the world;
And virtue grateful with beauty and *richness*
adorn'd. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness.

This town is famous for the *richness* of the soil. —
Addison.

3. Abundance or perfection of any quality.

I amused myself with the *richness* and variety
of colours in the western parts of heaven. — *Spec-*
tator.

4. Pampering qualities.

The living tincture of whose gushing blood
should clearly prove the *richness* of his food. — *Dryden.*

Rich. s. [A.S. *hric*.]

1. Pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in
the open field, and sheltered from wet.

An inundation
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole *ricks* of hay and stacks of corn
Were down the sudden current borne. — *Swift.*
Mice and rats do great injuries in the field,
hens, barns, and corn *ricks*. — *Mortimer, Hus-*
bandry.

'Hark Knowledge! I have reason to hate the word.
It burnt down three *ricks* of mine; the finest *ricks*
you ever set eyes on, Mr. Fairchild.' — *Lord Lytton,*
My Novel, B. XI. ch. II.

'I am obliged to pay my mother her jointure,
whether *ricks* are burnt or not,' said Lord Marney.
'It's very hard, don't you think so?' 'But these
ricks were Blueley's?' 'But he was not insured,
and he will want some reduction in his rent, and if
I do not see fit to allow it him, which I probably
shall not, for he ought to have calculated on these
things, I have *ricks* of my own, and they may be
burnt any night.' 'I wonder why *ricks* are burnt
now, and were not in old days,' said Egremont. 'Be-
cause there is a surplus population in the kingdom,'
said Lord Marney, 'and no rural police in the
county.' — *R. Dimsdale, Nihil, B. II. ch. VI.*

2. Heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

In the north they bind them up in small bundles,
and make small *ricks* of them in the field. — *Mor-*
timer, Husbandry.

Rickets. s. [Lat. *rachitis*.] Disease of the
bones, especially of the vertebra, arising
from a deficiency of the phosphate of lime.

In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and *rickets*
are put altogether, by reason of their likeness. —
Gruut, the relations on the Bills of Mortality.

O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' the head!
I should possess th' estate, if he were dead:
He's so far gone with the *rickets* and th' evil,
That one small dose will send him to the devil.

Dryden, Translation of Petrus, II. 23.

So when at school we first declaim,
Old busby walks us in a theme,
Whose props support our infant vein,
And help the *rickets* in the brain;
But when our souls their force dilute,
Our thoughts grow up to wits estate.

Prior, Epistles, To His Good Shepherd, Epig.
p. I. 91.

Rickety. adj. Diseased with the rickets.

In a young animal, when the solids are too lax,
the case of *rickety* children, the diet should be
gently astringent. — *Arbuthnot.*

There are many new houses, and some of them
run ones.

But the queerest of all is the new House of Commons;
It's a *rickety* sort of a building I'm told;
That'll die of old age when it's seven years old.

H. and J. Smith, Rejected Addresses,

Derry Lane Hurling.

Nature and education had done their best [in
James I.] to produce a finished specimen of all that
a king ought not to be. His awkward figure, his
rolling eye, his *rickety* walk, his nervous trembling,
his slobbering mouth, his broad Scotch accent, were
imperfections which might have been found in the
best and greatest man. — *Macaulay, Critical and*
Historical Essays, Lord Nugent's Memorials of
Hampton.

Ricochet. s. [Fr.] Rebound, as in ducks
and drakes, either on water or on land.
(see extract from Falconer).

It blew fresh, and just turning up by the battery
ship came a sea right over the bows of the boat. . . .
and I the recipient of more of the briny than I had
ever seen detached from the main body, digested in
my face; the little white horse having struck the
bow, and made a *ricochet* over the heads of the
boatmen into the stern-sheets. — *Theodore Hook,*
Gilbert Gurney, vol. III. ch. IV.

Ricochet denotes a bound or leap, such as a bat

- piece of stone makes when thrown obliquely along the surface of water; hence, *ricochet-firing*, in the military art, is a method of firing guns with small charges of powder, and at a low elevation, as from three to six degrees. The ball or shot thus discharged goes bounding and rolling along, and killing or destroying every thing in its way.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary* (Burney.)

Rid, v. a. [A.S. *rade* = at large.]

1. Set free; red-*em*.

It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou shalt *rid* me from the wicked man.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xviii, 40.

I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians, and *rid* you out of their bondage.—*Exodus*, vi, 6.

Rid me and deliver me out of great waters.—*Psalms*, cxlv, 7.

2. Clear; disencumber.

They were not before so willing to be *rid* of their learned pastor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them, who had given him entertainment.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I must *rid* all the seas of pirates.

Shakespeare, Anthony and Cleopatra, ii, 6.

We'll use his countenance; which being done, let her, who would be *rid* of him, devise His speedy taking off.—*Id., King Lear*, v, 1.

Upon the word, stout forth Three of thy crew, to rid thee of that care.

R. Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

I can put on Thy terrors, as I put thy mildness on,

Images of thee in all things; and shall soon, Arm'd with thy might, *rid* heaven of these rebels.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi, 334.

Did saints for this bring in their plate,

And crowd as if they came too late?

For when they thought the cause had need on't,

Happy was he that could be rid on't.

B. Jonson, Halibran, i, 2, 501.

The goal, uneasy till he stir'd again,

Resolved at once to *rid* himself of pain.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

The greater visible good does not always raise men's desire, in proportion to the greatness it appears.

To have; though every little trouble moves us, and sets us on work to get *rid* of it.—*Locke*.

The ladies asked, whether we believed that the men of any town would, at the same conjuncture,

have loaden themselves with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been glad of such an opportunity to get *rid* of them?—*Addison*.

3. Dispatch.

Having the best of Garnet field,

We'll blather straight; for willingness *ride* way.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, v, 5.

4. Drive away; remove by violence; destroy.

Ah deathmen! you have *rid* this sweet young prince.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, v, 5.

Riddance, s.

1. Deliverance.

Deliverance from sudden death, *riddance* from all adversity, and the extent of saving mercy towards all men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose.

I have too griev'd a heart

To take a tedious leave: thus loses part.—

A gentle *riddance*.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii, 7.

By this, the cock had a good *riddance* of his rival.

—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

3. Act of clearing away any incumbrances.

These blossoms, and those drooping gums,

That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,

Ask *riddance*, if we mean to tread with ease.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv, 630.

Riddle, s. [A.S. *radclara*.]

1. Enigma; puzzling question; dark problem.

How did you dare

To trade and traffick with Macbeth,

In riddles and in charms of death?

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii, 5.

The Theban monster that proposed

Her riddle, and him, who solved it not, devour'd;

That once found out and solved, for grief and spite

Cast herself headlong from the Læonian steep.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv, 572.

To join these squadrons, o'er the champion came

A numerous race of no ignoble name;

Riddle and Robur, *Riddle*'s darest son,

And false Commendrum and insidious Pan.

Fustian, who scarcely deigns to tread the ground,

And Roudou, wheeling in repeated rounds

On their fair standards by the wind display'd,

Eyes, altars, wings, pipes, axes were pourtray'd.

J. Diarist, Curiosities of Literature, Literary Follies.

2. Anything puzzling.

'Twas a strange *riddle* of a lady;

Not love, if any loved her; hey day!

Vol. II.

So cowards never use their might,

But against such as will not fight.

Rutler, Hudibras, i, 3, 338.

3. Coarse or open sieve.

Horse-leaves and tare, worn together, are easily parted with a *riddle*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Riddle, v. a.

1. Solve; unriddle.

When I have done all this, and think it duty,

Is't requisite another bore my nostrils?

Riddle me that.

Bayly, Robert and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can,

Who bears a nation in a single man?

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii, 133.

2. Separate by a coarse sieve.

The finest sifted mould must be *riddled* in.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

3. Drill with holes, as a riddle; (applied to wounded soldiers; from Fr. *'crible de balles'*).

Your blue National Captain, *riddled* with balls,

one hardly knows on whose side fighting requests

to be laid on the colours to die; the patriotic

Woman (name not given, dead surviving) screams

to Chateau-Vieux that it must not fire the other

cannon; and even flings a pail of water on it, since

screaming avails not. *Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii, b. ii, ch. v.

Riddle, v. n. Speak ambiguously or obscurely.

He plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;

Riddling confession finds but *riddling* shift.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii, 3.

Riddler, s. One who speaks obscurely or ambiguously.

Thou *riddler*, speak

Distinct and clear; else I will search thy soul.

Home, Douglas.

Riddlingly, adv. In the manner of a riddle; secretly.

Though like the pestilence and old-fashion'd love,

Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove

Never, till it be starved out, yet their state

is poor.

Donne.

Ride, v. n. [A.S. *ridan*.]

1. Travel on horseback.

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast *ridden*?

Numbers, xxii, 30.

Brutus and Cassius

Are *rid*, like madmen, through the gates of Rome.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii, 2.

Were you but *riding* forth to air yourself,

Such parting were too petty.

Id., Cymbeline, i, 2.

Let your master *ride* on before, and do you follow

after him.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Groom*.

2. Travel in a vehicle; be borne; not walk.

Inferred be the air wherewith they *ride*.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv, 1.

Upon this chaos *rid* the distressed ark, that bore

the small remains of mankind.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

3. Be supported in motion.

As venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver,

Should with a band of air, strong as the axle-tree,

On which heaven *ride*s, a knit all the Grecian cars

To his experienced tongue.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i, 3.

4. Manage a horse.

Skill to *ride* seems a science,

Proper to gentle blood; none others feign

To manage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain.

Spenser.

The horses I saw well chosen, *ridden*, and furnished.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, ii, 2, 167.

Inspired by love, whose business is to please,

He *rode*, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful ease.

Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 222.

5. Be on the water.

On the western coast

*Ride*s a puissant navy.

Shakespeare, Richard III, iv, 4.

The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral was

not able longer to *ride* it out with his gallies; but

was enforced to slip his anchors, and run his gallies

on ground.—*Knutson, History of the Turks*.

They were then in a place to be aided by their

ships, which *rode* near in Edinburgh Frith.—*Sir J. Bayne*.

Men once walk'd where ships at anchor *ride*.

Dryden.

Waiting him his royal fleet did *ride*,

And willing winds to their lov'd soils *ride*.

Id., Astruc Redux, 223.

Now on their coasts our conquering navy *rides*,

Way-lays their merchants, and their land-breets.

Id., Ausus Mirabilis, cxi.

6. Be supported by something subservient.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,

Whose nature is so far from doing harm,

That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty

My practises *ride* easy.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i, 2.

Ride, v. a.

1. Sit on so as to be carried.

They *ride* the air in whirlwind.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii, 551.

2. Manage insolently at will.

Humility does not make us servile or impotent,

nor oblige us to be *ridden* at the pleasure of every

coarse.—*Collier*.

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden*

by bakers, cobblers, and brewers.—*Swift, Presby-*

terian's Plea.

Ride Skimmington. See Skimmington.

Ride, s.

1. Excursion in a vehicle, or on horseback: (as, 'to take a ride').

2. Road cut in a wood, or through grounds, for the purpose of using the diversion of riding therein; riding.

Rider, s. One who rides.

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

The strong camel and the generous horse,

Restrain'd and awed by man's inferior force,

Do to the *ride*'s will their rage submit,

And answer to the spur, and own the bit.

Prior, Solomon, i, 204.

2. One who manages or breaks horses.

As horses are bred better; and that end *riders*

dearly heed.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, i, 1.

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,

And to rough *riders* give my choicest wine.

Bramstoun.

3. Robber.

On Kewdale, eight and forty notorious *riders*

are hung on growing trees, the most famous of which

was John Armstrong.—*Drummond, History of*

James F. (4th MS.)

4. In Navigation. See extract.

Riders [are] a sort of interior ribs fixed in a

ship's hull, opposite to some of the principal tim-

bers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from

the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, and some-

times higher, in order to strengthen her frame.—

Falconer, Nautical Dictionary (Burney.)

5. Inserted leaf; additional clause, as to a bill passing through parliament.

They tacked the following *ride* to it.—*Brand,*

Observations on Popular Antiquities, ii, 27.

6. Coin so called.

His mouly money! half a dozen *riders*

That cannot sit but stamp fast to their saddles.

Beaumont and Fletcher, (Scurra by II. and W.)

Ridge, s. [A.S. *hrigg*.]

1. Top of the back.

He thought it was no time to slay,

And let the night too steal away;

But in a trice advanced the knight

Upon the bare *ridge* he set upright.

Bulwer, Hudibras, iii, 1, 1589.

2. Rough top of anything, resembling the vertebrae of the back.

As when a vulture on Imaus bred,

Whose snowy *ridge* the roving Tartar bounds,

Dislodges from a region source of prey.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii, 431.

His sons

Shall dwell to Senir, that long *ridge* of hills!

Id., xii, 145.

The highest *ridges* of those mountains serve for

the maintenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the

valleys.—*Kap*.

3. Sleep protuberance.

Part rise in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct,

For lustre.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii, 298.

About her coasts unruly waters rear,

And, rising on a *ridge*, insult the

RIDGE. *v. a.*

1. Form a ridge.

Thou from heaven
Feign'dst at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,
Whose strength can least abide, though all thy hairs
Were bristles ranged like those that ridge the back
Of chafed wild boars, or ruffled porcupines.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1131.

2. Wrinkle.

An eye
As fix'd as marble, with a forehead ridged
And furrow'd into storms. *Curper.*

RIDGE-BONE. *s.* In *Anatomy*. Backbone.

On sacrum . . . the great bone whereon the
ridge-bone resteth. *Nonnulator*. (Nares by H.
and W.)

RIDGE. *s.* [Low Lat. *oris rificula*.] Animal
half castrated; rig.

Tend my herd, and see them fed;
To morning pastures, evening waters, led:
And 'ware the Lillan ridge's butting head.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil's Eclogues, ix. 20.

RIDGE. *s.* Ridge; rig.

And 'ware the ridge with his butting head,
Dryden.

RIDGE. *adj.* Rising in a ridge.

Far in the sea against the foaming shore,
There stands a rock: the racing billows roar
Above his head in storms; but, when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their ridge backs, and at his feet appear.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 161.

RIDICULE. *s.*1. Wit of that species that provokes laughter.
Said to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song.

Those who aim at ridicule,
Should fix upon some certain rule,
Which fairly hints they are in jest.
Swift, Miscellaneous.

2. Folly; ridiculousness.

It does not want any great measure of sense to see
the ridicule of this practice. *Addison, Spectator*,
no. 18.

RIDICULE. *s.* See Reticule, of which it is
a corruption: (in the extract the ambi-
guity is intentional).

'What new-to-day?' 'Oh, worse and worse,
M— is the prince's privy purse.'
'The prince's purse! oh, no, my lord,
You mean the prince's ridicule.'

T. Moore, Two-penny Post-boy.

RIDICULE. *adj.* Ridiculous. *Rare.*

This action . . . was brought to court, and became
so ridiculous, that Sylvanus Seary was so laughed at
and jeered, that he never delivered the letter to the
queen. *Joby's Anecdotes*, i. 629.

RIDICULE. *v. a.* Expose to, treat with, ridi-
cule.

I wish the vein of ridiculing all that is serious and
good may have no worse effect upon our state, than
knight errantry had on theirs. *Sir W. Temple.*

RIDICULE. *s.* One who ridicules.

They are generally ridiculers of all that is truly
excellent. *Clarke, Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion.*

The ridiculer shall make only himself ridiculous.
Earl of Chesterfield.

RIDICULOUS. *adj.* Worthy of, exciting, con-
temptuous merriment or ridicule.

A stammering tongue, (in the margin ridicu-
lous), that thou canst not understand. *Isaiah*,
xxiii. 19.

He that sacrificeth of a thing wrongfully gotten,
his offering is ridiculous. *Ezekielians*, xxxiv. 18.

Thus was the building left
ridiculous; and the work confusion named.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 61.
It was not in Titus's power not to be decided;
but it was in his power not to be ridiculous. *South,*
Sermons.

RIDICULOUSLY. *adv.* In a ridiculous man-
ner; in a manner worthy of laughter or
contempt.

Epicurus's discourse concerning the original of
the world is so ridiculously merry, that the design
of his philosophy was pleasure and not instruction.
South, Sermons.

RIDICULOUSNESS. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Ridiculous.

What sport do Tertullian, Minucius, and Arno-
bius make with the images consecrated to divine
worship? from the menaces of the matter they are
made of, the casualities of fire and rotteness they
are subject to, on purpose to represent the ridicu-
lousness of worshipping such things. *Bishop Stil-
lingfleet.*

Since there must be an end of one's ridicu-
lousness one time or other, I don't see any time so pro-
per as the present. *Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

RIDING. *s.* Corruption of Trithing, or di-
vision into three: (as, 'The three Ridings
of Yorkshire').RIDING. *part. adj.* Employed to travel on
any occasion.

It is provided by another provincial constitution,
that no sufficient bishop shall have more than one
riding apartment, and that archdeacons shall not
have so much as one riding apartment, but only a
foot messenger. *Agilfr, Paterfamilias*, 1131.

RIDING. *s.* Road cut in sward, or through
grounds, for the purpose of using the
diversion of riding therein.

Beyond the earth a ridge, out, each an-
swering the angles of it *P. P. Sidney,*
Acropolis, &c.

RIDING-RHYME. *s.* [perhaps two words
rather than a compound.] In *Prosody*.
Metre of five accents, each falling on the
even syllable, with the lines in rhyming
couplets, as:

Let Observation with extensive view
Survey mankind from China to Peru.

Fair Leda reeds our poetry sometimes,
But such she cannot like our *riding-rhymes*;
Admiring that the endless fables sweet
When as the verse is placed between the meter.
Sir J. Harrington, Epitaph on H. (Nares)
by H. and W.

His *riding* metre borrowed of Trithing and
Cressid is a pun on the
staff of seven and the verse of ten; his other
of the Canterbury Tales is but *riding-rhyme*. *Pu-
ttenham*, i. 30. (Nares by H. and W.)
I had forgotten a notable kind of rhyme called
that is such as our meter, and
father Cressid, used in his Canterbury Tales, and
in others, other ridiculous and I best enterprises.
Glossary, Certain Notes of Instruction, p. 12.
(Nares by H. and W.)

The metre of five accents, with couplet rhyme
may have got its earliest name of *riding rhyme* from
the mounted pilgrims of the Canterbury Tales.
Dr. Ginst, History of English Rhyme, b. iii.
ch. vi.

RIDINGCOAT. *s.* Coat made to keep out
weather.

When you carry your master's ridingcoat in a
journey, wrap your own in it. *Swift, Advice to*
Scarcia, Directions to the Traveller.

RIDINGHABIT. *s.* Dress worn by women
when they ride on horseback.

There is another kind of occasional dress in use
among the ladies; I mean the ridinghabit, which
some have not judiciously styled the hermaphro-
ditical, by reason of its unsuitableness and feminine com-
position. *Ge. v. p. 119.*

Here is the dress of a modern amazon, in what is
called a riding habit. *T. Watson, History of Eng-
lish Poetry*, iv. 1.

RIDINGHOOD. *s.* Hood used by women when
they travel, to bear off the rain.

The pallium was like our ridinghoods, and served
both for a tunic and a coat. *Archeol., Tables of*
ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.
Good housewives all the winter's race despise,
Defended by the ridinghood's disc.

Gay, Trivia, i. 209.

RIDINGHOUSE. *s.* Place in which the art of
riding is taught.

I hope you apply the time you have saved from
the ridinghouse to useful more than to learned pur-
sues. *Lord Chesterfield.*

RIDINGSCHOOL. *s.* Ridinghouse: (at present
ridingschool is the commoner term.)RIDOTTO. *s.* [Italian.] See extracts.

Ridotto (is) a company, a crew, or assembly of
good fellows; also, a gaming or tabling house, or
place where good companies doth meet. *—*
Fl., 1528.

In the morning, if you are high-bred enough, you
are to go to White's, where whilst may change you
till the unsquarable *ridotto*, or some other polite
amusement calls you away. *The Student*, vol. ii, p.
301.

How then must four long months be worn away?
Four months, in which there will be no rains, no
snows, no *ridotto*; in which visits must be regulated
by the weather, and assemblies will depend upon
the moon! *— Dr. Johnson, Rambler*, no. 121.

The vulgar . . . now thrust themselves into all as-
semblies, from a *ridotto* at St. James's to a hop at
Rotherhithe. *— Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey*
Clinker.

They went to the *Ridotto*. 'Tis a hall
Where people dance, and sup, and dance again;
Its proper name, perhaps, were a mask'd ball;
But that's of no importance to my strain;

'Tis (on a smaller scale) like our Vauxhall,
Excepting that it can't be spoilt by rain;
The company is 'mixed' (the phrase I quote in
As much as saying they're beneath your notice.)

Byron, Beppo, 1111.

RIFE. *adj.* [A.S. *ryfe*.] Prevalent; com-
mon; abundant.

While these restless desires, in great men rife,
To visit so low toils did much disquiet,
This while, though poor, they in themselves did
reign. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Thygon closely did await
Advantage; whilst his foe did race most rife;
Sometimes atwart, sometimes he strook him
straight.

And falsed off his blows. *Spenser.*
The plague was then rife in Hungary. *Kautila,*
History of the Turks.

Blessings then are plentiful and rife,
More plentiful than hope. *Herb. pt.*
Space may produce new worlds; whereof so rife
There went a lame in heaven, that he ere long
intended to create. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 630.

This is the place,
Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was rife, and perfect in my taste, my ear.

Id., Comus, 201

That grounded maxim
So rife and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men, that to the public good
Private respects must yield.

Id., Samson Agonistes, 545.

Before the plague of London, inflammation of the
lungs were rife and mortal. *Archeol., On the*
Effects of Air on human Bodies.

RIFELY. *adv.* In a rife manner; prevalently;
abundantly.

It was rife report, that the Turks were coming
in a great fleet. *Kautila, History of the Turks.*

RIFENESS. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rife;
prevalence; abundance.

The *rifeness* of their familiar excommunications
may have taught them to seek for a spotlessness
above. *— Bishop Hall, Decency and Unity of the*
Church.

He ascribes the great *rifeness* of earlaches in the
summer, to the great heats. *— Archeol., On the*
Effects of Air on human Bodies.

RIFRAFF. *s.* Refuse of anything.

Thrick-thwack, and rife raff, ears he out about!
This is all rife raff. *— Dr. Johnson, Satires*, i. 6.
Knave of the Gwynedd Fiddle.

RIFE. *v. a.* See ROVER.

1. Rob; pillage; plunder.

Stand, sir, and throw us what you have about you.
If not, we'll make you so, and rife you.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

Men, by his suggestion taught,
Ransack'd the infinite and with impious hands
And bid the bowels of their mother earth
For treasures better hid.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 885.

You have rifed my master; who shall maintain
me? *— Sir R. L. Estlin.*

A commander in the parliament's rebel army
robbed and defaced the cathedral at Lichfield. *— South,*
Sermons.

2. Take away; seize as pillage.

Mine is thy daughter, priest, and shall remain,
And pry's and tears, and bribes shall plead in vain,
Till time shall rife every youthful grave.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, l. 39.

RIFE. *s.*

1. Kind of whetstone.

All our sports and recreations, if we use them well,
must be to our body, or mind, as the mower's whet-
stone, or rife, is to his scythe, to sharpen it when it
grows dull. *Whately, Redemption of Time*, p. 11
1631.

2. Sort of gun, having, within its barrel, in-
dentured lines.

Hear you, you with long rife, by your shile, do you
lack a wife? Call ye this rife? it's a good back-
sword. *— Why beguiled.* (Old MS.)

RIFE. *v. a.* Cut spiral grooves in the bore
of a gun.

The object of *rifing* a gun is to give the projectile
a rotation round an axis coincident with that of the
bore. This insures greater accuracy of fire. . . . Both
small arms and cannon are *rifed*; but many diffi-
culties occur in the construction of *rifled* cannon
which are not met with in small arms; especially
that of obtaining guns strong enough to resist the
enormous strain caused by firing large charges with
heavy projectiles, and the impossibility of using
very large shot or shell made of lead alone. . . . The
condition which a *rifled* cannon should fulfil is:
(1) to insure accuracy of fire; (2) to give so high
velocity as possible; (3) to remain uninjured by
much work; (4) to be simple in construction. To
insure accuracy of fire, a rotatory motion must be
given to the projectile round an axis coincident
with that of the bore; the axis of the shot must be

stable on leaving the piece; and the shot must have sufficient velocity of rotation (depending on its form, length, and weight) to counteract the tendency which it has to turn over. To give the projectile a high velocity, the gun must be able to stand a large charge of powder; and in order to do this, remaining uninjured, a very strong construction is required.—*H. Breckinridge, in Remond and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rifeman. s. One armed with a rifle.

Rifler. s. Robber; plunderer; pillager.

Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the rifler.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Rifling. s. Raffle. *Obsolete.*

Plus de points. A rifling or a kind of game wherein he that in casting doth throw most of the dice, takes up all the money that is laid down.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Rift. s. Cleft; breach; opening.

He pluckt a branch out of whose rift there come Small drops of eery blood. *Spenser.*

She did confine thee Into a cloven pine, within which rift Imprison'd, thou didst painfully remain. *Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.*

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, into which joincth a low vault; at the end of that is a round house, with a small slit or rift; and in the conduit a window; if you cry out in the rift, it makes a fearful roaring at the window.—*Rivon.*

They have an idle tradition, that a misel bird, feeding upon a seed she cannot digest, expelleth it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath some rift, putteth forth the missile.—*Id.*

Either tropick now 'Gan thunder, and both ends of heaven; the clouds From many a horrid rift, abortive pour'd Fierce rain with lightning mixt. *Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iv. 109.*

Some pick out bullets from the vessel's sides, Some drive old skunk through and rift. *Dequon, Anna Mirabilis, xlvii.*

Between the rifts, the snowy drifts Did send a dismal shew; Nor fords of men nor herds of we ken The ice was all between. *Columbo, Ancient Mariner.*

Rift. v. n. Rive.

To the dread rattling thunder Have I given fire, and rift'd Jove's stout oak With his own bolt. *Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1.*

At sight of him the people with a shout Rift'd the air. *Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1620.*

Rift. v. n. Burst; open.

I'd shriek, that even your ears Should rift to hear me. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.*

Some trees are best for ship timber, as oaks that grow in moist grounds; for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to rift with ordnance.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

When ice is concerned in a cup, it will swell instead of contracting, and sometimes rift.—*Id.*

Rifted. part. adj. Having rifts.

On rifted rocks, the dragon's late abodes, The green reed trembles. *Pope, Messiah.*

Rig. s. Animal half castrated; ridgel; ridgeling. See Ridgel.

Rig. s. Bluster.

This enigmatic little king's fisher (not president of the storm, as by his instinct he ought to be) appearing at that uncertain season before the rip-a of old Michaelmas were yet well composed, and when the inclement storms of winter were approaching, began to flicker over the seas, and was busy in building its halcyon nest, as if the angry ocean had been soothed by the genial breath of May. *Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide's Peace, letter iii.*

Rig. s.

1. Wanton; impudent woman; strumpet.

By on the o thou rump, th-a rig! *Gaunier, Gertie's Needle, 1551.*

The most voluptuous, over-wanton rigge, Proud plenty, worms neck piety's womanhood. *Sir J. Davies, Wille's Pilgrimage, sign. V. 2.*

2. In Navigation. Style of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel: (as schooner rig).

Run a rig. Play a trick of guile or merri-ment.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought, Away went hat and wig; He little dreamt when he set out, Of running such a rig. *Cooper, John Gilpin.*

Run the rig upon. Practise a joke upon a person; jeer; banter.

Rig. v. n. Play the wanton.

Rig. v. n. [P]

1. Dress; accoutre.

All occupations opening like a mart.

That serve to rig the body out with bravery.

Reamont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Keep...

The body of your strength, your noble heart, From ever yielding to dishonest ends, Rig'd round about with virtue.

Id., Monsieur Thomas.

Jack was rigg'd out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap; and a pretty figure he made in the world. *Sir R. L. Estrange.*

There were what used to be called 'dixey' smokes;—Jimmy, who might be seen at five o'clock, moderately rigg'd out, with a topknot in his butt and a dozen glazed boots, and fresh kid gloves twice a day;—Jossamy Jacky, who rode every day solemnly on the filch-hem, in pumps and silk stockings, with hair curled. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xv.*

2. Fit with tackling.

My mind for Egypt stood;

When nine fair ships I rigg'd forth for the flood. *Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.*

He, like a foolish pilot, both shipwreck'd

My vessel gloriously rigg'd.

The sinner shall set forth like a ship launched into the wide sea, not only well built and rigg'd; but also carried on with full wind. *Scott, &c.*

is captain's, bids them rig the fleet.

Sir J. Davies, Passion of David.

He rigg'd out another small fleet, and the

Archduke engaged him with theirs. *Archduke, Tables of Ancient China, Rights, and Measures.*

Rigadoon. s. [Fr. *rigodon*.] Kind of brisk

dance, performed by one couple, said to be

brought from Provence.

I led him by the hand into the next room, where

we danced a rigadoon together. *Gardiner, no. 155.*

Rigation. s. [Lat. *rigatio*, from *rigo* water,

bedew; pass. part. *rigatus*.] Act of water-

tering.

In dry years, every field that has not some spring,

or aqueduct, to furnish it with repeated rigations, *P. Scudamore, Travels*

through Spain, letter vii.

Rigging. s. Sails or tackling of a ship.

To plow the deep,

To make fit rigging, or to build a ship. *Creech.*

Our dreaded admiral from far away threat,

Whose letter'd flag their whole war receives;

All here, like some old oak with tenax heart,

He stands, and a sea below his wat'ry heart. *Dequon, Aeneas W. Roderic, lvi.*

The sycophants of the court, all qualified to con-

front against the great men who then directed the

arms of Holland, against such a statesman as De

Witt, and such a commander as De Ruyter, made

fortunes rapidly, while the sailors mutinied from

very hunger, while the dockyards were unguarded,

while the ships were leaky and without rigging.—*Macaulay, History of England, c.*

Rigginish. adj. Wanton; whorish.

Vilest thing

Bless her, whose she is her, that the holy priests

Bless her, whose she is her. *Shakespeare, As You Like It, ii. 2.*

The wanton exultations of a virgin in a wild

assembly of gay boys warmed with wine, could be no

other than rigginish and unmanly.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, l. vi.*

Riggle. v. n. Wriggle.

Truth, by the infraction of her own light, points

out the straight road to her abode; and forbids us

to riggle into her presence through by-paths, and

the cloudy medium of falsehood. *Bishop Warbur-*

ton, Doctrine of Grace, preface, 1763.

Riggle. s. [Prov. Fr. *lequille*.] British

fish of the genus *Ammodytes*.

Right. adj. [A.S. *riht*.]

1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable.

The Lord God led me in the right way.—*Genesis,*

xviii. 1.

The words of my mouth... are plain to him that

understandeth, and right to them that find knowl-

edge.—*Proverbs, viii. 9.*

A time there will be, when all these unequal dis-

tributions of good and evil shall be set right, and

the wisdom of all his transactions made as clear as

the noon-day. *Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Rightful; justly claiming.

There being no law of nature, nor positive law of

God, that determines which is the right heir in all

cases, the right of succession could not have been

truly determined.—*Locke.*

3. True; not erroneous; not wrong.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the in-

ference is certainly right. Let us eat and drink, for

to-morrow we die.—*Locke.*

4. Not mistaken; passing a true judgment;

passing judgment according to the truth

of things.

You are right, Justice, and you weigh this well;

Therefore still bear the balance and the sword.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 2.

5. Just; honest; equitable; not criminal.

Their heart was not right with him, neither were

they steadfast in his covenant.—*Psalms, lxxviii. 37.*

6. Happy; convenient.

The lady has been disappointed on the right side,

and found nothing more discoverable in the hus-

band than she discovered in the lover. *Addison,*

Spectator.

7. Not left.

It is not with certainty to be received, concerning

the right and left hand, that men naturally make

use of the right, and that the use of the other is a

depression. *St. P. Brown.*

The left foot is set, when they march to fight,

But in a bull's eye hide they smite the right. *Dequon, Translation of the Aeneid, vii. 933.*

8. Straight; not crooked.

The idea of a right lined triangle necessarily

carries with it an equality of its angles to two right

angles. *Locke.*

9. Perpendicular; direct.

Come right. Be put on a proper footing.

chitects are clever at making found-

and some architects are clever at build-

ing. But if I had come right to the point,

it is a right line. *Dequon, Aeneid, vii. 933.*

Right. interj. Expression of approbation.

Right! cries his lordship, for a name in need

To have a taste, as in a name in need.

In me tis noble, suits my birth and state.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, ball. sat. ii.

Right. adv.

1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to

truth, or justice.

Then shall the right abiding thunder-bolts go

abroad, and from the right hand of the

bow, shall they fly to the mark. *Dequon, Aeneid,*

v. 2.

To understand political power right, and derive

it from its original, we must view what state all

men are naturally in, and that is a state of perfect

freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their

possessions and persons.—*Locke.*

2. According to art or rule.

You with strict discipline instructed right,

Have learn'd to use your arms betwixt your fight. *Lord Byron, M. C.*

Take heed ye steer your vessel right, my son,

This can of heaven, this mermaid's melody,

Into an unseen whirl of draws you fast,

And in a moment sinks you. *Dequon, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.*

3. In a direct line; in a straight line.

Let time eyes look right on, let time eyes

look straight before thee.—*Dequon, Aeneid, iv. 25.*

To shall be driven out every man right forth, and

none shall gather up him that wandered the Jeru-

salem, xiv. 5.

The people pass'd over right against Jericho.—*Judith, vi. 16.*

Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore

imagination; for ants go right forwards to their

hives, and bees know the way from a flowery heath

to their hives.—*Bacon.*

You two this way among these numerous orles,

All yours, right down to Paradise descend. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 397.*

4. In a great degree; very; thoroughly.

Then cried I unto thee, O Lord; and eat me to

my Lord right humbly.—*Book of Common Prayer,*

Psalms, xxx. 8.

I cannot joy, until I be resolved

Where our right valiant father is become. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.*

Right noble princes,

I'll acquaint our dutious citizens. *Id., Richard III. iii. 3.*

Pardon us the interruption

Of thy devotion and right christian zeal. *Id., iii. 7.*

When I had climb'd a height

Rough and right hardly accessible; I might

Behold from thence, that in a gro-

Set thick with trees stood, a bright vapor move. *Chapman.*

The senate will smart deep

For your upbraiding: I should be right sorry

To have means to be venged on you,

As I shall shortly on them. *R. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*

Right many a widow his keen blade,

And many fatherless, had made. *Butler, Hudibras, l. 2. 303.*

5. Used in titles: (as, right honourable,

right reverend).

I mention the right honourable Thomas Howard,

lord high marshal.—*Peckham, On Drawing.*

6. Just.

Came he right now to sing a raven's note.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

7. Immediately; at the instant.

Who see the cruel pangs of death
Right in thine eye. *Shakespeare, King John, v. 4.*

Right, *s.*

1. Not wrong.

One rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong.
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace,
And judgment from above. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 663.*

2. Justice; not injury.

In the midst of your invectives, do the Turks this
right, as to remember that they are no idolaters. —
Bacon.

Persons of noble blood are less envied in their
rising; for it seemeth that right done to their birth.
—*Id., Essays, Of Folly.*

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deserved, had fortune done him right. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1123.*

He that would do right to religion cannot take
a more effectual course than by reconciling it with
the happiness of mankind. — *Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Freedom from guilt; goodness.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might
Be wrong, his life I'm sure was in the right. *Cowley.*

4. Freedom from error.

Seldom your opinions err;
Your eyes are always in the right.
— *Prior, Ode to a Lady refusing to dispute with him.*

5. Just claim.

The Roman citizens were, by the sword, taught to
acknowledge the pope their lord, though they knew
not by what right. — *Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*
The proud tyrant would many times say, that
whatsoever belonged unto the empire of Rome, was
of right his, for as much as he was possessed of the
imperial sceptre, which his great grandfather Mahomet
had by law of arms won from Constantine. —
Knutson, History of the Turks.

And due by force, all who refuse
Right reason for their law, and for their king
Messiah, who by right of merit reigns. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 41.*

Descriptions, figures, and fables must be in all
heroic poems; every poet hath as much right to
them, as every man hath to air. — *Dryden.*

My right to it appears,
By long possession of eight hundred years. *Id.*
Might and right are inseparable in the opinion of
the world. — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Judah pronounced sentence of death against Thamar:
our author thinks it is very odd proof, that
because he did it, therefore he had a right to do it.
— *Locke.*

Auripiza is generally ranked in sets of medals
among the emperors; as some among the empresses
have no other right. — *Adams.*

The following ambiguities of the word right (in
addition to the obvious and familiar use of a right
and the adjective right) are extracted from a for-
gotten paper of my own in a periodical:—Speaking
morally, you are said to have a right to do a
thing, if all persons are morally bound not to hinder
you from doing it. But, in another sense, to have a
right to do a thing is the composite of having no
right to do it, i.e. of being under moral obligation
to forbear doing it. In this sense, to say that you
have a right to do a thing, means that you may do
it without any breach of duty on your part; that
other persons not only ought not to hinder you, but
have no cause to think worse of you for doing it.
This is a perfectly distinct proposition from the
preceding. The right which you have by virtue of
a duty incumbent upon other persons, is obviously
quite a different thing from a right consisting in
the absence of any duty incumbent upon yourself.
Yet the two things are perpetually confounded. —
J. N. Mill, System of Logic, pt. v. ch. vii.

6. That which justly belongs to one.

To thee doth the right of her appointment, seeing
thou only art of her kindred. *Tobit, vi. 11.*

The custom of employing these great persons in
all great offices, passes for a right. *Sir W. Temple.*
The prisoner freed himself by nature's laws,
Born free, he sought his right. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 337.*

What with your bye-laws, and your votes in this
capacity, and your votes in that capacity, and your
official rights, and your individual rights, and other
people's rights who are only you again, there are no
rights left for me. Everybody else's rights are my
wrongs. — *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxviii.*

7. Property; interest.

A subject in his prince may claim a right,
Nor suffer him with strength impair'd to fight. *Dryden.*

8. Power; prerogative.

God hath a sovereign right over us, as we are his
creatures, and he is the author of this right, he might,
without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks; but
in making laws, he hath not made use of this right.
— *Archbishop Tillotson.*

9. Immunity; privilege.

The citizens,
Let them but have their rights, are ever forward
In celebration of this day with shows. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iv. 1.*

Their only thoughts and hope was to defend their
own rights and liberties, due to them by the law. —
Lord Clarendon, History of the Second Rebellion.

10. The side not left.

On his right,
The radiant image of his glory set,
His only Son. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 62.*

To rights. In a direct line; straight.

These strata failing, the whole tract sinks down
to rights into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it. —
Woodward.

To rights. With deliverance from error.

Several have come about to inform them, and set
them to rights; but for want of that knowledge of
the present system of nature, have not given the
satisfaction expected. — *Hutchinson.*

He might at least have kept sober to look after
his own business. 'E'en let him put it to rights again
himself next morning, if he will. — *Scott, The Pirate, ch. xxiv.*

In me right. Accept my challenge in drink-
ing: return the health I have drunk to you.

In me right,
And dub me knight,
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II, v. 3.

Right, *v. a.*1. Do justice to; establish in possessions
justly claimed; relieve from wrong.

How will this grieve you,
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that
you thus have publish'd me a gentle my lord,
You scarce can right me thoroughly. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.*

If the injured person be not righted, every one of
them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and bound to
restitution. — *Jeremy Taylor.*

I could not expedient see
On this side death to right our family. *Waller.*

Some seeking unto courts, and judicial endeavour
to right ourselves, are still innocent. — *Kettlewell.*

Make me right known,
To right my honour, and redeem your own.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, l. 1.

'Cheer up, my noble sir,' said Mr. Pecksniff,
taking courage, 'and we will do what is required of
us. You shall know all, sir, and shall be righted.' —
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxxi.

2. In Navigation. Restore a ship to her up-
right position, after she has been laid on a
carren: put anything in its proper posi-
tion: (as, 'to right the helm').Right, *v. n.* (rather reflective with self-
understood). In Navigation. See extract.

A ship is said to right at sea, when she rises with
her masts erect, after having been pressed down
on one side by the effort of her sails, or a heavy
squall of wind. — *Edgeworth.*

Right-hand, *s.* Not left.

The rank of oars, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right-hand brings you to the place. *Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 3.*

Used adjectively, as, 'my right-hand
man,' i.e. my main support, or reliance.

Righten, *v. a.* [A.S. *rightan*.] Do justice
to. *Obsolete*

Seek judgement; relieve [in the margin *righten*]
the oppressed. — *Isaiah, i. 17.*

Righteous, *adj.* [A.S. *rihtwis*.]

1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt.

That he far from thee to do after this manner, to
slay the righteous with the wicked; and that the
righteous should be as the wicked. — *Genesis, xviii. 25.*

2. Equitable; agreeing with right.

Kill my rival too, for he no less
Deserves; and I thy righteous doom will bless. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 239.*

Righteous, *v. a.* Make righteous; justify
Obsolete.

Can we merite grace with synne? or deserve to
be righteously by folge? — *Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Poole, fol. 62, b. 1: 1543.*

Righteously, *adv.* In a righteous manner.

1. Honestly; virtuously.

Athen, no doubt, did righteously decide,
When Phocion and who deserves were tried;
As righteously they did those dooms repeat;
Still they were wise, whatever way they went. *Dryden, The Medal, 95.*

2. According to desert.

Turn from us all these evils that we most righte-
ously have deserved. — *Book of Common Prayer, Lament.*

Righteousness, *s.* [A.S. *rihtwisaess*.] Attri-
bute suggested by Righteous; justice;
honesty; virtue; goodness; integrity.

The scripture, ascribing to the persons of men
righteousness, in regard of their manifold virtues,
may not be construed, as though it did thereby clear
them from all faults. — *Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with
cries,
Could warning make the world more just or wise;
Learn righteousness, and dread th' avenging deities. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 812.*

Righter, *s.* One who rights; redresser; one
who relieves from wrong; one who does
justice to.

I will pay thee what I owe thee, as that righter of
wrongs hath left me commanded. — *Shelton, Trans-
lation of Don Quixote, l. 4.*

Rightful, *adj.*

1. Having the right; having the just claim.

As in this haughty great attempt,
They labour'd to supplant the rightful heir,
I lost my liberty, and they their lives. *Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, ii. 3.*

Some will mourn in ashes, some coal black,
For the deposing of a rightful king. *Id., Richard II, v. 1.*

2. Honest; just; agreeable to justice.

Nor would, for gold or fee,
He won, their rightful cause a down to tread. *Spenser.*

Grant to us, Lord, we beseech thee, the spirit to
think and do always such things as be rightful. —
*Book of Common Prayer, Collect for the ninth Sun-
day after Trinity.*

Gather all the smiling hours;
Such as with friendly care have guarded
Patriots and kings in rightful wars. *Prior.*

Rightfully, *adv.* In a rightful manner; ac-
cording to right; according to justice.

Henry, who claimed by succession, was sensible
that his title was not sound; but was rightfully in
Mortimer, who had married the heir of York. —
Dryden, Preface to Fables.

Rightfulness, *s.* Attribute suggested by
Rightful; moral rectitude.

But still although we fail of perfect rightfulness,
Seek we to tame these superfluities,
Nor wholly wink though void of purest sightfulness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Rightly, *adv.* In a right manner.1. According to truth or justice; properly;
suitably; not erroneously.

Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Powers of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 123.*

Descend from Heaven, Urania! by that name
If rightly thou art call'd. *Id., ibid, vii. 1.*

For glory done
Of triumph, to be styled great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods;
Destroyers rightlier call'd, and plagues of men. *Id., ibid, xl. 604.*

A man can never have so certain a knowledge,
that a proposition, which contradicts the clear prin-
ciples of his own knowledge, was divinely revealed,
or that he understands the words rightly wherein
it is delivered as he has, that the contrary is true.
— *Locke.*

2. Honestly; uprightly.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonour;
You may be rightlier just, whatever I shall think. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*

3. Exactly.

Should I grant, thou didst not rightlier see;
Then thou wert first deceived. *Dryden.*

4. Straightly; directly.

We wish one end; but differ in order and way,
that leadeth rightlier to that end. — *Ascham, School-
master.*

Rightness, *s.* Attribute suggested by
Right.1. Conformity to truth; exemption from
being wrong; rectitude; not error.

It is not necessary for a man to be assured of the
rightness of his conscience, by such an infallible
certainty of persuasion, as amounts to the clearness
of a demonstration; but it is sufficient if he knows
it upon grounds of such a probability, as shall ex-
clude all rational grounds of doubting. — *South, Ser-
mons.*

Like brute beasts we travel through the herd, and are
never so solicitous for the rightness of the way, as
for the number or figure of our company. — *Rogers, Ber-
mudas.*

2. Straightness.

Sounds move strongest in a right line, which
nevertheless is not caused by the rightness of the
line, but by the shortness of the distance. — *Bacon, Nat-
ural and Experimental History.*

Rigid. *adj.* [Fr. *rigide*; Lat. *rigidus*.]

1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant.
A body that is hollow may be demonstrated to be more rigid and inflexible than a solid one of the same substance and weight.—*Ray, On the Virtues of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Severe; inflexible.

Rigid looks of chaste austerity.

Milton, Comus, 450.

His severe judgement, giving law,
His modest fancy kept in awe;
His right husband's jealous are,
When they believe their wives too fair.

Sir J. Denham, On the Death and Burial of Cowley.

3. Unremitted; unmitigated.

Queen of this universe! do not believe
Those rigid threats of death; ye shall not die.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 632.

4. Sharp; cruel.

Cressy plains
And Agincourt, deep tinged with blood, confess
What the Siburs' vicar unwitthod
Could do in rigid light. *J. Phillips, Cyder, l. 601.*

Rigidity. *s.*

1. Stiffness.

Rigidity of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion, which is necessary to carry on the vital functions: *rigidity* of the vessels and organs must necessarily follow from the *rigidity* of the fibres.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.

This severe observation of nature, by the one in her commonest, and by the other in her absolute forms, must needs produce in both a kind of *rigidity*, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness.—*Sir H. Watson, Elements of Architecture.*

3. Severity; inflexibility.

Not to modify a transcendence of literal *rigidity*.—*Milton, Tristram Shandy.*
Till the Luthernian plate of their *rigidity*.—*Bishop Burnet, On the Art of the preface.*

Rigidity. *adv.* In a rigid manner.

1. Stiffly; unpliantly.

2. Severely; inflexibly; without remission; without mitigation.

It is a greater fault *rigidly* to censure, than to commit a small oversight. *Falke, Holy War, p. 57.*
If any one shall *rigidly* urge from that passage the literal expression of breathing, he must allow Moses to speak in the language of the vulgar in common affairs of life.—*Hutley, Sermons, serm. iv.*

Rigidity. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rigid; stiffness; severity.

Giving themselves over to meditation, to prayer, to fasting, to all severity and *rigidity* of life.—*Halen, Golden Rule, p. 110.*

It is possible the may be so much good-nature in the husband, as to take off somewhat from that *rigidity*, which otherwise the principles of his religion would bind him to.—*Bishop Suderson, Cases of Conscience, p. 4.*

Riglet. *s.* [Fr. *riglette*.] Flat thin square piece of wood.

The pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are moulded, are called *riglets*.—*Macon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Rigmarole. *s.* [riganman-roll.] This, as shown by Mr. Wright (see Nares) was originally the name of a game in which certain characters were drawn out of a roll by a string attached to each. Its present meaning is a repetition of idle words. Another secondary meaning, long mistaken for the primary, consisted in its application to a well-known collection of deeds, with strings and seals attached, wherein the barons of Scotland subscribed their allegiance to Edward I.

I did what I could to scrape out the scrolls,
Apollo to raise out of her *rigman* rolls.

Shelton, Parnassus, p. 50.

Alfonso paused a minute—then began
Some strange excuses for his late proceeding;
He would not justify what he had done;

To say the best, it was extreme ill-breeding;

But there were ample reasons for it, none

Of which he specified in this his pleading;

His speech was a fine sample, on the whole,

Of rhetoric which the learned call *rigmarole*.

Byron, Don Juan, c. l. Stan. classiv.

Used as a proper name.

Mr. *Rigmarole*, believe me, a woman with a butt of sack at her elbow is never long-lived!—*Goldsmith, Essays, xix.*

Rigol. *s.* [Lat. *regula* = rule.] Circle.

This sleep is sound; this is a sleep.
That, from this golden *rigol*, hath divorced
So many English kings.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

About the mourning and congealed face
Of that black blood a watery *rigol* goes,
Which seems to weep upon the tainted place.

Id., Rape of Lucrece.

Rigor. *s.* [Lat.] In *Medic.* Rigidity; stiffness; 'rigor mortis'—the stiffness, or rigidity, characteristic of death, also, shivering, fit of shivering. (The *i* here, is sounded long; *rigor*, not as *rigour*).

A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a sign of a strong disease; during the *rigor*, the circulation is less quick, and the blood actually stagnates in the extremities, and, pressing upon the heart, may produce conceptions; therefore a *rigor* increaseth an inflammation.—*Arbuthnot.*

The cold stage [in fever] of writers—is, in addition to the more important symptoms mentioned above, attended by a sensation of uneasiness or sinking at the epistherna, a sensation resembling cold running down the back, with formation or chills extending over the limbs and general surface; by lividity of the lips and nails; pallor of the skin; the cutis anserina, and shuddering, *rigors*, or shiverings, followed by alternating with irregular flushes.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Rigour. *s.* [Lat. *rigor*; Fr. *rigueur*.]

1. Cold; stiffness.

Haste, hapless sighs; and let your burning breath
Dissolve the ice of her indurate heart,
Whose frozen *rigor*, like forgetful death,
Feels never any touch of my desert.

In Tournefort's First Book of Songs: 1507.

The rest his look

Bound with Georgian *rigour*, not to move,
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 236.

2. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others.

Nature has got the victory over passion; all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.*

Rigour makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

3. Severity of life; voluntary pain; austerity.

He resumed his *rigors*, esteeming this calamity such a one as should not be outlived, but that it became men to be martyrs to.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Does not looseness of life, and a want of necessary sobriety drive others into *rigors* that are unnecessary.—*Bishop Saurin.*

This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin.—*Addi, Travels in Italy.*

4. Strictness; unaltered exactness.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be relaxed, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Heat and cold are not, according to philosophical *rigor*, the elements; but are names expressing our passions.—*Glanville.*

The lame degenerate age requires

Severity and justice in its *rigor*;

This awes an impious bold offending world.

Addison, Cato.

Such capering, such vapouring, such *rigour*, such *rigour*,
North, South, East, and West, we have cut such a

figure,

That's you will have the whole world on our ears,

And leave us no friends but Old Nick and Algiers.

T. Moore, Twopenny Postboy.

5. Rage; cruelty; fury.

He at his foe with furious *rigour* smites,
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
The stroke upon his shield so heavy lights,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low.

Spenser.

6. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness.

The stones . . .

Did first the *rigor* of their kind expel,
And supplid into softness as they fell.

Druid, Translation from Ovid,

Metamorphoses, b. i.

Rigorous. *adj.* [Fr. *rigoureux*.]

1. Severe; allowing no abatement.

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock,
With *rigorous* hands; he hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial,
Than the severity of public power.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Are these terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform?—*Keble, Sermons.*

2. Exact; strict; scrupulously nice: (as, 'A *rigorous*, demonstration'; 'A *rigorous* definition').

Rigorously. *adv.* In a rigorous manner.

1. Severely; without tenderness or mitigation.

Let them faint

At the end sentence *rigorous* purged,
For I behold them stiffen'd, and with tears
Bewailing their excess, all terror hide.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 108.

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself, and would not forgive the least mistake.—*Dryden.*

2. Exactly; scrupulously; nicely.

A man of strict honour, because he is punctual to his promises; because he is scrupulous in paying his debts, and *rigorously* just in discharging the duties of his station.—*The Student, l. 48.*

The rules of the three unities are indeed *rigorously* and scrupulously observed.—*T. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Rigorousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Rigorous.
O happy people, when good princes reign,
Who tender publick more than private gain!
Who, self-commanding, rather suppress
By self-examples than by *rigorousness*.

Sylvestre, Translation of Du Bartas,

110. 1. (Ord M.)

Rill. *s.* [Lat. *riculus*.] Small brook; streamlet.

May thy brimmed waves from this
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand petty *rills*,
That tumble down the snowy hills.

Milton, Comus, 324.

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In every rill a sweet instruction flows;
But some untaught, or'er the whispering *rill*,
In spite of sacred leisure blockheads still.

Young.

Rill. *v. n.* Run in small stream. *Rare.*

Lo! Apollo, mighty king, let envy,
Ill-judging and remorse, from Lethe's lake,
Draw tuns immeasurable; while thy favour
Administers to my ambitious thirst
The wholesome draught from Janippe's spring
Genuine, and with soft murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the mountains where the daphners haunt.

Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus, 148

Rillet. *s.* Small stream.

A creeke of Use, between two hills, delivering a little fresh *rillet* into the sea.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Th' industrious muse thus labours to relate
Those *rilllets* that attend proud Tamer and her state.
Dryden, Polydorus.

From the green river many a fall
Of diamond *rilllets* musical,
Thro' little crystal arches low
Down from the central fountain's flow
Fall'n silver-chiming, seem'd to shake
The sparkling flints beneath the prow.

Tennyson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

Rim. *s.* [A.S. *rima*.]

1. Border; margin.

It keeps off the same thickness near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the *rim*. *Grec.*

Thus admonished, Mr. Trotter raised the pot to his lips. . . . He paused once, and only once, to draw a long breath, but without raising his eye from the vessel, which, in a few moments thereafter, he held out at arm's length, before him. Nothing fell upon the ground but a few particles of froth, which slowly detached themselves from the *rim*, and trickled lazily down.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xlv.*

2. Membrane. *Obsolete.*

I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat,
In drops of crimson blood.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 4.

We may not affirm that ruptures are confusable unto one side, as the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either.

—*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors.*

Omnia hæc circumstantia peritoneum—all these spread round about with the *rim* of the belly.—*Commentus Janus Trilinguis, ch. xxiii. § 230; 1602.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Spelt as *rimb*.

The drum-maker uses it for *rimba*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rim ram ruff. Alliteration. *Contemptuous.*

I'll now set my countenance and to her in prow;
It may be that this *rim ram ruff* is too rude an encounter.—*Pete, Old Wife's Tale: 1508.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Rimble-ramble. *adj.* Vague; harum-scurum. *Colloquial.*

The greatest part of the task was only *rimble-ramble* discourse.—*The Pagan Prince: 1609.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Rime. s. [A.S. *hrim*.] Hoar frost.

Heavily upon a glass with a dew; and in *rime* frosts you shall find drops of dew upon the inside of glass windows. Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

In a hoar frost, a *rime* is a multitude of quadrangular prisms piled without any order one over another. -Green.

Rime. s. [from Lat. *rima*.] Hole; chink.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the *rime* or chink of their horns, so as prevent the admission of wet or dry matter. -Sir T. Brown, *Uniq. Krause*.

Rimming. s. Rīm.

For equipment, clothing, bedding, household furniture, and general outfit of every kind, these ship populations [of Paraguay] depend much on the *rimming* of the cow; making of it in all things wanted; haws, haws, slipper-riding, *rimming* of cart-wheels, spider-lashes, haws, and house-doors. -Carpenter, *Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, Dr. Fournier.

Rimpled. adj. Puckered; wrinkled; rumpled.

... as tenae, also *rimpled* and blistered.

Rimpling. verbal abs. Uneven motion; undulation; rumpling.

Throughout the lane she glided at evening's close, And softly lulled her infant to repose;

The As *pling* of the brook,
Cecilia, *Parish Register*, pt. i.

Rimy. adj. Steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist.

The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy* or poisonous. -Harey.

Rind. s. [A.S.]

1. Bark; peel.

There was a piteous yelling voice was heard,
Crying, O spare with pity hands to tear
My tender sides to this rough rind emerald. -Spenser.

Within the infant *rind* of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power. -Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

These plants are neither red nor polished, when drawn out of the water, till they have been taken off. -Hale.

Others whose fruit, burnish'd with golden *rind*,
Hang amiable. -Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 249.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of this mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind*
Thou hast immured. -Id., *Comus*, 622.

This monument, thy maiden beauty's
High on a pine-tree shall be hung to
On the smooth *rind* the preserver shall
Thy name engraved, and worse a Helen. -Dryden, *Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus*.

2. In Botany. Part in monocotyledons corresponding with the bark rather than the true bark itself.

The *rind* of the monocotyledonous stem, totally different from true bark, is generally little developed. On herbaceous stems it is a mere epidermis, but on fleshy rhizomes it sometimes acquires considerable thickness, and is then found to be composed of spongy parenchyma, with large air-cavities, the whole bounded externally by a few layers of tubular parenchyma with a corky outer surface. -Hofmann, *Elementary Course of Botany*, § 705.

Rinderpest. s. [German; see Rother.] Cattle plague.

The Report of the Cattle Plague Commission (May 1860) renders it necessary to make a few remarks in addition to those already made. ... It appears that within forty-eight hours of the time when the

temperature of the body rises from two to two and a half degrees of the thermometer, ... The whole course of the disease is seven days; but hitherto it has been erroneously treated as beginning when it has already existed for four days, and obtained a fatal hold on its victim. It is confined almost entirely to ruminating animals, although it may exist in the sheep and goat. The commissioners unanimously report that it is propagated only by contagion, and that it consists in a poison generated in the blood and capable of being conveyed by inoculation, the increase of the poisonous matter when the disease is once established being marvellously rapid. ... In their third and final report, issued June 1860, the commissioners adhere to their former conclusions as supported by microscopic and other experiments. Having used the highest magnifying powers, Dr. Besle considers that with regard to the nature of the cancer in itself, evidence has been adduced to show that it consists of very minute particles of matter in a living state, each capable of growing and multiplying rapidly when placed under favourable conditions; that the rate of growth and multiplication of these minute particles far exceeds that at which the normal germinal matter of the blood and tissues multiplies, and that they appro-

priate the palatum of the tissues, and even grow at their expense. -Brand and Cox, *Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, in voce *Rinderpest*.

A cattle plague has appeared in the United States. ... It is not the *rinderpest*, with which we have been rendered so familiar, but it appears equally fatal. ... The disease, indeed, seems to be more rapid and violent than any we are yet acquainted with. The average time within which an attack of the *rinderpest* would run its course was considered to be six or seven days; but the American disease usually terminates fatally on the third day, and few cattle live until the fourth day. ... Professor Gangee ... is said to recognize some resemblance in this American plague to a malady called 'the darn' in Aberdeenshire, and known in various parts of Europe. ... The fact, indeed, that the American disease only attacks cows is alone sufficient to distinguish it from the *rinderpest*; but its mode of propagation is precisely similar, and suggests similar fear and for anxiety. The *rinderpest*, since it is indigenous to the Russian steppes, may be assumed to take its origin in some peculiar local circumstances; nor does it appear ever to become domiciled in other countries. Even where it is unchecked, there is reason to believe that it wears itself out. But this special habit does not prevent its spreading for a time with the utmost fury and rapidity, and working incalculable ruin. -*Times*, Newspaper, August 28th, 1860.

Ring. s. [A.S. *hring*.]

1. Circle; orbicular line.

In this habit
Met I my father with his bleeding *ring*,
Their precious *ring* new lost. -Shakespeare, *King Lear*, v. 3.

Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their colours to the naked eye, have appeared through a prism circled about with many parallel and horizontal *ring*. -Sir I. Newton.

2. Circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament.

A quivered, ho, already! -
About a hoop of gold, a gaiter *ring*. -Shakespeare, *Richard of Venice*, v. 1.

I have seen old Roman *ring*s so very thick about, and with such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder a fox should reckon them a little cumbersome in his.

Rich and rare were the gems she wore;
And a bright gold *ring* ... and she he -
But, oh, her beauty was far beyond,
The bright gold *ring*, and the snow-white wand. -Moore, *Irish Melodies*.

3. Circle of metal to be held by.

The *ring*s of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. -Dryden.

Some eagle got *ring* of my box in his beak,
with an intent to let it fall, and devour it. -Swift.

4. Circular course.

Charles Diana,
Godless presiding over the rapid *ring*,
Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*,
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. -Smith, *Phædra and Hippolytus*.

5. Circle made by persons standing round.

Make a *ring* about the corpse of Cæsar,
And let me show you him that made the will. -Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

The Italians, perceiving themselves almost encircled, cast themselves into a *ring*, and retired back into the city. -Sir J. Haycraft.

Round my armour a new *ring* they made,
And faded it about the secret shade. -Bacon, *The Flower and the Leaf*, 203.

6. Number of bells harmonically tuned.

A squirrel spends his little race,
In jumping round a rolling ring;
The race as of other side turn up,

7. Sound of bells or any other sonorous body.

Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no *ring*, but a flat noise or rattle. -Bacon.

Haw's bells, that have holes, give a greater *ring*, than if the pellet did strike upon brass in the open air. -Id.

Such a Moloch, fled,
Hath left in his drows dream
His burning lot all of blackest hue;
In vain with cymbals *ring*,
They call the grisly king. -Milton, *Ode on the Nativity*.

8. Sound of any kind.

The king, full of confidence, as he had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his armament, and had the *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his reign should be but play. -Bacon, *History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

In Composition.
Traced after tract of moorland in the shire of Selkirk [was] joined together on parchment and by *ring*. -Carpenter, *Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, Sir W. Scott.

Ring. v. a. pret. and part. pass. *rung*. [A.S. *hringan*.]

1. Strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound.

Ring the alarm bell. -Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

2. Encircle.

Talbot,
Who, *ring'd* about with bold adversity,
Cries out for noble York and ... -Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part I.*, iv. 4.

3. Fit with rings.

Death, death; oh amiable lovely death!
Thou odoriferous stench, sound rottenness,
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night,
Thou hate and terror to prosperity,
And I will kiss thy detestable
And put my eye-balls in thy vany brows,
And *ring* these fingers with thy household worms. -Shakespeare, *King John*, iii. 4.

4. Restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

But then some peace 'twould cost the clown
To yoke and eke to *ring* them. -W. Browne.

5. In Horticulture. See extract.

When a ring of bark is removed from a stem or branch of a dicotyledonous plant a tumour is formed at the upper edge of the ring, which indicates a stoppage to have taken place in the descent of the elaborated sap. This stoppage by causing an excess of nutriment to accumulate above the ring, operates in improving the size and quality of fruits, and will even occasion a tree to flower and produce fruit when it would otherwise have developed nothing but leaves. No increase or at most a very slight one takes place in the diameter of the trunk below the ring; but the part above it is more developed than it otherwise would have been. If a potato be *ringed* in this way, the buds in the axilla of its leaves are developed in the form of little tubers, which none are produced on the underground stems or rhizomata. -Humboldt, *Principles of the Science and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. ch. vi. § 190.

Ring. v. n.

1. Form a circle.

From the ocean all rivers spring,
And tribute back repay as to their king:
Into the rest, which round about you *ring*. -Spenser, *Enchiridion*.

2. Sound as a bell or sonorous metal.

Ring out, ye crystals!
Move in melodious time;
And let the base of heaven's deep ocean blow.

Milton, *Hymn on the Nativity*, 125.
No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds,
Nor mournful bed shall *ring* her burial.

Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, v. 3.
Easy it might be to *ring* other changes upon the
me bells. -Norris, *Miscellanies*.

At Latia
His face was flatted, and his helmet *ring*.
Dryden, *Translation of the Kuchel*, x. 189.

3. Practise the art of making music with bells.

Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure; four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing*; each change may, by agreement, have a certain signification. -Holder.

4. Sound; resound.

Heracles, missing his page, called him by his name aloud, that all the shore *ring* of it. -Bacon.
The particular *ringing* sound in gold, distinct from the sound of other bodies, has no particular *lock*.

With sweeter notes each rising temple *ring*,
A Rapanel painted! and a Vida. -Pope, *Essays on Criticism*, iii. 703.

Which, like a sleeping swan, doth float
Upon the silver waves of thy sweet singing;
And thine doth like an angel
Beside the helm conducting it,
Whilst all the winds with melody are *ringing*. -Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound*.

5. Utter as a bell.

Ere to black Heent's summons
The shroud-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath *ring* might's yawning pest, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. -Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, iii. 2.

6. Tinkle.

My ears still *ring* with noise; I'm vexed to death:
Tomus-kid'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. -Dryden, *Aurengzebe*, ii. 1.

7. Be filled with a bruit or report.

That profane, atheistic Epicurean rabble, whom
the whole nation so *phag* of, are not ingud what
they vote themselves, the wisest men in the world. -South, *Sermons*.

Ringbolt. s. In Navigation. Iron ring passing through a hole at the end of an

'Iron pin, which is clenched through the beams of the deck or the side.

Ringbone. s. In *Furriery*. See extract.

Ringbone is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes grows quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ringbone*.—*Furrier's Dictionary*.

Ringdove. s. Native bird so called; *Columba palumbus*.

Pigeons are of several sorts, wild and tame; as wood pigeons, doves, and *ringdoves*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Dear is my little native vale;
The *ringdove* builds and warbles there;
Close to my cot she tells her tale
To every passing villager.
The squirrel leaps from tree to tree,
And shells its nuts at liberty.

Ringent. adj. [Lat. *ringens*.] Gaping.

When the throat of a bilabiate or irregularly-lobed tubular corolla is widely opened, it is called *ringent*, or *gaping*.—*Heafrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 188.

Ringfinger, or Ring-finger. s. Finger of the left hand, on which the wedding-ring is worn; i.e. the one between the middle finger and the little one: (the term applies to the fingers of both hands. See *Ringman*).

Ringin. s. Art or act of making music with bells.

Many other sports there be, as *ringin*, bowling, &c.—*Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 256.

Ringlead. r. a. Conduct as a ringleader.

For he that useth no true compass, nor card, he *ringleads* them all to wreck. *Translation of Archbishop of Spalato's Sermon*, p. 54: 1617.

Ringleader. s.

1. One who leads the ring.

St. Peter had a primacy of order, such an one as the *ringleader* hath in a dance, as the principal centurion had in the legion. *Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy*.

He mentioneth the *ringleader*, who being the *ringleader* of the flock, not only walketh before the same with a certain stateliness, but with cheerfulness in the spirit of the rest.—*Chalmer, Proverbs*, p. 532. (Ord. MS.)

2. Head of a riotous body.

He caused to be executed some of the *ringleaders* of the Cornish men, in scribble to the citizens. *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.* The mobility escaped; the poor people, who had been deluded by these *ringleaders*, were executed. *—Addison*.

We have been having sad riots in the shire, and the *ringleader* was just such another lad as you were! *Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. ii.

They were put to rout; the tavern where they had feasted was sacked by the mob; the *ringleaders* were apprehended, tried, fined, and imprisoned, but regained their liberty in time to bear a part in a far more criminal design. *Marsden, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Ringlet. s.

1. Small ring.

Silver the lintels, deep projecting o'er;
And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope*.

2. Circle.

You deny puppets, that
By moonshine do the green-sour *ringlets* make,
Wherof the ewe not bites. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, v. 1

Never met we,

Upon the beached margin of the sea,
To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind,
But with thy brows thou hast disturbed our sport. *Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

3. Curl.

With *ringlets* quaint, and wanton windings wove,
Milton, Arcades, 47.

Her golden tresses . . . in wanton *ringlets* waved,
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Id., Paradise Lost*, iv. 363.

Those in two sable *ringlets* taught to break,
Once gave new beauty to the snowy neck. *Pope, Rape of the Lock*, canto iv.

How he stood, looking like what he was, the chief of a dissolute and high spirited gentry, with the artificial *ringlets* clustering in fashionable profusion round his shoulders, and a mingled expression of voluptuousness and disdain in his eye and on his lip, the likeness of him which still remain enable us to imagine. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

Ringman. s. Ringfinger.

When a man shooteth, the might of his shooteth lyth on the fore-most finger, and the *ringman*; for

the middle, which is the longest, like a lubber starteth back. *Ascham, Trophides*, p. 137. (Nares by H. and W.)

Ringrope. s. In *Navigation*. Rope bearing on a ringbolt, and fastened to the cable when the strain is excessive.

Ringstreaked. adj. Circularly streaked.

He removed that day the he-goats that were *ringstreaked* and spotted, and all the she-goats that were speckled. *—Genesis*, xxx. 35.

Ringtail. s. In *Zoology*. Term applied to several animals, both quadrupeds and birds, of which the tail is marked with rings: (in the extract it applies to a *falcon*).

Thou royal *ring-tail*, fit to fly at nothing
But poor men's poultry. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster*.

Ringworm. s. Circular letter.

It began with a scurpion, making many round spots, such as is generally called *ringworm*.—*Wiceman, Sermon*.

Ringworm [is a] disease of two kinds, viz. the *ringworm* of the body and the *ringworm* of the scalp. The former is a vesicular eruption (Herpetiformis), and is not contagious; while the latter is a pustular form of disease (Furunculosa), and is contagious as to prove a source to any public establishment into which it may be introduced. The *ringworm* of the body is by no means a very inamenable disease; it is to be treated by attending to the general health, and by applying first . . . at mineral lotions. The *ringworm* of the scalp is a most obstinate affection. It begins with clusters of little pustules, which form scales, leaving a red pimple surface, and destroying the roots of the hair as the disease proceeds (which it never fails to do if not prevented) over the great part of the head. *Reverdy and Car, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Rinse. r. a. [A.S. *rinian*; German, *rein* clean.]

1. Wash; cleanse by washing.

This last costly treaty
Swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glass
Dut break if the *rinning*. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* i. 1.

Whomsoever he toucheth that hath the issue, and hath not *rinso*d his hands in water, he shall be unclean. *—Leviticus*, xv. 11.

2. Wash the soap out of clothes.

They cannot boil, nor wash, nor *rinse*, they say,
With water sometimes ink, and sometimes whey,
According as you meet with mud or clay. *King*.

Rinser. s. One who rinses or washes.

Riot. s. [N.Fr. *riote*; Italian, *riotta*.]

1. Wild and loose festivity.

Not accused of *riot*, or unruly. *—Titus*, i. 6.
When his headstrong *riot* hath no curb,
When rage and hot blood are his counsellors,
When means and lavish manners meet together,
Oh! with what woes shall his affection fly
Tow'rd fronting peril and opposed decay. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 4.
No senseless of caprice,
That he will neither know how to maintain it,
Nor cease his flow of *riot*. *Id., Titus of Athens*, ii. 2.

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and *riot*, feast and dance. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 714.

2. Sedition; uproar.

Transform'd to serpents, all, as necessary
To his bold *riot*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 520.
Thunder over France with the cannon's mouth;
Commanding, not entreating, that this *riot* cease. *Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iii. ch. iv.

Ran riot. Move or act without control or restraint.

One man's head *ran riot* upon hawks and doves.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.
You never can defend his breeding,
Who, in his satire's *run-up riot*,
Could never leave the world in quiet. *Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift*.

If your daughter was what you would have me believe, she wouldn't do for Jonas. Being what she is, I think she will. He might be deceived in a wife. She might *run riot*, contract debts, and waste his substance. *—Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xviii.

Riot. r. a.

1. Revel; be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments.

Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight,
Rude in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel*.

2. Luxuriate; be tumultuous.

Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;
No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that flows. *Pope, Epistle to Abolard*.

3. Banquet luxuriously.

[They] shall receive the reward of unrighteousness, as they that count it pleasure to *riot* in the day time. *—2 Peter*, ii. 13.

4. Raise a sedition or uproar.

Rioter. s. One who riots.

a. In luxury.

Light brains, ruminates, trifles, and *riot*. *—Mortimer, Marriage of Pelican*, li. iii.: 1554.

Even the *rioters* of the world have stings and torments from it: if a man live in sensuality and fulness of pleasure, what a cutting thought it is to consider, that in a little time he must bid adieu to this and to all felicity for ever! *—Gladstone, Sermons*, p. 295.

b. As the raiser of an uproar or sedition.

Any two justices may come with the *pass* comitatus, if need be, and suppress any such riot, assembly, or rout, and arrest the *rioters*.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

Rioting. verbal abs. Act of one who riots; revelling.

Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenness. *—Romans*, xiii. 13.

Riotise. s. Dissoluteness; luxury. *Obsolete*.

From every work he challenged esdign
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawless *riotise*. *Spenser*.

Riotous. adj. [N.Fr. *riotous*.]

1. Luxurious; wanton; licentious festive.

What needs me tell their feasts and goodly mirth,
In which was nothing *riotous* nor vain. *Spenser*.
When all our offices have been oppress'd
With *riotous* revels . . .
I have retired me to a wasteful cock,
And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakespeare, Titus of Athens*, ii. 2.
John came neither eating nor drinking, that is, far from the diet of Jerusalem and other *riotous* places, but lived soberly. *—Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.
With them no *riotous* dump nor Asian train,
T' infect a navy with their gaudy fears;
To make slow fights, and victories but vain,
But war severely like itself appears. *Dryden, Juvenal Miscellany*, lii.

2. Seditious; turbulent.

The *riotous* assembling of two or more persons, or more, and not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high treason by statute. *—Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

3. Luxuriant; abundant.

Still we esteem them as *riotous* branches, who with us sometimes behold most pleasant vines overgrown. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. i. p. 19. (Ord. MS.)

Riotously. adv. In a riotous manner.

1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury.

He that gathereth by defending his own soul, gathereth for others, that shall spend his goods *riotously*. *—Ecclesiastes*, xiv. 3.

2. Seditiously; turbulently.

If any person so *riotously* assembled begin even before proclamation to pull down any church, chapel, meeting-house, or out-houses, they shall be seditious without benefit of clergy. *—Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

Riotousness. s. Attribute suggested by *Riotous*; state of being riotous.

Excess includeth *riotousness*, expense of money, prodigious house-keeping. *—Sir W. Raleigh, Acts of Empire*, ch. xiv.

Rip. s. [? German, *raupe* caterpillar.] Term of contempt: (as, 'a worthless *rip*'; 'a regular *rip*'; a 'rip of a fellow').

Epithetian poets
With wasted carcasses their *rips* bestride. *Paradise of Fiction*.

Rip. r. a. [A.S. *hryppan*.]

1. Tear; lacerate; cut asunder by a continued act of the knife or of other force.

Thou wilt dash their children, and *rip* up their women with child. *—2 Kings*, viii. 12.
You bloody Neros, *ripping* up the womb
Of your dear mother Enzelm, blush for shame. *Shakespeare, King John*, v. 2.

The more wary best prevents the loss,
And upward *rips* the groin of his ambitious foe. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphosis and Abolard*.

2. Take away by laceration or cutting.

Macbeth was from his
Untimely *ripp'd*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 7.
Esculapion, because *ripp'd* from his mother's womb, was feigned to be the son of Apollo. *—Sir J. Heyward*.

Rip this heart of mine
Out of my breast, and show it for a coward's. *Otway, Venice Preserved*

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms
Charges on her the guilt of their disease;
Altogether acts a husband's part,
He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville*.

3. Kisclose; search out; tear up; bring to view; (usually, but not always, with *up*).

You *rip up* the original of Scotland. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
Let it be lawful for me to *rip up* to the very bottom, how and by whom your discipline was planted, at such time as this age we live in began to make first trial thereof. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Know I do scorn to stoop
To *rip* your lives.

Marston, Scourge of Villains, preface: 1599.
They *ripped up* all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

The relations considering that a trial would *rip up* old sores, and discover things not so much to the reputation of the deceased, they dropt their design. — *Arbutnot*.

Rip. s.

1. Laceration.

He [the lion] once gave him a *rip* in his flesh-coloured doublet. *Addison, Spectator*, no. 13.

2. Wicker basket to carry fish in.

Yet you must have a little *rip* beside
Of willow twigs the finest you can wish.
Laws, A Secrets of Angling: 1652.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Ripe. adj. [A.S. *ripe*.]

1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature.

Their fruit unprofitable, not *ripe* to eat. — *Wisdom of Solomon*, iv. 5.
Macheth

Is *ripe* for striking; and the powers above
Put on their instruments. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.
So may'st thou live, till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop
into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd, not hardly pluck'd, for death mature. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 633.

2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit.

Those happiest smiles,
That play'd on her *ripe* lip, seem'd not to know
What guests were in her eyes, which parted thence,
As pearls from diamonds dropt. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 8.

3. Complete; proper for use.

I by letters shall direct your course,
When time is *ripe*. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I*, i. 3.

4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality.

There was a pretty redness in his lips,
A little *ripe* and more lusty red
Than that mix'd in his cheeks. — *Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 5.

O early *ripe*! to thy abundant store,
What could advancing age have added more? — *Dryden, Essay to the Memory of Mr. Oldham*.

5. Finished; consummate.

Beasts are in sensible capacity as *ripe*, even as men themselves; perhaps more *ripe*. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, iv. 2.

6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured.

He thence shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be *ripe*. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 484.

While things were just *ripe* for a war, the cantons,
Their protectors, interposed as umpires in the quarrel. — *Addison*.

7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.

At thirteen years old he was *ripe* for the university. — *Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.
Ripe for heaven, when late *Edens* calls,
Then shall thou hear him up, sublime, to me. — *Dryden, Translation of the Rucid*, i. 333.

Ripe. v. n. Ripen.

From hour to hour we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. — *Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. 7.

Slubber not business for my sake, Bassanio;
But stay the very *ripening* of the time. — *Id., Merchant of Venice*, ii. 8.

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou,
In my grave's inside, see what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet so good; till us death lay
To *ripe* and mellow there, w' are stubborn clay. — *Donne*.

Ripe. v. a. Mature; make ripe.

He is retired, to *ripe* his growing fortune,
To Scotland. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II*, iv. 1.

Ripely. adv. In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time

! Alas! therefore *ripely*;
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness. — *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

Ripen. v. n. [A.S. *ripan*.] Grow ripe; be matured.

Before the harvest, when the sour grape is *ripening* in the flower. — *Isaiah*, xlviii. 5.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a *ripening*, nips his root;
And then he falls as I do.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.
The pricking of a fault before it *ripeneth* ripens the fruit more suddenly. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Trees that *ripen* latest blossom soonest; as paches and cornelians; and it is a work of providence that they blossom so soon; for otherwise they could not have the sun long enough to *ripen*. — *Id.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And strangers to the sun yet *ripen* here. — *Granville*.

Ripen. v. a. Mature; make ripe.

My father was no traitor;
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset,
Were growing time once *ripened* to my will. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I*, ii. 4.

That I settled
Your father in his throne, was for your sake;
I left th' acknowledgment for time to *ripen*. — *Dryden*.

The genial sun
Has daily since his course begun,
Rejoiced the metal to refine,
And *ripened* the Peruvian mine.

Addison, Epistle to Sir Gueffrey Kneller.
Be this the cause of more than mortal hate,
The rest succeeding times shall *ripen* into fate.

Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Theban of Statius.
Here elements have lost their uses;
Air *ripens* not, nor earth produces. — *Swift*.

Ripeness. s. Attribute suggested by Ripe.

1. State of being ripe; maturity.

They have compared it to the *ripeness* of fruits. — *Warton, Surgery*.
Little matter is deposited in the abscess, before it arrives towards its *ripeness*. — *Sharp*.

2. Full growth.

Time, which made them their fame out-live,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give.
Sir J. Denham, On the Death and Burial of Cowley.

3. Perfection; completion.

To this purpose were those harmonious tunes of
psalms devised for us, that they, which are either in
years but young, or touching perfection of virtue
as yet not grown to *ripeness*, might, when they
think they sing, learn. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

This royal infant promises
Upon this land a thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to *ripeness*. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, v. 4.

I to manhood am arrived so near,
And inward *ripeness* doth much less appear,
That some more timely happy spirits indite. — *Milton, Sonnets*, vii. 6.

4. Fitness; qualification.

Men must endure
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither:
Ripeness is all. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 2.

Ripter. s. One who carries fish from the sea-const inland.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next *ripter*, that rides that way with mankind. — *Chapman, Widow's Tears*.

Ripping. verbal abs. Discovery.

This *ripping* of ancestors is very pleasing unto me, and indeed savoureth of good conceit and some reading withal. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Ripple. v. n. Fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

Emount runs rapidly on near the way, *rippling* over the stones. — *Gray, Letters*.

Ripple. s.

1. Agitation of water fretting on the surface, or laving the banks.

A bound, a splash, a brief struggle; there is an eddy for an instant, it gradually subsides into a gentle *ripple*; the waters have closed above your head, and the world has closed upon your miseries and misfortunes for ever. — *Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. iv.

2. Large comb through which flux is dressed.

Rippling. verbal abs.

1. Ripple dashing on the shore.

Reached shore through a most turbulent *rippling*, occasioned by the fierce current of the tides between the islands and the coast. — *Pennant, Tour in Scotland*.

2. Method of cleaning flax.

Riptowel. s. [? towel.] See extract.

Rippers, rippers, or cutters of corn. Hence, *ripped* was a gratuity or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. — *Toulmin, Law Dictionary*.

Rise. v. n. pret. rose; part. risen. [A.S. *risan*.]

The preterites of this word are various; *ris*, which is now a vulgarism, is found in Cowley; Coleridge, after Spenser, has the very objectionable form, *uprist*.]

1. Change a jacent or recumbent to an erect posture.

I have seen her *rise* from her bed, and throw her night-gown upon her. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 1.
The archbishop received him sitting, for, said he, I am too old to *rise*. — *Karl of Orery*.

2. Get up from rest.

As wild asses in the desert, go they forth to their work, *rising* betimes for a prey. — *Job*, xiv. 6.
Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will; go to bed when she list; *rise* when she list. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

That is to live,
To rest awake, and not *rise* up to grieve.
David, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
Thy mansion wants thee, Adam, *rise*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 236.

3. Get up from a fall.

True in our fall,
False in our promised *rising*. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1069.

4. Spring; grow up.

They imagine
For one forbidden tree a multitude,
New *ris*'n to work them farther woe. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 533.

5. Gain elevation of rank or fortune.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.
If they *rise* not with their service, they will make their service fall with them. — *Bacon*.

To *rise* 'till the world,
No wise man that's honest should expect. — *Olney*.
Those that have been raised by some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they *rise*, to rival him. — *South*.

6. Ascend; move upwards.

The sun in old trees is not so frank as to *rise* all to the boughs, but first by the way, and putteth out leaves. — *Id.*

If two plane polished plates of a polished looking-glass be laid together, so that their sides be parallel, and at a very small distance from one another, and then their lower edges be dipped into water, the water will *rise* up between them. — *Sir J. Newton*.

7. Break out from below the horizon as the sun.

He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and on the good. — *Matthew*, v. 45.

Whether the sun
Rise on the earth, or earth *rise* on the sun. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 160.

8. Take beginning; come into existence, or notice.

Only He spoke, and every thing that is
Out of the fruitful womb of nothing *ris*. — *Cowley*.

9. Begin to act.

Winds worse within began to *rise*. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1123.
With Fulcan's rare the *rising* winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire. — *Dryden, Translation of the Rucid*, ii. 960.

10. Appear in view.

The poet must lay out all his strength, that his words may be glowing, and that every thing he describes may immediately present itself, and *rise* up to the reader's view. — *Addison*.

11. Change a station; quit a siege.

He, *rising* with small honour from Gunna, and fearing the power of the christians, was gone. — *Knutson, History of the Turks*.

12. Be excited; be produced.

Indeed you thank'd me; but a nobler gratitude
Lies in her soul; for from that hour she loved me. — *Olney, Festive Precursor*, l. 1.

A thought *rose* in me, which often perplexes men of contemplative nature. — *Spectator*.

13. Break into military commotions; make insurrections.

At our heels all hell should *rise*,
With blackest insurrection. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 135.

Namidia's spacious kingdom lies
Ready to *rise* at its young prince's call. — *Addison, Cato*.

No more shall nation against nation *rise*,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes. — *Pope, Messiah*.

14. Be roused; be excited to action.

Who will *rise* up for me against evil-doers or who will stand up for me against the workers of iniquity?—*Pauline*, xiv. 16.

Gather ye together, and come against her, and *rise* up to the battle.—*Jeremiah*, xlii. 14.

15. Make hostile attack.

If any man hate his neighbour, and lie in wait for him, and *rise* up against him, and smite him mortally, and flee into one of these cities, then the elders of his city shall send and fetch him thence.—*Deuteronomy*, xix. 11.

16. Grow more or greater in any respect.

A hideous gabbie *rise* a hind
Among the builders. *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, xii. 56.
The great duke *rise* on them in his demands, and will not be satisfied with less than a hundred thousand crowns, and a solemn embassy to beg pardon.—*Addison*, *Travels in Italy*.

17. Increase in price.

Inflation is *rise* to six shillings and five pence the ounce; i.e. that an ounce of uncoined silver will exchange for an ounce and a quarter of coined silver.—*Locke*.

18. Be improved.

From such an untainted couple, we can hope to have our family *rise* to its ancient splendour of face, air, countenance, and shape. *Tatler*.

19. Elevate the style.

Your author always will the best advise,
Fall when he falls, and when he *rise*, *rise*.
Lord Roscommon.

20. Increase in any respect.

The interest rather falls off in the fifth act;—*Rise*, I believe you mean, sir. No, I don't, upon my word. Yes, yes, you do, upon my soul; it certainly don't fall off; no, no, it don't fall off.—*Sheridan*, *The Critic*, l. 1.

21. Be revived from death.

After I am *rise* a again, I will go before you into Galilee. *Matthew*, xxvi. 32.
The stars of morn shall see him *rise*
Out of his grave. *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, xii. 122.

22. Come by chance.

As they ran his library to view,
And antique registers for to advise,
Th're chanced to the prince's hand to *rise*
An ancient book. *Spencer*.

Rise, s.

1. Act of rising, locally or figuratively.

'Sit down, my masters,' he cried, 'your *rise* hath 'seen a fall.' *Lord Bacon*, in *Maltha's Life of him*.
Thy *rise* of fortune did I only wed,
From its decline determined to recede?
Prior, *Henry and Emma*, 385.

2. Act of mounting from the ground.

In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast backwards and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their *rise*.—*Bacon*.

3. Eruption; ascent.

Upon the candle's going out, there is a sudden *rise* of water; for the flame filling no more place, the air and water succeed. *Bacon*.

The ball submerges itself
In small descents, which do its height beguile;
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,
Whose *rise* not hinders, but makes short our way.
Dryden.

4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft.

Raised so high, from that convenient *rise*
She took her flight, and quickly reach'd the skies.
Creech.

Since the arguments against them *rise* from common received opinions, it happens, in controversial discourses, as it does in the assailing of towns, where, if the ground be but firm, wherein the batteries are erected, there is no farther inquiry of whom it is borrowed, so it affords but a fit *rise* for the fit purpose.—*Locke*.

5. Elevated place.

Such a *rise*, as doth at once invite
A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight.
Sir J. Denham, *Cooper's Hill*.

6. Appearance as of the sun in the East.

Phœbus! stay;
The world to which you fly so fast,
From us to them can pay your haste
With no such object, and salute your *rise*.
With no such wonder, as De Mornay's eyes. *Waller*.

7. Increase of price.

Upon a breach with Spain, must be considered the present state of the king's treasure, the *rise* or fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a Spanish war.—*Sir W. Temple*.
The bishops have had share in the gradual *rise* of lands.—*Swift*.

8. Beginning; original.

It has its *rise* from the lax admonitions of those who give rules, and propose examples, without

joining practice with their instructions.—*Locke*, *Thoughts on Education*.

All wickedness taketh its *rise* from the heart, and the design and intention with which a thing is done, frequently discriminates the goodness or evil of the action.—*Newton*.

His reputation quickly peopled it, and gave *rise* to the republic, which calls itself after his name.—*Addison*.

9. Elevation; increase of sound.

In the ordinary *rise* and falls of the voice, there fall out to be two premises between the unison and the diapason.—*Barrow*.

Riser, s. One who, that which, rises.

The idle *Riser*, where the palace stands
Of the early *riser*, with the rosy hands,
Active Aurora; where she loves to dance.
Chapman.

Risibility, s. Quality of laughing.

How comes lowliness of style to be so much the propriety of satire, that without it a poet can be no more a satirist, than without *risibility* he can be a man? *Dr. Johnson*.

Whatever the philosophers may talk of their *risibility*, nothing is a more noble expression than laughing.—*Arbuthnot*.

Risible, adj. [Fr.; Lat. risibilis.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world, laughing is our business; as if, because it has been a rule the definition of man that he is *risible*, his unworld consisteth in nothing else.—*Dr. H. More*, *Guarant of the Tongue*.

Whether both parties during all these proceedings could avoid moving a *risible* muscle at one another, our grave authority records not.—*J. Diaper*, *Curiousities of Literature*, *The Diary of a Master of the Ceremonies*.

2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

Rising, part. adj. Becoming elevated; ascending.

He bared an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a *rising* ground the trunk he placed,
Which with the spoils of his dead he he graced.
Dryden, *Translation of the Ecceci*, xi. 6.

Ash, on banks or *rising* grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly.—*Mortimer*, *Handbook*.

Rising, verbal abs.

1. Act of getting up from a fall.

This child is set for the fall and *rising* again of many in Israel. *Luke*, ii. 34.

2. Appearance of the sun, of a star, or other luminary, above the horizon, which before was hid beneath it.

From the *rising* of the sun unto the going down thereof.—*Psalm*, l. 1.

3. Tumour.

This is the law . . . for a *rising*, and for a scab, and for a bright spot.—*Leviticus*, xiv. 54.

4. Tumult; insurrection.

He's followed both with body and with mind,
And doth enlarge his *rising* with the blood
Of fair king Richard scaped from Pomfret stones.
Shakespeare, *Henry IV.*, Part II. i. 1.

5. Resurrection.

They kept that saying with themselves, questioning one with another what the *rising* from the dead should mean.—*Mark*, ix. 10.

6. Origin. Obsolete.

I meddle not with the monks of their first *risings*: the munificence of christian princes, the division of the christian world.—*Bishop Hall*. (Ord MS.)

7. Prorogation of Parliament: (as opposed to session).

A *rising* of Parliament being a kind of cessation from politics, the Freeholder cannot let his paper drop at a more proper juncture.—*Frecholder*, no. 53. (Ord MS.)

Risk, s. [Fr. *risque*.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm.

None run the *risk* of an absolute ruin for the gaining of a present supply.—*Sir R. L. Estey*.

When an impatient despot of discipline, nurtured in contempt of all order by a long *risk* of licence, shall appear before a church governor, severity and resolution are that governor's virtues.—*South*, *Sermons*.

By allowing himself in what is innocent, he would run the *risk* of being betrayed into what is not so.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

An innocent man ought not to run an equal *risk* with a guilty one.—*Richardson*, *Clarissa*.

Risk, v. a. [Fr. *risquer*.] Hazard; put to chance; endanger.

Who would hope new farms to rise,
Or *risk* his well-established praise,
That, his high genius to approve,
Had drawn a George or carved a Jove?
Addison, *Epistle to Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

Riser, s. One who risks.

He thither came, to observe and smook
What course other *risers* took. *Butler*.

Riskful, adj. Full of risk; hazardous.

I am well aware how *riskful* a die I throw.—*Gibbon*.

Rissole, s. [Fr.] In Cookery. See extract.

[For] *rissoles* chop the white part of a chicken, that has been dressed, or any white meat; add a very little lemon-juice, onion, white pepper, salt, nutmeg, and mace; mix all with a little butter and a spoonful of cream; wrap the mince up in a thin puff paste in the form of saucers; rub them over with the yolk of egg, and cover them with crumbs of bread grated very fine. Fry of a light brown, and serve them in crimped paper. They may be done without paste, but must be tied with an egg to bind the mince, and being wetted with another on the surface as they require more crumbs.—*Mrs. Gorton*, *Domestic Cookery*.

Rite, s. [Fr. *rit*; Lat. *ritus*.] Solemn act of religion; external observance.

The ceremonies we have taken from such as were before us, are not things that belong to this or that sect, but they are the ancient *rites* and customs of the church. *Hooker*, *Reformation Policy*.

It is by God consecrated into a sacrament, a holy *rite*, a means of conveying to the worthy receiver the benefits of the body and blood of Christ.—*Hammond*, *On Fundamental*.

When the prince her funeral *rites* had paid,
He plow'd the Tyrrhenian seas.
Dryden, *Translation of the Ecceci*, vii. 7.

Ritely, adv. In due form. Latinism, suggested by rite.

The doctrine of the church of England, and generally of the protestants in this article, is, that after the minister of the holy mysteries hath *ritely* prayed, and blessed or consecrated the bread and the wine, the symbols become changed into the body and blood of Christ, after a sacramental, that is a spiritual real manner.—*Jeremy Taylor*, *On the Real Presence*. (Ord MS.)

Ritornello, s. [Italian.] Refrain, repeat, or burden, of an air or song.

Confine the organist to a slightly ornamented refrain, or *ritornello*, at the end of each stave or stanza.—*Mason*, *Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 213.

Ritual, adj. Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution.

I said—and instant bade the priests prepare
The *ritual* sacrifices, and solemn pray'r.
Prior, *Solomon*, iii. 651.

If to tradition were added certain constant *ritual* and emblematical observances, as the emblems were expressive, the memory of the thing recorded would remain.—*Forbes*.

Ritual, s. Book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.

An heathen *ritual* could not instruct a man better than these several pieces of antiquity in the particular ceremonies that attended different sacrifices.—*Addison*, *Travels in Italy*.

Ritualism, s. System, or doctrine, founded upon a strict adherence to a ritual: (at present, commonly applied to the Church of England Ritual, as revived when obsolete).

Ritualist, s.

1. One skilled in the ritual.

In whose *ritualists*, as Ben Casem, Sid Ben Halli, Abulala, &c., if you find any such thing, it will be more than could be expected.—*Gregory*, *Notes on Scripture*, p. 99: 1684.

Of this there are two notable instances taken notice of by Cassanion, and several other *ritualists*.—*Bourne*, *Antiquities of the Common People*, p. 23.

I do not know that any one, either of our *ritualists*, or commentators on the liturgy, has described the office of matins, or morning prayer, as the service was performed in the Church of England established prior to the reformation.—*Shepherd*, *Elucidation*, introduction, p. xvii.

2. Supporter of ritualism in its recent sense.

Ritualists and rationalists may scare sober people; but they show that the Church is alive.—*Saturday Review*, August 15th, 1864.

Ritually, adv. With some particular ceremony.

In some parts of this kingdom is joined also solemnity of drinking out of a cup, *ritually* composed, decked, and filled with country liquor.—*Behken*, *Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion*, song ix.

Rivage, s. [Fr.] Bank; coast; shore.

Golden sand
The which Pætolus with his waters there
Throws forth upon the *rivage* round about his nere.
Spenser, *Fæerie Queen*.

Think
You stand upon the *ripcap*, and behold
A city on the inconstant billows dancing;
For so appears this fleet.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. chorus.

Rival.

1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; competitor.

Oh love! thou sternly dost thy power maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. *Dryden.*

2. Competitor in love.

She saw her father was grown her adverse party,
And yet her fortune such as she must favour her
rival.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

France and Germany,
(Great *rivals* in our younger daughter's love.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.
Your *rival's* image in your worth I view;
And what I loved in him, esteem in you. *Granville.*

Rival. adj. Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous.

Had I but the means
To hold a *rival* place with one of them,
I should be fortunate.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
Equal in years, and *rival* in renown
With Euphrosine, the youthful Plinckton
Like honour claims.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.
[You] turn a wheel, and back to be employ'd,
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd.

Id., Essay upon Satire, 130.

Rival. v. a.

1. Stand in competition with another; oppose.

Those that have been raised by the interest of
some great minister, trample upon the steps by
which they rise, to *rival* him in his greatness, and
at length step into his place.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Emulate; endeavour to equal or excel.

Ambitions fust! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of resounding brass;
To *rival* thunder in his rapid course,
And imitate his terrible force.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 736.

Rival. v. n. Be competitors. *Obsolete.*

Bureaucracy.
We first address towards you, who with this king
Hath *rival'd* for our daughter.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

Rivalry. s. [Lat. *ricivalitas*.]

1. Equal rank. *Obsolete.*

Cæsar having made use of him in the wars 'gainst
Pompey, presently denied him *rivalry*; would not
let him partake in the glory of the action.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 5.*

2. Competition; rivalry.

Even the highest delights of our hearts must be
trampled upon, when they will stand out in *rivalry*
with God.—*Bishop Hall, Essex and the Ark. (Ovid MS.)*

He attributed his rejection to the enmity and
rivalry of the young count.—*Wesall, Memoirs.*

Rivalry. s. Competition; emulation.

It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right
between those antagonists, who, by their *rivalry*,
for greatness, divided a whole age.—*Addison.*

Rivalship. s. State or character of a rival.

He hath confound'd
To me in private that he loves another,
My lady's woman, Mrs. Pleasance; therefore
Secure you of *rivalship*.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Rive. v. a. pret. *rived*, part. *ripen*. Cleave;
divide by a blunt instrument; force in dis-
ruption.

At his haughty helmet
No hugely struck, that it the steel did *rive*,
And clef his head. *Spenser.*

O Cleric!
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have *riven* the knotty oaks; but never till now
Did I go through a tempest-dropping fire.

Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.
The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and
ripen with the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the
sweet peace of Drina.—*Huvel, Vercell Furreal.*

Let it come;

Let the fierce lightning blast, the thunder *rive* me.

Reno.

Rive. v. n. Become cloven.

Oh that our hearts could but *rive* in sunder at
but the dangers of those publick judgements!—
Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 60.

Blow, thou west wind,
Blow, till thou *rive*, and make the sea run roaring.
Banmont and Fletcher, Pilgrim.

Freestor *ripen*, splits, and breaks in any direc-
tion.—*Woods.*

Rivel. v. a. [*shrivel*.] Contract into wrinkles
and corrugations; shrivel.

It [melancholy] makes them hollow-eyed, and to
have wrinkled brows, *rivell'd* cheeks, dry bodies.—
Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 28.
Base quenn, and *rivell'd* with!

Dryden, Polyolbion, song iii.
And since that plentiful autumn now is past,
Whose grapes and peaches have indulged your taste,
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,
Such *rivell'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*

Then droop'd the fading flowers, their beauty fled,
And closed their sickly eyes and hung the head,
And *rivell'd* up with heat, lay in their bed.

Id., The Echo and the Leaf, 375.
Alas! a stypidick, with contracting power,
Shrink his thin essence like a *rivell'd* flower.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Riven. part. adj. Cloven; split.

As one he stood exempt from cruel fight,
Sore toil'd, his *riven* arms to hawk he wight.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 418.
Had I not been blind, I might have seen
You *riven* oak, the fairest of the grove. *Dryden.*

River. s. One who, that which, rives, splits,
or cleaves.

An honest block *river*, with his beetle, heartily
calling. *Richard, Observations on the Answer to*
Contempt of the Clergy, p. 23.

River. s. [Fr. *rivière*; Lat. *rius*.] Natural
channel, containing water contributed by
smaller channels of the same kind (brooks,
rivulets, &c.), which it discharges into a
larger river, a lake, a marsh, a sea, or
ocean.

It is a most beautiful country, being stored
throughout with many goodly *river*s, replenished
with all sorts of fish.—*Spenser.*

Springs make rivulets; and these united form
brooks; which running forward in streams, compose
great *river*s that run into the sea.—*Locke.*

The first of these *river*s has been celebrated by
the Latin poets for the gentleness of its course, as
the other for its rapidity.—*Addison, Travels in*
Italy

Used adjectivally, or as the first element in
a compound.

So fœtus *river*s depend for their water supplies on
the rain falling on the land through which they run,
it is clear that each *river*, whether entering the
ocean, or terminating in an inland sea or lake, or
losing itself in a sand desert, may be regarded as in-
cluding the natural surface drainage of the whole
tract of land through which runs every branch of
the *river* and all its tributaries, whether large or
small. Thus the greater part of a continent may be
grouped into a few districts, each designated by the
principal *river* running through it. Every such dis-
trict is called in physical geography a *river-basin*;
and the whole group of streams hav-
ing a common outlet is denominated a *river system*. Those which en-
ter the ocean are called *Oceanic*; and those not
reaching the ocean, *Continental*. The line
parting two such districts is the line of Watershed,
from the German *Wasserscheide*.—*Anders, in*
*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Litera-
ture, and Art.*

River-god. s. Tutelary deity of a river.

His wig hung as straight as the hair of a *river-god*
rising from the water.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

River-horse. s. Hippopotamus: (the two
words, *ῥίπος* = horse + *πόταμος* = river,
translating one another).

As plants ambiguous between sea and land,
The *river-horse* and wily crocodile.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 672.

Riveret. s. Small stream; rill. *Rare.*

Bring all their *riverets* in,
There end; a new song to begin.

Dryden, Polyolbion.
Calls down each *riveret* from her spring,
Their queen upon her way to bring. *Ibid.* song viii.

Wandle, a clear *riveret*, full of the best trout.—
Leigh, England described, p. 190: 1639.

Rivery. adj. Abounding in rivers: (in the
abstract, like rivers).

Thy full and youthful breasts, which in their mead-
ow pride,

Are branched with *rievy* veins, meander-like that
glide. *Dryden, Polyolbion, song 2.*
(*Ord MS.*)

Rivet. s. Fastening pin clenched at both
ends.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing *rivets* up,
Give dreadful note of preparation.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. chorus.
So smooth and equal, that no sight can find
The *rivet*, where the polish'd piece was join'd.

Dryden.
Though Valeria's fair, and though she loves me
too,

'Gainst her my soul is arm'd on every part;
Yet there are secret *rivets* to my heart,
Where Rencore's charms have found the way,
Subtle as lightning. *Dryden, Turpinick Love.*
This instrument should move easy upon the *rivet*.
—*Sharp.*

Rivet. v. a.

1. Fasten with rivets.

This man,
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new,
Out of the hand of Jove; and *rivet* him
To Caucasus, should he but frown.

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

2. Fasten strongly; make immovable.

You were to blame to part with
A thing stuck on with nails upon your finger,
And *riveted* with faith unto your flesh.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
Why should I write this down, that's *riveted*,
Scor'd to my memory? *Id., Cymbeline, ii. 2.*

Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,
Her blows not shook but *riveted* his throne.

Dryden.
Thus hath God not only *riveted* the notion of him-
self into our nature, but likewise made the belief of
his being, necessary to the peace of our minds and
happiness of society.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Where we use words of a loose and wandering
signification, hence follows mistake and error, which
these maxims, brought as proofs to establish propo-
sitions wherein the terms stand for undeter-
mined ideas, do by their authority confirm and *rivet*.
—*Locke.*

Rivet and nail me wh I stand, ye pow'r I
Congress.

Then provoke him to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and stooping from your horse,
Meet the panting savage to the ground.

Addison, Cato.
A similitude of nature and manners, in such a
degree as we are capable of, must tie the holy knot,
and *rivet* the friendship between us.—*Bishop Atter-
bury.*

3. Drive or clench a rivet.

In *riveting*, the pin you *rivet* in should stand up-
right to the plate you *rivet* it upon; for if it do not
stand upright, you will be forced to set it upright,
after it is *riveted*.—*Mozon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Rivo. interj. Exclamation in drinking bouts.

Rivo! says the drunkard.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
Part I. ii. 4.

Rivulet. s. Small river; brook; streamlet.

By fountain or by study *rivulet*,
He sought them both, but wish'd his hap might find
Eye separate. *Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 420.*

The veins, where innumerable little *rivulets* in
their confusion into the common channel of the
blood.—*Hunter.*

I saw the *rivulet* of Salfortia, formerly called
Albula, and smelt the stench that arises from its
water, which Martial mentions.—*Addison, Travels*
in Italy.

Rixdollar. s. [German, *reich* = empire
+ *thaler* = dollar.] Imperial dollar.

Roach. s. In Navigation. Curve in the
foot of a square sail, from one clew to an-
other, to keep it clear.

Roeach. s. [A.S. *reocer*.] Native fish of the
genus *Leuciscus* (*rutulus*).

A *roach* is a fish of no great reputation for his
dainty taste; his spawn is accounted much better
than any other part of him: he is accounted the
water-sheep, for his simplicity and foolishness; and
it is noted, that *roaches* recover strength, and grow
in a fortnight after spawning.—*L. Walton, Complete*
Angler.

If a jadsgeon meet a *roach*,
He dare not venture to approach;
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*

Roeach. s. [see extract.] 'As spund as a
roach' means firm; stout.

Ray has the expression, as sound as a trout; but
sometimes people will express it, as sound as a *roach*,
which is by no means a firm fish, but rather other-
wise; and on that account Mr. Thomsen surmises it
should rather be sound as a *roche*, or *rock*; and it is
certain, the alby of de Rupe, in Yorkshir, was
called *Roche-abbey*, implying that *roche* was for-
merly the pronunciation of *rock* here, in some places
at least.—*Pepper, Anonymiana, p. 349.*

Road. s. [A.S. *rád*.]

1. Large way; path.

To God's eternal house direct the way,
A broad and ample *road*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 576.

The liberal man dwells always in the *road*.—
Bishop Fell.

To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood
or truth, is the great *road* to error.—*Locke.*
There is but one *road* by which to climb up.—
Addison.

I know not in the whole range of language terms

* sufficiently expressive to describe this infernal road. Let me most seriously caution all travellers, who may accidentally propose to travel this terrible country, to avoid it as they would the devil; for a thousand to one they break their necks, or their limbs, by overthrusts or breakings-down. — *Arthur Young, A Six Months' Tour through the North of England.*

2. Ground where ships may anchor.

I should be still
Peering in maps for ports and roads;
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
Alas, if the island are many roads, but only one
harbour. — *G. Swayne, Journey.*

3. Inroad; incursion.

... Volcanian land
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon a main. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.*
Casson was dominant of the spoil, for he was, by the
former road into that country, famous and rich. —
Keddes, History of the Turks.
The king of Scotland, seeing none came in to
Perkin, turned his enterprise into a road, and wasted
Northumberland with fire and sword. — *Macaulay, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

4. Journey.

With easy roads he came to Leicester
And lodged in the abbey.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iv. 2.
He from the east his flaming road
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 102.

5. Act or state of travelling.

Some taken from their shops and farms, others
from their sports and pleasures, these at suits at
law, these at gaming-tables, some on the road,
others at their own free sides. *Law.*

Roadmaking. s. Making of roads.

The improvement in roadmaking which consisted
in due attention to the substratum or foundation of
the road, so as to give increased facility to the trans-
itive power by re-levelling its surface hard and un-
yielding, is due to the late Mr. Telford. — *Hernde and
Gard, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Roadmetal. s. Stone used for roads; road- material.

Roadside. s. Side of a road: (used adjecti- vally, as, 'A roadside inn').

Plants on roadsides are among the commonest
of weeds on our roadsides. — *Hensley, Elementary
Course of Botany.*

Roadstead. s. Place fit for ships to anchor in at some distance from the shore; and, as such, distinguished from a harbour.

Three large ships of war and a lugger had anchored
in a small roadstead upon the coast. — *London Gazette
Extraordinary, Feb. 27, 1797.*

Roadster. s. Horse adapted for riding, or driving, along a road, as opposed to hunters (who are ridden across country) and racers (for the turf).

The various breeds of horses which are employed
in England may be divided into the following prin-
cipal forms, each of which there are varieties: the
pony, the galloway, the heavy draught horse, the
coach horse, the roadster, or hackney, the hunter,
and the race-horse. — *Hall, British Quadrupeds.*

Roadway. s. Course of the public road; highway.

Never a man's thought in the world keeps the
roadway better than thine. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV,
Part II, ii. 2.*

Employing them at home about some public
buildings, as bridges, roadways, &c. — *Barton, Ana-
tomy of Melancholy, preface.*

I have digressed into such a path, as I doubt not
ye will agree with me to be much fairer, and more
delightful, than the roadway I was in. — *Milton, Apology for Scurrilousness.*

Would you not think him a madman, who, whilst
he might easily ride on the beaten roadway should
trouble himself with breaking up of gaps? — *Sir J.
Suckling.*

Roadweed. s. Plant so called, according to the extract of the genus Plantago; per- haps, also, the Polygonum aviculare, or knotgrass.

Plantago major, minor, and lanceolata, called
plantains, or road-weeds, are among the commonest
of our weeds on roadsides, in meadows, and all un-
disturbed ground where the soil is not very light. —
Hensley, Elementary Course of Botany.

Roam. v. n. Ramble.

Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.
The lonely fox roams far abroad.

On secret rapine bent, and midnight stir.
Prior, Solomon, l. 210.

Roam. v. a. Range or wander over.

Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd.
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 361.

Roam. s. Roaming.

The boundless space through which these rovers
take.

The restless roams, suggests the sister-thought,
Of endless time. *Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.*

Roaming. verbal abs. Rambling; roving.

The ravings and roamings of a busy fancy. — *Dr.
H. More, Mystery of God.*

Roam. adj. [Fr. *rouer*.] See second extract.

What horse? a *chaou*, a crop-eat, is it not?
Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, ii. 3.
A *roam* horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black
colour, with grey or white spots interspersed very
thick. — *Barrie's Dictionary.*

Roan-tree. s. [Todd has entered the word as *roan-tree*, noting the spellings *roan- tree*, and *royn-tree*; to these *roan-tree*, which is perhaps the commonest, may be added. How many names the tree has, and how they vary, may be collected from the following extract from London.

'Quicken tree, quick beam, wild ash, wild
service, wicken tree, *roan* tree, *roane*
tree, *roan tree*, *rudian*, *runtry*, mountain
service, wicken, wild sorb, whichen, whiten,
wigen tree.' It is in Britain a north
rather than a south country word, and it is
also more Scandinavian than German:
Danish, *rön*, *rönnetræ*; Norwegian, *rogn*,
rognetræ, *rognuber*. Of these extracts the
Danish and Swedish justify us in spelling
the word as a monosyllable, while the
Norwegian, giving the sound *g*, shows
that, as against *roan*, *rogn* is the better
form. All these forms, however, make
against the assumed connection of the
word with *Rune*—letter, cypher, secret,
&c., notwithstanding the reputed properties
of the tree as a protection against witch-
craft.] Native tree of the genus *Pyrus*
(*uncuparia*); mountain ash; wild service
tree.

Roan-tree and red thread
Put the witches to their speed.

Traditional Rhyme from Jamieson.
The superstitions still continue a great veneration
for [this tree]. They believe that any small part of
this tree, carried about with them, will prove a
sovereign charm against all the dire effects of en-
chantment and witchcraft. ... The dairy maid will
not forget to drive [the cattle] to the shealms, or
summer pastures, with a rod of the *roan-tree*,
which she carefully lays up over the door of the
sheal-heddy, or summer-house, and drives them
home again with the same. — *Lightfoot, Forest Scotica.*
A branch of the *roan-tree* is still considered good
against evil influences in the Highlands of Scotland
and Wales, where it is often hung up over doorways,
and in stables and cow-houses, to neutralize the
spells of witches and warlocks. — *Sir T. Dick Lauder.*

Roar. v. n. [A.S. *roaran*.]

1. Cry as a lion or other wild beast.

The young lions roared upon him and yelled. —
Jeremiah, ii. 15.

Warwick and Montague,
That in their chains fetter'd the kingly lion,
And made the forest tremble when they roar'd.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, v. 7.
The death of Daphnis woods and hills deplore,
They cast the sound to Libya's desert shore;
The Libyan lions roar, and bearing roar.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, v. 40.

2. Cry in distress.

At his nurse's tears
He whined and roar'd away your victory,
That pangs blush'd at him.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 5.
Sole on the barren sands the suffering chief
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulged his grief.

*Dryden, Translation of the First Book of
the Iliad, 487.*

3. Sound as the wind or sea.

South, East, and West, with mist confusion roar,
And rowl the flaming billows to the shore.

Dryden, Translation of the Rævid, l. 126.
Loud as the wolves on Orcus' stormy steep
Howl to the roaring of the northern deep.

4. Make a loud noise.

The brazen throat of war had ceased to roar.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 715.
Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known ...
How oft I crouch'd where carts and coaches roar'd.

Gay, Trivia, iii. 395.

Roar. s.

1. Cry of the lion or other beast.

T-o wanted roar is up,
And him continual through the tedious night.

Thomson, Seasons, Summer, 949.

2. Outcry of distress.

Where be you? give us now? your gambols? your
songs? your flashes of merriment, that were wont
to set the table in a roar! — *Shakespeare, Hamlet,
v. 1.*

3. Clamour of merriment.

Of loud Euroclydon. *J. Philips.*

4. Sound of the wind or sea.

Deep-throated engines belch'd, whose roar
imbrow'd with outrageous noise the air.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 288.
Off on a plint of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curlew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar.

Id., Il Penseroso, 73.

When cannons did diffuse,
Preventing posts, the terror, and the news;
Our neighbour princes troubled at their roar.

Waller.

5. Any loud noise.

The waters, listening to the trumpet's roar,
Obey the summons, and forsake the shore.

Dryden.

Roarer. One who roars.

1. Noisy brutal man.

Hear this, ye rollick and swaggering roars, that
dare say with Planch, Who is the Lord? You
that now bid defiance to fear, shall in spite of you
learn the way to fear. — *Bishop Hall, Remains,
p. 231.*

The English roarsers put down all. *Huicell.*

2. One who hawls.

The *roarer* has no other qualification for a cham-
pion of controversy, than a hardened front and
strong voice. Having seldom so much desire to
confute as to silence, he depends rather upon vocifer-
ation than argument. — *Johnson, Rambler,
no. 144.*

Roaring. verbal abs.

1. Cry of the lion or other beast.

The king's wrath is as the roaring of a lion. —
Proverbs, xix. 12.
More roarings of the lion. *Addison, Guardian,
no. 124.*

2. Outcry of distress.

My sighing cometh before I eat, and my roarings
are poured out like water. — *Job, iii. 24.*

3. Sound of the wind or sea.

They shall roar against them like the roaring of the
sea. — *Isaiah, v. 30.*

Roast. v. a. [N.Fr. *roastir*; Fr. *rôtir*; A.S. *hrostan*.]

1. Dress meat, by turning it round before the fire.

The slothful man roasteth not that which he took
in hunting. *Proverbs, xii. 27.*

Roasting and boiling are below the dignity of
your office. — *Swift, Advice to a Scavenger, Directions
to the Cook.*

2. Impart dry heat to flesh.

Here elements have lost their uses,
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;
Fire will not roast, nor water boil.

Swift.

3. Dress at the fire without water.

In eggs boiled and roasted, there is scarce dif-
ference to be discerned. — *Bacon, Natural and Ex-
perimental History.*

4. In Metallurgy. Apply to an ore a heat below its fusing point, but high enough to expel their sulphur, arsenic, water, or car- bonic acid.

5. Heat anything violently.

Roasted in wrath and fire,
He thus ordain'd with emulative gore,
Old grandire Priam seeks.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

6. Jeer or banter. Colloquial.

On bishop Atterbury's roasting lord Coningsby
about the topic of being priest-ridden. — *Bishop
Atterbury, Epistolary Correspondence, vol. ii. p. 417.*

Roast. s. That which is roasted.

He drove him thence, as Tobias drove away the
spirit Asmodeus; for that was done with a *roast*,
and this with a spit. — *Sir J. Harrington, Brief
View of the State of the Church of England, p. 65.*

My soldiers were slayne fast before mine own eyes,
And fared to fire, yield, and smell of the *roast*.
Mirror for Magistrates. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rule the roast. Govern; manage; preside.

Where champions ruleth the *roast*,
Their daily disorder is most.

Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The new-made duke, that rules the roast.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.
Alma ship-shash, is all again
In every sinew, nerve, and vein
Runs here and there like Hamlet's ghost,
While everywhere she rules the roast.
Prior, Alma, i. 18.

Roaster, s.

1. One who roasts meat.
2. Gridiron.

3. In Metallurgy. Roasting furnace.

The furnaces [are for copper] are of the reverberatory character. . . . There are five of them:—1. The calcining furnace or calciner; 2. The melting furnace; 3. The roasting furnace, or *roaster*; 4. The refining furnace; 5. The heating or igniting furnace. *Free, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Copper.*

Roasting, verbal abs. Act of one who roasts; process by which anything is roasted: (with a special application in *Metallurgy*).

The calcinations and fusions take place in the following order:—1. Calcination of the ore. . . . 2. Roasting of the coarse copper. In some works, this *roasting* is repeated four times; in which case a calcination and a melting are omitted. In the final works, however, the saving is made without increasing the number of *roastings*.—*Free, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, in voce Copper.*

There's a rehsan in the roasting of eggs. There is a right and a wrong way in everything.

There was more reason in this too, than in the roasting of eggs.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xv.*

Rob. s. [Arabic. —'Namque, ut omittam trita illa et circumforanea nomina, syrupum, *rob*, julepum, elixir, et sexcenta plia, ad materiam præcipuè medicam pertinentia, unde putatis anatomicis, &c. (Hunt, Oratio de Antiquitate Lingue Arabicæ, p. 42: 1739).] Insipissated juices.

The infusion, being evaporated to a thicker consistence, passeth into a jelly, *rob*, extract, which contains all the virtues of the infusion. *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Rob. v. a. [Low. Lat. from A. S. *reafan*.—'Ab hac significatione (*reaf* = spoil) Latino-barbarum *raubare* et *robare*, pro prædari, deprædari, rapere, nostratibus to rob; item roberia, *robbery*.' (Somers).]

1. Deprive of anything by unlawful force, or by secret theft; plunder. (To be *robbed*, according to the present use of the word, is to be injured by theft, secret or violent; to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to *steal*, is to take away privately.)

'Is't not enough to break into my garden,
And, like a thief, to come to rob my grounds,
But thou wilt have me with these saucy terms?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 10.

The water-nymphs lament their empty urns,
Bewail, *robbed* of silver drops, mourns.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaeton.

2. Set free; deprive of something bad.

Ironical.
Our house is hell, and thou, a merry devil,
Dost rob it of some taste of tediousness.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, II. 3.

3. Take away unlawfully.

Better be dignified of all, than fashion a carriage
To rob love from any.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 2.*

Preserve, that the nourishment may not be *robbed*
and drawn away.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Nor will I take from any man his due;
But thus assuming all, he *robs* from you. *Dryden.*
Oh double sacrifice on thine divine,
To rob the relic, and deface the shrine! *Id.*

Róbbor. s. One who, that which robs; one who plunders by force, or steals by secret means; plunderer; thief.

These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin
Will quicken and revive thee; I'm your host;
With *robbers'* hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus.

Shakespeare, King Lear, III. 7.
Thou, . . . like a *robber*, stripp'st them of their robes.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1188.

The *robber* in a run, rife, and use all the desperate ways of escape
and prudently after all, his sin betrays him to the gall, and from thence add-
resses him to the gibbet.—*South, Sermons.*

A train of ill, a glastly crew,
The *robber's* blazing track pursue.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. I. ode i.
Publick *robbers* are more criminal than petty and
mean thieves. *Sir W. Dives and.*

Róbbory. s. Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,
When judges steal themselves.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, II. 2.

Some more effectual way might be found for sup-
pressing common theft and *robberies*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Róbbins. s. [*rope-bands.*] In Navigation. Small ropes which fasten the sails to the yards.

Ropebands, pronounced *robins*, are pieces of small rope, or braided cordage, having an eye at one end; they are used in pairs to the upper and lower square sails to their respective yards, the longer leg passing over the yard two or three times round, and the short leg coming under, is tied to it upon the yard. *Edwards, Nautical Dictionary, (Bunce.)*

Robe. s. [Fr.] Gown of state; dress of dignity. Through tattered clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furred gowns hide all.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.
The last good kine, whom without Rome old'd;
Was the poor offspring of a captive maid;
Yet he those *robes* of empire justly bore,
Which Romulus, our sacred founder, wore.
Stephens, Translation of Juvenal, vii.

Robe. v. a. Dress pompously; invest.

What christian soldier will not be touched with a religious emulation, to see an order of Jesus do such service for enlarging the christian borders; and an order of St. George only to *robe*, and feast, and perform rites and observances?—*Bacon.*

There is long robes the royal main stand;
The sage Chaldeans *robed* in white appear'd.
And Brachmans.

Róbert (Herb). s. Species of cranesbill: Geranium Robertianum.

Herb Robert is called in High Dutch Raprecht-kraut, . . . and therefore it is named in Latin, *Raperta*, and *Robert's herb*; *Ruellia* calls it *Robertiana*, and *wa. Robertianum*; in English *Herb Rob.* . . . *Herb Robert* is of mixed temperature, somewhat cold; and yet both securing and somewhat binding, participating of mixed faculties. *Gerard, Herbal, p. 133: 1633.*

Herb Robert [was] used to cure a disease called in Germany *Raprecht-Plage*, very probably in allusion to Robert, Duke of Normandy, for whom the celebrated medical work of the middle ages, the *Ortus Sanitatis* was written. The name occurs in a MS. vocabulary of the thirteenth century.—*Dr. A. Penn, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Róbertsman. s. See extract. More probably, from the date of the statute and the district which they frequented, old partitions of Robert Bruce.

Robbersmen, or *Robbard*, is a sort of great thieves mentioned in the statutes of Edw. 3. A. . . . of whom Coke says, that Robin Hood lived in the reign of King Richard 1. . . . *Robbers* of England and Scotland, by *robbs* . . . rapine and spoil, &c., and that these *Rob.* took name from him.—*Tomlins, Law Dictionary.*

Róbin, Róbin-ródbreast. s. Redbreast ruddock.

Up a grove did spring, green as in May,
When April had been moist; upon whose bushes
The pretty *robins*, nightingales, and thrushes
Warbled their notes. *Sir J. Suckling*
The *robin-red-breast* till of late had nest,
And children sacred held a martin's nest.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. II. sat. II.

Róbin-goódfellow. s. Sprite so called, the *Robin* being, word for word, the *Ruprecht* of the Germans. See Raw-head and Bloody-bones.

Dregs of miracles in milkepanns, and grasi-
dishes, by *Robin-goódfellow*, and haggis, and fayries!
—*Dering, Exposition on the Epistle to the Hebrews, II. 7: 1076.*

A bigger kind there is of them [fairies] called with us hobgoblins, and *Robin-goódfellow*, that would, in those superstitious times, grind corn for a man of milk.—*Bacon, A History of Melancholy, p. 47.*

Róbin-róddock. s. Redbreast. *Rare.*

Did you ever see two such little *robin-róddocks*,
So laden with breeches.
Damon and Pythias, (Sarc by H. and W.)

Róbinet. s. Robin (*redbreast*). The mavis, murlet, and *robinet*.

Drayton, Mace's Epigram, nymphal vii. (Rich.)
Rob-o'-Davy. s. [?] Drink so called.

Sherry nor *Rob-o'-Davy* here could flow.
Taylor (the Water-poet): 1630.
(Sarc by H. and W.)

Robust. adj. [Lat. *robustus*.]

1. Strong; coarse; rude

Hardly could one see a man of a more grim aspect;
and no less *robust* and rude was his behaviour.
Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs of King Charles I.

2. Requiring strength

The tenderness of a sprain remains a good while after, and leaves a lasting caution in the mind, not to put the part quickly again to any *robust* employment. *Locke.*

Robustious. adj. Improper form of Robust.

1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful.

These redundant locks,
Robustious to no purpose, chaf'ring down,
Vain monument of strength.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 608.

2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy.

Thou . . . sympathize with the mastiffs, in *robustious*
and rough coming on. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*

It offends me to hear a *robustious* prize-wrestler
follow tear a passion to tatters, to very rage, to split
the ears of the groundlings.—*Id., Hamlet, III. 2.*

While I was muzzling this young *robustious* fel-
low, that old spark, who was nothing but skin and
bone, slept through my fingers.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian, I. 1.*

3. Used in low language, and in a sense of contempt.

Admire how modest women can
Be so *robustious* like a man. *Swift.*

Robustiously. adv. In a robustious manner; with violence; with fury.

He speaketh wickedly, roughly, and *robustiously*.
—*Book of Richardson, On the Old Testament, p. 267.*

The multitude command writers, as they do
fencers or wrestlers, who, if they come in *robustiously*,
and put for it with a deal of violence, are
received for the braver fellows. *B. Jonson, Discourses.*

Robustiousness. s. Attribute suggested by Robustious; quality of being vigorous.

That *robustiousness* of body, and puissance of
person, which is the only fruit of strength.—*Sir E. Southey, State of Religion, sign. 8 2: 1603.*

Robustness. s. Attribute suggested by Robust; strength; vigour.

But may confer a *robustness* on my son's limbs,
but will debilitate his intellectuals. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Roc. s. Fabulous oriental bird: (best known from the story of Sindbad, in the Arabian Nights).

In ancient Indian mythology, the delicate white
silvery cloud, drifting on ocean was a flying swan;
and so it was as well in the creed of the Scandinavians.
The rising vapour is the one of the Arabian
Nights, which breeds over its great luminous
eye, the sun, and which hants the sparkling valley
of diamonds. *Barrowfield, Various Myths of the Middle Ages, Second Series, No.*

Róccambóle. s. [Fr.; German, *rokkamboln*.]

Garden plant akin to the onions; *Allium scorodorum* fr

Rocambold is a sort of wild garlic, otherwise called Spanish emrick; the seed is about the bigness of ordinary peas. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*
Garlick, *rocambold*, and onions abound with a pungent volatile salt. *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Rocambold . . . is used for nearly the same culinary purposes as the shallot and garlic, is milder than either of them, but is employed to a very limited extent. . . . Sometimes it produces . . . small buds upon the stem . . . used as a substitute both for use and planting. There is only one sort cultivated in Britain.—*McIntosh, Book of the Garden.*

Allium rega is the onion; *A. porrum*, the leek; *A. sativum*, garlic; *A. schampousum*, the chive; *A. scenolodum*, the shallot; *A. scorodorum*, the *rocambold*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Róchet. s. [Fr.; Low Lat. *rocketum*; German *rock* = coat; A. S. *roc, rooc*.]

1. Outer garment.

Rochet a frock, loose haberdine, gown of canvas or coarse linen, worn by a labourer over the rest of his clothes; also, a priest's *rochet*, &c.—*Colgrave.*

2. Linen habit now peculiar to a bishop, worn under the chimere.

Rochet [is] that linen garment which is worn by bishops, authorized at the writs; it differs from a surplice, for that hath open sleeves hanging down; but a *rochet* hath close sleeves.—*Tomlins, Law Dictionary.*

Bishops were obliged, by the canon law, to wear their *rockets* whenever they appeared in public; .

ROCK

which practice was constantly kept up in England till the Reformation.—*Whately, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. ii. § 3.
Hail to thy returning festival, old Bishop Valentine! ... or wert thou indeed a mortal pirate, with thy tippet and thy *rock*, thy upon 'n, and decent lawn sleeves? Mysterious personage! like unto thee, assuredly, there is no other united father in the calendar.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Valentine's Day*.

3. Fish so called.

Of *rockets*, whittings, or such common fish.

W. Brown, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song i.

Rock. s. [Fr. *roche*.]

1. Vast mass of stone, fixed in the earth.

The splitting rocks cower'd in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their rugged sides.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

These lesser rocks, or great bulky stones, are they not manifest fragments?—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

The darkness pines, that o'er your rocks reclined,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Used adjectively.

There be *rock herbs*; but these are where there is some mould.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Distilling some of the tincted liquor, all that came over was as limpid and colourless as rock water, and the liquor remaining in the vessel deeply ceruleous.
Boyle.

2. In *Geology* its import is somewhat wider, and the term applies to masses of earthy matter of which both the form and material vary from that of ordinary crags and stones.

All mineral masses underlying the soil and sub-soil of any part of the earth are designated by the geologists *rocks*. *Rocks* are found in use, and is convenient. *Rocks* are either fossiliferous or non-fossiliferous. The essential fossils of stratified rocks is always either limestone, sandstone, or clay. Unstratified rocks present modifications of the same materials.—*Alexander, in Reade and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

3. Protection; defence: (a scriptural sense).

Though the reeds of Egypt break under the hand of him that leans on them, yet the rock of Israel will be an everlasting stay. *Eikon Basilike*.

Rock. s. [Danish.] Distaff held in the hand,

from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.

A learned and a manly soul
I purposed to be; that should with even powers,
The rock, the spindle, and the shears, controul
Of destiny, and spin her own free hours. *A. Johnson*.
On the rock a steady measure place.
Of vital flux, and turn the wheel again. *Dryden*.
Flow from the rock my flux, and swiftly flow.
Pursue thy thread, the spindle runs below. *Farnell*.

Rock. v. a. [Fr. *requerre*.]

1. Shake; move backwards and forwards.

If, by a quicker *rocking* of the engine, the smoke were more swiftly shaken, it would, like water, volatilize to smoke. *Boyle*.

The wind was laid; the whispering sound
Was dumb; a rising earthquake *rock'd* the ground.
Dryden.

A living tortoise, being turned upon its back, could help itself only by its neck and head, by pushing against the ground to *rock* itself as in a cradle, to find out the side towards which the inequality of the ground might more easily permit it to roll its shell.—*Rog. in the Window of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Move the cradle, in order to procure sleep.

Come, take hands with me,
And *rock* the ground whereon these sleepers lie.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.
Leaning her head upon my breast,
My panting heart *rock'd* her asleep. *Nir J. Sackling*

My bloody resolution,
Like sick and froward children,
Were *rock'd* asleep by reason.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

While his secret soul on Flanders preys,
He *rocks* the cradle of the babe of Spain.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

High in his hall, *rock'd* in a chair of state,
The king with his tempestuous council mate.
Ed. Translatum from Ovid, Canace to Menecrates.

'Well, child, what is it—is it money you bring?'
cried the old woman, when Vandykeren entered the room.—'No, mother,' replied Vandykeren, throwing himself on the only chair in the room, except the one with the legs cut off half-way up, upon which his mother was accustomed to *rock* herself before the grate.—*Marrpat, Sharkey's*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

During this discussion, and indeed during the whole dialogue, Donna had been *rocking* on his chair, with his hands in his pocket, and head thrown cunningly on one side. He looked at Mr. Pecksniff now with such shrewd meaning twink-

ROCK

ling in his eyes, that Mr. Pecksniff stopped, and asked him what he was going to say.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xiv.

3. Lull; quiet.

Sleep *rock* thy brain,
And never come mischance between us twain!
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.

O lull me, lull me, charming air,
My senses *rock* with wonder sweet;
Like snow on wool thy fallings are;
Soft, like a spirit, are thy feet!
Song on Aylmer, in Wit Restored, p. 85: 1638.

Rock. v. a.

1. Be violently agitated; reel to and fro.

The *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel
 Astonish'd. *J. Philips, Cyder*, l. 224.

2. Swing as in a cradle.

Old Martin linger'd for a few moments, as if he would have addressed some words to Jonas; but looking round, and seeing him still seated on the floor, *rocking* himself in a savage manner to and fro, look Chuffey's arm, and slowly followed Nudge out.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ii.

Rocking. verbal abn. Action of one who rocks; state of being rocked.

I like this *rocking* of the battlements.
Young, Revenge, l. 1.

Rock-doe. s. Species of deer so called.

The *rock doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of admirable swiftness; and may probably be that mentioned in the book of Job: her horns grow sometimes so far backward, as to reach over her buttocks. *Givry, Mammals*.

Rock-dove. s. Pigeon.

The *rock dove*, as the name implies, is a species which, in its native and wild state, inhabits high species distinct from the stock dove, was called Columba livia, on account of its lighter or more livid blue colour. *Tarrell, History of British Birds*.

Rock-ruby. s. See extract.

Rock-ruby [is] a name given by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a tinge of the blue.—*Sir J. Hill, On Gems*.
Rock-ruby is of a deep red, and the hardest of all the kinds.—*Woodward, On Gems*.

Rock-pigeon. s. Sort of pigeon which builds in rocks by the sea-coast.

Pigeons or doves are of several sorts; as wood-pigeons and *rock-pigeons*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Rock-salt. s. Mineral salt.

Two pieces of transparent *rock-salt*; one white, the other red. *Woodward, On Gems*.

Rockier. s. One who, that rocks.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rockier* slept.
Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, 227.

Rocket. s. [Italian, *rochetta*.] Artificial fire-work, being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts.

Every *rocket* ended in a constellation, strowing the air with a shower of silver sparks.—*Addison*.
When bonfires blaze, your vagrant works shall rise
In *rockets*, till they reach the wondrous skies.
Garth.

The cartridge [of *rockets*] is similar to that of the other jets, except in regard to its length, and the necessity of putting it strongly, and planing it well; but it is charged in a different manner. As the sky-rockets must fly off with rapidity, their composition should be such as to kindle instantly throughout their length, and extricate a vast volume of elastic fluids. To effect this purpose a small cylindrical space is left vacant round the axis, that is, the central line is tubular. The fireworkers call this space the soul of the *rocket*.—*Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Rocket. s. [from Fr. *roquette*; Lat. *eruca*.]

Term applied to certain cruciferous plants (akin to the stocks, cresses, &c.) of the genera *Sisymbrium* *Iris* (London), *Cakile maritima* (sea), and *Barbarea vulgaris* (yellow rocket).

Rocket is one of the salt furniture.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Numerous species [of the order Crucifera] are celebrated for their beauty, of which the wall-flower, stock, honesty, and *rocket*, are every-day examples.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Rockiness. s. Attribute suggested by Rocky.

This *rockiness* in the highest part proves his fine earth to be but a flume.—*Bishop H. Croft, On Dr. T. Burnet's Theory of the Earth*, p. 162: 1635.

ROCK

{Rock
Rocky

Rocking-chair. s. Chair fitted so as to swing backwards and forwards.

Before [the tender] swinging himself in a *rocking-chair*, leaped a large gentleman with his bayon.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvii.

Rocking-horse. s. Wooden horse fixed on a frame, by which children may play at riding.

Rockingstone. s. Large stone, or piece of rock, so poised by nature, that whilst a slight force will shake, a large one will not overturn it; in Cornwall called a *logan* or *loggan-stone*.—*Borlase*, though in his chapter on the rockingstones of Cornwall he especially states that he does not know the meaning of this word, gives it in the Dictionary (Llwyd's) of his Appendix, *logan* = rocking. The connection is more probably with *leck* = stone.

Among the curious rude stone monuments consisting of single stones, we may take some notice of the Gynonuan, *rocking*, or *logan stones*.—*Borlase, Observations on the Antiquities, &c., of the County of Cornwall*, p. 170: 1753.

Behold you huge
And unhewn sphere of living adamant,
Which, poised by magic, rests its central weight
On yonder pointed rock; firm as it seems,
Such is its strange and virtuous property,
It moves obsequious to the gentlest touch
Of him whose hand is pure; but to a traitor,
Though ev'n a giant's prowess moved his arm,
It stands as fixed as Snowdon. (page 202.)

This is meant to describe the *rocking-stone* of which there are several still to be seen in Wales, Cornwall, and Devonshire. They are universally supposed by antiquarians to be Druid monuments; and Mr. Toland thinks, 'that the Druids made the people believe that they only could move them, and that by a miracle, by which they condemned or acquitted the accused, and often brought criminals to confess what could in no other way be extorted from them.' It was this conjecture which gave the hint for this piece of machinery. The reader may find a description of one of these *rocking-stones* in Camden's *Britannia*, in his account of Pembrokeshire; and also several in *Borlase's*. A story of Cornwall. *Mason, Caractacus*, and note.

Rockless. adj. Wanting, destitute of, rocks.

A crystal brook
Is weedless all above, and *rockless* all below. *Dryden*.

Rockling. s. [P] British fish of the genus.

Motellu; *M. vulgaris* being the three-bearded, and *M. quinquecirrata* the five-bearded rockling.

In its habits it [the five-bearded] closely resembles the three-bearded *rockling*, and several naturalists consider them only as varieties of one species.—*Tarrell, History of British Fishes*.

Rockrose. s. Native plant of the genus Helianthemum.

An anonymous writer in the *Linnaea*, whose views are often judicious, would place the *rock-rose* in the neighbourhood of *Mesembryanthemum*, *Sylvestris*, and *Polygonaceae*, and next *Portulacaceae*; an opinion evidently formed upon the supposed importance of a curved embryo, and merely albumen. ... South Europe and the north of Africa are the countries that *rock-roses* chiefly inhabit. They are rare in North America, extremely uncommon in South America, and scarcely known in Asia.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Rock rose is a name which properly belongs to the *Cisti*, with which the English representatives of the order were once comprised, from the resemblance of some of them to a rose, and their growth on the rock.—*Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Rocksnake. s. Large snake, akin to the Boas, of the genus Python.

Rockwork. s. Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks, and used as ornaments in landscape gardening.

The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a natural mound of *rockwork*.—*Addison*.
Rockworks for effect of character require more consideration than most gardeners are aware of.—*London, Encyclopedia of Gardening*, § 220.

Rocky. s.

1. Full of rocks.

Make the bold prince
Through the cold north and *rocky* regions run. *Waller*.

The valleys he restrains
With *rocky* mountains.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Nature lodges her treasures in rocky ground.—*Locke*.

2. Resembling a rock.

The rocky orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 284.

3. Hard; stony; obdurate.

I, like a poor bark, of sails and tackling reft,
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bosom.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.
I tell you of the rocky, flinty hearts of men
turned into flesh.—*Bishop Hall, Estate of a Christian*.

There are some men of rocky hearts and impassible tempers.—*Norris, On the Beatitudes*, p. 46.

Rococo. *adj.* [?] Bizarre in the way of architecture and decoration, especially applied to the French style of the times of Louis XIV. and XV.

Interrupted pediments, columns made stouter at the top than they are at the bottom, broken curves and ornaments, tortured in every shape and style, constitute the picturesque but illogical style commonly known as the *rococo*. The English never adopted this style except in their furniture.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Rod. *s.* [German, *ruthe*.]

1. Long twig.

Some chuze a hazel rod of the same year's shoot,
and this they bind on to another straight stick of any wood, and walking softly over those places, where they suspect the bowels of the earth to be enriched with metals, the wand will, by bowing towards it, discover it.—*Boyle*.

2. Kind of sceptre.

She had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,
The rod and bird of prey.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 1.

The pastoral reed
Of Hercules, or his opiate rod.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 132.

O gentle sleep, I cry'd,
Why is thy gift to me alone deny'd?
Mildest of beings, friend to ev'ry clime,
Where live my error, what has been my crime?
Beasts, birds, and cattle, feel thy balmy rod;
The drowsy mountains wave, and seem to nod;
The torrents cease to chide, the seas to roar;
And the hush'd waves reel on upon the shore.
Harte.

3. Anything long and slender.

Let the fisherman . . .
Increase his tackle, and his rod reeve.
Gay, Rural Sports, l. 131.

Haste, ye Cyclops, with your forked rods,
This rebel love-braves all the odds,
And every hour by love is made,
Some heaven-defying Encelade.
Granville.

4. Instrument for measuring.

Recompens was a measuring rod for taking the dimensions of buildings, and signified the same thing as pectus, taken as a measure of length.—*Achmann, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

5. Instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.

If he be but once so taken idly roving, he may punish him with stocks; but if he be found again so straying, he may scourge him with whips or rods.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
I am whipt and scourged with rods,
Nettled, and stung with pismires, when I hear
Of Bollingbroke.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

In this condition the rod of God hath a voice to be heard, and he, whose office it is, ought now to expound to the sick man the particular meaning of the voice.—*Hammond*.

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy characteristics; that thy rod, as well as thy staff, may comfort us.—*Elton, Hamlet*.

They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,
And under rods of rough centurions mark.
Dryden.

As . . . the . . . ate
these instruments of divine displeasure, are throw into the fire.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

A wit's a father, and a chief a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 237.

No longer meek and sober, kneed the sportive child,
No longer trampling at the broken rod.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

Rodent. *adj.* [Lat. *rodens*, -entis, pres. part. of *rodere* = I gnaw. Sometimes an adjective, as a '*rodent animal*'; 'sometimes a substantive, i.e. simpl. 'a *rodent*'; sometimes with the Latin plural, -s, 'the *rodentia*'—class of rodents.] In *Zoology*. Term in the system of Cuvier, equivalent to *Glires* in the sys-

tem of Linnaeus, applied to the class containing the rats, hares, squirrels, and beavers.

The form of the body in the *rodentia* is generally such that the hinder parts of it exceed those of the front, so that they rather leap than walk. In some of them this disproportion is even as excessive as it is in the kangaroo. In the whole of this class the brain is almost smooth, and without furrows; the orbits are not separated from the temporal fossae, which have but little depth; and the eyes are altogether lateral. The inferiority of these animals is visible in most of the details of their organization. These genera, however, which possess stronger claws have a certain degree of dexterity, and use their fore feet to convey their food to the mouth.—*Owen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Roddy. *adj.* Full of rods or twigs.

Rodmont. *s.* [*Rodomonte*, one of the leading characters in the Orlando Innamorato of Boiardo, and the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, a brave, but bragging, hero.] As such, the word is a *proper*, rather than a *common*, term. It suggests, however, like *Hector* and *Thraso*, the notion of boastfulness. 'The word,' writes Mr. Hallam, in his Introduction to the Literature of Europe, 'is said to have been invented by Boiardo. Castelvetro asserts that the names Gradasso, Mandricardo, Sobrino, and others, which Boiardo has given to his imaginary characters, belonged to his own persons of Scandinavia, and some have improved upon this by assuring us, that those who take the pains to ascertain the fact, may still find the representatives of these sonorous heroes at the plough, which, if the story were true, ought to be the case. But we may give him credit for talent enough to invent those appellations; he hardly found an Albracca on his domains, and those who grudge him the rest, acknowledge that in a moment of inspiration, while hunting, the name of *Rodomont* occurred to his mind.' The editor, however, agrees with Mr. Cox (in Brande and Cox's Dictionary), that it was rather formed out of the Greek or Latin *Rhodonanthus*. Sometimes it is wrongly, as an Italian word, spelt with *h*, as *Rhodomontade*.

He vapoured; [but] being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill-becoming such a *rodmont*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memorials of King Charles I.*

Rodmont. *adj.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

Don, a Spanish reader,
Who had thought to have been the leader
(Had the match gone on)
Of our ladies one by
And triumph'd our whole nation,
In his *rodmont* fashion.
B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

Rodomontade. *s.* Empty noise, bluster, or boast; rant.

He only serves to be sport for his company; for in these gamesome days men will give him hints, which may put him upon his *rodomontades*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

He talks extravagantly in his passion, but if I would quote a hundred passages in Ben Jonson's *Cathartes*, I could show that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible, for Cetheus threatens to destroy nature.—*Dryden*.

Used adjectively.

The liberties of painting have no other model but a *rodomontade* genius, and very irregular, which violently hurries them away.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting*.

A *rodomontade* title-page was a great favourite in the last century. There was a time when the republic of letters was over-built with 'Palaces of Pleasure,' 'Palaces of Honour,' and 'Palaces of Eloquence,' with 'Temples of Memory,' and 'Theatres of Human Life,' and 'Amphitheatres of Providence,' 'Paradises, Gardens, Pictures, Treasures.' The epistles of Ginevra dazzled the public eye with their splendid title, for they were called 'Golden Epistles'; and the 'Golden Legend' of Voragine had been more appropriately entitled *Golden*.—*J. DIsraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Titles of Books*.

Rodomontade. *v. n.* Boast after the manner of a Rodomont.

Rodomontadist. *s.* Rodomontador. *Rare*.
When the *rodomontadist* had ended his story, it was dinner-time.—*Terry, Voyage to the East Indies*, p. 107; 1805.

Rodomontade. *s.* Spanish form of Rodomontade.

Regardless of the *rodomontades* of that treacherous enemy.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 180.
I was a little moved in my nature to hear his *rodomontades*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation*.

Rodomontador. *s.* Boaster.

The Andalusians seem to be the greatest talkers and *rodomontadores* of Spain.—*Guthrie, Geography, Spain*.

Roe. *s.* Roebuck.

Thy greyhounds are eye faster than the *roe*.
Shakespeare, Timing of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

Ladies, withdraw, the callants are at hand.—
Whip to our tents, as *roes* run over land.
Id., Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Procure me a Troglodyte footman, who can catch a *roe* at his full speed.—*Arbutnot and Pope*.

Roe. *s.* Eggs of fish.

Herr comes *Romen*.—
Without his *roe*, like a dried herring.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

Roebuck. *s.* Native deer so called; Cervus capreolus.

He would him make
The *roebucks* in their flight to overtake. *Spenser*.
The *roebuck* was formerly very common in Wales, in the north of England, and in Scotland, but at present the species no longer exists in any part of Great Britain except the Scottish highlands. According to Dr. Montagu, it was found in Wales as late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in great plenty in the Cheviot Hills, according to Leland, in that of Henry VIII.—*Pennant, British Zoology*.
The *roebuck*, of much smaller size than either of our other indigenous deer, exhibits a degree of boldness and agility in its leaps, which fit it for its favourite haunts, and almost claim for it the analogical appellation of the chamois of the cervine family.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds, including the Glacera*.

Roestone. *s.* In *Geology*. Variety of oolite so called, its structure suggesting the comparison with the *roe* of a fish; to a certain extent the two words (oolite from *ovum* = egg) translate one another.

Rogation. *s.* [Fr.] Litany; supplication.
He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use, and addeth unto them that which the present necessity required.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Supplications with this solemnity for appeasing of God's wrath, were of the Greek church termed litanies, and *rogations* of the Latin.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

In the letters of Sionius Apollinaris, we find the Bishop of Clermont writing to Marinus, the Bishop of Vienne, for the form of certain litanies or *rogations*, which were used in that city during an earthquake and conflagration; he proposes to institute the same solemn ceremonies in apprehension of the invasion of the Goths into Provence.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Rogation-flower. *s.* Native plant (Polygala vulgaris) so called from flowering in Rogation week; milkwort.

Milkwort is called by Dodonaeus, *Florambartalis*; so called because it doth especially flourish in the Crosse or Gangeweek, or Rogation weeks, of which flowers the maidens which use in the countries to walk the procession do make themselves garlands and nosegays: in English we may call it Crosse-flower, Procession-flower, Gangeweek, *Rogation-flower*, and milkwort, of their virtues in procuring milke in the breasts of nurses. . . . It is vulgarly known in Cheshire to the herb-women by the name of hedge hyssop; for they take it for *Gratiola*, or hedge hyssop, and sell it to such as are ignorant of the name.—*Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 561; 1633.

Rogation-week. *s.* Second week before Whitsunday; thus called from three fasts observed therein, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called *rogation* days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of holy Thursday.

Rogérian. *s.* ? Wig so called. *Obsolete*.
He lights, and runs, and quickly has him sped,
To overtake his overrunning head;
The sportfull wind to mocke the headlong man,
Tosses away his picked *rogerian*.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iii. v. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rogue. s. [P.]

1. Wandering beggar; vagrant; vagabond.
For fear lest we, like rogues, should be reputed,
And for ear-marked hands around be levited.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

The sheriff and the marshal may do the more good,
And more terribly the idle rogues.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*

The scum of people and wicked condemned men
... upolieth the plantation; for they will ever live
like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy and do mischief.—*Becon, Essays, Of Plantations.*

2. Knavish; dishonest fellow; villain; thief.

Thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm,
And take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner;
but then there is a vast disparity when one action is murder, and the other justice. *South, Sermons.*

If he call rogue and rascal from the garret,
He means you no more mischief than a parrot.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, ii. 423.

The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise,
And even the best, by fits, what they despise.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 233.

3. Name of slight tenderness and endearment.

I never knew a woman love man so.—
Alas! poor rogue, I think indeed she loves me.
Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.

4. Wag.

The satirical rogue says here, that old men have grey hearts.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.*

Rogue. v. n.

1. Wander; play the vagabond.

If he but once so taken idly roguing, he may
punish him with the stocks.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

He rogued away at last, and was lost. *Carew.*

2. Play knavish tricks.

This was thy roguing,
For thou art ever whirling.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

Rogue. v. a.

1. Call rogue.

It may be thou wast put in office lately,
Which makes thee rogue me so, and rayle so stately.
Taylor (the Water-Poet); 1630.

(Nares by H. and W.)

2. Deceive.

Some who are far from atheists may make themselves merry with that conceit of thousands of spirits dancing at once upon a needle's point; and though the atheists may endeavour to rogue and ridicule all incorporeal substance in that manner, yet does this run upon a clear mistake of the hypothesis, and make nothing at all against it.—*Cudworth. (Ord MS.)*

Roguary. s.

1. Life of a vagabond.

To live in one land is captivity,
To run all countries a wild roguary. *Donne.*

2. Knavish tricks.

They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wonted low life in thievery and roguary. *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

You rogue, here's lime in this sack too; there's nothing but roguary to be found in villainous man.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 4.*

Like the devil did tempt and sway 'em
To roguerie, and then betray 'em.
Hall, Hudibras.

The kid smelt out the roguary.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

'Tis no scandal grown,
For debt and roguary to quit the town. *Dryden.*

The roguary of alchemy,
And we, the babbling fools,
Spend all our present stock in hopes of golden rules.
Swift.

3. Waggery; arch tricks.

The other term thus made up what was wanting
on Saturday; full of waggery and roguary, but little wit.—*Life of A. Wood, p. 300.*

Rogueship. s. Qualities or personage of a rogue.

What made your rogueship
Harrying for virtuels here?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Roudsea.

Say, in what nasty collar under ground,
Or what church porch, your rogueship may be found?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 467.

Roguish. adj.

1. Vagrant; vagabond.

Though the persons by whom it is used be of better note than the former roguish sort; yet the fault is no less worthy of a marshal.—*Spenser.*

2. Knavish; fraudulent.

He gets a thousand thumps and kicks,
Yet cannot leave his roguish tricks.
Swift, Miscellanies.

3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.

The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most roguish cast; her cheeks are dimpled when she smiles, and her smiles would tempt an hermit.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

I am pleased to see my tenants pass away a whole evening in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Wimple is as merry as any of them, and shews a thousand roguish tricks on these occasions.—*Addi.*

Timothy used to be playing roguish tricks; when his mistress's back was turned, he would joll out his tongue.—*A Rubbing.*

From seventeen to two-and-twenty! Ye god what ages! Dear young creatures, I can see you all three! Seventeen suits me, as nearest my own time of life; but mind, I don't say two-and-twenty is too old. No, no. And that pretty, roguish, demure, middle one. Peace, peace, thou silly little fluttering heart!—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xxiii.*

- Roguishly. adv.** In a roguish manner; knavishly; wantonly.

His hair roguishly wasteth all.—*Granger, On Reversions, p. 303; 1621.*

- Roguishness. s.** Attribute suggested by Roguish.

These ladies seem to inherit from their lively grand-mothers a peculiar roguishness of look.—*Forayth, Italy, p. 383. (Ord MS.)*

- Roguy. adj.** Knavish; wanton.

Go, buy some ballad of the fiery king
And of the beggar wench; some roguish thing,
Which thou may'st chaunt unto the chambermaid.
Morison, Source of Edinb. Preface; 1590.

A roguish siddler undertook presently to quit the place of all the vermin.—*Gregory, Posthuma, p. 106; 1690.*

A shepherd's boy had gotten a roguish trick of crying a wolf, and fooling the country with false alarms.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

- Roist. v. n.** Act uproariously.

Thou, revelling, didst roist it out,
And mad'st of all an end.
Kendall, Poem, c. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

- Roister. s.** Turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

If he not recks what ruffian roisters take his part,
He weedes unwisely then the mires of Mars in hand.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 481.

There was, about half a year since, one that pretended himself a minister, &c. but at last was found to have gone under three names, and in as several habits, of a minister, an ordinary lay-man and a roister.—*Archbishop Laud, Remains, i. 508.*

- Roister. v. n.** Behave turbulently; act at discretion; be at free quarter; bluster.

Roistering. part. adj. Uproarious.

Among a crew of roist'ring fellows,
He'd sit whole evenings at the alehouse. *Swift.*

The horse, after standing for a long time at the door of a roistering public-house, repaired to its stables with the feathers inside, and twelve red-livered undertakers on the roof, each holding on by a dinky peg.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xix.*

- Roisterly. adj.** Like a roister; lawless; violent.

They [women] delighted altogether in the garb and habit, and roisterly fashions of men. *Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams, p. 33.*

- Roisting. adj.** Roistering.

I have a roisting challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will strike amusement to their drowsy spirits.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

- Roll. v. a.** [Fr. rouler; Dutch, rollen; Lat. rotulo.]

1. Move anything by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground.

Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre?—*Mark, xvii. 4.*

2. Move anything round upon its axis.

3. Move in a circle.

To dress, and troll the tongue, and roll the eye.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 620.

4. Produce a periodical revolution.

Now heaven in fullest glory shone, and roll'd
Her motions. *Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 490.*

5. Wrap round upon itself.

6. Enwrap; involve in bandage.

By this rolling, parts are kept from joining together.—*Wimman, Surgery.*

7. Form by rolling into round masses.

Grind red-lead, or any other colour with strong
wort, and so roll them up into long rolls like pencils.
Peasam.

8. Pour in a stream or waves.

A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little engines wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

Roll. v. n.

1. Be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane, as a cylinder.

Fire must rend the sky,
And wheel on the earth, devouring where it rolls.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 182.

Reports, like snow-balls, rather still the farther they roll.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

I'm pleased with my own work; Jove was not more
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas,
To give it the first push, and set it roll.
Dryden.

Along the vast abyss,
O'er my calm hall of coral the deep echo roll'd.
Byron, Manfred, l. 1.

2. Run on wheels.

3. Perform a periodical revolution.

Thus the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*

4. Move with the surface variously directed.

Thou, light,
Revisit'st not these eyes, which roll in vain,
To find the piercing ray, and find no dawn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 23.

This chafed the bear, his nostrils flames expire,
And his red eye-balls roll with living fire.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, v. 463.

5. Float in rough water.

Planks, beams, disjointed fly; the scatter'd wood
Rolls diverse, and in fragments screws the float.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 463.

6. Move as waves or volumes of water.

Wave rolling after wave
Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but
itself; and if the number and weight of it roll one
way upon the greatest changes that can happen, yet
England will be safe.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Till the huge surge roll'd off, then backward
sweep'd
The reluctant tides, and plunge into the deep. *Pope.*

Storms beat, and roll the main;
Oh beat those storms, and roll the seas in vain. *Id.*

7. Fluctuate; move tumultuously.

Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,
What different sorrows did within thee roll. *Prior.*

The thoughts, which roll within my ravish'd
breast,
To me, no secret, the inspiring gods suggest. *Pope.*

In her sad breast the prince's fortunes roll,
And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul.
Id., Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 1630.

8. Revolve on an axis.

He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll
In restless gyres about the Arctic pole.
Naucys, Paraphrase.

9. Be moved with violence.

Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 303.

Roll. s.

1. Act of rolling; state of being rolled.

2. Thing rolling.

Listening sentries hang upon thy tongue,
Devoting through the maze of eloquence
A roll of periods, sweeter than her song. *Thomson.*

- Roll. s.** [from Fr. rouleau.]

1. Mass made round.

Large rolls of fat about his shoulders clung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Europa's Rape.

To keep ants from trees, encompass the stem four
fingers breadth with a circle or roll of wool newly
plucked.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Writing rolled upon itself; volume.

Busy angels spread
The lasting roll, recording what we said. *Prior.*

3. Round body rolled along; cylinder.

Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes
that soaks through, use a roll to break the clots.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Small loaf of funny bread.

Muffins, rolls, or bread, if stale, may be made to
taste new, by dipping in cold water, and toasting, or
heating in an oven, or Dutch oven, till the outside
be crisp.—*Mrs. Gordon, Modern Cookery.*

- Roll. s.** [from Lat. rotulus.]

1. Public writing.

Darius the king made a decree, and search was
made in the house of the rolls, where the treasures
were laid up.—*Esra, vi. 1.*

Crownwell is made master
O' the rolls, and the king's secretary.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 1.

The rolls of parliament, the entry of the petitions,
answers, and translations in parliament, are extant
—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Register; catalogue.

Books only cannot discern beauty; and let them be in the roll of books, that do not honour it.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

These signs have mark'd me extraordinary,
And all the courses of my life do show,
I am not in the roll of common men.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1
Of that short roll of friends writ in my life
There's none that sometime sweet was not.

'Tis a mathematical demonstration, that these twenty-four letters admit of so many changes in their order, and make such a long roll of differently ranged alphabets, not two of which are alike; that they could not all be exhausted, though a million millions of writers should each write above a thousand alphabets a day, for the space of a million millions of years. *Baillie*.

3. Sheet of paper or parchment which is kept rolled up.

'You see,' said Mr. Pecksniff, passing the candle rapidly from roll to roll of paper, 'some traces of our doings here.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. v.

4. Chronicle.

Please thy pride and search the herald's roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree.

His chamber was hang'd about with rolls
And old records, from antique times derived.

The eye of time beholds
No blessed name
The rolls of fame. *Pope*.

Roll, *s.* [from Fr. *role*.] Part; office.

In human society, every man has his roll and station assigned him.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Roller, *s.*

1. Anything turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks.

When a man tumbles a roller down a hill, the man is the violent enforcer of the first motion; but when it is once tumbling, the property of the stone itself continues it.—*Hammond*.

The long slender worms that breed between the skin and flesh in the side of Guinea and in India, are generally twisted out upon sticks or rollers. *Roy, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

They make the string of the pole horizontal towards the lathe, conveying and guiding the string from the pole to the work, by throwing it over a roller. *Morgan, Mechanical Exercises*, Lady Charlotte, bk. Sits mounted on the garden roller. *Swift, Miscellany*.

2. Bandage; fillet.

Fasten not your roller by tying a knot, lest you hurt your patient. *Brucena, Synopsis*.

Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due situation of a dressing, surgeons always turn a roller with that view. *Sharp*.

3. In Printing. See extract.

Roller, in printing, is a cylinder of wood coated with a composition of treacle and glue, and revolving upon an iron rod running through it, with which to ink the form of type previous to taking an impression. The introduction of composition rollers in place of galleys has been the cause of a complete change in printing; but for this invention, machine or cylindrical printing could never have been accomplished, as all the early attempts with sleepers failed from the necessity of joining the edges.—*R. J. Crompton, in Brando and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

4. In Ornithology. Bird of the genus *Coccyzus*.

The roller has by several systematic authors been arranged near the crows; but its colour, its habits, its eggs, its structure, and other peculiarities seem to prove that it is more truly allied to the herons and the kingfishers. . . . The roller is a native of Africa. . . . Specimens of the roller have been killed in two or three instances in Cornwall; and three examples are said to have been met with in Ireland. This bird has been obtained more frequently in our eastern and north-eastern counties.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds*.

The roller, in ornithology, [constitute] a family of birds of the order *Vulturiformes*, of which there is one European species, *Coccyzus pinnatus*, of a vivid green colour with some purple and red marks about the size of a jay; they have a great and varied power of flight, and are chiefly insectivorous.—*Owen, in Brando and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Rolling, *adj.* Careless; swaggering frolicking.

He described his friends as rollicking blades, evidently mistaking himself for one of their set.—*Theodore Hook, Jack Brag*.

Rolling, *verb. abs.* Rolling movement.

The worthy lady looked at Mr. Higgins for a reply; that gentleman, with many rollings of the eyes, clench'd his throat with his right hand, and mimick'd the art of swallowing, to intimate that he was abashed.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xiv.

Rolling, *part. adj.* Running on wheels; revolving.

He next essays to walk, but downward press'd,
On four feet imitates his brother beast;
By slow degrees he gathers from the ground
His legs, and to the rolling chair is bound.

When thirty rolling years have run their race. *Dryden*.

Rolling-pin, *s.* Round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

The pin should be as thick as a rolling-pin.—*Wise-man, Surgery*.

'You'll be shot, I see,' observed Mercy. 'Well!' cried Mr. Bailey, 'What if I am? There's something gamy in it, young ladies, isn't there? I'd sooner be hit with a cannon-ball than a rolling-pin.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xl.

'I've put the rolling-pin in your berth to take it (it's the easy one up in the corner).'—*Ibid.*, ch. xxxiv.

Rolling-press, *s.* Cylinder rolling upon another cylinder by which engravers print their plates upon paper.

Not long after the art of printing was made public, the invention of the rolling press was discovered.—*Mason, Origin of Letters*, p. 136.

Roly-poly, *s.*

1. Bowls (i. e. game so called).

Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye think of roly-polying a country dance?—*Arcturion, History of John Bull*.

Half-bowls, so called because it was played with one half of a sphere, was prohibited by Edward IV., and is the roly-poly still practised in Hertfordshire.—*Fosbrooke*.

2. Pudding so called.

The three nut-on-chops . . . were the best of the nut-on-kind; the potatoes were perfect of their order; as for the roly-poly, it was too good.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxv.

Romage, *s.* Tumult; bustle; active and tumultuous search for anything.

This is the chief head
Of this posthumous romage in the land.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1

Romage, *r. a.* Search; Rummage.

Upon this they fell again to rummage the will.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

Roman, *s.* Romanist.

Whether doth the Jew romanize, or the Roman judge, in his devotion.—*Lightfoot, Minerva*.

Romance, *s.*

1. Military fable of the middle ages; tale of wild adventures in war and love.

What resembles
In fact the romance of Elther's son.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 579.

Romance has been elegantly defined as the offspring of fiction and love. Men of learning have ad themselves with tracing the epochs of romances; but the erudition is desperate which would fix on the inventor of the first romance; for what originates in nature, a host will hope to detect the shadowy outlines of its beginnings? The Theagenes and Charicles of Heliodorus appeared in the fourth century; and thus elegant prints was the Grecian Fiction. It has been prettily said, that posterior to be the children of the marriage of Theagenes and Charicles. The Romance of 'The Golden Ass' by Apuleius, which contains the beautiful tale of 'Cupid and Psyche,' remains unrivalled; while the 'Daphne and Chloe' of Longus, in the old version of Anyot, is inexpressibly delicate, simple, and immortal, but sometimes offends us, for nature there 'plays her virgin faunies.'—*A. Duguet, Criticism of Literature, Romances*.

Fair cousin mine, the golden days,
Of old romances are o'er,
And minstrels now are naught for lays,
Nor ladies for a lover.

The age of romance has not ceased; it never ceases; it does not, if we think of it, so much as very sensibly decline. . . . 'Great passions no longer show themselves.' Why there are passions still great enough to replenish Bedlam. . . . A passion that explosively shivers under the life it took rise in, ought to be regarded as considerable; more no passion, in the highest hey-day of romance, yet did.

—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Diamond Necklace*, ch. i.

[The name of romance was subsequently appropriated in different countries to different kinds of writings, according to the form which the popular literature took in each. In Spanish it came to signify a ballad. In English, where the literature began with translations from the French, the name was commonly given to the French original, but was subsequently used in the sense the word had acquired in French, of a story of fiction.]—*Waggoner, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Used adjectively.

The Latin language ceased to be regularly spoken in France about the ninth century; and was succeeded by what was called the *romance* tongue, a mixture of the language of the Franks and of bad Latin. The species of writing call'd *romans*, began in the tenth century, according to the opinion of the Benedictine fathers, who have well refuted M. Fleuri and Calaneo, who make it less ancient by two hundred years.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*, l. 251.

We have seen that French was the language of the court in the one country as well as in the other, and that Scottish as well as English writers figure among the imitators of the Norman *romans* and *romance* poets.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 231.

2. Lie; fiction.

A staple of romance and lies
False tears and real perjuries,
Where sighs and looks are bought and sold,
And love is made but to be told.

Prior

Romancer, *s.*

1. Writer of romances.

Sir James Long [was] in the civil war colonel of horse; good sword-man; admirable extempore orator; great memorie; great historian and romancer.—*Ascham, Aneidra*, bk. 438.

That the French romancers borrowed some things from the English, appears from the word 'romancer,' which they took up from our minstrels, and corrupted into 'romanciste.'—*Bishop Percy, Essay on Ancient Metrical Romances*.

This poem (the *Roman de la Rose*) is far beyond the rude efforts of all their preceding romancers.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, l. 308.

Chaucer's name of Sir Thopas being intended to ridicule the vulgar romancers, seems to have been purposely written in their favourite metre.—*Tyrrhitt, On the Language and Versification of Chaucer*, § 7.

2. Liar; forger of tales.

The allusions of the law extends to all impostors, vain pretenders, and romancers.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Shall we, ereas one, permit
This low romancer, and this bantering wit?

Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 26.

Romances, *adj.* Having the character of romance.

That all Spain overflowed with romances books . . . was no reason that Cervantes should not smile at the matter of them; nor even a reason that, in another mood, he might not multiply them, deeply as he was tinctured with the essence of them.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Southey*.

Romancing, *verb. abs.* Indulging in romance.

I apprehend less quarter from the opposite set of men, who may honour me with enthusiasm, romancing, and castle-building, without any solid foundation.—*Chapin, On Regimen*, preface. (Ord. 18.)

This is strange romancing.—*Richardson, Pamela*.

Romancy, *adj.* Romantic; full of wild scenery.

The house is an old house, situated in a romantic place; and a man, that is given to devotion and learning, cannot find out a better place.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 118; (under 1658).

Romanesque, *adj.* In Architecture. See extract.

Romanesque [is] a general term for all the debased styles of architecture which spring from attempts to imitate the Roman, and which flourished in Europe from the period of the destruction of the Roman power till the introduction of Gothic architecture.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

Romanism, *s.* Tenets of the church of Rome.

Papists have the common faith, (and I wish to God they had no more,) and their own proper *romanism*; to the very same or like purpose as the Jews have the law and the prophets, and the Talmud of their rabbins.—*Brevint, Saint and Samuel at Babel*, p. 5: 1674.

Romanist, *s.* Papist.

The Romanists are guilty of too much scruple in this kind.—*Bishop Hall, Causes of Conscience*, iv. 7.

The gross idolatry of the Romanists in the invocation of saints.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. iv.

Romanize, *v. a.*

1. Convert to Romish or papistical opinions.

Our countrymen, romanized and jewell'd, have fill'd the world with outcries against our state for supplanting them, and making laws against their religion.—*Dr. White, Sermons*, p. 27: 1618.

2. Latinize; fill with modes of the Roman speech.

He did too much romanize our tongue, leaving the words he translated almost as much Latin as he found them.—*Dryden*.

Romanize, *v. n.* Follow a Romish opinion custom, or mode of speech.

Thou hast seen a popish Jew interceding for the dead; . . . Tell me, gentle reader, whether doth the Jew *romanize*, or the Roman Julian, in his devotion?—*Lightfoot, Miscellanies*, p. 157.

So aptly *romanizing*, that the word of command still was set down in Latin.—*Milton, Arcopagitica*.

Romanized, *part. adj.* Inclined towards the Roman language, customs, or creed.

Yet if your English *romanized* hearts
Against nature's custom swell with foul defiance,
Brandish your stings, and cast your utmost darts,
Against the greatness of her glorious name.
—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 7-7.

Romanizing, *part. adj.* Having a tendency to Rome (in the way of creed).

Romantic, *adj.*

1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild.

Philosophers have maintained opinions more absurd than any of the most fabulous poets or *romantic* writers. *Keil*.

Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have represented as chimerical and *romantic*.—*Addison*.

2. Improbable; false.

Their feigned and *romantic* heroes.—*Scott, Works*, li. 12: ed. 1718.

3. Fantastic; full of wild scenery.

The dun umbrage, o'er the falling stream,
Romantic haunts. —*Thomson, Seasons, Spring*.

4. Applied to the general spirit and character of modern as opposed to classical literature.

Mr. T. Warton . . . is of opinion that the peculiar . . . species of fiction which we call *romantic*, was entirely unknown to the writers of Greece and Rome; and it appears to have been imported into Europe by a people of modes of thinking and habits of invention not natural to that country.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*.

This division of this dramatic as of the other departments of art, into the antique and the *romantic*, at once points out to us the . . . which we have to pursue.—*A. W. Schlegel, A Course of Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature*, translated by J. Black, lect. 1.

Romantically, *adv.* In a romantic manner.

I love you both very sincerely, though not so *romantically* pouring
have been used to receive more complimentary letters and high flights.—*Pope, Letters to M. and T. Blount*, letter xxx.

The next day I rode up the river, about nine miles to the Rautin Hills, to see a small cascade, which falls about fifteen or twenty feet, very *romantically*, from between two rocks.—*Barnes, Travels, Pinkerton*, 13, 731. (Ord MS.)

Romantically, *adv.* Romantically. *Rare*.

He tells us *romantically* on the same argument, that many poets went to and fro.—*Strapp, Life of Cromwell*, b. iii. ch. xxxviii.

Romescot, Rómescot, Rómepenny, *s.* [A.S. *Rómescot*, *Róm-froh*, *Róm-penny*, *Róm-penny*. For *-scot*, see *shot*, as in 'pay your shot,' and *scot*, as in 'scot and lot.'] Peter-pence.

Besides the usual tribute of *romescot*, giving great sums by the way.—*Milton, History of England*, b. vi.

Romish, *adj.*

1. Roman; respecting the people of Rome.

The *Romish* people wise in this.
—*Drant, Translation of Horace*: 1507.

As in a *Romish* stew. —*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 2.

2. Popish.

Bulk or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* countries.—*Ayliffe, Paterfamilias*, p. 100.

Romist, *s.* Romanist.

The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 110.

Romp, *s.* [P] Rude boisterous girl.

She was in the due mean between one of your affected courtesying pieces of formality, and your *romps* that have no regard to the common rules of civility.—*Arbuthnot*.

Romp, *v. n.* Play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.

In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can laugh, squall, and *romp* in full security.—*Swift, Advice to a Friend*.

The Long Parliament gave orders, in 1645, that the twenty-fifth of December should be strictly observed as a fast, and that all men should pass it in humility bemoaning the great national sin which they and their fathers had so often committed on that day by *romping* under the mistletoe, eating

beef's head, and drinking ale flavoured with roasted apples. —*Mastbury, History of England*, ch. xav.

A new young domestic, one day to be famed as a Madame and De-Stael,—was *romping* about the knees of the Decline and Fall. —*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. h. ii. ch. v.

Romping, *verb. abs.* Act of one who romps.

Men presume on the liberties taken in *romping*. —*Richardson, Clarissa*.

Romping, *part. adj.* Boisterously playful.

The air she gave herself was that of a *romping* girl. —*Spectator*, no. 187.

Rompishness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Rompish; disposition to rude sport.

Whenever I talked to her with any turn of fondness, she would immediately snatch off my periwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a-kimbo, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall, take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*. —*Spectator*, no. 187.

Rondeau, *s.* [Fr.] See extracts; also Roundel.

Rondeau [R] is a kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible.—*Trevelyan*.

He used to read to him a book of sonnets, *rondeaux*, and virelays. —*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. iii. p. lxxvi.

Rousseau has very justly censured the writing and setting of vocal *rondeaux*, in which the thought is begun in one strain, and continued or ended in another; or begins with a simile, of which the application is made in the second strain. . . . But . . . after pointing out poetical and musical defects in the composition of *rondeaux*, . . . [he] indicates the means of avoiding both. 'Whenever a sentiment, expressed in the first strain suggests a reflexion which confirms and enforces the second; . . . very true, in short, that the first strain contains a proposition to perform some action, and a reason for it is given in the second; in these and similar cases a *rondeau* will be always well placed.' —*Rees, Cyclopaedia*.

Rondie, *s.* Roundle.

Certain *rondeaux* given in arms, have their names according to their several colours.—*Peucham, On Blazoning*.

Rondure, *s.* Circle; round.

All things rare
That heaven's air in this huge *rondeur* hems,
—*Shakespeare, Sonnets*, xxi.

Rong, *s.* See Round (of a ladder).
So many steps or *rouges* as it were of Jacob's ladder. —*Bishop Andrews, Sermons*, p. 500: 1631.

Ronion, *s.* [Fr. *ronne* = scurf.]

Argot thee, with the ramp-fed *ronion* cries.
—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.
Out of my door, you witch, you potent, you *ronion*! —*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Ronion, applied to a woman, means, as far as can be traced, much the same with Seal or Scab spoken of a man.

Ront, *s.* Runt.

My ragged *ronts* all shiver and shake,
An dozen high towers in an earthquake;
They went in the wind way their wriggle tails,
Peaked as a peacock—but now it avals. —*Spenser*.

Rood, *s.* [from A.S. *rod*.]

1. Fourth part of an acre in square measure, or one thousand two hundred and ten square yards.

I've often wish'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a year,
A terras walk, and half a *rood*
Of land, set out to plant a wood.

A *rood* . . . equal to the fourth part of an acre (fourteen hundred square perches, or poles. This is the statute *rood*, by which land is usually at present measured; but there are local measures in many districts in which both the *rood* and acre are considerably larger. —*Rees, Cyclopaedia*.

2. Pole; measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure.

Prone on the flood, extended long and large,
Lay floating many a *rood*.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 102.

For stone fences in the north, they dig the stones for eighteen-pence a *rood*, and make the walls for the same price, reckoning twenty-one foot to the *rood* or pole. —*Mortimer, Rantabury*.

Rood, *s.* [from A.S. *rod*.] Cross.
And high there-to a little chapel stode,
Which, being all with ivy overspread,

Deckt all the roof; and shadowing the *rood*,
Seem'd like a grove faire branched over-head.

—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.
By the holy *rood*,
I do not like these several councils.

The term . . . *rood* . . . is more particularly applied to the large cross erected in Roman Catholic churches over the entrance of the chancel or choir; this is often of a very large size, and when complete is like other crucifixes, accompanied by the figures of St. John and the Blessed Virgin, placed one on each side of the foot of the cross; but these are often omitted. —*Glossary of Architecture*.

Rood Lane was so denominated from a *Rood* or Jesus on the cross, there placed, which was held in great regard. —*T. Ditchfield, Curiosa of Literature*, Names of our Streets.

Used adjectively.

Rood-tower, *rood-steeple* [see names] sometimes applied to the tower built over the intersection of a cruciform church. The term *rood-arch* is sometimes applied to the arch between the nave and chancel, from its being immediately over the *rood-loft*. —*Glossary of Architecture*.

Roodloft, *s.* Gallery in the church on which the cross, or the representation already mentioned, was set to view.

They shall see that all *roodlofts*, in which wooden crosses stood, be clean taken away.—*Irish Constitution and Canons*, p. 110: 1635.

Under the King's arms, placed over the *rood-loft*, is a distich. —*Aschmole, Antiquities, Berkshire*, vol. i. p. 63.

The *rood* . . . was supported either by a beam called the *rood-beam*, or by a gallery called the *rood-loft*, over the screen, separating the choir or chancel of a church from the nave. *Rood-lofts* do not appear to have been common in this country before, if so soon as the fourteenth century. —*Glossary of Architecture*.

Roof, *s.* [A.S. *huf*.]

1. Cover of a house.

Her shoulders be like two white doves,
Perching within square royal *roof*
Return to her, and fifty men do
No, rather I abjure all *roofs*, and chuse
To wage against the enemy of th' air.
—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 4.

2. House in general.

I'll tell all strictly true,
If time, and foods, and wine enough accrue
Within your *roof* to us: that freely we
May sit and banquet. —*Chapman*.

3. Vault; inside of the arch that covers a building.

From the magnanimity of the Jews, in causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the *roof* of heaven did ever watch. —*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The dust
Should have ascended to the *roof* of heaven,
Raised by your populous troops.

—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 4.
In thy face, the dusky *roofs* among
High on the barked *roof*, my banner shall be hung. —*Trappen, Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 341.

4. Palate; upper part of the mouth.

Swearing till my very *roof* was dry
With oaths of love.

—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.
My very lips might freeze to my teeth, my tongue to the *roof* of my mouth, ere I should come by a fire. —*Id., Twelfth Night*, iv. 1.

Some fishes have rows of teeth in the *roofs* of their mouths; as pikes, salmon, and trout.
—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Roof, *v. a.*

1. Cover with a roof.

He enter'd soon the shade
High *roof*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown.

—*Milton, Paradise Regained*, ii. 20.
I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. —*Addison*.

2. Inclose in a house.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,
Were the graceful person of our Banquo present.
—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

Roofing, *s.* See extract.

Roofing in rural economy [is] sometimes a word applied to the ridge-cap of thatched roofs. It also signifies any sort of material employed in forming the roof of a building, whether in the framework or covering. —*Rees, Cyclopaedia*.

Roofless, *adj.* Wanting a roof; uncovered.

And columns, awful in decay,
Bear up their *roofless* heads to form the various

—*Id., Id.*
Behind it rose the ancient castle, its towers *roofless*, and its massive walls crumbling away. —*Pope, Dedicatory Papers*, ch. v.

Roostree. s. In *Natural Architecture*. See *Rough-tree*.

Roostree. s. In *Building*. See *extract*.
Roostree [is] a term used for the upper timbers of any building; whence, in the northern countries, it is common to signify a whole family, by saying all under such-a-one's *roostree*.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*.

Roofy. adj. Having roofs—

Shakes...
Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air,
In all shades of pestilential kind
To sleep.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 632.

Roek. s. [Persian, *rokh*=camel.] In *Chess*.
Old name for the castle.

So have I seen a king on chess,
His *rooks* and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress,
Shifting about grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn.

Dryden, Songs, The Young Statesmen.

Roek. v. n. Rob; cheat.

They *rook'd* upon us with design,
To out-reform and undermine.

Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 733.

How any one's being put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and there learning to *rook* at sparring, fits him for conversation, I do not see.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

Roek. v. a. Cheat; plunder by cheating.

He [Sir John Denham] was much *rooked* by gamblers.—*Shelley, Anecdotes*, ii. 517.

Roek. s. [A.S. *hroc*.]

1. Native bird of the crow kind; *Corvus frugilegus*.

Aurora, that understood relations, have,
By marriage, and by change, and *rooks*, brought forth
The secret'st man of blood.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Huge *rooks* of rising *rooks* forsake their food,
And crying seek the shelter of the wood.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 525.

The *rook* is the *corvus* of Virgil, no other species of this kind being precarious:

E pastu decedens æquine magno
Corvorum increpuit densis exi

A very natural description of the evening return of these birds to their nests. . . . What chiefly distinguishes the *rook* from the crow is the bill, the nostrils, chin, and sides of that, and the mouth, being in old birds white and bare of feathers, by often thrusting the bill into the ground in search of the 'crum' of the dor-beetle. The *rook*, then, instead of being persecuted, should be treated as the farmer's friend.—*Pennant, British Zoology*.

The balance between injury or benefit derived from the *rooks* by the agriculturists, is a question which general opinion seems to have settled, by considering that the occasional injury is much more than counterbalanced by the amount of benefit conferred in the consumption of thousands of destructive grubs of the common cockchafer, the wire-worms of several sorts, and . . . the larvae of the insect commonly known by the name of hairy-long-legs.—*Tarrell, History of British Birds*.

2. Cheat; trickish rapacious fellow: (opposed to *pigeon*, *gull*).

Rooks and rakeshams sold to lucre.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, ii. 11.

I am like an old *rook*, who is ruined by gaming, forced to live on the good fortune of the pushing young men.—*Wheeler*.

Maybe, but as I set out a young pigeon, I'll die
An old *rook*.—*O'Keefe, Pointedness*, iii. 4.

Rookery. s.

1. Nursery of rooks.

No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a *rookery*, is more contemplative than this court.—*Pope*.

Up and call the gentleman, and tell him he'll find me and Mr. Pickwick in the *rookery*. Show the gentleman the way there; d'ye hear? The boy departed to execute his commission; and the host, carrying both runs like a second Robinson Crusoe, led the way from the garden. 'This is the place,' said the old gentleman, pausing after a few minutes' walking, in an avenue of trees. The information was unnecessary: for the incessant cawing of the *rooks* sufficiently indicated their whereabouts.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. vii.

There are not wanting instances where long-established *rookeries* near a mansion have been deserted by these birds when it has happened that the house has been pulled down, or even abandoned as a habitation. . . . In the vicinities of two noblemen in Curzon Street, May Fair, a considerable number of *rooks* have built for many years, and there probably received an addition at the destruction of the *rookery* in the yard of Carlton House.—*Tarrell, History of British Birds*.

2. Over-populated; poor district; close assembly of buildings: (often a *proper*, rather than a *common* name; as, 'The Rookery').

Rooky. adj. Inhabited by rooks.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Room. s. [A.S. *rum*, *gerum*.]

1. Space; extent of place great or small.

If you will have a young man to put his travels into a little room, and in short time gather much, this he must do.—*Beacon*.

With new wonder, now he views
To all delight of human sense exposed
In narrow room, nature's whole wealth.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 203.

2. Space or place unoccupied.

The dry land is much too big for its inhabitants; and that before they shall want room by increasing and multiplying, there may be new heavens and a new earth.—*Isaiah*.

3. Way unobstructed.

Make room, and let him stand before our face.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

What train of servants, what extent of field,
Shall aid the birth, or give him room to build?

Greene.

This paternal regal power, being by divine right, leaves no room for human prudence to place it any where.—*Locke*.

4. Place of another; stead.

In us, that cannot be removed without the manifest danger of greater to succeed in their rooms, wisdom of necessity must give place to necessity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

For better ends our kind Redeemer died,
Or the fallen angels' rooms will be but ill supplied.

Lord Bacon.

By contributing to the contentment of other men, and rendering the us as happy as lies in our power, we do God's work, are in his place and room.—*Calamus, Sermon*.

5. Unobstructed opportunity.

When this princess was in her father's court, she was so celebrated, that there was no prince in the empire who had room for such an alliance, that was not ambitious of gaining her into his family.—*Adrian, Fechter*.

It puts us upon a pursuit of the advantages of life, as leaves no room to reflect on the great error of them.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

6. Possible admission; possible mode.

Will you not look with pity on me?
Is there no hope? is there no room for pardon?

A. Phillips.

7. Apartment in a house; so much of a house as is inclosed within partitions.

I found the prince in the next room,
Washing with kindly tears his gentle cheeks.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II, iv. 4.

If when she appears in the room,
Thou dost not quake, and art struck dumb;

Know this,

Thou lovest amiss;

And to love true,

Thou must begin again, and love anew.

Sir J. Sackling.

In a prince's court, the only question a man is to ask is, whether it be the custom of the court, or will of the prince, to be uncovered in some rooms and not in others.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

It will afford me a few pleasant rooms, for such a friend as yourself.—*Pope*.

8. Particular place or station.

With price whereof they buy a golden bell
And purchase highest rooms in heaven and hell.

Spenser, Colin Clout.

[They] love the uppermost rooms at feasts.—*Malthus*, xiii. 6.

9. Office. *Obsolete*.

He exercised his high *room* of chanceryship, as he was accustomed.—*Carandish, Life of Wolsey*.

Roomage. s. Space; place.

Man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion, for the lodging of the intellectual faculties; it must be a silent character of hope, when there is good store of *roomage*, and receipt, where these powers are stored.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Roomful. adj. Abounding with rooms.

Rare.

Now in a *roomful* house,

Immer, Progress of the Soul, xxix.

Roomth. s. Room. *Rare*.

Up to his *roomth* all put their hands to hew,
Whose *roomth* but hinders others that would grow.

Dryden, Baron's Wars, vi. 23.

Not finding sitting *roomth* upon the rising side.

Id., Polydorus, song vi.

Roomthy. adj. Spacious. *Rare*.

The land was far *roomthier* than the scale of mile doth make it.—*Feller, Holy War*, p. 24.

Roomy. adj. Spacious; wide; large.

This sort of number is more *roomy*; the though can turn itself with greater ease in a larger compass.—*Dryden*.

With *roomy* decks, her runs of mighty strength,
Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow
laves,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,
She seems a sea-wasp flying on the waves.

Id., Annus Mirabilis, ciii.

Roost. s. [A.S. *hroost*.]

1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.

Sooner than the matin-bell was rung,
He clapp'd his wings upon his roost, and sung.

Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 45.

2. Act of sleeping.

A fox spied out a cock at roost upon a tree.—*Sir R. L. Edränge*.

Large and strong muscles move the wings, and support the body at roost.—*Dr. Ham, Physico-Theology*.

Roost. v. n.

1. Sleep as a bird.

The cock *roosted* at night upon the bough.—*Sir R. L. Edränge*.

2. Lodge.

Root. s. [see *Wort*.]

1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment.

When you would have many new roots of fruit trees, take a low tree and low it, and lay all its branches flat upon the ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take root.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

A flower there is that grows in meadow ground,
Amellus call'd, and easy to be found;
For from one root the rising stem bestows
A wood of leaves.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 391.

In October the hops will settle and strike root against spring.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Bottom; lower part.

Deep to the roots of hell the gather'd breach
They fasten'd.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 290.

These subterranean vaults would be found everywhere.—*Bartholomew, Theory of the Earth*.

VI the slumbering earthquake

Lies pillow'd on fire;

And the lakes of bitumen

Rise balmily higher.

Where the roots of the Andes

Strike deep in the earth,

As their summits to heaven

Shoot scornfully forth;

I've quitted my birthplace

Thy bidding to hide;

Thy spell hath subdu'd me;

Byron, Manfred, i. 1.

3. Plant of which the root is esculent.

Those plants, whose roots are eaten, are carrots,

turnips, and radishes.—*Buffon*.

Nor were the cole-worts wanting, nor the root,
Which after-ages call Hybernian truck.

Harte.

4. Original; first cause.

'That the love of money is the root of all evil,
truth universally agreed in.—*Sir W. Temple*.

5. First ancestor.

It was said, . . .

That myself should be the root, and father

Of many kings.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

Why did my parents send me to the schools,

That I with knowledge might enrich my mind;

Since the desire to know first made men fools,

Amid corrupt the root of all mankind?

Sir J. Bacon, Immortality of the Soul.

Why?

But from the author of all ill, could spring

So deep a malice, to confound the race

Of mankind in one root?

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 380.

They were the roots out of which sprang two distinct people, under two distinct governments.

Locke.

6. Fixed residence.

7. Impression; durable effect.

Having this way eased the church, as they thought, of superfluity, they went on till they had plucked up even those things also, which had taken a great deal stronger and deeper root.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

That love took deepest root, which first did grow.

Dryden.

Root. v. n.

1. Fix the root; strike far into the earth.

Her fallow leas

The darnel, henlock, and rank family

Doth root upon.

Shakespeare, Henry V, v. 2.

Underneath the grove of aspenore,
That westward watch'd, did I see your son.

Id., Roman and Juliet, i. 1.

The couler must be proportioned to the soil, because, in deep grounds, the weeds root the deeper.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

ROOT

That sun-eyed power which stands sublime
Upon the rock that crowns our globe,
Her feet on all the spoils of time,
With light eternal on her robe,
She, sovereign of the orb she guides,
On Truth's broad sun may root a gaze,
That deepens, onwards as she rides,
And shrinks not from the fount of blaze.

Aubrey de Vere, May Carol, prologue.

2. Turn up earth; search in the earth.

3. Sink deep.

If an irregularity chanced to intervene, and cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to root and fasten by concealment.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Root, v. n.

1. Fix deep in the earth.

2. Impress deeply.

The great important end that God designs it for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shows the necessity of its being rooted deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence.—*South, Sermons.*
They have so rooted themselves in the opinions of their party, that they cannot bear an objection with patience.—*Watts.*

3. Turn up out of the ground; eradicate; extirpate: (with out or up).

He's a rank weed,
And we must root him out.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 1.

Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,
Who, like a bear too savage, doth root up
His country's peace.—*Id., Timon of Athens, v. 2.*

The Egyptians think it sin for to root up or to hit

Their becks or onions, which they serve with holy

rites.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Root up wild olives from thy labour's lands,
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, il. 414.

The thorns he root out, the rubbish clear'd
And best th' obedienc' field.

Id., Threnodia Augustalis, 358.

4. Destroy; banish: (with out or up).

Not to destroy, but root them out of heaven.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 855.

In vain we plant, we build, our stores increase
If conscience roots up all our inward peace.

Gloucester.

Root-bound, adj. Fixed to the earth by a

root.

If I but wave this wand,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster,
And you a statue, or, as Daphne was,
Root-bound, that fled Apollo.—*Milton, Comus, 639.*

Root-built, adj. Built of roots.

Philosophy requires
No lavish cost; to crown its utmost prayer
Suffice the root-built cell, the simple fleece,
The juicy viand, and the crystal stream.

Shakespeare, Economy, pt. 1.

Root-house, s. Arbour, or garden lodge,

built in rustic work.

Here, entering a gate, you are led through a
thicket of many sorts of willows into a large root-
house, inscribed to the earl of Stamford. It seems
that worthy peer was present at the opening of the
first cascade, which is the principal object from the
root-house.—*Dodder, Description of the Leinewe.*

Rooted, part. adj. Fixed; deep; radical.

Puck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.

Where the impetuous torrent rushing down
Huge craggy stones and rooted trees had thrown,
They left their courses.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

You always joined a violent desire of perpetually
changing places with a rooted laziness.—*Swift, Let-
ter to Gay.*

The Court was decidedly against abolition [of
slavery]. Geo. III. always regarded the question
with abhorrence, as savouring of innovation; and
innovation in a part of his empire connected with
his earliest and most rooted prejudice—the Colonies.
—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen
of the reign of George III., Mr. Wilberforce.*

Rootedly, adv. In a rooted manner; as

that which is rooted deeply; strongly.

They all do hate him as rootedly as I.

Shakespeare, Tempest, ill. 2.

Rooter, s. One who tears up by the root.

The rooters up of religion and monarchy.—*Arch-
deacon Aruncry, Tablet, p. 151: 1661*

• Thy hand hath ever found out oppressors of truth
and order; shall it not do as much for rooters of
truth and order?—*Id., p. 184.*

The rooters and thorough reformers made clean
work with the church, and took away all.—*South,
Sermons, iv. 24.*

Rooting, part. adj. Turning up the earth

with the snout.

ROPE

Thou clock-mark'd, shoetive, rooting hoe!
Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 3.

No lusty northward rather drove his knee,
Nor boorish boozed fed his rootingswine.
W. Rouse, Britannia's Pastorals, b. il. song i.

Rooting, verbal abs. Act or state of striking
root.

The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not
take deep rooting from bastard ships, nor lay any
fast foundation.—*Wisdom of Solomon, iv. 3.*

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree
good, by loosening of the earth.—*Bacon.*

Rope, v. n. Become ropy.

Viscous bodies, as pitch, wax, birdlime, cheese-
toasted, will draw forth and rope.—*Bacon. (Rich.)*

Rope, s. [German, *reiß*.]

1. Cord; string; halter; cable; haulser.

Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a rope,

And told thee to what purpose.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

An anchor, let down by a rope, maketh a sound;

and yet the rope is a solid body, whereby the sound
can ascend.—*Bacon.*

Who would not guess there might be hopes,
The fear of gallows and ropes

Before their eyes, might reconcile
Their animosities a while?

Bulwer, Hudibras, lib. 2, 715.

Hang yourself up in a true rope, that there may
appear no trick in it.—*Arbuthnot, History of John
Bull.*

2. Any row of things depending: (as, 'A
rope of onions').

I cannot but confess myself mightily surprised,
that, in a book, which was to provide chains for all
mankind, I should find nothing but a rope of sand.

—*Locke.*

3. Intestines.

His talons serveeth for playsters many one;
For large strings his rope serve echo one.

*A Lytell Treatise on the Horse. (Nares by
H. and W.)*

What a rope! What the devil!

'Quid malum hic vult?' What's the matter now
with him? What a rope ails he? What a devil
will he have?—*Terence in English: 1614. (Nares
by H. and W.)*

Rope, v. n. Draw out into viscosities; con-
crete into glutinous filaments.

Such bodies partly follow the touch of another
body, and partly stick to themselves; and therefore
rope and draw themselves in threads; as pitch, glue,
and birdlime.—*Bacon.*

In this close vessel place the earth accursed,
But fill'd brimful with wholesome water first.

Then run it through, the drops will rope around
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, il. 351.

Ropebands, s. Small ropes so called, which
fasten the sails to the yards.

(For extracts see under Robbins and Ropeyarn.)

Ropedancer, s. Artist who dances on a
rope.

Salvian, amongst publick shows, mentions the
Petaninarii; probably derived from the Greek
πετάνθας, to fly, and may refer to such kind of rope-
dancers.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Statius, posted on the highest of the two summits,
the people regarded with terror, as they look upon
a daring ropedancer, whom they expect to fall every
moment.—*Addison.*

Nie bounced up with a spring equal to that of one
of your nimblest tumblers or ropedancers, and fell
foul upon John Bull, to smother the cudgel he had in
his hand.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Ropemaker, s. One who makes ropes.

The ropemaker bear me witness,

That I was sent for nothing but a rope.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

Ropemaking, s. Making of ropes

The first part of the process of rope-making by
hand is that of spinning the yarns or threads, which
is done in a manner analogous to that of ordinary
spinning. . . . The next . . . is that of warping the
yarns. . . . The third process in rope-making is the
tarring of the yarn. —*Enc. Dictionary of Arts,
Manufactures, and Mines.*

Ropery, s.

1. Rogue's tricks.

What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of
his ropery!—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, il. 4.*

2. Place where ropes are made.

The new ropery, and the forges where they put
fresh touch-holes into old cannon, are establishments
upon an extensive plan; but there is little activity
in either.—*Swiuburne, Travels through Spain,
letter xvii.*

Ropetrick, s. Probably a rogue's trick;
trick that deserves the halter.

Nie may perhaps call him half a score knaves, or
so: as he'll begin once, he'll rail in his ropetricka.
—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, l. 1.*

5 K 2

ROSA

{ROOT
ROSEARY

Ropewalk, s. Walk or place where ropes
are made.

[A] rope-walk or rope-house ground should be
four hundred yards long and about ten broad.—*Rosa,
Cyclopaedia.*

Roperyarn, s. See extract.

Roperyarn . . . consists of cable-ends, which are worn
out, and are called the junks of cables, . . . Rop-
bands (fine) broad cordage used to fasten the heads of
sails to their respective yards.—*Rosa, Cyclopaedia.*

Ropy, adj. Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

Ask for what price thy vocal tongue was sold;
A rusty cushion of some seven years old;
Tough, wither'd truffles, ropy wine, a dish
Of shotten herrings, or stale stinking fish.

C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 153.

Take care

Thy muddy beverage to serve, and drive
Precipitant the lower ropy lees.

J. Philips, Cyder, il. 312.

Rouquelaure, s. [Fr.] Cloak for men: (see
second extract).

Within the rouquelaure's clasp thy hands are pent.

Gay, Trivia, l. 51.

The French tailors, he [Dr. Harris, Bishop of
Landaff, observed, invent new modes of dress, and
dedicate them to great men, as authors do books;
as was the case with the rouquelaure cloak, which
then (about the year 1715) displaced the surcoat;
and was called the roupe-laure from being dedicated
to the duke of Rouquelaure, whose title was spread
by this means, throughout France and Britain.—
Noble, Continuation of Granger, iii. 420.

Rosal, adj. [Lat. *roralis*, from *ros*, *oris* =
dew.] Dewy.

These are her from her dusky plight
With rural wreath rosaloon her face.

Id., Threnodia Augustalis, 358.

Rorid, adj. [Lat. *roridus*.], Dewy.

The water is converted into liquid or rorid air.
—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes, p. 15:
161.*

Distilling of rorid drops of balsam to heal the
wounded.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry,
ch. viii.*

Rory, adj. Rorid. Rare.

On Lebanon at first his foot he set,

And shook his wings with rosy May-dew wet.

Swift, Translation of Tasso, l.

(Nares by H. and W.)

Rosaceous, adj. In Botany. Having the
character of a rose: (applied as the name
of the large natural order of which the
roses are the chief representatives; trans-
lates *rosaceae*. The term for the alliance
is *Rosales*; translated *Rosal*).

Rosal, adj.

1. Rosy. Rare.

While thus from forth her rosal gate she sent,
Breath form'd in words the marrow of content.

Beaumont, Poems: 1651. (Nares by H. and W.)

2. In Botany. See Rosaceous.

Rosary, s. [Lat. *rosarium*; or *rosarius, liber*
= book being understood; its original ap-
plication being to a book containing, as
an abridgement, the beauties, flowers, or
roses of some larger work. 'Liber quon-
dam abbreviatus, verissimus thesaurus
thesaurum, Rosarius philosophorum et
omnium secretorum maximum secretum.
Iste liber nominatur Compositior alias
Rosarius, eo quod ex libris philosophorum
brevis abbreviatus est.' Most especially,
however, it applied to a selection of
prayers, definite in number, and which
were numbered by a string of beads; to
this the name was subsequently transfer-
red. See Wedgwood.]

1. String of beads on which the Romanists
number their prayers.

No rosary this votress needs,

Her very syllables are beads.

Cleveland.

He turns the innocent party to a task of prayers
beyond the multitude of beads and rosaries.—*Mil-
ton, Trichostichon.*

The rosary, otherwise called the 'Virgin's psalter,'
is a new manner of praying, which, since Navarvus,
never was nor can ever be valued at what it is
worth; for it is made up of one hundred and fifty
a-v-maries, and fifteen pateres, tacked together with
little buttons upon a string!—*Brevint, Saul and
Samuel at Endor, p. 169: 1674.*

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2. Chaplet of, or as of, roses.

Christ hath now knit them into *rosaries* and *coronets*.—*Jerome Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, § 1, ch. iii.

Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or chaplet of good works, to present to God at night.—*Id.*

3. Bed of roses; place where roses grow.

The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded, either out of the white or red *rosary*.—*Proceedings against Garret*, &c. sign. D.d. 3: 1606.

4. Coin so called. See extract.

Rosary is a word frequently met with in the ancient history of Ireland, and used to express a peculiar sort of base money, coined abroad, in the form of the penny, current in that kingdom; but of so much baser alloy that it was not quite worth half the real value of the penny. This and many other such coins were derived, and it was made death to import any of them, by Edward I. in 1300.—*Ross, Cyclopaedia*.

Roscid. *adj.* [Lat. *roscidus*.] Dewy; abounding with dew; consisting of dew.

Wine is to be forborne in consumptions, for the spirits of wine prey upon the *rosced* juice of the body. *Bacon*.

The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth than upon another; for that earth is most *rosced*.—*Id.*

These rickets dry suck in the heavenly dew; And *rosced* manna rains upon her breast.

Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, c. *Rosced* and honey drops observable in the flowers of Marigold.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellaneous*, p. 20.

Rose, and Roserash. *s.* In Medicine. See extract.

Erysipelas, in the sense now explained, is called in Scotland the *rose*, and in this country St. Anthony's fire. *Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxix.

Rose-rash [is] an eruption of small rose-coloured patches of irregular form, very slightly elevated, not papular, transient and passing into a deeper roseate hue as they slowly disappear, the patches being either limited to a part, or to the limbs, or dispersed over the body, preceded and attended by slight fever, and non-infectious.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Rose. *s.* [Lat. *rosa*; A.S. *rosc*.]1. Flowering shrub and flower so called, of the genus *Rosa*.

Flowers of all hue, and without thorn the *rose*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 256.

This way of procuring autumnal roses will, in most roseshrubs, fail; in some all branches it will succeed. *Boyle*.

For her the unfading rose of Eden blooms. *Pope, Epistle to Abigail*.

The flower of the rose is composed of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whose leafy flower-cup afterward becomes a roundish or oblong fleshy fruit, inclosing several angular bony seeds; to which may be added, it is a weak pithy shrub, for the most part beset with prickles, and hath pinnated leaves; the species are, 1. The wild briar, dog rose, or hip-tree. 2. Wild briar or dog rose, with large prickly leaves. 3. The greater English apple-bearing rose. 4. The dwarf wild briar-leaved rose. 5. The dwarf wild briar-leaved rose, with variegated leaves. 6. The striped Scotch rose. 7. The sweet briar or eglantine. 8. Sweet briar with a double flower. All the other sorts of roses are originally of foreign growth, but are hardly enough to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and produce beautiful and fragrant flowers. *Miller, Gardener's Dictionary*.

As the first element in a compound.

Make use of thy salt roses, season the slaves For tubs and baths, bring down the *rose-cheek'd* youth.

To the tub fast and the di-t.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Patience, thou young and *rose-lipp'd* cherubin.

Id., Othello, iv. 2.

2. Riband gathered into a knot in the form of a rose, and serving as a kind of ornamental shoe-tie, or knee-band.

The Provencal *roses* on my rized shoes.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Those roses

Were big enough to hide a cloven foot.

B. Jonson, Devil's an Ass.

Under the rose. In secrecy. (Notwithstanding the origin suggested by the first and third extracts, the more probable view is that which connects this phrase with the secrecy enjoined by the order of the Rosy Cross, i.e. the Rosierucians, at least, until evidence is brought forward of the use of the *run* at a time too early for such an origin.)

Among the pagans (in old tyme) those, that invited any, shewed them the doore threshold, saying

these words: Let nothing pass over this; that is to say, let nothing be reported over this threshold of anything that shall be done at this banquet. And for this cause (for the present) in many countries they lay tablecloths upon their tables, whereupon are painted roses, shewing thereby, that all the words spoken thereat, ought to be hidden under it.—*Widdowph, French and English Grammar*, p. 387: 4to. 1623.

If this make us speak Bold words anon, 'tis all under the rose Forgotten!

Hammond and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the *rose*, we mean, in society and conversation, from the ancient custom in symposiack meetings, to wear chaplets of roses about their heads.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Tranquil is not a tavern dialect: anything passes well under the *rose*? It is not the man, but the liquor; not the liquor, but the excess, that is guilty of this liberty!—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 20.

Now that you and I are together, and under the *rose* too, as they say, why should not we drink somewhat briskly?—*Gentleman, Winter Evening Conversation*, pt. i.

'Oh! she is too delicate for you, my son of Neptune,' said the hostess, 'and too nice even for us, I think. We send her into the town to sell it and sing to the ladies; she makes us more money so than she would by waiting on you. Besides she has often other employments which he *under the rose*.'—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ii. ch. i.

Rose-a-ruby. *s.* In Botany. Old name for the pleasant eye; Adonis flower; Adonis autumnalis.

Our London women do call it [Adonis flower] *Rose-a-ruby*. *Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 387: 1633.

Rose-bay. *s.* [two words.] In Botany. Old name of the Nerium oleander.

Rose-bay is a small shrub of a gallant shew, like the bay-tree, bearing leaves thicker, grater, longer, and rougher than the leaves of the almond tree. . . . the second kind of *rose-bay* is like the first, and differeth in that the plant hath white flowers, but in other respects it is very like. . . . This plant is named in Greece *Nipour*. . . . In Latine likewise *Nerion*, and also *Rhabdendron*, and *Rhododaphne*, to say R. shops, Oleander. . . . In French, *Rosaigne*; in English *rose tree*, *rose bay*, *rose bay tree*, and oleander.—*Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 1401: 1633.

Rose-campion. *s.* [two words.] In Botany.

Species of the genera *Lychnis* and *Selene*.

There be diverse sorten of *rose-campion*. . . . The red *rose-campion* hath round stalks, &c. . . . The flowers grow at the top of the stalks of a perfect red colour. . . . The second *rose-campion* differs not from the precedent in stalks, leaves, or fashion of the flowers; the only difference consisteth in the colour of the plant and the other red. . . . The seed of *rose-campion*, with taken, is hot and dry after a sort of the second degree. The seed drunken in wine is a remedie for them that are stung with a scorpion, as Dioscorides testifieth. . . . The wilde *rose-campion* hath many rough bearded leaves somewhat hoary and woolly. . . . The seed *rose-campion* is a small berrie, wet about with many green leaves from the lower part upward.—*Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 408: 1633.

Rose-coloured. *adj.* Having the colour of a rose.

On Hadrian's return to Alexandria from the Tiber, the poet presented to him a *rose-coloured* lotus, a flower well-known in India, though less common in Egypt than either the blue or white lotus, and assured him that it had sprung out of the blood of the lion slain by his royal javelin at a lion hunt in Libya.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

Rose-elder. *s.* [two words.] In Botany. Guelder rose.

The *rose-elder* groweth in gardens, and the flowers are there doubled by art, as it is supposed. . . . The *rose-elder* is called in Latine, *Sambucus rosea*, and *Sambucus aquatica*, being doubtless a kinde of the water elder. It is called in Dutch *Gheldersche rose*; in English, *Gelders rose* and *rose elder*.—*Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 1125: 1633.

Rose-engine. *s.* [two words.] In Botany. See extract.

A *rose-engine* [is] an appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface of wood or metal, as a watch-case, being graven with a variety of curved lines, the assemblage of these lines presenting some resemblance to a full-blown rose, is called by the French *rosette*; and hence the engine by which the ornament is produced is called a *rose engine*. The mechanism by which the flowers are produced is composed of one or more plates or disks set on the axis of the turning lathe, or suitably pointed and formed, with waving edges or grooves, which govern, in a manner corresponding to the pattern of the edges or grooves, the movement to or from the centre of the cutting point. The combination of the rotatory motion of the lathe and the radial motion of the

tool cuts figures corresponding to the nature of the radial motion given.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Rose-noble. *s.* [two words.] Ancient English gold coin, in value the third of a pound.

The succeeding kings coined *rose-nobles* and double *rose-nobles*.—*Crouden, Remains*.

Rose-willow. *s.* [two words.] Native plant so called, (species doubtful).

The *rose-willow* groweth up likewise to the height and bignesse of a shrubby tree; the body whereof is covered with a scabbed rough bark; the branches are many whereupon do grow very many twigs of a reddish colour, garnished with small long leaves, somewhat whitish; among which come forth little flowers, or rather multiplication of leaves forth together in forme of a rose, of a greenish white colour, which do not only make a gallant shew, but also yield a most cooling aire in the heat of summer, being set up in houses for the decking of the same. . . . These willows grow in divers places of England: the *rose-willow* groweth plentifully in Cambridgeshire; by the rivers and ditches there in Cambridge towns they grow abundantly, about the places called Paradise and Hell Mouth, in the way from Cambridge to Grantham.—*Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 1330: 1633.

Rose-window. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

Rose-window [is] a name sometimes given to a circular window, otherwise called a Catharine wheel.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

Roscal. *adj.* Rosy; like a rose in small or colour.

The *rosall* colour, which was wont to be in his visage, [was] turned into sallow.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 126.

From *rosal* Aurora's door

Fair Titan shaked his locks, and marched out.

Hammond, Psyche, p. 112.

The rich and *rosal* spring of those rare sweets,

Crotchet, Poems, p. 39.

Rosate. *adj.*

1. Rosy; full of roses.

I come, I come, prepare your *rosate* hovers,

Celestial palms, and ever-blooming flowers.

Pope, Epistle to Abigail.

Blooming; fr. . . .; purple, as a rose.

Here pride must st. . . k her lofty sail

That roan'd the world around;

Here rose beauty cold and pale

Has left the power to wound. *Boyle*.

Rosed. *adj.* Crimsoned; flushed.

Can you blame her, being a maid yet rosd over with the virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy?—*Shakespeare, Henry V.* 2.

Rosemary. *s.* Plant of the order Labiatae

(akin to the lavenders, mints, &c.), of the genus *Rosmarinus*.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices, Strike in their muffled and mortified bare arms, Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of *rosemary*; And with this horrible odour, from low farms . . . enforce their charity. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 3.

Wild thyme and savory set around their cell, Sweet to the taste and fragrant to the smell;

Set rows of *rosemary* with flowering stem.

Druid, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 43.

Rosemary is a small, but very odoriferous shrub;

the principal use of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for washing. —*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

The neighbours, far and near,

Follow'd with wistful look the dunsel's bier;

Sprigged rosemary the lids and lashes bore.

Guy, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 133.

Rosepink. *adj.* Having the pink colour, or tinge, of a rose; delicate.

Attempting the heroic . . . he falls almost at once into the *rosepink* sentimental.—*Carlyle, Critical*—*A Miscellaneous Essays*, *Sir W. Scott*.

Rose-root. *s.* Rosewort.**Roset.** *s.* [Fr. *rosette*.] Red colour for painters.

Grind ceruss with a weak water of gum-lake, *roses*, and vermilion, which maketh it a fair carnation.—*Prochord*.

Rosette. *s.* See extract.

Rolette, in Military language [is] an ornamental bunch of ribbands, or cut leather, which is worn both by officers and soldiers in the British service, on the upper part of their cues. *Rolette* [are] two small bunches of ribbands that are attached to the loops by which the gorget of an officer is suspended upon his chest. The colour of the ribband must correspond with the facing of the uniform.—*Bosc, Cyclopaedia*.

Rosewater. *s.* Water distilled from roses.

Attend him with a silver basin

Full of *rosewater*. *Shakespeare*.

Tuning of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.

His drink should be cooling; as fountain water with *rosewater* and sugar of roses.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

Rosewood. s. Ornamental furniture wood so called; the term being applied to the wood of several very distinct trees: (often used *adjectivally*).

She left the novel half uncut
Upon the *rosewood* shelf;
She left the new piano shut;
She could not please herself.

Traveller, The Talking Oak.

Rosewood is produced in Brazil, the Canary Islands, in Siam (whence it is largely imported by the Chinese), and in other places. It is in the highest esteem as a fancy wood. . . . The width of the log imported into this country averages about twenty-two inches, so that it must be the product of a large tree. — *McCall, Dictionary of Commerce.*

There are various kinds of *rosewood*. That of the Canary Islands, valued for its fragrance, has been already noticed. The more important, however, are the valuable South American ornamental timbers so designated, and which appear to be produced by several species of *Dalbergia*. That most esteemed, obtained from Rio Janeiro, is said to be chiefly produced by *D. nigra*; but inferior sorts are probably yielded by *Macaranga* *frumosa*, incorruptible, and legume-trees which bear the name of *Jacaranda* in Brazil; and it is also attributed by Lindley to species of *Triptolena*. Some of the species of *Pterocarpus*, *amin*, yield timber so called, African *rosewood* being the produce of *P. erinaceus*, and Burmese *rosewood* that of *P. indicus*. Some of the Indian *rosewoods* are attributed to *Dalbergia* latifolia and *D. mississillia*. — *Moore, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rosewort. s. In *Botany*. Native plant of the genus *Rhodiola* *rosawort*. (*wort* = root).

Rosawort hath many small, thick, and fat stems, growing from a thick and knobby root. . . . Some have thought that it hath taken the name *Rhodios* of the island of the Mediterranean sea called *Rhodes*; but doubtless it took his name *Rhodios* Radix of the root which smelleth like a rose; in English *rosawort* and *rosawort*. There is little extent in writing of the faculties of *rosawort*; but this I have found, that if the root be stamped with oil of roses, and laid to the temples of the head, it cureth the pain of the head. — *Gerarde, Herball*, p. 152: 1633.

Rosiercian. s. Member of the real or supposed Order or Society of the Rosy Cross, two of the regulations of which, by enjoining secret meetings, and by forbidding (for a certain time at least) the publication of certain secret regulations, commanded no little attention in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; sometimes it was condemned for quackery, sometimes spoken of with veneration as the mysterious possessor of certain secrets. See last extract.

A mysterious knack . . . that lies locked up in the brain or breast of some chemical man, that, like the *Rosiercian*, will not yet reveal it. — *L. Wallon, Complete Angler*.

Cross stands for lux, light, because the figure of the cross exhibits the three letters of which the word I.V.X. is formed; and light is what, in the opinion of the *Rosiercian*, when properly modified, produces gold. And of all natural bodies, dew is the most powerful dissolvent of gold. — *Mosheim, Ecclesiastical History*, century xvii.

From . . . a Treatise on the Laws of the *Rosiercian*, by Ritter von Maier (1619), we learn that the fraternity had six fundamental laws: 1. That their chief end and object was to cure the sick without fee or reward. 2. That in travelling they were to change their habits and dress, so as to accommodate themselves to those of the countries in which they sojourned. 3. To meet once a year on a certain day and at a certain place, kept secret from the rest of the world. 4. To fill up vacancies in their body by electing fresh members. 5. To use the letters R.C. as their common symbol. 6. That the fraternity should remain undivided for one hundred years from its foundation. It appears probable that the device of the rose issuing out of the cross, which was the same as Martin Luther's seal, was adopted for the purpose of attracting the notice of the religious: the rose was explained to represent the blood of Christ. It would appear from these laws that some species of secret Freemasonry was intended; and the *Rosiercian* have been by some connected with the Freemasons; but there is, in point of fact, no evidence that any such society existed at all. . . . The *Rosiercian* have been connected in various ways, by public opinion, with the Cabalists, Illuminati, &c.; and the division of spiritual beings inferior to the angels into *gryphs* and *gnomes*, which furnished Pope with the imagery of the Rape of the Lock, is of *Rosiercian* or *Chablistic* origin. It is found in that singular work by a professed *Rosiercian*, the *Comte de Abailis*, which obtained a sudden popularity in the beginning of the last century. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rosiercian. adj. Relating to the Rosiercians.

Rosiercian virtuosus

Can see with ears, and hear with noses;
And, when they neither see nor hear,
Have more than both supply'd by fear,
That makes 'em in the dark see visions!

Butler, Hudibras, lib. 3, 13.

Rosier. s. [Fr.] Rosy-bush.

Her yellow golden hair

Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought,
No other tire she on her head did wear,
But crowned with a garland of sweet *rosiers*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Rosil. s. Rossel.

Rosil, in rural economy, [is] a term applied to such land as is neither light nor heavy, being a medium between sand and clay; it is sometimes written *rosilla*. — *Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Rosin. s. [resin; it is convenient to treat the two forms as distinct words; the form in *e* being, etymologically, the correct one. It is used in *Chemistry*, and scientific works in general. The form in *o*, on the other hand, is colloquial, and common in the vocabulary of the useful arts.]

1. The resinous element of turpentine; i.e. the part remaining after the spirit, or so-called oil, of turpentine has been separated by distillation; colophony.

The billows from the kindling prow retire,

Pitch, resin, seaweed on red wings aspire. — *Garth*.

2. Resin; resinous extractive.

Tea contains little of a volatile spirit; its *rosin* or fixed oil, which is bitter and astringent, cannot be extracted but by rectified spirit. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Air*.

All these juices, which are distinguished by the name of turpentine, are considered as composed of two ingredients; namely, oil of turpentine and *rosin*. When the turpentine is distilled over, and the *rosin* remains behind. — *McCall, Dictionary of Commerce*.

Rosin, although very soluble in alkaline menstrua, is not, however, susceptible, like fats, of being transformed into an acid, and will not of course saponify, or form a proper soap by itself. The more caustic the alkali, the less consistence has the resinous compound which is made with it. Hence fats of some kind, in considerable proportion, must be used along with the *rosin*, the minimum being equal parts, and then the soap is far from being good. As alkaline matter cannot be neutralized by *rosin*, it preserves its peculiar acrimony in a soap form in fat, and is ready to act too powerfully upon wooden and all other animal fibres to which it is applied. — *Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and M.*

Rosin. r. a. Rub with resin.

Rosined. part. adj. Sealed, or rubbed, or otherwise prepared with rosin: (in the extract it means rubbed upon, or passed over, rosin).

Homageous who could sweetly sing,

Or with the *rosin'd* bow torment the string.

Gray, Shakespeare's Week, Saturday, 23.

Rosiness. s. Attribute suggested by Rosy; state or quality of being rosy.

As the fair morn breaks through her *rosiness*.

N. & W. Bacon, Goodheart, b. iii.

Some may delight themselves in a black skin, and others in a white; some in a gentle natural *rosiness* of complexion. — *Spenser, Canto*.

Rosiny. adj. ? Rossely.

The best soil is that upon a sandy gravel or *rosiny* sand. — *Sir W. Temple*.

Rosland. s. See Rossel.

Roscel. adj. [entered in the preceding editions as a substantive, which the extract permits, but does not constrain, us to consider it. The word is Celtic, the Welsh giving *rhosau* = of a parching nature; *rhosau* = abounding with dry grass; *rhosaudd* = tending to be parched; *rhos* = that is parched, a dry meadow, moor; *grau* *rhos* = moorland hay. It forms the name of many places. See Owen Pughe's Welsh Dictionary. Here all the dissyllabic forms are adjectival. There is nothing, however, to prevent the word under notice being used as a substantive; the present remarks being made upon its place as a part of speech so far as as it is determined by its derivation.] Light (as land) either from being moory

or gravelly. In Bailey, *Rosland* is explained as 'healthy land, or full of ling; also watery or moorish land.'

A true *rosal* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are usually planted in. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Rossely. adj. Friable. *Obsolete or provincial*.

In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper; that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *rossely* top, and a brick earthy bottom. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Roster. s. See extract.

[*Roster*, in military language, [is] the list of persons liable to a certain duty; Bavarian, *der roster*, *Wacht-roster* [is] the list of those who are to take the watch; probably from *rogere*, the common word for a list in German. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Rostle. s. [Lat. *rustellum*.] Beak. *Rare*.

'Veris rostratus,' a large or heavy with an iron point or end; a *roster*. — *Somersetshire*, (Sares by H. and W.)

Rostra. s. See Rostrum.

Röstral. adj. Having some resemblance to the beak of a ship, or rostrum.

Commerce *rostered* crown upon her be
and kept her eyes fixed upon a compass. — *Tatler*, no. 161.

Röstrated. adj. Adorned with the beaks of ships.

He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *rostered* galleys of the fleet of Mithridates. — *Arbuthnot*.

Röstrum. s. [Lat. = beak.] The extracts show how (from its application to that part of the vessel with which the ancient ships pierced or run down each other) it has come to signify a scaffold, platform, pulpit, or any place whence an orator may make an address. They also show that, as the original structure was named *rostra* (i.e. was plural), the ordinary form *rostrum* is justified on the grounds of its currency rather than its strict correctness. 'Inde . . . nomen *rostra*, a pulpit, or tribunal, in the Roman Forum where those who addressed the people stood. . . . Prator, concione advocata, cum C. Lælio in *rostra* ascendit, mounted the *rostrum* (more correctly the *rostra*) or common pleading-place.' (See Facciolati by Bailey.)

1. Scaffold whence orators harangued.

Vespasian erected a column in Rome, upon a top was the prow of a ship, in Latin *rostrata*, gave us to the common pleading place in Rome, where orations were made, being built of the of those ships of Antiquum, which the Romans overtook. — *Plutarch, On Deifying*.

Myself will mount the *rostrum* in his favour,
And strive to gain his pardon from the people.

Abraham, Cato, b. i.

Equestrian statue of the two consuls by whom this great war had been brought to a conclusion, were set up in the forum, and the beaks of the Antiquum ships were affixed to the front of the circular stand or gallery between the comitium and the forum, from which the tribunes were accustomed to address the people. From this circumstance it derived its well-known name of *rostra*, or the beaks. . . . Hansen, judging from the views of the *rostra* given on two coins in his possession, supposes that it was a circular building, raised on arches, with a stand or platform on the top, bordered by a parapet; the access to it being by two flights of steps, one on each side. It fronted towards the comitium, and the *rostra* were affixed to the front of it, just under the arches. Its form has been in all the main points preserved in the engravings, or circular pulpits, of the most ancient times. . . . also had two flights of steps leading up to them one on the east side, by which the preacher ascended, and another on the west side, for his descent. — *Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xvix. and note.

Röstra, or the beaks, was the name applied to the stage in the Forum, from which the orators addressed the people. This stage was called the *Templum*, because it was consecrated by the augurs; but it obtained its name of *rostra* at the conclusion of the great Latin war, when it was adorned with the beaks (*rostra*) of the ships of the Antates. The Greeks also mutilated galleys in the same way, for the purpose of trophies; this was called by them *ἀπορροισμός*. — *Dr. W. Smith, Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*.

2. See extract.

Röstrum [is] the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembics;

also a crooked scissors which the surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds.—*Quincy*.

Rösy. adj. [Lat. *rosens*.]

1. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

When the *rosy* flower'd morning fair,
Wary of aged Tithon's saffron bed,
Had spread her purple robe through dewy air.

Spenser.

A spile that glow'd
Celestial *rosy* red, love's purer hue.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 618.

Fairest blossom! do not slight
That age which you may know so soon:
The *rosy* morn resigns her light,
And milder glory to the noon.
As Thessalian steeds the race adorn,
So *rosy* coloured Helen in the pride
Of Lacedæmon and of Greece is sole.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus.
While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy *rosy* cheeks confest.
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
To triumph o'er this destined breast.

Prior, Odes.

2. Made in the form of a rose.

His cloak with orient velvet quite lined through,
His *rosy* ties and garter so reflow'd.

R. Johnson, Epigrams, 97.

Rösy-checked. adj. Ruddy.

Once, moreover, there stood another monument
erected near Lucerne, in commemoration of this
event [Toll's shooting at the arrow on his son's
head] a wooden obelisk, painted to look like granite,
surmounted by a *rosy-checked* apple transfixed by a
golden arrow. *Bring-ton, Curious Myths of the
Middle Ages, First Series, William Tell.*

Rot. v. n. Putrify; lose the cohesion of its parts.

A man may *rot* even here.—*Shakespeare, King
Lear, v. 2.*

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot.

Id., As you like it, ii. 1.

Being more nearly exposed to the air and weather,
the bodies of the animals would suddenly corrupt
and *rot*; the bones would likewise all *rot* in time,
except those which were secured by the extraordi-
nary strength of their parts. *Woodward.*

The very deep did *rot*, O Christ,
That ever these things should be;
Yes, almighty things did crawl with bees
Upon the slumy sea. *Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.*
If you are poor, we be to you! Society, the brutal
snob autocrat, consigns you to solitary perdition.
Wither, poor girl, in your garret; *rot*, poor muck! *Id.,
in your club.—Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xxv.*

Rot. v. n.

1. Make putrid; bring to corruption.

No wood shone that was cut down alive, but such
as was *rotted* in stock and root while it grew.—*Bacon.*

Frowning Auster seeks the southern sphere,
And *rots*, with endless rain, th' unwholesome year.

Dryden.

2. Cause rot in sheep.

Bakewell, when his sheep were past service, used
to *rot* them purposely by feeding them with
that they might not pass into other hands. This is
always readily did, by overflowing his pastures. It
is said that land on which water flows, but does not
stagnate, will not *rot*, however moist; but this is
contradicted by the experience of Bakewell, who
used merely to flood his lands a few times only to
rot his sheep.—*Brand and Cox, Dictionary of
Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rot. s.

1. Disease peculiar to sheep.

In an unlucky grange, the sheep died of the *rot*,
the swine of the mange, and not a goose or duckling
throve.—*R. Johnson.*

The cattlemust of *rot* and murrain die.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 179.

The wool of Ireland suffers under no defect,
the country being generally full stocked with sheep,
and the soil little subject to other *rots* than of hunger.

—*Sir W. Temple.*
The treatment of *rot* is seldom successful, unless
when it is early commenced, or when the disease is
of a mild nature. A total change of food is the first
indication, and of that to a dry wholesome kind.—*Brand
and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Disorganisation: (applied to front-bites).

They interlard their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy, yet scarce with these aids
Enabled to prevent the sudden *rot*
Of freezing nose, and quick decaying feet.

J. Phillips, Cyder, ii. 247.

Röta. s. [Lat. = wheel.—] Applied as this word
is in its first sense, it is connected with the
notion of a wheel merely from a certain
chamber, the *Rotæ Porphyretica* (or *Por-
phyry Wheel*), the floor of which had the

pattern of a wheel. 'Camera Romæ ejus
pavimentum ex marmore porphyretico *rota-*
figuram efformabat: inde camera ipsa
nude *rota* dicta est, ut Normannus *Seacu-*
rium, quod camera, in qua judicium exer-
cebantur, Sacarii instar, marmoreis ta-
bellis distingueretur.' (Du Cange, in *roce*.)
In the second the notion is that of the
motion of the wheel, i.e. its rotation.

1. Court of papal jurisdiction, consisting of twelve doctors.

Staphileus, dean of the *rota*, was there.—*Bishop
Barret, History of the Reformation, i. 59.*

2. Club of politicians, in the history of this country, who when the government so often wavered in 1668, were for contriving an equal government by rotation.

A Parliament which may make old men grieve,
And children that ne'er shall be born complain—
I mean such as dy'd before they did live,
Like Harrington's *Rotæ*, or th' engine of Vane.
The *Rotæ* roughly but righteously handled,
Loyal Songs, edit. 1731, vol. ii. p. 110.

Then down in your ire,
With this *Rotæ* to the fire,
Get Harrington's *Rotæ* to turn it;
If paper be lack'd,
Th' Assessment Act,
You may stick upon't lest ye burn it.

Loyal Songs, ii. 129.

Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As *rotæ* turn of politeness,
Straight cast about to over-reach
The unwary conqueror with a fetch.

Bulwer, Hothorn, ii. 3, 1107.

The satire of the *Rotæ* upon Mr. Milton's book,
entitled The Ready and Easy Way to Establish a
Free Commonwealth: see *Lance* 21 Martii, 1650.
Ordered by the *Rotæ*, that Mr. Harrington be de-
signed to draw up a Narrative of this day's proceed-
ing up on Mr. Milton's book, called the Ready and
Easy Way, &c. And to cause the same to be forth-
with printed and published, and a copy thereof to
be sent to Mr. Milton. Trundle Wheeler, Clerk to
the *Rotæ*, London. Printed by Paul Giddy, Printer
to the *Rotæ*, at the sign of the Windmill in Turne-
ment Lane.—*Tilgh-pole of pseudonymous Satirical
Composition in Prose*: 1650.

Rotatión. s. [Fr.; Lat. *rotatión, -onis*.]

1. Act of whirling round like a wheel; state of being so whirled round; whirl.

Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to *rotatión*
from east to west: as the main foot and re-
volt of the sea, by consent of the universe as part of the
diurnal motion. —*Bacon.*

By a kind of circulation or *rotatión*, arts have
their successive invention, perfection, and transac-
tion from one people to another.—*Sir J. Hale, Origina-
tion of Mankind.*

The axes-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid
rotatión of the wheels.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
In the passions' wild *rotatión* lost,
Our spring of action to ourselves is lost.

Pope, Moral Essays, l. 41.

2. Vicissitude of succession.

This is all the possible *rotatión* our speculative
state-batcher can in reason promise to himself:—
Bosch, Characters.

So far as observations have hitherto been made, it
appears probable that the exertions given out by
plants of different families possess very different
qualities, and act differently upon other plants. It
had been long known to gardeners that flowers and
fruit-trees will not prosper so well when they have
been planted in a situation where others of the same
kind had previously grown, as if they were planted
in situations where they succeeded to others of a
different kind. It is also a well-established fact in
forestry, that when a wood principally composed of
one species of timber trees has been cleared, the
trees which then spring up spontaneously and sup-
ply the place of the former growth are for the most
part of a different species. And lastly, the agricul-
turalist has established a *rotatión* of crops upon ex-
perimental proof that grain of one kind succeeds
better when it follows certain other kinds, than
when it is sown immediately after a crop of the same
plant. *Humboldt, Principles of Descriptive and
Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. ch. iii. § 218.

Rotátor. s. [Lat.] That which moves in, that which gives a circular motion.

This articulation is strengthened by strong
muscles: on the inside by the triceps and the four
little *rotatores*.—*Wise, Anatomy, Surgery.*

Rotatória, and Rotatorios. s. In Zoology.
Name of the class constituted by certain
animalcula, originally classed with the In-
fusoria, but now placed in the neighbour-
hood of the Mollusca; wheel-animalcules;
Rotifera.

The wheel-animalcules are capable of contraction
in a remarkable manner, many of them assuming
thereby an oval form. This faculty of contraction
gave occasion to the name *Stylostiles*, by which
Dujardin wishes to distinguish this class of animals,
but which probably will not supersede that of *Ro-
tatoria*. In some the intersegment is hard and rigid
as to form a shield or a shell; *Brachionus*, *Anura*,
&c. In most there is a caudiform appendage on the
abdominal surface; Ehrenberg names this *Processus*
pediformis or *Pseudopodium*, which can be drawn
in and out annulously like a telescope, and ends in
a setorial disc or in a forepaw; by it the *rotatoria*
fix the posterior extremity of the body, whenever,
be it at rest, they set the wheel-organ in motion.—
Travels, by Dr. B. Clark, of Van der Hoeven,
Handbook of Zoology.

Rotatory. adj. Whirling; running round with celerity.

The ball and socket joint allows a *rotatory* or
sweeping motion.—*Eden, Natural Theology, ch. ix.*

Rotche. s. [?] British nautical bird akin to the auks and penguins of the genus *Mergulus* (melaleucos).

The little auk, or common *rotche*, as it is also
called . . . is only a winter visitor to the British
Islands, and is more frequently met with among
those of Orkney and Shetland, than farther south.—
Farrell, History of British Birds.

Roto. s. [? Lat. *rota* = wheel; ? Lat. *crutta*, from the Celtic = crowd, fiddle.]

1. Musical instrument in which the vibration of the strings was caused by the turning of a wheel, as in the hurdy-gurdy.

There did he find, in her delicious bow,
The faire Panna playing on a *roto*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

A few of the instruments of which the musical
boasts he is the master, and which are not explain'd
in the translation of the verses, require some com-
ment. The mure is the murre or tute of a harp, like
without the bellows. Cornmus was the name of a
horn or Cornish pipe, blown like our bagpipe,
Gaiety shawn, in old English, is a clarinet of low
pitch; and chalmus is French for a large bagpipe
made of box, with a great bourdon or drone, as
musette is for one of a small size. Of what kind of
instrument was the chipmunk, cythone, symphonie,
is not very well known. Some of the quotations
given by Du Cange describe it as a wind instrument,
and others as a species of drum, pierced with holes,
like a sieve. I have not the least doubt but that the
instrument called a *roto*, so frequently mentioned
by our Chaucer, as well as by the old French poets,
was the same as the modern vielle, and had its first
name from *rota*, the wheel with which its tones are
produced. The figure and armonia were instru-
ments concerning which I can procure no informa-
tion.—*Bacon, History of Music*, vol. ii. p. 279.

2. Part learnt by memory.

These learn a *roto* of buffoonery, that serveth all
occasions.—*Swift*.

3. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense: (with *by*).

First rehearse this song by *roto*,
To each word a warbling note.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.

Thy loved did read by *roto*, and could not spell.

Id., Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

He rather saith it by *roto* to himself, than that he
can thoroughly believe it. *Bacon, Essays.*

All this he understood by *roto*,
And as occasion served would quide.

Bulwer, Hothorn, i. 1, 135.

Learn Aristotle's rules by *roto*,
And at all hazards boldly quote. *Swift, On Poetry.*
A man must serve his time at every trade;
Save critics; critics all are ready made:
Take hackney jokes from Miller not by *roto*,
With just enough of learning to misquote.

Tyler, English Bards and Scoldes Reviv'd.

Not one in the thousand has the smallest turn for
thinking; only for passive dreaming and hearsaying,
and active imblinding by *roto*.—*Carlyle, Critical and
Miscellaneous Essays, The Diamond Network, ch. I.*

Rote. v. n. Fix in the memory, without informing the understanding. *Rare*.

Speak to the people words
That are but *roted* in your tongue; bastards and
syllables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Rote. v. n. Go out by rotation or succe-
sion. *Rare*.

A third part of the senate, or parliament, should
be out by talk every year, and new ones be chosen
in their room.—*Greg, Note on Haulbars, ii. 3, 1104.*

Rötgut. s. Bad, sour, griping beer or wine.
They overwhelm their paunch daily with a kind
of flat *rotgut*; we with a bitter druggish small liquor.
—*Harvey.*

Röther. s. [plural, or rather collective form

of the rare or obsolete singular *rôp*; the *r* having the same import as in *child-er*, the older and still provincial form of *child-r-en*. In the previous editions it stands as the prefix in a compound; the entry being *rather-beasts*, the second element being in the plural number. The A.S. forms are *hryðer*, *hryðern*; also plural (or collective). Word for word it is the German *rind*; as in *rind-fleisch* = beef, the plural being *rinder*, as in *rinder-pest*, under which form our own obsolete term has returned to us.] Black-cattle.

Rôther-beasts. *s. pl.* Black cattle.

The bears to chase, the hinds to runne, the cruel boare to kill
Upon the heards of *rather-beasts* had now no lust at all. *Golding, Translation of Goid's Metamorphoses*, 1567.

Rôther-nail. *s.* In *Navigation*. Nail with very full head used for fastening the rudder irons of ships.

Rôther-soil. *s.* Dung of *rather-beasts*. Obsolete and provincial.

Rotifera, and **Rotifer.** *s.* Rotatoria.

The *Staphylococcus Eichornii* [is] an animal that would seem to be one of the connecting links by which the transition from the Articulata to the Mollusca is accomplished; the transparent cell, and ciliated tentacula around the mouth, would indicate this creature to be a Bryozoa; to be described hereafter; but the tentacula are visibly stunted and thickened at their base, thus approximating in character to the cilia-bearing lobes of a *rotifer*, while the internal organs the pharynx, esophagus, and stomach, conform exactly to the type of structure common to the *rotifers*.—*Hyman Jones, General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, § 1119.

Rotted. *part. adj.* Affected with rot: (in sheep).

This difference in degree occasions some *rotted* sheep to thrive well under its progress to a certain stage, when they suddenly fall off, and the disease pursues the same course as with the rest.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Rôttén. *adj.*

1. Putrid; carious; putrescent.

Trust not to rotten planks.
Shakespeare, Anthony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.
Prosperity begins to mellow,
And drop into the rotten mouth of death.
Id., Richard III. iv. 4.
O bliss-breeding sun, draw from the earth
Rotten humidity; below thy sister's...
Infect the air.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, iv. 3.
It growth by a dead stub of a tree, and about the roots of rotten trees, and takes his juice from wood: putrefied.—*Idem*.
Who brass as rotten wood; and steel no more
Reminds than reed.
Shakespeare, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.
They seaweed from the rotten husks took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke.
Dryden.

2. Not firm; not trusty.

Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shrike thy bones
Out of thy garments.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

3. Not sound; not hard.

They were left moiled with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the rotten way.—*Kauffman, History of the Turks*.

4. Fetid; stinking.

You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,
As reek of the rotten fen.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

Rôtténness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rotten; state of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction.

Diseased ventres,
That play with all infirmities for gold,
Which *rotteness* lends nature.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 7.

If the matter sink and be oily, it is a certain sign of a *rotteness*.—*Wise, Woman's Surgery*.

Next, however, and admirably organised as the fabric of Roman power appeared on the frontiers and in the provinces, there was *rotteness* at its core. In Rome's unceasing hostilities with foreign foes, and still more, in her long series of devastating civil wars, the free middle classes of Italy had almost wholly disappeared.—*See E. S. Cremon, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, The Victory of Arminius*.

Rôtténstone. *s.* Tripoli. See extract.

Tripoli (or *rotteness*) is a mineral of an earthy fracture, a yellowish grey or white colour, composi-

tion impalpably fine, meagre to the touch, does not adhere to the tongue, and burns white. . . . Mr. Ehrenberg has shown that both of these friable homogeneous rocks which consist almost entirely of silica, are actually composed of the ename, or rather the skeletons of infusoria of the family Bacillaria, and the genera Coccocena, Gomphonema, &c. . . . The meadow iron ore is composed almost wholly of the *Gaillonella ferruginea*. Most of these infusoria are lacustrine; but others are marine, particularly the tripods of the Isle of France.—*See, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Rôttén. *part. adj.*

1. Falling into decay.

My very heart faints and my whole soul grieves
At the moist rich smell of the *rotting* leaves,
And the breath
Of the fading edges of bay beneath;
And the year's last rose.
Templeton.

2. Causing rot in sheep.

It is not the quantity of water immediately received by land, but the capacity of that land to retain the moisture, which makes it good breeding ground for the germs of the disease, and thus makes the land itself of a *rotting* quality.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Rôttend. *adj.* [Fr. *rotonde*; Lat. *rotundus*.]

Round; circular; spherical.

The cross figure of the Christian temples is more proper for spacious buildings than the *rotund* of the heathens; the eye is much better filled at first entering the *rotund*, but such as are built in the form of a cross give us a greater variety.—*Adlington*.

Rôttenda. *s.* [Italian.] Building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the Pantheon at Rome.

He at last brought us to the *rotunda*.—*Adlington, Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Metals*.

Scorning then
The class-penthouse of ignoble form,
High on Ionic shafts he built it tower
A proud *rotunda*; to its sides conjoined
Two broad piazzas in theatric curve,
Ending in equal porticos sublime.
Mason, English Garden, iv. 221.

Could tumult awaken the old dead, Burgundian Charles the Bold might stir from under East *Rotunda* of his; never since he, raging, sunk in the ditches, and lost life and Diamond, was such a noise heard here.—*Curlye, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. v.

Rôttindity. *s.* [Lat. *rotunditas*; Fr. *rotundité*.]

Roundness; sphericity; circularity.
Thou all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick *rotundity* of the world.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

With the *rotundity* common to the stems of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, rise all fluids would be alike in weight.—*Idem*.

Who would part with these solid blessings, for the little fantastical pleasantness of a smooth convexity and *rotundity* of a globe?—*Idem, Sermon*.

Rotundity is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end.—*Adlington, Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Metals*.

Rôttundo. *s.* Rotunda.

On the brink of the parish
Temple, the remains of a little
with its portico.—*Idem, Letters*.

Rôtté. *s.* [Fr.—one broken on the wheel; term said to have been invented by Philip of Orleans, the Regent of France.] Person of dissipated and profligate habits, yet not excluded from society.

To these suppers none were asked but the prince's clowns, or *rottes*, as he was pleased to call them. The term *rotte*, now so comprehensive, was first given by the regent to a select number of his friends; according to them, because they would be broken on the wheel for his sake; according to himself, because they deserved to be so broken.—*Lord Lytton, Devereux*, b. iv. ch. ix. and note.

Rouge. *s.* [Fr.] Cosmetic so called.

The only cosmetic which can be applied without injury to brighten a lady's complexion, is that prepared by the following process from sallower (*Carthamus tinctorius*). The flowers, after being washed with pure water till it comes off colourless, are dried, pulverized, and digested with a weak solution of crystals of soda, which assumes thereby a yellow colour; into this liquor a quantity of finely curled white cotton wool is plunged, and then so much lemon juice or pure vinegar is added as to supersaturate the soda. The colouring matter is disengaged, and falls down in an impalpable powder upon the cotton filaments. The cotton, after being washed in cold water to remove some yellow colouring particles, is to be treated with a fresh solution of carbonate of soda, which takes up the red colouring matter in a state of purity. Before precipitating this pigment a second time by the acid of lemon, some soft powdered tale should be laid in the bottom of the vessel, for the purpose of absorbing the fine *rouge* in proportion as it is separated from the carbonate of soda, which now holds it dissolved. The

coloured mixture must be finally triturated with a few drops of olive oil, in order to make it smooth and mellow.—*See, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Rough. *adj.* [A.S. *hrecf*, *reoh*.]

1. Having inequalities on the surface, as opposed to smooth; rugged.

This fiend
For bog or steep, through straight, rough, dense,
or rare,
Pursues his way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 917.

Were the mountains taken all away, the remaining parts would be more unequal than the *roughest* sea; whereas the face of the earth should resemble that of the calmest sea, if still in the form of its first mass.—*T. Barret, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Austere to the taste: (as, *rough* wine).

3. Harsh to the ear.

The *rough* and woful music that we have,
Cause it to sound.
Shakespeare, Pericles, iii. 2.

Most by the numbers judge a poet's song,
And smooth or *rough* with them is right or wrong.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 337.

4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe; not mild; rude.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and *rough*,
A wolf; any worse, a fellow all in buff.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.
Straight with a band of soldiers tall and *rough*,
On him he seizes.—*Idem, Coriolanus*.
The hoary Phœbus only was unkind,
A surly boatman, *rough* as waves and wind.
Prior, Epilogue to Lucretius.

5. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation.

He gave not the king time to prosecute that practice method, but forced him to a quick *rougher* remedy.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

Hippocrates seldom mentions the doses of his medicines, which is somewhat surprising, because his purgatives are generally very gross and strong.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

6. Harsh to the mind; severe.

Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverse-
ness in *rough* and imperious usage often
produces in generous minds.—*Idem*.

7. Hard featured; not delicate.

A rope chain of rheums, a visage *rough*,
Deformed, unfeatured, and a skin of buff.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 307.

8. Not polished; not finished by art: (as, 'A *rough* diamond').

9. Terrible; dreadful.

Before the cloudy van,
On the *rough* edge of battle, ere it join'd,
Satan advanced.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 107.

10. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse.

Ro- h from the toe: three Ulysses
The brackish
The
Idem, Letters.

11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.

Come what come may,
Time and the hour run through the *rough* day.
Shakespeare, As You Like It, i. 3.

12. Hairy; covered with hair or feathers.

Rough. *s.*

1. Not calm weather.

Thrice happy swains! . . .
In calms, you fish; in *roughs*, use songs and dances.
P. Fletcher, Pastoral Eclogues, vii. 52.

2. Blackguard; ruffian. *Slang.*

I entertain so strong an objection to the euphonious softening of ruffian into *rough*, which has lately become popular, that I restore the right word to the heading of this paper.—*Dickens, The Ragged Dicks, Commercial Traveller*, All the Year round, Oct. 19, 1865.

In the *rough*. In an ordinary style; without preparation.

'You'll have a party?' said Crimple. 'No, I won't,' I said; 'he shall take us in the *rough*.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvii.

Rough. *r. n.* (with it, as in *go it*.) Put up with things in a rough way.

Roughcast. *r. n.*

1. Build with rough work.

All the world knows that no man will *rough-cast* a marble wall, but mud, or unpulished raze.—*Righteous Mammon*. (Ord 318.)

2. Mould without nicety or elegance; form with asperities and inequalities.

Nor bodily nor ghostly negro could
Roughcast thy figure in a sadder mould. *Clarendon*.

3. Form anything in its first rudiments.

In metriments they were first practised, and this roughcast unknown poetry was instead of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years.—*Dryden, Dedication to Translation of Juvenal.*

Roughcast. s.

1. Rude model; form in its rudiments.

The whole piece seems rather a loose model and roughcast of what I design to do, than a complete work.—*Sir R. Digby.*

2. Kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface.

Some man must present a wall; and let him have some plaster, lime, or roughcast about him to signify wall.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.*

Roughdraught. s. Draught in its rudiments; sketch.

My elder brothers came Roughdraughts of nature, ill design'd and lame, Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear; Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care.—*Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.*

Roughdraw. v. a. Trace coarsely.

His victories we scarce could keep in view, Or polish 'em so fast, as he roughdraw.—*Dryden.*

Roughen. v. a. Make rough.

Such difference there is in tongues, that the same figure which roughens one, gives majesty to another; and that was it which Virgil studied in his verse.—*Dryden.*

Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid, When dust and rain at once his coat invade! His only coat; when dust confus'd with rain, Roughens the map, and leaves a mingled stain.—*Swift, Description of a City Shower.*

Roughen. v. n. Grow rough.

The broken landscape Ascending roughs us into rigid hills.—*The Indian, Seasons, Spring.*

Roughen. v. a. Give to anything the first appearance of form.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.*

The whole work, without art and dress, Would be about one great wilderness, And maul'd but a savage herd, For all that nature has conferr'd; This does but roughen and design, Leaves art to polish and refine.—*Butler, Hudibras.*

Dr. Farmer informed Mr. Stevens that the phrase, as used by Shakespeare, is technical. "A wood-man, butcher, and dealer in skewers, lately observed to him, that his nephew (an idle lad) could only assist him in making them; he could rough-hew them, but not shape their ends. To shape the ends of wood-skewers, or point them, requires a degree of skill; any one can rough-hew them." Those who lop the branches and knots, from trees that have been felled, I may add, commonly call their work rough-hewing.—*Gibb.*

Roughewn. part. adj.

1. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined.

A roughewn seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdemeanour, was by him ordered away to prison; and would not stir, saying, it was better to stand where he was, than to go to a worse place.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

2. Not yet nicely finished.

I hope to obtain a candid construction of this roughewn, ill-timbered discourse.—*Howell, Vocell's Portrait.*

Roughly. adv. In a rough manner.

1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.

Harshly; uncivilly; rudely. Ne Mammon would there let him long remain, For terror of the torments manifold, In which the damned souls he did behold, But roughly him bespake.—*Spenser, Ferie Quene, Reluke and roughly send to prison The immediate heir of England was this easy*—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.*

3. Severely; without tenderness.

Some friends of vice industriously defend These innocent diversions, and pretend, That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame.—*Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 289.*

Roughness. s. Attribute suggested by Rough.

1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface.

The little roughness or other inequalities of the leather skin, at the cavity of the cylinder, now and then put a stop to the descent or ascent of the sucker.—*Howe.*

While the steep horrid roughness of the wood Strives with the gentle calmness of the flood.—*Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.*

When the diamond is not only found, but the roughness smoothed, cut into a form, and set in gold, then we cannot but acknowledge that it is the perfect work of art and nature.—*Dryden.*

Such a persuasion as this well fixed, will smooth all the roughness of the way that leads to happiness, and render all the conflicts with our lusts pleasing.—*Bish. p. Atterbury.*

2. Austerity to the taste.

Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and inconcocted roughness, as sloes.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Taste of stringency.

A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the spitting out the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I clamped up the remaining part.—*Spachtel.*

4. Harshness to the ear.

In the roughness of the numbers and cadences of this play, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than in any of my former tragedies.—*Dryden.*

The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch attain to the pronunciation of our words with ease, because our syllables are made theirs in roughness and frequency of consonants.—*Swift.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness; coarseness of behaviour and address.

Roughness is a needle's cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear; but roughness breedeth hate; even reprobs from authority taught to be grave and not taunting.—*Bacon.*

When our minds' eyes are disengaged and free, They clearer, farther, and distinctly see; They quicken sloth, perplexities untie, Make roughness smooth, and hardness more easy.—*Sir J. Ingham, Of Providence.*

Roughness of temper is not to discountenance the timorous or modest.—*Addison.*

6. Absence of delicacy.

Should festivity and balls once get amongst the cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost, their tempers would grow too soft for their climate.—*Addison.*

Roughshod. adj. Having the foot fitted, when the roads in frosty weather are slippery, with a roughened shoe: (used of horses).

I... should have gone to the utmost tether of sharp and bitter remedies, even to sequestration in her chamber, or to the correction of stripes, ere I permitted her to ride roughshod over duty and conscience and direct precept.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*

Roughwork. v. a. Work coarsely; without nicety.

Thus you must continue, till you have rough-worked all your work from end to end.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises.*

Rouleté. s. [Fr.] Number of coins packed in a roll. See last extract.

Exposed in glorious heaps the tempting bank, Guineas, half-guineas, all the shining train, The winner's pleasure, and the loser's pain: In bright confusion open roughness, they strike the soul, and glitter in the eye!—*Poppe, Bassett-Table.*

You say The baron was ask'd up in the great chair— His tablet spread before him, and upon it A cabinet spread with letters, papers, and several sentence of gold; of which one only has disappeared...

Had one of our folks done it, he would not have been so poor a spirit as to hazard His neck for one roulet, but have swooped all: As for the baron's gold, if 'tis not found, At least he shall have the full satisfaction Of melting twice its substance in the raising The ghost of this roulet.—*Byron, Werner, ii. 1.*

Roulet is a term of gaming, as the amusing Pop-Dictionary of 1690 informs us, adding that certain lenders made up a roulet of forty-nine guineas, for which they were to receive in payment fifty.—*Tobit.*

Roulette. s. Game of chance so called.

Really, if Dice goes on playing, I shall give up banking. That fellow must have a talisman. I think he has broken more banks than any man living. The best thing he did of that kind was the roulette story at Paris.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke.*

Roun-tree. s. See Roan.

Roun. v. a. [A.S. *runian*]; often spelt, incorrectly, with d.] Address in a whisper.

A little wholesome talk, "but none could hear, else round in the ear. *Breton, Works of a Young Wit: 1577.* And in his ear him rounded these behind. *Spenser, Ferie Quene, Cicerio was at dinner, where an ancient lady said*

she was but forty: one that sat by rounded him in the ear, she is far more, out of question: Cicerio answered, I must believe her, for I heard her say so many times these ten years.—*Bacon.*

The fox rounds the new elect in the ear, with a piece of secret service that he could do him.—*Sir R. L. K. K. K.*

Roun. v. n. Whisper.

Being come to the supping place, one of Kalanders servants rounded in his ear; at which he retired.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They're here with me already; whispering, round in—*Stella is a so forth; 'tis far gone.*

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Rounceval. s. Kind of pea so called, from Rounceval, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.

Dig garden, And set as a dainty thy rounceval pease, Taster, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Round. adj.

1. Cylindrical.

Hollow engines long and round, Thick rammed, at the other bore with touch of fire Dilated and infuriate.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 484.*

2. Circular.

The queen of night, In her increasing horns doth rounder grow, Till full and perfect she appears in show.—*W. Browne*

His ponderous shield, Ethereal temper, mussy, larce and round.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 284.*

3. Spherical; orbicular.

The outside bare of this round world.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 318.*

4. Smooth; without defect in sound.

In his satyrs, Horace is quick, round, and pleasant, and as in nothing so better, so not so good as Juvenal.—*Peckham.*

His style, though round and comprehensive, was innumerable sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

5. Whole; not broken.

Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a fraction.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

6. Large; not inconsiderable: (this is hardly used but with *sum* or *price*).

Three thousand ducats! 'tis a good round sum.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.* They set a round price upon your head.—*Addison.* It is not easy to foresee what a round sum of money may be among a people, who have tamely suffered the Franche Comté to be seized on.—*Id., Treatise in Italy.*

She called for a round sum out of the privy purse.—*Howe.*

7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open.

Round dealing is the honour of man's nature; and a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it.—*Bacon.*

8. Quick; brisk.

Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually beam the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it.—*Dryden, Translation of Despreux's Art of Painting.*

Sir Roger heard them upon a round trot; and after pausing, told them that much might be said on both sides.—*Addison, Spectator.*

9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough.

Let his queen mother all alone intreat him, To show him graces; let her be round with him.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.*

The kings interposed in a round and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace.—*Bacon.*

Bring round. Bring to a satisfactory issue.

She said he would come round, or, not to mind the matter, would be brought round, if Miss Pecksniff took up a decided position, and plainly showed him that it must be done.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. 224.*

Round. s.

1. Circle; sphere; orb.

Three or four well dress like urchins, With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads, And rattles in their hands.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.* His toes hit her.—*That I may pour my spirits in thine ear, And clasp thee with the value of my tongue. All that impedes thee from the golden round, Which fate and metaphisick aid doth worm To have thee crown'd withal.*—*Id., Macbeth, i. 5.*

- I'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antic round.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.
- Miracle roots are a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth up upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. — Bacon.
- He did seem
But to foretell and prophesy of him,
Who to his realm that airy round hath join'd.
Sir J. Heydon, Cowper's Idyll.
- They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar;
Then in a round the mingled bodies run,
Flying they follow, and pursuing shun.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 761.
- How shall I then beam, or where conclude,
To draw a frame so truly circular?
For, in a round, what order can be shew'd,
Where all the parts are equal perfect are?
Id., Heroic Stanza on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.
- The mouth of Vesuvius has four hundred yards in diameter; for it seems a perfect round. — Addison.
- This luner on the metal placed,
With its bright round of tiles graced,
And stamp on British coins shall live.
Id., Epistle to Sir G. Kneller.
2. Rundle; step of a ladder.
When he once attains the utmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, securing the base degrees
By which he did ascend.
Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.
- Many are kicked down ere they have climbed the two or three first rounds of the ladder. — Dr. H. More, *Discourses of the Temples*.
- All the rounds like Jacob's ladder rise:
The lowest hid in earth, the topmost in the skies.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 231.
- This is the last stage of human perfection, the utmost round of the ladder whereby we ascend to heaven. — Norris.
3. Time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first: (hence applied to a carousal).
A gentle round fill'd to the brink,
To this and t'other friend I drink.
Sir J. Suckling.
- Women to cards may I persuade; we play
A round or two, when used, we throw away.
Graaiville.
- The feast was served; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful round.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 138.
4. Revolution; course ending at the point where it began.
We, that are of purer fire,
Imitate the starry quire,
Who, in their nightly watchful spheres,
Lead in swift rounds the months and years.
Milton, Comus, 111.
- No end can to this be found,
'Tis nought but a perpetual fruitless round.
Cowley.
- If nothing will please people, unless they be greater than nature intended, what can they expect but the sea's round of vicissitudes changes? — Dr. R. L. Estlin.
- Some preachers, prepared only upon two or three points, run the same round from one end of the year to another. — Addison.
- Till by our countless sum of woes oppress'd,
Heavy with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs reliev'd and worn;
Compell'd our common impotence to mourn,
Thus through the round of age, to childhood we return.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 110.
5. Rotation; succession in vicissitude.
Such new vicissitudes would have a round of government, as some the like in the church, in which every speak becomes uppermost in his turn. — Holtyday.
6. Walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district.
He accompanied the major of the regiment in going what are styled the rounds. — Langton, *Of Johnson, in Bowdler's Life*.
7. Roundelay; song.
Blithes, songs, and merry rounde.
Pitcher, Pastoral Shepherdess.
- Some jolly shepherd sang a lusty round,
And to his voice had tuned his cotten wheel.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.
8. Dance.
The Graces painted are
With hand in hand dancing an endless round.
Sir J. Heydon, Orchestra, 1506.
- Love taught them round and winding ways to tread.
Comp. knit hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantastick round. — Milton, *Comus, 113.*
9. General discharge of cannon or fire-arms.

Round, adv.
1. Every way; on all sides.
Vol. II.

- The terror of God was upon the cities round about. — Genesis, xxv. 5.
- All sounds whatsoever move round; that is, on all sides, upwards, downwards, forwards, and backwards. — Bacon.
- In darkness and with dangers compass'd round.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 27.
2. In a revolution.
At the best 'tis but running; and if he can in his own fancy raise that to the opinion of true wisdom, he comes round to practice his devious upon himself.
— Dr. H. More, *Governments of the Tongue*.
3. Circularly.
One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 22
4. Not in a direct line.
If merely to come in, they go out,
The way they take is strangely round about.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.
- Round, prep.**
1. On every side of.
To officiate light round this opacous earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 23.
2. About; circularly about.
He led the hero round
The confines of the lost Elysian ground.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1327.
3. All over; here and there in.
Round the wide world in banishment we roam,
Forced from our pleasing fields, and native home.
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, l. 3.
- Round, v. a.**
1. Surround; encircle.
Would that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel to sear me to the brain!
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 1.
- We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep. — *Id., Tempest, iv. 1.*
- This distemper'd messenger of wet,
The many coloured iris, rounda thine eyes.
Id., All's well that ends well, l. 3.
- The vilest cockle tapping on the coast
That rounda the ample sea. — *Prior, Solomon, i. 557.*
2. Make spherical, circular, or cylindrical.
Worms with many feet, which round themselves
into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber. — Bacon.
- With the cleaving-knife and maul split the stuff
into a square piece near the size, and with the
draw-knife round off the edges to make it fit for the
lath. — Mason, *Mechanical Exercises*.
3. Raise to a relief.
The figures on our modern medals are raised and
rounded to a very great perfection. — Addison,
Discourses on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals.
4. Move about anything.
To those beyond the polar circle, day
Had unbenighted shone, while the low sun,
To recompense his distance, in your night
Had rounded still the horizon, and not known
Of east or west. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 681.*
5. Mould into smoothness.
These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit,
appear by a quaint, terse, florid style, rounded into
periods and sentences, without propriety or mean-
ing. — Swift, *Miscellanies*.
6. Take the edge off anything.
When silver has been lessened in any piece carry-
ing the publick stamp, by clipping, washing, ...
rounding, the laws have declared it not to be lawful
money. — Locke.
- Round, v. n.** Grow round in form.
The queen, your mother, rounds apace; we shall
Present our services to a fine new prince.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.
- Round-robin, s.** [see second extract.] Writ-
ten petition or remonstrance, signed by
several persons round a ring or circle.
The question was, who should have the courage
to propose them to him? at last it was hinted, that
it could be no way so good as that of a round-
robin, as the sailors call it, which they unke use of
when they enter into a conspiracy, so as not to let
it be known who puts his name first or last to the
paper. — Sir W. Forster, *Letter to Bowdler, in Bos-
well's Life of Johnson*.
- Round-robin is a corruption of the French 'ruban
ronde', a round ribband. It was usual among French
officers, when they signed a remonstrance, to write
their names in a circular form, so that it was impos-
sible to ascertain who signed first. — James, *Military
Dictionary*.
- Round-about, prep.** [two words.] Around,
in a more or less irregular circle.
Round about the caulkron go;
In the poison'd entrails throw.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

- Roundabout, adj.**
1. Ample; extensive.
These sincerely follow reason, but for want of
having large, round, roundabout sense, have not a
full view of all that relates to the question. — Locke,
On the human Understanding.
2. Indirect; loose.
This which he [Sir W. Hamilton] calls perfect in-
duction, I conceive to be not reasoning at all, but
simply a roundabout mode of defining words. — Her-
bert Spencer, *Principles of Psychology*.
- Roundel, s.**
1. Round form or figure.
They ...
Pinck in their horns, and in a roundel lay.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 927.
- The Spaniards, casting themselves into roundels,
and their strongest ships waiting in the rest, made a
flying march to Calais. — Bacon.
2. In Heraldry and Numismatics. Small
circular figure.
When a central pellet is surrounded by a circle of
smaller pellets or ovals, I have called it a 'roundel,'
or 'star of pellets;' and when a pellet, or roundel,
has a smaller pellet standing in relief upon it, I
have termed it an 'ornamented pellet.' — Keane,
Coins of the Ancient Britons, ch. iii.
- Roundel, or Roundle, s.** Roundelay.
Sister, like a roundle — ever heard I none
Little lacketh foreign — he had,
And Willy is not gone
So weren his under-songes well address'd.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.
- Come now a round, land fairly song.
Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 3.
- Spenser, in one of his eclogues, had already written
what he called a roundle, in which the 'undersong'
had a sort of jerking liveliness imparted to it by the
few use of these sectional pauses. The piece has
very little poetical merit, but is 'curiously written.'
Per. It fell upon a holy eve,
Wil. Hey, ho, holiday!
Per. When holy fathers went to strive,
Wil. Now kinneth this roundelay!
Per. Sit down upon a hill so high,
Wil. Hey, ho, the high hill!
Per. The while my flock did feed thereby,
Wil. The while the shepherd's self did spill,
Per. I saw the bounding Bumbail,
Wil. Hey, ho, Bumbail, &c.
— *Id., Gloss, History of English Rhythms, l. ch. vii.*
- We now come to two medical forms once famous
in our poetry, to the roundle and the roundel. ...
The roundle is a short poem of not more than three
staves. It admits only two rhimes; and repeats the
whole or part of the opening couplet as a burthen.
From these repetitions it takes its name. — *Id., l. ch. v.*
- Roundelay, s.** [Fr. *roundlet*.] Short poem,
characterised by the recurrence or repeti-
tion of certain words, lines, or sentiments.
To hear thy rimes and roundelays,
Which thou wert wont in wasteful hills to sing.
Spenser.
- The muses and graces made festivals; the fawns,
satyrs, and nymphs did glauce their roundelays. —
Idyll.
- [He] list'ning heard him, while he search'd the
grove,
And loudly sung his roundelay of love,
But on the sudden stopp'd.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 77.
- Twice and three his roundelay,
Alike and warming his fire with,
The white owl in the belfry sits. — *Tranym.*
- Rounders, s.**
1. Game so called, played like fives, only
with a foot-ball.
2. Another game so called, played with a
stick and ball, in which the player who
succeeds in running the round after strik-
ing the ball, secures another innings for
himself and party.
- Roundhead, s.** Puritan, so named from the
practice once prevalent amongst them of
cropping their hair round.
Your petitioner always kept hospitality, and drank
confusion to the roundheads. — *Spectator*.
- Far below the roundhead rule,
And hummed a surly hymn.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.
- Roundheaded, adj.**
1. Having a round top.
Round-headed arches and windows. — Bishop
Lenth, *Life of Wyckham, § 8.*
2. Puritanic; close-cropped.
All
The roundheaded rebels of Westminster Hall.
Scott, Rokeby.
- Roundhouse, s.** Constable's prison, in
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which disorderly persons found in the street are confined; station-house.

They marched to some famed *roundhouse*. Pope.
Roundish. *adj.* Somewhat round; approaching to roundness.

It is not every small crack that can make such a receiver, as is of a *roundish* figure, useless to our experiment.—*Boyle*.

Roundlet. *s.* Little circle. *Rare*.
Little circles, or *roundlets*, dispersed here and there about the hemispheres.—*Gregory, Posthumus*, p. 310.

The troubled tears then standing in his eyes, Through which he did upon the letters look, Made them to seem like *roundlets*, that arise By a stone cast into a standing brook.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, v. 60.

Roundly. *adj.* In a round manner; somewhat round; like a circle.

About the edges of whose *roundly* form In order grew such trees as do adorn The sable horse. *W. Browne*.

Roundly. *adv.*

1. In a round form; in a round manner.

2. Openly; plainly; without reserve.

Injoin gainsayers, giving them *roundly* to understand, that where our duty is submission, weak oppositions betoken pride.—*Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

You'll prove a jolly surly groom, That take it on you at the first so *roundly*.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Mr. de Mortier *roundly* said, that to cut off all contentions of words, he would propose two means for peace.—*Sir J. Maynard*.

From a world of phenomena, there is a principle that acts out of wisdom and counsel, as was abundantly evidenced, and as *roundly* acknowledged.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.

He affirms every thing *roundly*, without any art, rhetoric, or circumlocution.—*Addison, Cato's Turf*.

3. Briskly; with speed.

When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties, and master them, and then it may go on *roundly*.—*Locke*.

4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.

I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing, indeed too, and *roundly* too.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

This lord justice caused the earl of Kildare to be arrested, and cancelled such charters as were lately resumed, and proceeded every way so *roundly* and severely, as the nobility did much distrust him.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Roundness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Round.

1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form.

The same reason is of the *roundness* of the bubble; for the air within avoileth discontinuance, and therefore casteth itself into a round figure.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Bracelets of pearl gave *roundness* to her arm, And every gem augmented every charm. *Prior*.

Roundness is the primary essential mode or difference of a bowl.—*Watts, Logic*.

2. Smoothness.

The whole period and compass of this speech was delightful for the *roundness*, and grave for the plainness.—*Spenser*.

3. Honesty; openness; vigorous measures.

Albeit *roundness* and plain dealing be most worthy praise.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xx.

Roundure. *s.* Circumference; enclosure. *Rare*.

If you fondly pass our proffer'd offer, 'Tis not the *roundure* of your old-faced walls Can hide you from our messengers of war.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

Roup. *s.* [L. Lat. *rupia* = foul scurf.] Disease in poultry so called. See extract.

The *roup* in poultry is a filthy boil, or swelling, upon the rump, known by the staring or turning-back of their feathers. The *roup*, if not soon remedied, will corrupt the whole body; to prevent which the feathers are to be pulled away, the swelling laid open, and the matter pressed out; after which the part is to be washed with salt and water, or brine.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*.

Rouse. *s.* [German, *rausch*.] Bumper; deep draught.

They have given me a *rouse* already.—*Not past a pint, as I am a soldier*.
Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3.

No loud health that Denmark drinks to-day, But the great common to the clouds shall tell; And the kir *rouse* shall bruit it back again, Respeaking earth's thunder. *Id.*, *Hamlet*, i. 2.

Take the *rouse* freely, 'Twill warm your blood, and make you fit for jollity.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

Rouse. *r. a.* [see Rush.]

1. Wake from rest.

At once the crowd arose, confused and high; Even from the heave was heard a shouting cry, For Mars was early up, and *roused* the sky.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 438.

Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honest zeal, To virtue's watchmen of the publick weal; And good the people slumbering in his stall, And good the people slumbering in his stall.

Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

2. Excite to thought or action.

Then *rouse* that heart of thine, And what's never heretofore thou hast assum'd to be, This day be greater. *Chapman*.

The Dane and Swede, *roused* up by fierce alarms, Bless the war's conduct of her pious arms; Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors cease, And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace.

Addison, Letter from Lady to Lord Halifax.
I'll thunder in their ears their country's cause, And try to *rouse* up all that's Roman in them.

Id., *Cato*.

The heat with which Luther treated his adversaries, though strained too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence of God to *rouse* up a people, the most phlegmatick of any in Christendom.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

3. Put into action.

As an eagle, seeing prey appear, His airy plumes doth *rouse* full rudely tight; So shaken by that horror was to hear.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The sound of blustering winds which all night long Had *roused* the sea. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 256.

4. Drive a beast from his lair.

He stoop'd down, he couch'd as a lion, and as an old lion; who shall *rouse* him up?—*Genesis*, xlix. 9.

The blood more stirs, To *rouse* a lion then to start a hare.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

The unexpected sound Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound; *Roused* with the noise, he scarce believes his ear, Willing to think 'till the illusions of his fear Had giv'n this false alarm.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

No! Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery car, The youth rush eager to the sylvan war; Swarm o'er the lawns, the forest walks surround, *Rouse* the fleet hart, and cheer the opening hound.

Pope, Windsor Forest.

Rouse. *r. n.*

1. Awake from slumber.

Men, sleeping found by whom they dread, *Rouse* and bestir themselves ere well awake.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 333.

Richard, who now was half asleep, *Roused*, nor would longer silence keep.
Prior, Alani, iii. 1.

Melancholy lifts her head; Morpheus *rouses* from his bed.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

2. Be excited to thought or action.

Good things of day begin to drop and drowse, While night's black agents to their prey do *rouse*.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Rouser. *s.* One who rouses.

All this which I have deputed to thee, are inciters and *rousers* of my mind.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iii. 6.

Rousing. *verb. abs.* Act of rousing, awakening, or stimulating to action.

The lethargic youth contrived, without any additional *rousing*, to set out two card-tables.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. vi.

Rout. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Clamorous multitude; rabble; tumultuous crowd.

Besides the endless *routs* of wretched thralls, Which thither were assembled day by day From all the world. *Spenser*.

A *rout* of people there assembled were, Of every sort and nation under sky. *Id.*

It that rebellion Came like itself in lace and abject *routs*, Led on by bloody youth, guided with rage, And countenanced by boys and beggary,

You, reversed Balaam, then had not been there.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Farmers were to forfeit their holds in case of unlawful rouser, or partaking in *routs* and unlawful assemblies.—*Bacon*.

Such a fact tongue is against such *routs* and shoals, as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature.—*Id.*

Nor do I name of men the common *rout*, That, wandering loose about, Grow up and perish as the summer fly.

Milton, Sonnet on Milton's Epitaph, 676.

Fancy, wild dame, with much lascivious pride By twin chameleons drawn, doo a gaily ride, Her coach three fellows, and through round about, Of slimes and airy forms an endless *rout*. *Cowley*.

The mad ungovernable *rout*, Full of confusion and the fumes of wine, Loved such variety and antic tricks.
Lord Roscommon.

Harley upon The doctor faden'd by the eyes At Charing-cross among the *rout*, Where painted monsters are hung out. *Swift*.

2. Large evening party.

Upon a little hillock she was placed Higher than all the rest, and round about Environ'd with a girland, goodly graced, Of lovely ladies; and them all without The lustie shepherd swaines sate in a *rout*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Who is the foremost of these assemblies called *routs*.—*Dr. Warton, Rantelph House*.

Our lords and ladies then could sup alone, The noisy terms of drums and *routs* unknown.
Acide, Imitation of Juvenal, p. 26.

3. Confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.

As if they could not stand when thou wert down, Dispersed in *rout*, betook them all to fly. *Daniel*.

Their mightiest quell'd, the battle swerred, With many an inviolate pore; deformed *rout* Enter'd, and foul disorder.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 356.

Rout. *r. a.* Dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

The next way to end the wars with him, and to *rout* him quite, should be to keep him from invading of those countries adjoining.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

That party of the king's horse, that charged the Scots, so totally *routed* and defeated their whole army, that they fled. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

Rout. *r. n.* Assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds.

The meener sort *routed* together, and suddenly assailing the earl in his house, slew him.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Rout. *r. n.* Search in the ground: (as a *griner*).

Routing. *part. adj.* Searching in the ground.

Do thou the monumental block stand Front trampling cattle, and the *routing* swine.

Edwards, Sonnets, xlv: 1758.

Route. *s.* [Fr.] Road; way.

Wide through the furry field their *route* they take, Their bleedings besoms fore the thorny brake.
Gay, Rural Sports, ii. 570.

Routine. *s.* [Fr.] Custom; practice.

He has certain set terms and *routine* of speech.—*Baile, Roman*, ii. 272.

Accordingly it would be difficult to glean, from all his [Pitt's] measures and all his speeches, anything like the fruits of inventive genius; or to mark any token of his mind having gone before the very ordinary *routine* of the day, as if familiar with any ideas that did not pass through the most vulgar understanding.

His father's intellect was of a higher order.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Ministers during the Reign of George III.*, last Chapter.

The discoveries made respecting the external world, encouraged a restlessness and excitement of mind hostile to the spirit of *routine*, and therefore full of danger for institutions only recommended by their antiquity.—*Locke, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. xiv.

Rove. *g. n.* [Danish, *røre* = rob.]

1. Ramble; range; wander.

Thou'st years upon thee, and thou art too full Of the war's surfault, to go *rove* with me. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

Faultless thou dropt from his morning skill, With the bare power to sin, since free of will; Yet charge not with thy evil his homely love, For who has power to walk has power to *rove*.

Arbutnot.

I view'd th' effects of this disastrous flame, Which kindled by th' imperious queen of love, Constrain'd me from my native realm to *rove*.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 352.

2. Shoot an arrow called a *rover*.

Even at the mark-white of his heart she *roved*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Rove. *r. a.* Wander over.

Roving the field, I chanced A gaudy tree far distant to behold, Laden with fruit of fairest colours.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 875.

• Clascina as the town she *roved*, • A mortal scavenger she saw, she loved,
Gay, Trivia, ii. 115.

Rover. *s.* One who roves.

1. Wanderer; ranger.

Thought, busy thought, too busy for my peace, Strays, wretched *rover*, o'er the pleasing maid
Young, Night Thoughts, night i.

2. Fickle inconstant man.

Soon, too soon, the happy lover
Does our tenderest hopes deceive;
Mad was formed to be a rover,
Foolish women to believe.

Mendez, Song in the Chapel.

3. Robber; pirate.

This is the case of *rovers* by land, as in some canons in Arabia.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

4. Kind of arrow.

Heroic of all sorts; flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

At *rovers*. Without any particular aim.

You pretend to shoot at the butte, you shoot quite of the *rovers*, and cleave from the mark.
Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner.

Nature shoots not at *rovers*; even fanatics, though they know not their perfection, yet care they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus; but that which directs them knows it. *Glaucelle, Scipio's Secretaries.*

Providence shoots not at *rovers*; there is an arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God is the person that shoots it. — *South, Sermons.*

Men of greater reading show their talents on the meanest subjects; this is a kind of shooting at *rovers*. — *Addison.*

Harvey explains running at *rovers* by overmuch liberty. To shoot at *rovers*, however, means, in the terms of archery, to shoot at a very distant object, instead of the target which was nearer. Thus in the stat. 33 Hen. VIII. it is enacted, if a person under the age of twenty-four shall shoot at a standing mark, except it be a *rover*, where he may change his ground every shot, &c. And no other person above twenty-four shall shoot at any mark of eleven or more yards, or under, &c. — *Todd.*

Róving. *verb. abs.* Act of one who roves; habit of a rover; rambling; wandering.

The *roving* of fancy, and windiness of language. — *Dr. Johnson, Id.*

If we indulge the rising and ebbing of passions, we thereby procure an unstable habit. — *Watts.*

Row. *s.* [see Row.] Rank or file; number of things ranged in a line.

Lips never part, but that they shew
Of precious pearl the double *row*. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

After them all dancing on a *row*,
The comely virgins came with garlands dight,
As fresh as flowers. — *Spenser.*

Three *rows* of great stones, and a *row* of new timber. — *Ezra, vi. 4.*

Where the bright seraphim in burning *row*,
Their loud uplifted angel-trumpets blow. — *Milton, Ode, At a Solemn Music, 10.*

Where any *row*
Of fruit trees, overwoody, reach'd too far
Their pamper'd boughs, and need'd hands to check
Fruitless embraces. — *Id., Paradise Lost, v. 212.*

A new-born wood of various lines there grows,
And all the flourishing letters stand in *rows*. — *Cowley.*

The victor honour'd with a nobler vest,
Where gold and purple strive in equal *rows*. — *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 325.*

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved
beaux?
Why bows the sidebox from its inner row?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Row. *s.* [Provincial German, *rauten*, *rauten* — make a dull murmuring noise.] Riotous noise; drunken disturbance. *Colloquial.***Row.** *v. n.* [A.S. *rowean*.] Impel a vessel in the water by oars.

He saw the m tiding in *rowing*; for the wind was contrary unto them. — *Mark, vi. 48.*

Some of these troughs or canoes were so great,
that above twenty men have been found *rowing* in one. — *Abbot.*

The bold Britons then securely *row'd*;
Charles and his virtue with their s' red boat. — *Waller.*

The watermen turned their barge, and *row'd*
softly, that they might take the cool of the evening. — *Dryden.*

Row. *v. a.* Drive or help forward by oars.

The swan, with arch'd neck
Between her white wings mantling proudly, *rows*
her state with oar's feet. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 438.*

Róvable. *adj.* Capable of being rowed on. *Rare.*

That long barren fen,
Once *rowable*; but now doth nourish men
In neighbour towns, and feels the weighty plough. — *B. Jonson, Horace's Art of Poetry.*

Rówel. *s.* [Fr. *rouelle*.]

1. Little flat ring, or wheel of plate or iron, in horses' bits.

A roodly person I and could menage fair
His stubborn steed with curbed canon bit.

Who under him did trample as the alre,
And cluunt that any on his backe should sitt:
The yron *rowels* into frothy fume he bit.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, l.

2. Points of a spur turning on an axis.

He gave his a *rowel*
And, bending forward, struck his agile heel
Against the jointing sides of his poor jade
Up to the *rowel* head.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. l.

A rider like myself, who ne'er wore *rowel*
Nor iron on his heel. — *Id., Cymbeline, iv. i.*

A mullet is the *rowel* of a spur, and hath never
but five points; a star hath six. — *Poachon, On Blazoning.*

He spur'd his fiery steed
With *rowing rowels*, to provoke his speed. — *Dryden.*

3. In Surgery. Seton.

Rówel. *v. a.* Pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

Rowel the horse in the chest. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rówen. *s.* Aftergrass.

Then spare it for *rowen*, till Michel be past,
To lengthen thy dawns, no better than last.

Tomar, The Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. — *Notes on Tasso.*

Turn your cows, that give milk, into your *rowens*
till snow comes. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rówer. *s.* One who rows.

Four galleys first, which equal *rowers* bear,
Advancing in the wat'ry lists, appear.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 121.

The bishop of Salisbury ran down with the stream
thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one *rower*. — *Addison.*

Rówing. *verb. abs.* Act, or practice, of one who rows.

Rówing. *verb. abs.* Act, or practice, of one who rows.

Rówlock. *s.* Apparatus on the side of a boat for keeping the pressure of the oar on one point.

(For example see under Rowport.)

Rówport. *s.* See extract.

In a vessel with oars, the water is to be considered as the point of support, or fulcrum; the oar as a lever, the boat as a burden to be moved; and the *rower's* hand as the moving power. The burden is to be considered as applied to that point of the lever where the oar rests on the boat; which point, in large vessels, is called the *row-port*, but in lighters and boats it is always termed the *row-lock*. The greater, therefore, the distance of the hand from that point, and the less the distance of the water from that point, the greater speed will the oars have. — *Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Róyal. *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal.

The *royal* stock of David.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 325.

Of great Seleucia built by Grecian kings. — *Id., ibid. iv. 211.*

Thrice happy they, who thus in woods and groves,
From courts retir'd, possess their peaceful loves:
Of *royal* minds how wretched is the fate! — *Graville.*

2. Noble; illustrious.

What news from Venice?
How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio?

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Róyal. *s.*

1. One of the shoots of a stag's head.

2. Highest sail of a ship.

Royal, in sea language, is a name given to the highest sail which is extended in any ship. It is spread immediately above the top-sailant sail, to whose yard-arms the lower corners of it are attached. The sail is never used but in light and favorable breezes. — *Rees, Cyclopædia.*

3. In Artillery. Kind of small mortar.

Rhyals, in artillery, are a kind of small mortars, whose diameter is five inches and a half. — *Rees, Cyclopædia.*

4. One of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, which is called *The Royals*; and is supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe.**Róyalism.** *s.* [Fr. *royalisme*.] Attachment to the cause of royalty.

The church, upon the Savoy Conference, found comprehension impracticable; and, sustained by the *royalism* of the state, deemed indulgence improper. — *Glendon, The State in its Relations with the Church, ch. vii.*

Philippe's indictment is soon drawn, his jury soon

convinced. He finds himself made guilty of *royalism*, conspiracy, and much else; nay, it is a guilt in him that he voted Louis's death, though he answers, 'I voted in my soul and conscience.' — *Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. ii. h. ii. ch. ii.*

Róyalist. *s.* [Fr. *royaliste*.] Adherent to a king.

Where English fought, the *royalists* prevail'd.
Neither his courage nor his judgment fail'd. — *Waller.*

The old church of England *royalists*, another name for a man who prefers his conscience before his interests, are the most meritorious subjects in the world, as having passed all those terrible tests, which dominion or malice could put them to, and carried their credit and their conscience clear. — *South, Sermons.*

Used adjectively.

Royalist antiquarians still show the rooms where Majesty and suite, in these extraordinary circumstances, had their lodging. — *Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. ii. h. i. ch. l.*

Of Inspector Mabeigne we discern, by direct light, that he is of Herculean stature; and infer, with probability, that he is of truculent and monstrous aspect; for *royalist* officers now leave upper lip unshaven; that he is of indomitable bull-heart; and also, unfortunately, of thick bull-head. — *Ibid. pt. ii. h. ii. ch. v.*

Róyalize. *v. a.* Make royal.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
To *royalize* his blood, I split mine own.

Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 3.

Róyally. *adv.* In a royal, or kingly, manner; regally; as becomes a king.

It shall be my care,
To have you *royally* appointed.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

His body shall be *royally* inter'd,
And the last funeral pomp adorn his bier. — *Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.*

Róyalty. *s.* [Fr. *royauté*.]

1. Kingship; character or office of a king.

Draw you *royalty*; you come with letters against the king, and take vainly the puppet's part against the *royalty* of her father. — *Shakespeare, King Lear ii. 2.*

He will lose his head, ere give consent,
His master's son, as worshipfully he terms it,
Shall lose the *royalty* of England's throne. — *Id., Richard III. iii. 4.*

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty; a king and a father compounded into one, being of a temper like unto God, justice and mercy. — *Jolyday.*

If they had held their *royalties* by this title, either there must have been but one sovereign, or else every father of a family had as good a claim to *royalty* as these. — *L. cke.*

2. State of a king.

I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And sigh in *royalty*, and grieve in state. — *Prior, Solomon, ii. 303.*

3. Emblems of royalty.

Wherefore do I assume
These *royalties*, and not refuse to reign? — *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 450.*

4. Royal character or connection.

Among Hatton's manuscripts in the Bodleian library at Oxford, there is a long translation from Hercules (Æneas) of Seneca, by Queen Elizabeth. It has, however, no other recommendation but its *royalty*. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry, (Ord MS.)*

5. Seignorage paid to a king.

With the property were inseparably connected, extensive *royalties*, which the people of North Wales could not patiently see in the hands of any subject. — *Macanlay, History of England, ch. xxi.*

He saw that Levy meant to get him into his power, and use his abilities as instruments for digging new mines, in which Baron Levy would claim the right of large *royalties*. — *Lord Lytton, My Novel, b. i. ch. xxi.*

Royné. *v. a.* [Fr. *roigner*.] Gnaw. *Rare.*

Yet did he murmur with rebellious sound,
And softly *royné* when savage choler can rebound. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

Róyalish. *adj.* [Fr. *royneux*.] Poultry; sorry; mean; rude.

The *royalist* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also musing. — *Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 2.*

Róyalest. *s.* Petty king. *Rare.*

Causing the American *royalests* to turn all honours to that king and the crown of England. — *Heglin.*

Róytish. *adj.* Wild; irregular. *Rare.*

No weed presumed to show its *roytish* face
In this inclosure: nettles, thistles, brakes,
Thorns, briars, cockle, hemlock, rampant grass,
With all those herbs the wizard wizard takes
Into his deadly boxes, either yet
Were not at all, or far from Eden set.

Dequaint, Psyche, p. 55: 1653.

Rub. v. a.

1. Clean or smooth anything by passing something over it; scour; wipe.
2. Touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind.

Their straw-built citadel new rubb'd with balm.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 774.

In narrow clefts, in the monument that stands over him, Catholics rub their beads, and shell his bones, which they say have in them a natural perfume, though very like apoplectic balsam; and what would make one suspect that they rub the marble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger in the morning than at night.—Addison, *Travels in Italy*.

3. Move one body upon another.

Look, how she rubs her hands.—It is an accustomed action with her, to seen thus washing her hands.—Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, v. 1.

The government at that time by kings, before whom the people in the most formal expressions of duty and reverence used to rub their noses, or stroke their foreheads.—Hepkin.

The bare rubbing of two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire.—Locke.

Two bones rubbed hard against one another produce a fetid smell.—Arbuthnot, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

4. Obstruct by collision.

'Tis the duke's pleasure, Whose disposition all the world well knows Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd.
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, ii. 2.

5. Polish; retouch.

The whole business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul.—South, *Sermons*.

6. Remove by friction: (with off or out).

A forcible object will rub out the freshest colours at a stroke, and paint others.—Collier, *Of the Artist*.

If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a great part of the roughness, which sticks to the outside for want of better teaching, time and observation will rub off; but if ill, all the rules in the world will not polish them.—Locke, *Thoughts on Education*.

7. Touch hard.

He, who before he was espied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger.—Sir P. Sidney.

Rub down. Clean or curry a horse.

When his fellow beasts are weary grown, He'll play the groom, give oats, and rub 'em down.
Milton, *Translation of Juvenal*, viii. 271.

Rub up. Excite; awaken.

You will find me not to have rubbed up the memory of what some heretofore in the city did.—South, *Sermons*.

Rub up. Polish; refresh.**Rub. v. n.**

1. Fret; make a friction.

This last allusion join'd the panther more, Because indeed it rubb'd upon the sore; Yet seem'd she not to winch, though shrewdly pain'd.
Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, li. 131.

2. Get through difficulties.

No hunters, that the tops of mountains scale, And rub through woods with toil seek them all.
Chapman.

Many lawyers, when once hamper'd, rub off as well as they can.—Sir R. L'Estrange.

'Tis as much as one can do, to rub through the world, though perpetually a doing.—Id.

Rub. s.

1. Friction; act of rubbing.
2. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.

We'll play at bowls.— 'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs, And that my fortune runs against the bias.
Shakespeare, *Richard II*, iii. 4.

A rub to an overthrown bowl proves an help by hindering it.—Fuller, *Holy State*, p. 28.

3. Unevenness of surface.

Faces look uniformly unto our eyes: how they appear unto some animals of a more piercing or differing sight, who are able to discover the inequalities, rubs, and hairiness of the skin, is not without good doubt.—Sir T. Browne, *Christian Morals*, li. 2.

4. Collision; hinderance; obstruction.

The breath of what I mean to speak Shall blow each dust, each straw, each little rub Out of the path, which shall directly lead Thy foot to England's throne.
Shakespeare, *King John*, iii. 4.

Now every rub is smoothed in our way.
Id., *Henry V*, ii. 2.

Those you make friends, And give your hearts to, whence they once perceive The least rub in your fortunes, fall away.
Shakespeare, *Henry VIII*, ii. 1.

Upon this rub, the English ambassadors thought fit to demur, and sent to receive directions.—Sir J. Harington.

He expounds the giddy wonder Of my weary steps, and under Spreads a path clear as the day, Where no clurlish rub may say To my joy-conducted feet.
Crashaw.

He that once sink like him that slides on ice, Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice; Though conscience checks him, yet those rubs gone o'er,

He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more.
Cromb, *Translation of Juvenal*, xlii. 307.

An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; because the government is so disposed, that it almost executes itself: and upon the death of a prince, the administration goes on without any rub or interruption.—Swift.

'Twere better to be born a stone, Of ruber shape, and feeling none, Than with a tenderness like mine, And sensibilities so fine!

I envy that unfeeling shrub, Fast rooted against every rub.
Cooper, *The Port, the Oyster, and Sensitive Plant*.

5. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness.

To sleep; perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub.
Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

'I am sure of it,' said my father; 'at least as sure as a poor mortal can be of anything. I agree with Helvetius, the child should be educated from its birth; but how?—there is the rub; send him to school forthwith!'—Lord Lytton, *The Cartons*, pt. i. ch. iv.

6. Short for rubber (as at whist). Colloquial.

'Two by honours make us right,' said Mr. Pickwick. Another hand. 'Can you one?' inquired the old lady. 'I can,' replied Mr. Pickwick. 'Double, single, and the rub.' 'Never was such luck,' said Mr. Miller. 'Never was such cards,' said the fat gentleman.—Dickens, *Pickwick Papers*, ch. vi.

7. ? Chance.

Myself will lead, and scour so clear a way That flight shall leave no track a rub.
Chapman, *Translation of the Iliad*, b. xv. (Says by H. and W.)

Rub-stone. s. Stone to scour or sharpen; whetstone: (this last being the commoner term).

A cradle for barlie, with rub-stone and sand.
Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*.

Rubber. s.

1. One who, that which, rubs.

Yourder's mistress Yampounde, brother, the grave rubber of your mistress's toes.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Scornful Lady*.

2. Instrument with which one rubs.

Servants wash the platters, scour the plate, Then blow the fire with pulling cheeks, and lay The rubbers, and the bathing sheets display.
Dryden, *Translation of Juvenal*, iii. 420.

Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will save your wearing out the common rubbers.—Swift.

In all physical phenomena, the effects produced by motion are all in proportion to the relative motion: thus whether the rubber of an electrical machine be stationary, and the cylinder mobile, or the rubber mobile and the cylinder stationary, or both mobile in different directions, or in the same direction with different degrees of velocity, the electrical effects are, 'æstetis paribus,' precisely the same, provided the relative motion is the same, and so, without exception, of all other phenomena.—Grover, *On the Correlation of Forces*.

3. Coarse file.

The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a rubber, and takes off the unevenness which the hammer made in the forging.—Morse, *Mechanical Exercises*.

4. Game; contest; two games out of three.

The ass was to stand by, to see two hoolies try their title to him by a rubber of cuffs.—Sir R. L'Estrange.

If butchers had but the manners to go to shops, gentlemen would be content with a rubber at cuffs.—Collier, *Essays on Duelling*.

This was likewise carried to Charity, who talked and lived next evening in her most engaging manner. Calling on Mr. Moddle on the house of his spirits, challenged him to play a rubber at cribbage. Mr. Moddle taking up the gambit, they played several rubbers for sixpence, and Charity won them all.—Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxii.

Rubbish. s. [?] 1. Ruins of buildings; fragments of matter used in building.

What trash is Rome! What rubbish, and what offal! when it serves For the base matter to illuminate So vile a thing as Caesar.

Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, l. 1.

Such conceits seem too fine among this rubbish.—Sir H. Wotton.

A rubrick, though high and beautiful, if founded on rubbish, is easily made the triumph of the winds.—Glaucille, *Scenica Scripta*.

When the foundation of a state is once loosened, the least commotion lays the whole in rubbish.—Sir R. L'Estrange.

'Th' Almighty cast a pitying eye . . . He saw the town's one half in rubbish lie.

Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, cxxx.

The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones and rubbish.—Swift.

There are many species [of plants] which seem to follow the footsteps of man, and spring up wherever he scatters the rubbish and rejectments of his dwellings.—Henslow, *Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. ch. vii. § 308.

2. Confusion; mingled mass.

That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer in rubbish and confusion.—Arbuthnot *History of John Bull*.

3. Anything vile and worthless.

Rubbishing. adj. Contemptible. Colloquial.

'That's right! Trase and mock a poor lonely old body, do! It's very generous and manly, isn't it? It wasn't so when I lived with the quality.'—With whom, ma'am? I made bold to inquire.—'With gentlefolks!' the housekeeper retorted, snappishly. 'With the very first families! With none of your rubbishy country squires; nay, nor with knights nor barrow-knights neither; but with born lords and ladies; with the very first nobility in the land.'—Kala, *Dutch Pictures*, *Wild Mr. Will*.

Rubbishy. adj. Abounding, consisting in, having the nature of, rubbish.

By breaking up and cleaning weedy rubbishy turf.—W. Pitt Rivers, *Geological Essay*, p. 413. (Ord MS.)

Rubble. s. Rough stone.

Carry out rubble, as mortar, and broken stones of old buildings.—Barrett, *Alcibiades*, 1250.

Rubble, or rubbish, of old houses. *Ibid.*

Pieces of timber, bars of iron, masonry stones, together with all the rubble and stones in the walls of that great and glorious pile.—Dean King, *Sermons*, p. 20; 1808.

Rubble [is] a quarryman's term for the inferior varieties of stone surmounting each valuable bed of limestone extracted for building purposes. It is often the result of weathering or natural disintegration by air and water, sun and frost. The fragmentary masses often found between a rock and the overlying soil derived from the rock, are also sometimes called by this name. It is an equivalent of the term Brash, used in some parts of England. Thus cornbrash is a brash or rubble of rotten limestone making a good corn land. Almost all quarries of limestone abound with this kind of substance. The term is also applied to any stone broken from the quarry in rough irregular masses, and not subjected to any further dressing; stone reduced to a rectangular form being called ashlar.—Ansd., in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Rubble-stone. s. See extract.

Rubble-stones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in hurry and with great precipitation.—Woodward.

Rubefacient. adj. [Lat. *rubefacio* = I make red; pres. part. *rubefaciens*, -entis.] Causing redness: (especially applied in Medicine to mustard poultices, &c., which cause redness of the skin).**Rubefacient. s.** In Medicine. Rubefacient application.

The acrids are employed as topical agents for various purposes.—1. To stimulate the skin for the purpose of effecting counter-irritation. When used to produce redness merely, they are termed *rubefaciens*. For this purpose mustard poultices are frequently applied externally to relieve internal inflammatory affections. Ginger, pepper, onions, garlic and turpentine, are also employed for the same purpose.—Perrin, *Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 135; 1840.

Rubican. adj. [Fr.] See extract.

Rubican colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light, grey, or white upon the flanks, but so that this grey or white is not predominant there.—Farris's Dictionary.

Rubicund. adj. [Fr. *rubicunde*; Lat. *rubundus*.] Inclining to redness.

Faustall alludes to Ptolemy's *rubicund nose*.—Douce, *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, l. 1.

Rubescidity. s. Disposition to redness.**Rubied. adj.** Red as a ruby.

The rubied cherry. Shakespeare, *Pericles*, v. 2. Jones.

Thrice upon thy finger's tip,
Thrice upon thy *rubied* lip. *Milton, Comus, 514.*

Behind norther flows
In pearl, in diamond, and in many gold,
Id., *Paradise Lost, v. 653.*

Rubine, *adj.* Making red. *Rare.*

While the several species of rays, as the *rubifick*,
are by refraction separated one from another, they
retain those motions proper to each.—*Grew, Cos-*
mologia Sacra.

Rubification, *s.* Act of making red.

Dehydration, *rubification*, and fixation.—*Howell,*
Letters, ii. 42.

Rubiform, *adj.* Having the character of,
approaching to, redness. (Etymologically,
this term is objectionable; the Latin for
red being either *ruber* or *rubens*; besides
this, *-formis* = having the form of anything,
properly attaches to substantives only.
What the combination really ought to
mean is *bramble-like*, from *rubus* = bramble.)

Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the
rubiform will be the least refracted; and so come
to the eye in the directest lines.—*Sir I. Newton, On*
Opticks.

Rubify, *v. a.* Make red.

This topically applied, becomes a phrenismus or
rubifying medicine, and of such fiery parts as to
conceive fire of themselves, and burn a house.—*Sir*
T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.

Rubious, *adj.* [Lat. *rubens*.] Ruddy; red.
Rare.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 4.

Rubric, *s.* [Fr. *rubrique*; Lat. *ubi* = a.]
Directions printed in books of law and in
prayer books; so termed, because they
were originally distinguished by being in
red ink.

No date prefixed,
Directs me in the starry *rubrick* set.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 302.

They had their particular prayers according to
the several days and months; and their tables or
rubricks to instruct them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The *rubrick* and the rules relating to the liturgy
are established by royal authority, as well as the
liturgy itself.—*Nelson.*

Rubric, *adj.* Red.

The light and rays, which appear red, or rather
make objects appear so, I call *rubrick* or redmaking.
—*Sir I. Newton.*

What though my name stood *rubrick* on the
walls? *Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.*

Rubric, *v. a.* Adorn with red.

Rubric-wise, *adv.* After the manner of a
rubric.

That it has been taken from such a copy, appears
from the lessons marked in the *marin rubric-wise*.
—*Baker, Upon Learning.* (Ord MS.)

Rubrical, *adj.*

1. Red.

A man would think you had eaten over-liberally
of Esau's red porridge, and from thence dream
continually of blushing; . . . that you thus persecute
ingenious men all over your book with this one
overturned *rubrical* conceit still of blushing.—*Milton,*
Antimurderous upon a Defence of the Unhappy Re-
monstrance.

2. Placed in rubrics.

As the singing-psalms were never a part of our
liturgy, no *rubrical* directions are anywhere given
for the manner of performing them.—*T. Walton,*
History of English Poetry, iii. 199.

Rubricate, *v. a.* Distinguish or mark with
red.

Curron *rubricates* this in the calendar of his
greatest deliverance.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of*
some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great
Asia, p. 85.

Rubricate, *part. adj.* Marked with red.

Other festivals I enquire not after, that stand *ru-*
bricated in old calendars.—*Sir H. Spelman.*

Ruby, *s.*

1. Precious stone so called. See the extract
from Ure.

Up, up, fair bride! and call
Thy stars from out their several boxes, take
Thy *rubies*, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make
Thyself a constellation of them all. *Donne*

Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons
glaz'd.—*Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 214.*

The sapphire, *ruby*, oriental amethyst, oriental
emerald, and oriental topaz, are grown next in value
and hardness to diamond and they all consist o

nearly pure alumina, or clay, with a minute portion
of iron as the colouring matter. . . . Spinel *ruby*
[is] called *Dodecahedron corundum* by some mine-
ralogists, and *Bala ruby* by lapidaries.—*Ure, Di-*
ctinary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

2. Redness.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. Anything red.

Desire of wine
Thou could'st not repress, nor did the dancing *ruby*
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flout, or the smell.
Or taste, that cheers the hearts of gods and men,
Allure thee from the red crystalline stream.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 512.

4. Blain; blotch; carbuncle.

He's said to have a rich face and *rubies* about his
nose.—*Captain Jones.*

Ruby, *adj.* Having a red colour.

Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby*
lips.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

Ruby, *v. a.* Make red. *Rare.*

With sanguine drops the walls are *rubied* round.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssy, x. 426.

Ruck, *v. n.* [A.S. *rygan*.] Cower; sit
close; lie close.

On the house did *rucke*
A cowed owle, the messenger of ill success and
lucke.
Golding, Translation of Ovid's
Metamorphoses, 1567.

On the turrets the skreh-howle . . .
Duth *ruck*.
Stanhurst, Translation of Virgil, 1582.

The raven *ruck'd* her on the chimney's top,
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, v. 6.

Ruck, *s.*

1. Part of silk or linen folded over, or cover-
ing some other part, when the whole should
lie smooth or even; crease.

2. Heap of stones.

3. Fug-end.

With George I, manners seem to fall to pieces, and
society to become some shapeless community of
hugs. You have a Beanecker and a Laughton, it is
true, who could love their Johnson for his brains
and his character; and you have a strange and
polished Horace Walpole. But in the *ruck*, in
society as a whole, there seems to have been no par-
ticle of capacity for rational pleasure no simpli-
city, no shadow of grace.—*Saturday Review, August*
22, p. 253.

Rud, *adj.* Red; ruddy; rosy; (in the ex-
tract as the first element in a compound).

Sweet blishes stain'd her *rud-red* cheeks,
Her eyes were black as blue.
Sir G. Gower, Percy's Reliques of
Ancient Poetry, iii. 1, 2.

Rud, *s.*

1. Redness; blush.

Fast, with a *rud* *rud*,
To her chamber can she flee.
Boy and Mantle, Percy's Reliques of
Ancient Poetry, iii. 1, 1.

2. Ruddle; red ochre, used to mark sheep.

Rud, *v. a.* Make red. *Rare.*

Her cheeks, like apples, which the sun had
*rud*ed.
Spenser.

Rudd, *s.* Native fish so called.

Men, that know their difference, call them *rude*:
they differ from the true *ruch*, as much as a her-
ring from a pilchard.—*I. Walton, Compleat Angler.*

Rudder, *s.* [German, *ruder*.]

1. Instrument at the stern of a vessel, by
which its course is governed.

My heart was to thy *rudder* tied by the string,
And thou should'st tow me after.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9.

Those, that attribute unto the faculty any first or
sole power, hath therein no other understanding,
than such a one hath, who, looking into the stern of
a ship, and finding it guided by the helm and *rudder*,
sith ascribe some absolute virtue to the piece of
wood, without all consideration of the hand that
guides it.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Thou held'st the *rudder* with a steady hand
Till safely on the shore the bark did land.
Dryden.

Fishes first to shipping did impart;
Their tail the *rudder*, and their head the prow.
Id., Anna Mirabilis, civ.

As the first element in a compound.

They low'd the *rudder* lands, and hove'd up the
main-sail, and made toward shore.—*Acts, xxvii. 40.*

2. Anything that guides or governs the
course.

For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses,
With which like ships they steer their courses.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 403.

Ruddiness, *s.* Attribute suggested by
Ruddy; quality of approaching to red-
ness.

The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet;
You'll mar it if you kiss it.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 3.
If the flesh lose its *ruddiness*, and look pale and
withered, you may suspect it corrupting.—*Wicman,*
Surgery.

Ruddle, *s.* Red earth.

Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron;
and as that is in greater or less proportion, it is of
a greater or less specific gravity, consistence, or
hardness.—*Woodward.*

Riddle, *s.* Riddle.

The holes of the sieve, *riddle*, or try.—*Holland,*
Translation of Plutarch, p. 86. (Tranch.)

Riddleman, *s.* One who is employed in
digging ruddle or red earth.

Measured like a *riddleman*, a spyer, or a
chimney-sweeper.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melan-*
choly, p. 470.

Ruddock, *s.* [A.S. *rudduc*.] Red-breast

The merry larks her matins sing a-bait;
The owls shrills, the *ruddock* warbles soft.
Spenser, Epithalamium.

Of singing birds, they have linnets and *ruddocks*.
—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

With regard to the word, *ruddick* for *ruddick* or
ruddock [I may mention that it was by being aware
of the rule touching the transposed *r*, that I was
enabled to recognise it. I knew that *ruddick* (liter-
ally 'little red one') was a common name with the
older poets for the red-breast, and being anxious to
know whether it was used in this county (Somerset-
shire), went to a man working in a field, and asked
him whether they ever called the robin the *ruddock*.
'Nay sir,' said the man, 'we do not call 'em that,
we call 'em the *ruddin* *ruddick*,' which, of course, I
at once recognised as the Somersetshire form of the
word.—*T. S. Baynes, The Somersetshire Dialect, § 1.*

Ruddy, *adj.*

1. Approaching to redness; pale red.

We may see the old man in the morning,
Lusty as health, come *ruddy* to the field.
And there pursue the chase, as if he meant
To overtake time, and bring back youth again.
Oliver, The Orphan, i. 1.

New leaves on every branch were seen,
Some *ruddy* colour'd, some of lighter green.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 41.

Ten wildness have I gather'd for my deer;
How *ruddy* like your lips their streaks appear!
Id., Amargylla, 20.

Ceres, in her prime,
Seems fertile, and with *ruddish* freight beset.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 43.

If physick, or banes, will keep the complexion
From inclining to *ruddy*, or *ruddy*, she thinks them
well employed.—*Lane.*

2. Yellow.

A crown of *ruddy* gold inclosed her brow,
Plain without pomp.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 166.

Rude, *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *rudis*.]

1. Untaught; barbarous; savage.

Nor is there any nation in the world, now ac-
counted civil, but within the memory of books, were
utterly *rude* and barbarous.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

2. Rough; coarse of manners; uncivil;
brutal.

Ruffian, let so that *rude* uncivil touch;
Thou friend of an ill fashion.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

Vane's bold answers, termed *rude* and ruffian-
like, furthered his condemnation.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

You can with single look inflame
The coldest breast, the *rude*st flame.
Waller.

It has been so usual to write prefaces, that a man
is thought *rude* to his reader, who does not give him
some account beforehand.—*Wals.*

3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbu-
lent.

The clouds
Justling or pushing with winds *rude* in their shock.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1073.

The water appears white near the shore and a
ship; because the *rude* agitation breaks it into foam.
—*Boyle.*

4. Harsh; inclement.

Spring down to flow'ry meadows bring
What the *rude* winter from them tore.
Waller.

5. Ignorant; raw; untaught.

Though I be *rude* in speech, yet not in knowledge.
—*2 Corinthians, xi. 6.*

He was yet but *rude* in the profession of arms,
though greedy of honour.—*Sir H. Walton, Life of*
the Duke of Buckingham.

Such tools as art yet *rude*
Gullies of fire, had form'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 391.

6. Rugged; uneven; shapeless; unformed.

In their so *ruddy* shade,
Not the poorest swine-herd would forget the gods.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.
It was the custom to worship *ruddy* and unpolished
stones.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

7. Artless; inelegant.

I would know what ancient ground of authority
he hath for such a senseless fable; and if he have
any of the *ruddy* Irish books.—*Spenser, View of the
State of Ireland.*
One example may serve till you review the *ruddy*
in the original, unblemished by my *ruddy* translation.
—*Dryden.*

8. Such as may be done with strength with-
out art.

To his country farm the fool confined;
Rude work well suited with a rustic mind.
—*Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 73.*
Rudely, adv. In a rude manner.

1. Fiercely; tumultuously.

Whether to knock against the gates of Rome,
Or *rudely* visit them in parts remote,
To fright them ere destroy.
—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 5.*
2. Without exactness; without nicety;
coarsely.

I that am not shamed for sportive tricks,
I that am *rudely* stamp'd, and want love's majesty
To strut in a wanton ambling nymph.
—*Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.*

3. Unskillfully.

My muse, though *rudely*, has deserv'd
Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind.
—*Dryden, Theodosia Argandis, 216.*

4. Violently; boisterously.

With his truncheon he so *rudely* stroke
Cynocles twice, that twice him foel'd his foot re-
—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.*
Rudeness, s. Attribute suggested by Rude.

1. Coarseness of manners; incivility.

This *rudeness* is a shame to his good wit,
Which gives men stomach to digest his words
With better appetite.
—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.*
The publick will in triumphs *rudely* share,
And kings the *rudeness* of their joy must bear.
—*Dryden, A*
The *rudeness*, tyranny, the oppression and ra-
titude of the late favourites towards the po-
as, were no longer to be borne.—*Nieff, Maxwell.*
The *rudeness*, ill-nature, or pe-
ur of any of his flock, used at first to tray him into
impatience; but it now raises no other passion in
him, than a desire of being upon his knees in prayer
to God for them.—*Law.*

2. Ignorance; unskillfulness.

What he did miss was rather through *rudeness*
And want of judgment than any malicious meaning.
—*Sir J. Hymard.*

3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness.

Let be thy bitter scorn,
And leave the *rudeness* of that antique age
To them, that lived therein in state forlorn.
—*Spenser.*

4. Violence; boisterousness.

The ram, that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and *rudeness* of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.*

5. Storminess; rigour.

You can hardly be too sparing of water to your
housed plants; the not observing of this, destroys
more plants than all the *rudeness* of the season.—
—*Evelyn, Calendar.*

Rudature, s. [Fr.; Lat. *rudens* - cable.]

In *Architecture*. Figure of a rope or staff,
sometimes plain and sometimes carved,
wherewith the flutings of columns are fre-
quently filled up.

Rudeby, s. Uncivil turbulent fellow; (con-
demned as a low word; now little used).

To give my hand, opposed against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudeby*, full of spleen,
—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.*
Out of my sight, *rudeby* be gone.
—*Id., Twelfth Night, iv. 1.*

Rudiment, s. [Fr.; Lat. *rudimentum*.]

1. First principles; first elements of a
science.

Such as were trained up in the *rudiments*, and
were so made fit to be by baptism received into the
church, the fathers usually term hearers.—*Hooker,
Ecclesiastical Policy.*
To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with *rudiments* of art.
—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.*

Thou soon shalt quit
Those *rudiments*, and see before thine eyes
The monarchies of th' earth, their pomp, and state,
814

Ill-cient production to inform
Thee, of thyself so apt in rural arts.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 244.*
Could it be believed, that a child should be forced
to learn the *rudiments* of a language, which he is
never to use, and neglect the writing a good hand,
and casting accounts? —*Lodge.*

The proposed law, they said, was a retrospective
penal law, and therefore objectionable. If they used
this argument in good faith, they were ignorant of
the very *rudiments* of the science of legislation.
—*Macneil, History of England, ch. xvi.*

2. First part of education.

He was nurtured where he was born in his first
rudiments, till the years of ten, and then taught the
principles of music. —*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the
Duke of Buckingham.*

3. First, inaccurate, unshapen beginning or
original of anything.

Moss is but the *rudiment* of a plant, and the
mould of earth or bark. —*Bacon, Natural and Ex-
perimental History.*

The *rudiments* of nature are very unlike the
grosser appearances.—*Glaucy, Serpents Scientific.*
So looks our monarch on this early light,
Th' essay and *rudiments* of great success.

Which all-maturing time must bring to light;
While he, like heaven, does each day a labour bless.
—*Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, exl.*

Shall that man pretend to religious attainments,
who is defective and short in moral? which are but
the *rudiments*, the beginnings, and first draught of
religion; as religion is the perfection, refinement,
and sublimation of morality.—*South, Sermon.*
God beholds the first imperfect *rudiments* of vir-
tue in the soul, and keeps a watchful eye over it,
till it has received every grace it is capable of.—*Ad-
dison, Spectator.*

The supple boughs
Attire themselves with blossoms, sweet *rudiments*
Of future harvest. —*J. Philips, Epit. r. ii. 138.*

Rudiment, s. a. Ground; settle in the *rud-*
iments of any science. —*Rare.*
It is the right discipline of knightherrantry, to be
trained in losses at first, and to have the tyro-
—*Camden, somewhat tart!—Gifford, Esquisses Notion*
—*Chatelet, p. 37.*

Rudimental, adj. Initial; relating to first
principles.

Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were
made in my shop, where you often practised for
hours.—*Northcote.*

Rudimentary, s. Initial.

It might be expected that if the plan of structure
in a particular tribe involves the non-development
of some organ which is possessed by neighbouring
groups, its conformity to the archetype or general
model should be manifested in the presence of that
organ in a *rudimentary* and undeveloped condition;
and this, as a general rule, we find to be the case.
Thus, we find some rudiment of the lung in most
fish, even where it is not sufficiently developed to
serve as an 'air-bladder' in regulating the specific
gravity of the body. In the abdominal muscles of
Mammals, again, we find the abdominal sternum
and ribs of Saurian reptiles indicated by white
fibrous bands; and in those Mammals which do not
possess a clavicle, that bone is usually represented
by a ligament, just as the stylohyoid ligament in
Man represents a portion of the hyoid arch which
is elsewhere completely ossified. Such *rudimentary*
structures, however, often display themselves only
at an early period of development, and are subse-
quently lost sight of.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles
of Physiology, General and Comparative, § 438:*
1851.

Rue, s. [Fr.; Lat. *ruta*; Gr. *ῥήγ*; A.S.
ruce.]

What savor is better,
For places infected, than wormwood and *rue*?
—*Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good
Husbandry.*

He did she drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of *rue*, near herb of grace.
—*Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 4.*

The vessel, to encounter the serpent, arms her-
self with eating of *rue*. —*Dr. H. More, Antidote
against Ath.*

Rue, v. a. [A.S. *hreoecian*.] Grieve for;
regret; lament.

Thou tempest me in vain;
To tempt the thing which daily yet I *rue*,
And the old cause of my continued pain,
With like attempts to like end to renew. —*Spenser.*
You'll *rue* the time,
That clogs me with this answer.

France, thou shalt *rue* this treason with thy tears,
If Talbot but survive. —*Id., Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.*
(Oh! traitorous was that breast, to whom you
Did trust our counsels, and we both may *rue*,
Having his falsehood found too late; 'twas he
That made me cast you guilty, and you me.

—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 6.*

Thy will
Choose freely what it now so justly *rues*.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 71.*

The consequent attendant miseries of sin are
stubbornly kept from the sinner's notice; his eye
never sees what his heart will certainly *rue*.—
—*South, Sermon.*
They encouraged a democratic and insubordinate
tone, which eventually produced the happiest re-
sults, by keeping alive, at a critical moment, the
spirit of liberty; but which, for that very reason,
made the higher ranks *rue* the day, when, by their
ill-timed and selfish parsimony, they roused the
wrath of so powerful and implacable a class.—
—*Lubbock, History of Civilization in England, vol. ii.
ch. iii.*

Rue, v. n. Have compassion.

Full many a one for me deepe grownd and sigh'd,
And to the dore of death for sorrow drew,
Complaining out on me that would not on them
—*Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 6, 20.*

Rue, s. [A.S. *hreoecian*.] Sorrow; repent-
ance.

Rue, even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen.
—*Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 4.*

My marriage day chased joy away;
For I have found it true,
That bed which did all joys display
Became a bed of *rue*.

—*Braithwaite, Shepherd's Tales.*

Rueful, adj. Mournful; woeful; sorrowful.

When we have our armour buckled on,
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our swords,
Spur them to *rueful* work, redden them from ruth.

—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.*
Behold, look, if ever you saw the like *rueful*
spectacle! —*Bishop Andrews, Sermon on the Pas-
sion.*

Corymbus, named of lamentation loud,
Heard on the *rueful* stream.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 579.*

He sigh'd, and cast a *rueful* eye;
Our pity knudles, and our passions die. —*Dryden.*

Ruefully, adv. In a rueful manner; mourn-
fully; sorrowfully.

Why should an ape run away from a snail, and
very *ruefully* and frantically look back, as being
afraid? —*Dr. H. More.*

Ruefulness, s. Attribute suggested by Rue-
ful; sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

For he was false, and fraught with wickedness,
And learned hard to love with secret looks,
And well could dance, and sing with *ruefulness*.
—*Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

Rueing, s. Lamentation.

I pray God this sudden riches make not again a
long repentance, this sudden joy a long *rueing*.—
—*Nic T. Smith, Oration for Queen Elizabeth's Mar-
rying.*

Ruelle, s. [Fr.] Circle; assembly at a
private house.

The poet, who flourished in the scene, is con-
demned in the *ruelle*.—*Dryden, Translation of
the Aeneid, preface.*

Ruff, s.

1. Part of the name of an old game at cards.

What . . . was anciently connected with a game
called 'English Ruff and Honours,' or 'Stam';
only in which the four deuces were left out, and the
game nine. In the former four cards at the end of
the deal were turned up, and he that had the ace of
trumps *ruffed*, i.e. exchanged bad cards in his hand
for those four. *Ruffing*? Can ye? Honours are
split, &c. are terms used in *Ruff* and Honours; and
modern whist is the evident issue of these two
games. Those cards put out were called *swabbers*.
—*Footnote, Encyclopedia of Antiquities.*

2. Trump played on any other suit at whist.

What folly must inspire the wretched taste
So many precious trumps on *ruffs* to waste.
—*Whist, Double ruff. See See-saw.*

Ruff, v. n. Play a trump card on any other
suit: (to *over-ruff*, is to put a higher
trump on a suit trumped already by an
adversary).

But should your luckless hand still weaker be,
And hold but one poor trump of low degree,
With which you mark but little chance to *ruff*,
To play it out may oft do well enough. —*Whist.*

Ruff, s.

1. Puckered linen ornament, formerly worn
about the neck.

You a captain; for what? for traving a poor
where's *ruff* in a bawdy house? —*Shakespeare, Henry
IV. Part II. ii. 4.*

We'll reveal it

With *ruffs*, and cuffs, and fardlings.
—*Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.*
Before them every thing went down,
Some tore a *ruff*, and some a gown.

—*Id., Twelfth Night, iv. 3.*
Some very few of the best and most curious wives
of that time, observing the neatness and decency

of the Dutch for whiteness and fine wearing of linen, made them cambric ruffs, and sent them to Mistris Dingham to starch, and after while they made them ruffs of lawn, which was at that time a stuff most strange, and wonderful, and thereupon rose a general scold or by-word, that shortly they would make ruffs of a spider's web; and then they began to send their daughters and nearest kinwomen to Mistris Dingham to learn how to starch; her usual price was at that time, four or five pound, to teach them how to starch, and twenty shillings how to seeth starch. — *Stance*.

Sooner may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heaven's scheme tell certainly,
What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. — *Doune*.

The ladies freed the neck from those yokes, those linen ruffs in which the simplicity of their grandmothers had enclosed it. — *Addison, Guardian*.

There is a print by Vertue, of Queen Elizabeth going in a procession to Lord Hunsdon, who no doubt was the leader likewise of the fashion; but it is impossible, with our ideas of grace and comfort, not to commiserate this unfortunate lady, whose standing-up wire ruff, rising above her head; whose stays, or bodice, so long twisted as to reach to her knees, and the circumference of her large hoop farthingale, which seems to enclose her in a capacious tub, mark her out as one of the most pitiable martyrs of ancient modes. — *f. Diaristi, Curiosities of Literature, Anecdotes of Fashion*.

2. Anything collected into puckers or corrugations.

I rear'd this flower,
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 405.

3. State of roughness. Obsolete.

As fields set all their bristles up, in such a ruff wert thou.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

4. Native fish of the genus Caranx; pope.

A ruff or pope is much like the perch for shape, and taken to be better, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: he is an excellent fish, and of a pleasant taste. — *f. Walton, Compleat Angler*.

The ruff, a fresh-water fish, closely allied to the perch, but with a single dorsal fin, appears to have been unknown to the ancients, and Cuvier assigns the credit of its first discovery to an Englishman, whose name was Caius, . . . the learned Dr. Caius, well known for his various zoological writings. . . . He found it in the river Vere, near Norwich, and called it asperda, a translation of our name ruff (rough), which is well applied to it on account of the harsh feel of its denticulated scales. Caius sent the first figure of this fish to Gesner, who published it. — *Farrall, History of British Fishes*.

5. New state.

How many princes that, in the ruff of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot! — *Sir R. B. K. Edgar*.

6. Particular kind of pigeon.

7. Native bird so called; Machetes pugnax: (the female is a Reeve).

Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some May yet be there; and gadwit, if we can,
Kunt, ruff, and ruff too. — *B. Jonson, Epigrams*.

The ruff differs in so many points from the species included in the genera Totanus, Scolopax, and Tringa, that the generic division and term Machetes, in reference to its pugnacious habits proposed for it by Baron Cuvier, . . . has been admitted by many systematic writers. . . . The most marked distinctions of this species, which up to the present time is the only one of the genus known, are the periodical assumption by the males of the ruff about the neck, which has led to the English name; that scarcely any two of these males can be found of the same colour, which is very unusual in wild birds, while the females are uniform in colour, or nearly so; that the males are polygamous, and about one third larger than the females. . . . The Reverend James F. Dinnick wrote me word that some ruffs (the name applied to the females) still breed on Gwiltish Wadh, near Spalding. — *Farrall, History of British Birds*.

RUFF, v. a.

1. Ruffle; disorder.

The father in her lofty crest,
Ruffed of love, ran lowly to asside.

The bird ruffling his fathers wyde.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, Ibid.

2. Trump any other suit of the cards at whist.

Ruffian. s. [Italian, *ruffiano*; Fr. *ruffien* = a lawd] Brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; cut-throat; robber; murderer.

Have you a ruffian that will swear? drink & dance?

Reve the night? rob? murder?

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Every fiddler sings libels openly; and each man is ready to challenge the freedom of David's ruffians,

'Our tongues are our own, who shall control us?'

Bishop Hall, Bashaw of the World.

The boisterous audacity of these great men, Whom virtues you admire, were all such ruffians. The dread of nations, this almighty Rome, That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds All under heaven, was founded on a ruff.

Addison, Cato.

Ruffian. adj. Brutal; savagely buisterous.

Should'st thou but hear I were licentious,
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By ruffian lust should be polluted,
Would'st thou not spit at me?

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

Ruffian. v. n. Rage; raise tumults; play;

the ruffian.

A fuller blast we'er shook our battlements;
If it hath ruffian'd us upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt upon them,
Can hold the mortise? — *Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.*

Ruffianlike. adj. Like a ruffian; dissolute; licentious; brutal.

To omit his ruffianlike railing and whorish scolding. — *Folke, Answer to P. Farnie, p. 51: 1250.*

Sir Ralph Vane's bold answers, termed rude and ruffianlike, fill'd our ears apt to take offence, furthered his condemnation. — *Sir J. Hayward*.

Ruffianly. adj. Ruffianlike.

Miscellaneous me not as one that affects to be a patron of ruffianly and dissolute fashions. — *Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 211.*

Ruffe. v. a.

1. Disorder; put out of form; make less smooth.

Naughty lady,
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee, I'm your host;
With robber's hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffe thus. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 7.*

Not one flower of their crowns was blasted; no, not one hair of their heads ruffed. — *Proceedings against Garret, lib. 4, b. 1: 1600.*

In changeable infection, differing colours emerse and vanish upon the ruffling of the same piece of silk. — *Boyle*.

2. Discompose; disturb; put out of temper.

Were I Brutus,
And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony
Would ruffe up your spirits, and put a tongue
In every wound of Caesar, that should move
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 2.

We are transported by passions, and our minds ruffed by the disorders of the body; nor yet can we tell, how the soul should be affected by such kind of agitations. — *Glanville*.

3. Put out of order; surprise.

The knight had whetted about
To breathe himself, and next found out
The advantage of the ground, where best
He might the ruffed foe best. — *Baith, Hudibras, i. 3, 697.*

4. Throw disorderly together.

Within a thicket I reposed, when round
I ruffed up fall'n leaves in heap, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate.

Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

5. Contract into plaits.

The deceased to be furnished as follows:—A strong elm coffin, covered with superfine black, and furnished with two rows, all round, close-drawn, black japanned nails, and adorned with ornamental straps, a handsome plate of inscription, metal above, and flower beneath, and four pair of handsome handles, with wrought spikes: the coffin to be well pitched, lined, and ruffed with fine crape; a handsome crape shroud, cap, and pillow. — *C. Lamb, On Burial Societies*.

Ruffe. v. n.

1. Grow rough or turbulent.

The night comes on, and the high winds
Do overt ruffe; for many miles about
There's scarce a bush. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.*

2. Be in loose motion; flutter.

The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war . . .
On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 130.

While his heart is taken up with these thoughts, who should come ruffling by him but the new raised favorite of king Almsurus. — *Bishop Hall, Hamon Dispersed, (Ord MS.)*

3. Be rough; jar; be in contention.

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
To ruffe in the commonwealth of Rome.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

One spendeth his patrimony upon pouncers and cuts; another bestoweth more on a dancing shirt than might suffice him to buy honest and comely

apparel for his whole body. Some hang their revenues about their necks, ruffling in their ruffs; and many one jeopardeth his best joint to maintain himself in sumptuous rayment. — *Book of Homilies, Against Excess of Apparel*.

They would ruffe with jurors, and enforce them to find as they would direct. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

He must have his gay courtier, like myself, to ruffe it in the presence-chamber, and to lay hand on him when any speaks in disparagement of my lord's honour. — *Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth, ch. v.*

Ruffe. s.

1. Plaited linen used as an ornament.

The tucker is a slip of fine linen, run in a small ruffe round the uppermost verge of the women's stays. — *Addison*.

Such dainties to them too their health it might hurt;

'Tis like sending them ruffles when wanting a shirt.

Goldsmith, Hunchback of Venice.

2. Disturbance; contention; tumult.

A blusterer, that the ruffe knew
Of court, of city. — *Shakespeare, Lower's Complaint*.

Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and the consequent ruffe or commotion of the blood. — *Watts*.

3. Kind of flourish upon a drum; military token of respect.

Ruffed. part. adj. Disordered; rough.

As she first began to
She smooth'd the ruffed seas, and clear'd the skies.
Dryden.

A small skirt of fine ruffed linen, running along the upper part of the stays before, is called the modesty-piece. — *Addison*.

Bear me, some god! oh quickly hear me hence
To wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense,
Where contemplation prunes her ruffed wings,
And the free soul looks down to pity kings.

Pope, Satires of Donne, sat. iv.

Ruffer. s. Bull.

The ranke rable of Romish rufflers. — *Dale, Yet a Course at the Rosary, Fure, fol. 54.*

Ruffling. verbal abs. Commotion; disturbance.

With great trouble and business, with great stir and ruffling. — *Baith, Hudibras, in voga Trouble: 1250.*

Ruffling. part. adj. Growing turbulent.

As we find the ruffling winds to be commonly in cemeteries, and about churches; so the eagerest and most sanguinary wars are about religion. — *Howell, Letter*.

The rising winds a ruffling sale afford. — *Dryden*.

'Then,' said Vane, 'you must have his law years; deep subtle piousness. . . . And he must have physicians who can spit a cup or a candle. And he must have his embalmers, like Ise and Alhan, for conjuring up the devil. And he must have ruffling swordsmen. . . . And piece all, without prejudice to others, he must have such godly, innocent, puritanic souls as thou, honest Anthony, who defy Satan, and do his work at the same time. — *Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth, ch. v.*

Rafterhood. s. In Falconry. Hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

Rug. s. [German, *rock* = coat.]

1. Course, nappy, woollen cloth.

January must be expressed with a horrid and fearful aspect, clad in Irish rug or coarse frieze. — *Dechola, On Drawing*.

2. Course, nappy coverlet used for mean beds.

She covered him with a mantle, [in the margin, rug or blanket.] — *Judith, iv. 18.*

A rug was over his shoulders thrown;

A rug; for night-gown he had none. — *Swift, Miscellanies*.

3. Rough woolly dog. Obsolete.

Muncks, spaniels, curs,
., water rugs, and demy widows are clefted
All by the name of dogs. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.*

Rug-gowned. adj. Wearing a course or rough gown.

I had rather meet
An enemy in the field, than stand thus nodding,
Like to a rug-gowned watchman.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Prophecia.

Rug-headed. adj. Shock-headed.

Now for our Irish wars;
We must supplant those rough, rug-headed kerns,
Which live like venom, where no venom else,
But only they, hath privilege to live.

Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 1. (Ord MS.)

Rugged. adj.

1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity.

Nature, like a weak and wary traveler,

Tired with a tedious and rugged way.

Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age.

RUGGEDLY } RUGG

Since the earth revolves not upon a material and rugged, but a geometrical plane, their proportions may be varied in innumerable degrees.—*Bentley*.

2. Not neat; not regular; uneven.

His hair is sticking;
His well-proportion'd beard made rough and ragged,
Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd.

3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough.
The greatest favours to such an one neither soften nor win upon him; neither melt nor endear him, but leave him as hard, rugged, and unconcerned as ever.—*South, Sermons*.

4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous.
Now bind my brow with iron, and approach
The ruggedst hour that time and spite dare bring,
To frown upon th' ensur'd Northumberland.

5. Rough or harsh to the ear.
Wit will shine
Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line.

A monosyllable line turns verse to prose, and even that prose is rugged and unharmonious.—*Id., Translation of the Æneid, dedication*.

6. Sour; surly; discomposed.
Bleek o'er your rugged looks,
He bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night.

7. Violent; rude; boisterous.
Fierce Talbot, gathering night,
With rugged truncheon charmed the knight.

8. Rough; shaggy.
The rugged Russian bear.
Through forests wild,
To chase the lion, bear, or rugged bear.

9. To chase the lion, bear, or rugged bear. *Fairfax*.
Ruggedly, &c. In a rugged manner.
Of all mankind methinks, Mr. Keil uses you the most ruggedly. *Bishop Nicholson to Walton, Epistulary Correspondence, l. 108.*

Ruggedness. Attribute suggested by Rugged.

1. State or quality of being rugged.
He finds, instead of soft lawns and shady thickets, nothing more than uncultivated ruggedness. *Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

2. Roughness; asperity.
Hardness and ruggedness is unpleasant to the touch.—*Bacon*.
Scraps immediately abate and denude the hoarseness and violence of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the intern tunick of the gullet.—*Harey*.

This softness of the foot, which yields and fits itself to the ruggedness and unevenness of the roads, does render it less capable of being worn. *Rog. Wilson of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

3. Roughness; rudeness; coarseness of behaviour.
They of that soft sex, with whom I have conversed, have accused me of too great severity and ruggedness towards them.—*Marye, Answer to Chynell, p. 27, 1617*.

I had no inclination to a wife who had the ruggedness of a man without his force, and the ignorance of a woman without her softness. *Johnson, Rambler, no. 113*.

The northern Europe, until some parts of it were subdued by the progress of the Roman arms, remained almost equally covered with the ruggedness of primitive barbarism.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History, b. i. ch. i.*

Rûgin. s. Nappy cloth.
The lips grew so painful, that she could not endure the wincing the labor from it with a soft rugin with her own hand.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Rûgine. s. [Fr.] Surgeon's rasp.
It new flesh should not generate, bore little orifice into the bone, or rasp it with the rugine. *Sharp*.

Rûgose. adj. [Lat. rugosus.] Full of wrinkles.
It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree, that the internal rugose coat of the intestine turneth out, and beareth down.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Rûgosity. s. State of being wrinkled.
Weakness . . . whether they be outward, as stiffness, contraction, rugosity; or inward, as aches, pains, numbness, palsies, cramps, tremblings.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 68: 1696*.

Rûgous. adj. Wrinkled.
In their necrosis the trachea has thirty-one rings: they are close-set, cleft behind, the ends meeting: the lining membrane is longitudinally rugous, as is that of the bronchial ramifications for some way into the lung.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

RUIN

Rûin. s. [Fr. ruine; Lat. ruina.]

1. Fall or destruction of cities or edifices.
Loud rung the ruin, and with loud rous fear,
Straight revell'd in the queen's amazed ear.

2. Remains of building demolished.
The Veian and the Gabian towers shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very ruins lay.

3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow.
He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leapt from his eyes.

Those whom God to ruin has design'd,
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind.

He [James II.] put forth a manifesto, telling his people that it had been his constant care to govern them with justice and moderation, and that they had been cheated into ruin by imaginary grievances.—*Marsden, History of England, ch. 1.*

4. Mischievous; baneful.
The errors of young men are the ruin of business.—*Bacon*.
Harvey, and spoil, and ruin are my gain.

5. Mischievous; baneful; destructive; causing ruin.
The birds,
After a night of storm so ruinous,
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,
To gratulate the sweet return of morn.

6. Mischievous; baneful; destructive; causing ruin.
These successes are more glorious, which bring benefit to the world, than such ruinous ones, as are dyed in human blood.—*Chenille*.
A stop might be put to that ruinous practice of gaming.—*Swift*.

7. Mischievous; baneful; destructive; causing ruin.
In a ruinous manner.
1. Mischievously.
By the serche of diverse most ruinous spoyle, broken up, and dispersed libraries.—*Bale, Preface to Leland*.

2. Destructively.
If real enmities may be admitted to be as deterring as imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the most ruinously on himself.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Rûle. s. [Fr. règle; Lat. regula; A.S. regol.]

1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command.
A wise servant shall have rule over a son that causeth shame.—*Proverbs, xvii. 2*.
I am ashamed, that women should seek for rule, supremacy, or sway.

2. Instrument by which lines are drawn.
Or, if your influence be quite damnd up
With black usurping mist, some gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long-level'd rule of streaming light!

A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his rule.—*South, Sermons*.

3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed.
He laid this rule before him, which proved of great use; never to trouble himself with the foresight of future events.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

This little treatise will furnish you with infallible rules of judging truly.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale;
See'st where the reasons pinch, and where they fail,
And where exceptions o'er the general rule prevail.

We profess to have embraced a religion, which contains the most exact rules for the government of our lives.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

We owe to Christianity the discovery of the most certain and perfect rule of life.—*Id.*

A rule that relates even to the smallest part of our life, is of great benefit to us, merely as it is a rule.—*Lap*.

Horace, I know, does not recommend this fashion altogether; but that gentleman is speaking only of an epic poem or a tragedy (I forget which); besides, if it was not so, I should beg Mr. Horace's pardon;—for in writing what I have set about, I shall consult myself neither to his rules, nor to any man's rules that ever lived.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vol. i. ch. iv.*

4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour.
Some say he's mad; others, that lower hate him,
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,
He cannot buckle his distemp'rd cause
Within the belt of rule.

5. Govern; control; manage with power and authority.

RULE

Rûiner. s. One who, that which, ruins.

This Ulysses, old Laertes' sonne,
That dwells in Ithaca; and name hath wonne
Of little reuer.

They have been the most certain deforers and ruiners of the church.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*.

Rûinous. adj.

1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished.
It is less dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are decayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is ruinous.—*Sir J. Haysward*.

2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive; causing ruin.

After a night of storm so ruinous,
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,
To gratulate the sweet return of morn.

These successes are more glorious, which bring benefit to the world, than such ruinous ones, as are dyed in human blood.—*Chenille*.

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Some say he's mad; others, that lower hate him,
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,
He cannot buckle his distemp'rd cause
Within the belt of rule.

5. Govern; control; manage with power and authority.

It is a purposed thing
To curb the will of the nobility;
Suffer it, and live with such as cannot rule,
Nor ever will be ruled.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
A greater power now ruled him.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 516.
Rome! 'tis thine alone, with awful sway,
To rule mankind, and make the world obey;
Disposing peace and war thy own majestic way.
Dryden, Translation of the Knecht, vi. 1173.

2. Manage; conduct.

Let the deacons be the husbands of one wife,
ruling their children and their own houses well.—
Timothy, iii. 12.

3. Settle as by a rule: (used adjectively in the extract).

Had he done it with the pope's licence, his adversaries must have been silent; for that's a ruled case with the schoolmen.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

4. Mark with lines: (as, 'rule paper,' 'rule parchment').

Rule. v. n. Have power or command.

Judah yet *ruleth* with God, and is faithful with the saints.—*Hosea*, xi. 12.

With over.

Thrice happy men! whom God hath thus advanced!
Created in his image, there to dwell,
And worship him; and in reward to rule
Over his works. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 620.
He can have no divine right to my obedience, who cannot show his divine right to the power of ruling over me.—*Locke*.

Ruler. s. One who rules.

1. Governor; one who has the supreme command.

Soon *rulers* grow proud, and in their pride foolish.
—*Sir P. Sidney*.
God, by his eternal providence, has ordained kings, and the law of nature, leaders and rulers over others. *Sir W. Raleigh*.
The pompous mansion was design'd
To please the mighty *ruler* of mankind;
Inferior temples rise on either hand. *Addison*.

2. Instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

They know how to draw a straight line between two points by the side of a *ruler*.—*Morson, Mechanical Exercises*.
By a lucky chance, there was a heavy *ruler* near him: he seized it, and bounded on a desk.—*Hansard, Singleton Follen*, p. 1, ch. viii.
Simon Coxworthy went next to his own private desk; and opening the leaf, proceeded to make a neat parcel of his own private *ruler*, his inkhorn and penholder, his almanac and ready reckoner, and his volume of the 'Thrush'—a collection of loyal, convivial, and amorous songs.—*Salt, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Channel*, p. 1.

Rum. adj. [?] Old-fashioned; odd; queer.

Law, Locke, and Newton, and all the *rum* race,
That talk of their modes, their ellipses, and space!
The Lover in the Strand, vol. ii. p. 279.
I have heard that the expression *rum* books arose from Osborn's sending large assortments of unsaleable works to Jamaica in exchange for rum. But I believe this etymology is erroneous. See a large number of words connected with *rum* in N. Bailey's Collection of Slang Words and Terms.—*Nichols, Literary Anecdotes*, v. 471.

Rum. s. [?]

1. Cant name formerly given to Irish clergyman.

I'm grown a mere *mopun*; no company comes,
But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull *rum*.
Nicoll, The Grand Question debated.
You're a rare *rum*. [to Dr. Mills].—*Id.*, in *Shiridan's Life of Swift*.

2. ? Unsaleable work.

The books which booksellers call *rum* appear to be very numerous.—*Nichols, Literary Anecdotes*, v. 471.

Rum. s. [? German, *rumm* = cream; *cremor*, in distillation.] Spirit distilled from molasses.

Rum is . . . distilled . . . from the fermented skimmings of the sugar treacle, mixed with molasses and diluted with water to the proper degree. A sugar plantation in Jamaica or Antigua, which makes two hundred hogsheads of sugar of about 16 cwt. each, requires for the manufacture of its *rum* two copper stills, one of a thousand gallons for the wash, and one of six hundred gallons for the low wines, with corresponding worm refrigerators. It also requires two cisterns, one of three thousand gallons for the *low* or spent wash of former distillations, called *dunder*, another for the skimmings of the stills and treacles of the sugar-house along with *molasses* or more fermenting cisterns or tuns.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Rumble. s. Hind part of a carriage.

Mrs. Quod, the attorney's wife's . . . carriage, with the apparatus of *rumble*, diceys, and imperials, scarcely yields in splendour to the Marquis of Carham's own travelling chariot, and whose courier has even bigger whiskers and a larger morocco money-bag than the Marquis's own travelling gentleman.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxi.
'Get up behind!' he said. 'Get up in the *rumble*.'
—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. lili.

Rámble. v. n. [Provincial German, *rommelen*: N. Fr. *rommeler*; Low Lat. *rombolo*.]

1. Make a hoarse low continued noise.

Ramble thy belly full, spit fire, spout rain;
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

2. Applied to a soft murmur. *Rare.*

The trembling streams, which went in channels clear
To *ramble* gently down with murmur soft,
And were by their right tuneful taught to hear
A base's part amongst their consort's oars,
Now forced to overflow with brackish tears,
With troublous noise did dull their dainty ears.
Spenser.

3. Roll about.

The fire she fann'd, with greater fury burn'd,
Rambling within. *Dryden*.
Our courtier thinks that he's prefer'd, whom every man envies;
When love so *rambles* in his pate, no sleep comes in his eyes. *Sir J. Suckling*.
'No, no, mother,' replied Wardle; 'he says there's a snow-drift, and a wind that's piercing cold. I should know that, by the way it *rambles* in the chimney.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxviii.

Rámble. s. Rumbling.

'Dass der Donner dich erschlägt' must, no doubt, make a tremendously fine piece of revitiation, when uttered by an angry hero to the *rumble* of a whole orchestra.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Rámbling. part. adj. Sounding as that which rumbles.

Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,
Lab'ring with colic pangs, and close confined,
In vain sought issue from the *rambling* wind. *Dryden*.

On a sudden there was heard a most dreadful *rambling* noise within the entrails of the machine, after which the mountain burst.—*Addison*.

Rámbling. verbal abs. Hoarse low continued noise.

At the rushing of his chariots, and at the *rambling* of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for tenderness of hands.—*Jeremiah*, xlii. 3.

Apollo starts, and all Parnassus shakes
At the rude *rambling* Harpington makes. *Lord Roscommon*.

Several monarchs have acquiesced in how often they have been shook from their respective thrones by the *rambling* of a wheelbarrow.—*Spectator*.
We do not say that there are any peculiar indications of immediate danger, nor is it necessary to borrow the stock imagery of volcanoes, and *ramblings*, and calms that come before a storm.—*Saturday Review*, August 22, 1868, p. 210.

Rámbo. s. [?] Nautical drink so called.

He intruded himself on the awful presence of Hawkins the boatswain, and Derrick the quartermaster, who were *rambling* themselves with a can of *rambo*, after the fatiguing duty of the day.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxix.

Rámbud. s. Pimple on the face from drinking.

Redness and eruptions generally begin with the nose, and after gradually extending all over the face, sometimes descend to the limbs, in the form of leprosy; they have been called *rum-buds*, when they appear in the face.—*Dr. Bush, On the Effects of Ardent Spirits*. (Ord. 38.)

Ráminant. adj. [Fr.; Lat. *ruminans*, -antis, pres. part. of *rumino*.] I chew the cud.]

Having the property of chewing the cud.
Ruminant creatures have a power of directing the peristaltic motion upwards and downwards.—*Ray*.

Ráminant. s. Animal that chews the cud: (specially applied, in Zoology, to the members of the class *Ruminantia*, i. e. the animals akin to the oxen, sheep, deer, &c.; the word is used both as a substantive and as an adjective: *ruminants*, *ruminant* animal).

The description given of the muscular part of the gullet is very exact in *ruminants*, but not in men.—*Jerham, Physico-Theology*.
Ruminants [is] the name given by Cuvier to the Pecora of Linnaeus, an order of ungulate mammals, including those which have a complicated stomach

of four cavities, so disposed as to allow of rumination, and a cloven foot.—*Owen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Although in the mammalia the reducing apparatus is limited to the mouth, yet the stomach frequently presents a complex arrangement, of which the *pharynx* seems to be to favour the mechanical reduction of the food, and its impregnation with fluid, before it is subjected to the true digestive action. The most remarkable example of this kind is presented in the group of *Ruminantia*, in which the stomach is subdivided into four distinct cavities; the first two of these, however, being rather dilatations of the oesophagus, than parts of the stomach itself. The food, on its passage down the oesophagus, in a crude unmodified state, enters the large cavity termed the *indivisa* or 'paunch,' which, like the crop of birds, serves as a temporary receptacle for it, and masticates it with the fluid secreted from its walls; the liquid swallowed, on the other hand, seems to be specially directed into the second cavity, which is termed the *reticulum* or 'honeycomb-stomach,' from the reticulated appearance of its interior, occasioned by the irregular folding of its internal membrane. . . . When finally swallowed, the food is directed . . . to the third stomach, the *omasum*, commonly termed the 'mangel' from the peculiar manner in which its lining membrane is disposed; this presents a number of folds, lying nearly close to each other like the leaves of a book, but all directed by their free edges to the centre of the tube, a narrow fold intervening between each pair of broad ones. The food, now reduced to a pulpy state, has therefore to pass over a large surface, before it can reach the outlet of that cavity, which leads to the abomasum or fourth stomach, commonly called the *read*. This is the seat of the true process of digestion, the gastric fluid being secreted from it alone; and it is from this part of the calf's stomach that the 'rennet' is taken, which derives its extraordinary power of coagulating milk from the *rennin* acid it contains.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative*, § 463; 1851.

Ráminate, or Ráminated. adj. In *Buquy*. See extract.

The uniformity of the . . . *dosform* is destroyed in some seeds by a peculiar tubulated condition of the outer portion, the sinusities being filled up and enclosed in an inseparable layer of different-coloured tissue, giving a marbled appearance; this, which is seen in the nature, is called a *ruminated* endosperm or albumen.—*Henry, Elementary Course of Botany, Structure, Physiology, and Systematic*, § 299.

Ráminate. v. n. [Lat. *ruminatus*, pass. part. of *rumino*; *ruminatio*, -onis; Fr. *ruminer*.]

1. Chew the cud.

Others . . . fill'd with pasture gazing sat,
Or backward *ruminating*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 350.

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment, appears from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts of animals, which *ruminate* or chew the cud, extremely open.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

On the grassy bank
Some *ruminating* lie. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

'The stability of the laws of Nature,' . . . is our constant assumption in inquiries relating to natural philosophy, appears in many different shapes, and in some of them does not possess the same complete certainty as in others; e. g. when, from having always observed a certain sheep *ruminating*, we infer that this individual sheep will continue to *ruminate*, we assume that 'the property which has hitherto belonged to this sheep will remain unchanged;' when we infer the same property of all sheep, we assume that 'the property which belongs to this individual belongs to the whole species;' if, on comparing sheep with some other kinds of horned animals, and finding that all agree in *ruminating*, we infer that 'all horned animals *ruminate*,' we assume that 'the whole of a genus or class are likely to agree in any point wherein many species of that genus agree.'—*Archbishop Whately, Systems of Logic*, b. iv. ch. ii. § 3.

2. Muse; think again and again.

Alone sometimes she walk'd in secret, where
To *ruminate* upon her discontent. *Fairfax*.
Of ancient prudence here be *ruminates*, *Walter*.
He practices a slow meditation, and *ruminates* on the subject; and perhaps in two nights and days raises those several ideas which are necessary.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind*.
Mr. Pecksniff toyed abstractedly with his eyes, and kept his eyes shut, that he might *ruminate* the better.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. lii.

Ráminate. v. a.

1. Chew over again.

2. Muse on; meditate over and over again.

'Tis a studied, not a present thought,
By duty *ruminated*. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, li. 2.
The condensed English
Sit patiently, and only *ruminate*
The morning's danger. *Id., Henry F.* iv. chorus

Mad with desire she *ruminates* her sin,
And wishes all her wishes o'er again;
Now she despairs, and now resolves to try;
Would not, and would again, she knows not why.
Dryden.

Rumination. s.

1. Property or act of chewing the cud.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterwards to chew it.—*Arbuthnot.*

The stomach of the ruminants is specially organized for *rumination*, consisting of four distinct cavities, all of which communicate with a muscular canal at the termination of the oesophagus. Hard, solid, or coarsely masticated food, passes from the beginning of the muscular canal into the first cavity of the stomach, called the rumen or paunch. Water is received into the second cavity, called the Reticulum, and almost exclusively occupies the honey-comb cells of that cavity; it is gradually mixed with the coarsely divided food which is undergoing mastication in the rumen. When this is sufficiently advanced, a portion of the mass is received into the muscular canal at the termination of the oesophagus; it is there moulded into a ball, and propelled by a rapid and inverted action of the muscles of the gullet into the mouth, where it is more perfectly masticated, mixed with fluid, and again swallowed. It now passes directly into the third stomach, called the pastrum, from the broad leaf-like plates of membrane with which it is occupied. Here the superfluous fluid, which otherwise might have too much diluted the gastric juice, is absorbed, and the subdivided cud passes gradually into the fourth or true digesting stomach, called the abomasum. In the camel tribe, water-cells are developed at the sides of the rumen, in addition to those of the reticulum, and the pastrum is not separated by any contraction from the abomasum.—*See s. in Brand's and Gar. Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Meditation; reflection.

It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many objects, in which my often *rumination* wraps me in a most humorous sadness.—*Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 1.*

Retiring, full of *rumination* and,
He mourns the weakness of these latter times.

Thomas.
Alexander, to whom such spectacles were new, did not perhaps sufficiently reflect, that to throw away life—whether in frivolous amusements, or useless studies, or indolent *rumination*, requires much less vigour of mind and energy of character than to spend it in enterprises even less arduous and noble than his own.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. lvi.*

Rummage. v. a. Search; evacuate.

Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold,
Scum on the body of each wealthier chest.

Dryden, Anna Mirabilis, cviii.
At low water, I went on board; and thou I thought I had *rummaged* the cabin so effectual, that that nothing more could be found, yet I discovered drawers in it.—*Dryden, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Moreover *rummaged* piecemeal from the dust.
The whole. *Bacon, Mor. tale Magog, lxxiv.*
"If a patient dies," says M. Revell-Parise, "we open his body, *rummage* among the viscera, and scrutinize most narrowly all the organs and tissues. . . . One thing only escapes . . . attention; that is, he is looking at no rely organic effects, forgetting all the while that he must mount higher up to discover their causes."—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On vert in Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind, ch. iii.*

For the spelling of *o* see Romage.

Rummage. v. n. Search places.

A fox was *rummaging* among a great many carved figures; there was one very extraordinary piece.
Sir R. Li. Strange.
None on antiquated authors pore;
Rummage for news.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, l. 161.
I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little Britain and Duck-lane.—*Swift.*

Rummage. s. Search; act of tumbling things about.

Rummer. s. [?] Glass; drinking cup.

A German off has swill'd his throat and sworn
Deluded, that imperial Rhine bestow'd
The generous *rummer*. *J. Phillips, Cyder, ii. 303.*
So saying, he quaffed a *rummer* glass of brandy with as much impunity as if it had been spring water.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate, ch. iv.*

Rumour. s. [Fr. *rumeur*; Lat. *rumor*.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame.

When I came hither to transport the things
Which I have heavily borne, there ran a *rumour*
Of many worthy fellows that were out.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.
I'm not next, and chance,
And tumult, all confusion, all embroil'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 935.
She heard an ancient *rumour* fly,
Long cited by the people of the sky,

That time to come should see the Trojan race
Her Carthage ruin.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 27.

Rumour. v. a. Report abroad; bruit.

Cato'sy, *rumour* it abroad,
That Anne my wife is sick, and like to die.

Shakespeare, Richard III, iv. 2.

All abroad was *rumoured*, that this day
Samson should be brought forth.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1600.
He was *rumoured* for the author, and as such published to the world by the London and Cambridge stationers.—*Bishop Hall, Life of Hammond.*

'Twas *rumoured*,
My father 'scaped from out the citadel.

Dryden.
No wine, beer, or coffee could be sold without a license. It was *rumoured* that every person holding such a license would shortly be required to enter into the same engagements which had been imposed on public functionaries, or to relinquish his trade.—*Manning, History of England, ch. viii.*

Rumourer. s. One who rumours; reporter; spreader of news.

A slave
Reports, the Volskians, with two several powers,
Entered into the Roman territories.—
'Whip! it cannot be.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 6.

Rumorous. adj.

1. Famous; notorious. Rare.

The *rumorous* fall of antichrist and his kingdom.—*Hale, Discourse on the Revelations, p. iii. 1550.*

2. P Murmurous.

Clashing of armours and the *rumorous* sound
Of the stern billows in contention stood.

Dryden, Mucius: lxxi. (Notes by H. and W.)

Rump. s. [German, *rumpf*.]

1. End of the backbone: (used vulgarly of brasts, and contemptuously of human beings).

At her *rump* she growing had behind
A fox's tail.

Queen, l. 8, 18.

If his holiness would *rum*
His reverend bum 'gainst her *rump*,

He might be equip from his *stable*.

Prior, Epistles, To Elizabeth and Shepherd, Esq., ep. i. 5.

Rumps of beef with virgin honey strow'd.

King, Art of Cookery.

Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her itch against the stump,

And dismally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her measly *rump*.

Swift, Miscellanies.

2. Buttocks.

He charged *rum* first to bind
Crowder's hands on *rump* behind.

Baker, Hudibras, l. 2, 1107.

3. Name applied, in the history of this country, to the Parliament at certain periods, during the usurpation of Cromwell. It was called the *rump* parliament, Lord Clarendon says, from the notable detestation men had of it as the *jug-end* of a carcass long since expired.

A pos on the pitiful *rump*,
That a third time above board vapours!

Collection of Lord Songs, l. 138.

The *rump* abolished the house of Lords, the army at *rum*, and by this army of saints Cromwell govern'd.—*Swift, Examiner, no. 33.*

The *rump*, stigmatised a faction which played the same part in the English Revolution as the Montagne of the Jacobins did in the French. . . . The *rump*, a . . . nature exists, can be nothing but the *rump*, however it may be thrown upmost.—*J. Dugdale, Curia of Literature, The Rump.*

The *rump*, as they were called by every one but their own party, became a byword for the wits to sharpen themselves on; and we have two large collections of 'Rump Songs,' curious chronicles of popular feeling! Without this evidence we should not have been so well informed of the phases of this portentous phenomenon. 'The Rump' was celebrated in verse, till at length it became 'the Rump of a Rump of a Rump,' as Foulis traces them to their dwindled and grotesque appearance. It is portrayed by a wit of the times—

'The Rump's an old story, if well understood,
'Tis a thing dress'd up in a parliament's hood,
And like it—but the tail stands where the head should!

'Twould make a man scratch where it does not itch!

They say 'tis good luck when a body rises
With the *rump* upwards; but he that advises
To live in that posture, is none of the wisest.'

—*Ibid.*

Rumper. s. One who favoured the rump-parliament; one who had been a member of it.

Dr. Palmer, a great *rumper*, warden of All Souls' College, being then very ill and weak, had a rump thrown up from the street at his window. He had been one of the rump-parliament, and a great favourite of Oliver.—*Life of A. Wood, p. 184.*

Another disorganising feature in the English *Rumpers* was also observed in the French Sans-culottes—their hatred of literature and the arts.—*J. Dugdale, Curia of Literature, The Rump.*

Rumple. s. [A.S. *krympelle*.] Pucker; rude plait.

Fair Virginia would her fate bestow
On Rutlia, and change her faultless make
For the foul *rumple* of her camel-lack.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 433.

Rumple. v. a. Crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations; crush together out of shape.

I . . . will be so hardly as once more to unpin your spruce fastidious oratory, to *rumple* her locks, her frizzles, and her bobbins!—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Honourable Remonstrance.*

I *rumpled* petticoats, or tumbled beds,
Or caused suspicion when no soil was rude,
Or discomposed the head dress of a prude.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.
Never put on a clean apron, till you have made your lady's bed, for fear of *rumpling* your apron.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Rumply. adj. Having rumples.

They spin out, better or worse, their *rumply* insinuation thread of existence, and wind it up, till the spool is full.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Rampus. s. Disturbance.

My dear Lady Bath, you'll be shocked, I'm afraid, When you hear the sad *rumpus* your ponies have made.
T. Moore, Tippecanoe Postboy.

Run. v. n. preterit *ran* and *run*; past participle *run*. [A.S. *riman*; a form which should be noted, inasmuch as the form now current is not the original one: indeed, *rin*, both as an archaism and as a provincialism, is common. With the present form thus explained, the apparent irregularity of the preterite disappears, and *rin*, *ran*, *run*, are as regular as *swim*, *swam*, *swum*—*spin*, *spun*, *spun*—and the other members of their class.]

1. Move swiftly; ply the legs in such a manner, as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; make haste; pass with very quick pace.
Laban *ran* out unto the man, unto the well.—*Genesis, xxiv. 20.*
Since death's near, and *run* with so much force,
We must meet first, and int'rept his course.
Dryden.
Let a shoe-boy clean your shoes, and *run* of errands.—*Swift.*

2. Use the legs in motion.
Seldom there is need of this, till young children can *run* about.—*Locke.*

3. Move in a hurry.
The priest and people *run* about,
And at the ports all throwing out,
As if their safety were to quit
Their mother.
R. Johnson.

4. Pass on the surface, not through the air.
The Lord sent thunder and hail, and the fire *ran* along upon the ground.—*Ezekiel, ix. 23.*

5. Rush violently.
Let not thy voice be heard, lest angry fellows *run* upon thee, and thou lose thy life.—*Judges, xviii. 23.*
Now by the winds and raging waves I swear,
Your safety more than mine was thus my care.
Lest of the gale behest, the ruder god,
Your ship should *run* against the rocky coast.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 480.

They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon another no less dangerous.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

I discover those shoals of life which are concealed, in order to keep the unwary from *running* upon them.—*Addison.*

6. Take a course at sea.
Running under a certain island which is called *Claua*, we had much work to come by the boat.—*Acts, xxvii. 16.*

The Dutch fleet *ran* fast before the gale, and reached the Straits at about ten in the morning of Saturday, the third of November.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. ix.*

7. Contend in a race.
A horse-boy, being lighter than you, may be trusted to *run* races with less damage to the horses.—*Swift.*

8. Fly; not to stand; (often with *away*).
The difference between the valour of the Irish

rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other straight after. — *Bacon*.

I do not see a face
Worthy a man that dares look up and stand
One thunder out; but downward all like brasts
Running away at every flash.

R. Johnson, Caldine's Conspiracy, iv. 1.
The rest dispersed *ran*, some disguised,
To unknown coasts: some to the shores do fly.

David.
They, when they're out of hopes of flying,
Will *run away* from death by dying.

Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2. 29.
Your child shrieks, and *runs away* at a frog's
Looke.

9. Go away by stealth.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew,
my master. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

10. Emit, or let flow any liquid.

My statue,
Like a fountain with a hundred spouts,
Did *run* pure blood.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 2.
In some houses, wainscots will sweat, so that they
will almost *run* with water. — *Bacon, Natural and
Experimental History*.

Caesar roll'd a crimson flood,
And Thib's *run* red with her own natives' blood.

Deph. a.
The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still,
it must *run* out some way; and the more it runs out
at one side, the less it *runs* out at the other. — *Sir
W. Temple*.

11. Flow; stream; have a current; not to stagnate.

Imnumerable islands were covered with flowers,
and interwoven with shining seas that *ran* among
them. — *Addison*.

See daisies open, rivers *run*. — *Pernell*.

12. Be liquid; be fluid.

In lead melted, when it becometh to cement,
make a little hole, in which put quicksilver wrapped
in a piece of linnen, and it will fix, and *run* no more,
and endure the hammer. — *Bacon, Natural and
Experimental History*.

Still with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
The mountain stands, nor can the rising sun
Unkiss her frosts, and teach *run* how to *run*.

Addison.
As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth. — *Id., Translation from Ovid*.

13. Fusible; melt.

Her form glides through me, and my heart gives
way;
This iron heart, which no impression took
From wars, melts down, and *runs*, if she but look.

Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iii. 1.
Sweet iron ores *run* freely in the fire. — *Wood-
ward*.

14. Fuse; melt.

Your iron must not burn in the fire; that is, *run*
or melt; for then it will be brittle. — *Moson, Me-
chanical Exercises*.

15. Pass; proceed.

You, having *run* through so much publick busi-
ness, have found out the secret so little known,
that there is a time to give it over. — *Sir W. Temple,
Miscellanies*.

If there remains an eternity to live after the short
revolution of time, we so swiftly *run* over here, 'tis
clear that all the happiness that can be imagined in
this fleeting state is not valuable in respect of the
future. — *Locke*.

16. Flow as periods or metre; have a cadence;
(as, 'The lines *run* smoothly').

17. Go away; vanish; pass.

As fast as our time *runs*, we should be very glad in
most parts of our lives that it *run* much faster. —
Addison.

18. Have a legal course; be practised.

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or
exported, and that but once for all; whereas inter-
est *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must
be yearly paid. — *Sir J. Child*.

19. Have a course in any direction.

A bound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot
well. — *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.
Little is the wisdom, where the flight
So *runs* against all reason. — *Id., Macbeth*, iv. 2.

That punishment follows not in this life the breach
of this rule, and consequently has not the force of a
law, in countries where the generally allowed prac-
tice *runs* counter to it, is evident. — *Locke*.

Had the present war *run* against us, and all our
attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look
like a shower of fire; but it is determined on so im-
practicable an undertaking. — *Addison*.

20. Pass in thought or speech.

Could you hear . . . the annals of our fate;
Through such a train of woes if I should *run*.
The day would sooner than the tale be done.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 613.

By reading, a man anticipates his life; and this
way of *running* up beyond one's nativity is better
than Plato's pre-existence. — *Addison*.

Vireil, in his first Georgick, has *run* into a set of
precepts foreign to his subject. — *Addison*.

Raw and injudicious writers propose one thing
for their subject, and *run* off to another. — *Elton*.

21. Be mentioned cursorily or in few words.

The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an ac-
count, whereas, if the subject were fully explained,
each of them might take up half a page. — *Arbuthnot,
Table of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

22. Have a continual tenour of any kind.

Discourses *run* thus among the clearest observers:
it was said, that the prince, without any imaginable
stain of his religion, had, by the sight of foreign
courts, much corroborated his judgement. — *Sir H.
Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham*.

The king's ordinary style *run*eth, our sovereignty
lord the king. — *Bishop Burnet*.

23. Be busied upon.

His crisy heard his pensive bosom sigh,
And all on Laurus *run* his restless thought.

Deph. a. Translation of the Æneid, c. 1191.
When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly
on the good circumstances of it; when 'tis obtained,
our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. — *Swift*.

24. Be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they
run a great while in Rome. — *Sir W. Temple*.

25. Have reception, success, or continuance;

(as, 'The pamphlet *run* much among the
lower people').

26. Go on by succession of parts.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each sire impress and glaring in his son.

Pope, Dunciad, l. 39.

27. Proceed in a train of conduct.

If you suspend your indignation against my brother,
till you can derive from him better testimony
of his intent, you shall *run* a certain course. — *Shake-
speare, King Lear*, l. 2.

28. Pass into some change.

Is it really desirable that there should be such a
hinge in the world, as takes care of the frame of it,
that it do not *run* into confusion, and ruin man-
kind? — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

Wonder at my patience;
Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast,
To rend my heart with grief, and *run* distracted?

Addison, Cato.

29. Pass.

We have many evils to prevent, and much danger
to *run* through. — *Jeremy Taylor*.

30. Proceed in a certain order.

The great light of day yet wants to *run*
Much of his race. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 98.
Thus in a circle *runs* the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again. — *Deph. a.*

This church is very rich in relics, which *run* up
as high as Daniel and Abraham. — *Addison, Travels
in Italy*.

Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run*
through all the intermediate degrees, till it stops in
an indurated red. — *Arbuthnot*.

31. Be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight
years' profits of his lands, before he cometh to the
knowledge of the process that *run*eth against him.

Bacon.
The time of instance shall not commence or *run*
till after contestation of suit. — *Ayliffe, Parergon
Juris Canonici*.

32. Be generally received.

Neither was he ignorant what report *run* of him-
self, and how he had lost the hearts of his subjects.
Kaethe, History of the Turks.

33. Be carried on in any manner.

Concessions, that *run* as high as any the most
charitable protestants make. — *Bishop Atterbury*.
In popish countries the power of the clergy *runs*
higher, and excommunication is more formidable. —
Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.

34. Have a track or course.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run*
up above the orifice. — *W. Heuman, Surgery*.
One led me over those parts of the mines where
metalline veins *run*. — *Boyle*.

35. Pass irregularly.

The planets do not of themselves move in curve
lines, but are kept in them by some attractive force,
which, if once suspended, they would for ever *run*
out in right lines. — *Chenevix*.

36. Make a gradual progress.

The wind's colonies
There settling, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
And a low murmur *runs* along the field. — *Pope*.

37. Be predominant.

This *run* in the head of a late writer of natural
history, who is not wont to have the most lucky hits
in the conduct of his thoughts. — *Woodward, On
Fossils*.

38. Tend in growth.

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds;
therefore let him seasonably water the one, and
destroy the other. — *Bacon*.

39. Grow exuberantly.

Joseph is a fruitful bough . . . whose branches *run*
over the wall. — *Genesis*, xiv. 22.

Study your race, or the soil of your family will
twistle into vits, or *run* into wits. — *Tetter*.

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run*
to leaves, trampling down the leaves will help their
rooting. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

In some, who have *run* up to men, about a li-
beral education, many great qualities are darkened.
— *Elton*.

Magnanimity may *run* up to profusion or extra-
vacancy. — *Pope*.

40. Exceed pun or matter.

Whether his flesh *run* with his issue, or his flesh
be stopped from his issue, it is his uncleanness. —
Leviticus, xiii. 3.

41. Become irregular; change to something
wild.

Many there be that have *run* out of their wits for
women. — *Estes*, iv. 25.

Our king return'd,
The muse *run* mad to see her exiled lord;
On the crack'd stage the bedlam heroes *run* d.

Granville.

42. Go by artifice or fraud.

With publick faith, like a young heir,
For this taken up all sorts of ware,
And *run* but every tradesman's book,
Till both turn'd bankrupt. — *Butler, Hudibras*, l. 2. 657.

Run in trust, and pay for it out of your wages. —
Swift.

43. Fall by haste, passion, or folly into fault
or misfortune.

If thou rememb'rest not the slightest folly,
That ever love did make thee *run* into,
Thou hast not lov'd.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 4.

Solyman himself, in punishing the perjury of an-
other, *run* into wilful perjury himself, perverting
the commendation of justice, which he had so much
desired, by his most bloody and unjust sentence. —
Kaethe, History of the Turks.

From not using it right, come all those mistakes
we *run* into in our endeavours after happiness. —
Locke.

44. Fall; pass; make transition.

In the middle of a rainbow the colours are suffi-
ciently distinguished; but near the borders they
run into one another, so that you hardly know how
to hunt the colours. — *Watts*.

45. Have a general tendency.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate govern-
ments, and the extremes into despotic power. —
Swift.

46. Proceed as on a ground or principle.

It is a confounding with him, to whom the sacri-
fice is offered; for upon that the apostle's argument
runs. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

47. Go on with violence.

Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny,
after a cruel reign was expelled. — *Swift*.

Run after. Search for; endeavour at, though
out of the way.

The mind, upon the suggestion of any new no-
tion, *runs* after similes, to make it the clearer to
itself; which, though it may be useful in explaining
our thoughts to others, is no right method to retain
true notions in ourselves. — *Locke*.

Run away. Elope.

'I cried upon my first wife's dying day,
And also when my second *run* away.

'Well, then, your third,' said Juan; 'what did she?
She did not *run* away too;—did she, sir?'

'No, faith!—What then?' 'I *run* away from
her.' — *Bacon, Don Juan*, v. 19, 20.

Run away with. Hurry without deliberation.

Thoughts will not be directed what objects to
pursue, but *run* away with a man in pursuit of
those ideas they have in view. — *Locke*.

Run in with. Close; comply.

Though Ramus *run* in with the first reformers of
learning, in his opposition to Aristotle, yet he has
given us a plausible system. — *Baker*.

Run on.

a. Be continued.

If, through our too much security, the same
should *run* on, soon might we feel our estate
brought to those lamentable terms, whereof this
hard and heavy sentence was by one of the ancients
uttered. — *Hoover, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

b. Continue the same course.

Running on with vain prolixity. — *Dragon*.

Run over.

a. So full as to overflow.

He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er
With unblew'd morsels, while he churns the gore.
Dryden.

4. Be so much as to overflow.
Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run*
over the vessels they are in, and possess more place
than when they were cool.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise*
on the Nature of Bodies.

c. Recount cursorily.
I shall *run* them over slightly, remarking chiefly
what is obvious to the eye.—*Rap.*
I shall not *run* over all the particulars, that would
show what pains are used to corrupt children.—*Locke.*

d. Consider cursorily.
These four every man should *run* over, before he
considers the works he shall view.—*Sir H. Wotton,*
Elements of Architecture.
If we *run* over the other nations of Europe, we
shall only pass through so many different scenes of
poverty.—*Addison.*

e. Run through.
Should a man *run* over the whole circle of earthly
pleasures, he would be forced to complain that plea-
sure was not satisfaction.—*South, Sermon.*

It run out.

a. Be at an end.
When a lease had *run* out, he stipulated with the
tenant to resign up twenty acres, without lessening
his rent, and no great statement of the fine.—*Swift.*

b. Spread exuberantly.
Inventive animals, for want of blood, *run* all out
into legs.—*Hammond.*
The soul of love *runs* out into suckers, like a fruit-
ful tree.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of*
Living Holy.
Some papers are written with regularity; others
run out into the wildness of essays.—*Spectator.*

c. Expatriate.
Not to it sufficient to *run* out into beautiful digres-
sions, unless they are something of a piece with the
main design of the *Georgick*.—*Addison.*
On all occasions, he *run* out extravagantly in
praise of *Hoccus*.—*Arbutnot.*

d. Be wasted or exhausted.
He hath *run* out himself, and led forth
His desperate party with him; blown together
Aids of all kinds.
R. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.
Th' estate *runs* out, and mortgages are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd.
Dryden.

e. Grow poor by expense disproportionate
to income.
So little gets for what she gives,
We really wonder how she lives!
And had her stock been less, no doubt
She must have long ago *run* out.
Dryden.

Run. v. a.

1. Pierce; stab; (with *through*).
Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear
with a love song.—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet,*
ii. 4.
Hipparchus going to marry, consulted Philander
upon the occasion; Philander represented his mis-
tress in such strong colours, that the next morning
he received a challenge, and before twelve he was
run through the body.—*Spectator.*

2. Force; drive (cause to run).
In nature, it is not convenient to consider every
difference that is in things, and divide them into
distinct classes: this will *run* us into particulars,
and we shall be able to establish no general truth.
Locke.
Though putting the mind unprepared upon an
unusual stress may discourage it, yet this must not
run it, by an over-great rhythm of difficulties, into
a lazy sauntering about ordinary things.—*Id.*
A talkative person *runs* himself upon great incon-
veniences, by blabbing out his own or other's secrets.
Ray.

3. Force into any way or form.
Some, used to mathematical figures, give a refer-
ence to the methods of that science in divinity or
politic enquiries; others, accustomed to retired
speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphy-
sical notions.—*Locke.*

4. Drive with violence.
They *run* the ship around.—*Acts, xvii. 41.*
This proud Turk offered scornfully to pass by
...out valing, which the Venetian captains not
enduring, set upon him with such fury, that the
Turks were enforced to *run* both their gallees on
shore.—*Kwelen, History of the Turks.*

5. Melt; fuse.
The parent god must be *run* and washed.—
Picton.

6. Incur; fall into.
He *run*ned two dangers, that he shall not be
faithfully counselled, and that he shall have hurtful
counsel given.—*Bacon.*

The tale I tell is only of a cock,
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,
Had he believed his dream, and not his wife.
Dryden, The Trick and the Fox, 553.

O that I could now prevail with any one to count
up what he hath got by his most beloved sin, what a
dreadful danger he *runs*.—*Calamy.*
I shall *run* the danger of being suspected to have
forgot what I am about.—*Locke.*

7. Venture; hazard.
He would himself be in the Highlands to receive
them, and *run* his fortune with them.—*Lord Clarendon.*
Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run*
With them thy fate, with them new walls expect.
Sir J. Denham, Instruction of Tr.

A wretched called crew ...
Resolved, and willing under my command,
To *run* all hazards both of sea and land.
Dryden, Foundation of the Æneid, ii. 1085.

8. Import or export without duty.
Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a
strong temptation of *running* goods.—*Swift.*

9. Prosecute in thought.
To *run* the world back to its first original, and
view nature in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of
the Ancient of Days in the first instance of his crea-
tive power, is a *run* ch too great for mortal enquiry.
—*South, Sermon.*
I would gladly understand the formation of a soul,
and *run* it up to its pænetrum saliens.—*Collier.*
I present you with some peculiar thoughts, rather
than *run* a needless treatise upon the subject at
length. *Fellon.*

10. Push.
Some English speakers *run* their hands into their
pockets, others look with great attention on a piece
of blank paper.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Run down.

a. Chase to weariness.
They *run* down a staz, and the ass divided the
prey very honestly.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

b. Crush; overbear.
Though outnumber'd, overthrow,
And by the fate of war *run* down,
Their duty never was defeated.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 109.
Some corrupt affections in the soul urge him on
with such impetuous fury, that, when we see a man
overborne and *run* down by them, we cannot but
pity the person, while we adore the crime.—*South,*

It is no such hard matter to convince or *run* down
a drunkard, and to answer any pretences he can
allege for his sin.—*Id.*
The common cry
Then *run* you down for your rank loyalty.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 23.
Belshazzar is *run* down by the license of these times.
—*Bishop Berkeley.*

Run up. Applied to buildings erected with
undue haste.

The edifice of Constantine, in all likelihood
badly *run* up, and, if splendid, wanting in strength
and solidity, gave place to more stately and endur-
ing churches.—*Milman, History of Latin Chris-
tianity, b. xiv. ch. viii.*

This is one of the words which serve
for use when other words are wanted, and
has therefore obtained a great multiplicity
of relations and intentions; but it may be
observed always to retain much of its pri-
mitive idea, and to imply progression, and,
for the most part, progressive violence.

Run. s.

1. Act of running.
The ass sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run*
at them open mouth.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Mr. Pickwick paused, considered, pulled off his
gloves and put them in his hat: took two or three
short *runs*, baulked himself as often, and at last
took another *run*, and went slowly and gravely down
the slide, with his feet about a yard and a quarter
apart, amidst the gratified shouts of all the specta-
tors.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xxix.*

2. Course; motion.
Want of motion, whereby the *runs* of humours is
stayed, furthers putrefaction.—*Bacon.*

3. Flow; eudence.
He nowhere uses any softness, or any *run* of verses
to please the ear.—*Brown, Notes on the Odyssey.*

4. Course; process.
Our common *run* of ladies.—*Swift.*

5. Way; will; uncontrolled course.
Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it
make me mad; our family must have their *run*.—
Arbutnot.

6. Pleasure trip.
'She hasn't her health by any means,' said Mr.
Pecksniff. 'She misses her sister, my dear sir; they
doated on each other from the cradle. And I think

of giving her a *run* in London for a change. A good
long *run*, sir, if I find she likes it.—*Dickens, Martin*
Chuzzlewit, ch. xxx.

7. Long reception; continued success.
It is impossible for detached papers to have a
general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified
with humour.—*Addison.*

8. Modish clamour; popular censure.
You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run*
there is among too many weak people against uni-
versity education.—*Swift.*
He bade him not be discouraged at this *run* upon
him; for though they had put the laughers upon
their side, yet were wit and railery could not hold it
out long against a work of so much learning.—*War-
burton, Notes on Pope.*

9. In Commerce. Unforeseen pressure for
payment of notes or bills.

It obliges all of them (the banking companies) to
be more circumspect in their conduct, and, by not
extending their currency beyond its due proportion
in their cash, to guard themselves against those
malicious *runs* which the rivalry of so many com-
petitors is always ready to bring upon them.—*A.*
Smith, Wealth of Nations, p. 231. (Ord MS.)

At, or in, the long run. In fine; in conclu-
sion; at the end.

They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most
part mortal in the long *run* of the disease.—*Woo-*
man, Surgery.

Wickedness may prosper for a while, but at the
long *run*, he that sets all knaves at work will pay
them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Hath falsehood proved at the long *run* more for
the advancement of his estate than truth?—*Arch-*
bishop Tillotson.

Ranagate. s. Renegade, of which it is a
corruption.

The wretch, compell'd, a *ranagate* became,
And learn'd what ill a miser state doth breed.
Sir P. Sidney.
[God] bringeth the prisoners out of captivity; but
leteth the *ranagates* continue in securities.—*Book*
of Common Prayer, Psalm, lxxviii. 6.
I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure,
More noble than that *ranagate* to your bed.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 7.

As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no certain
abiding, so the Jews, after they had crucified the
Son of God, became *ranagates*.—*Sir W. Raleigh,*
History of the World.
When this Pickthank had told his tale, the Judge
directed his speech to the prisoner at the bar, saying,
Thou *ranagate*, heretic, and traitor, hast thou heard
what these honest gentlemen have witnessed against
thee?—*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.*

Ranaway. s. One who flies from danger;
one who departs by stealth; fugitive.

Come at once,
For the close night doth play the *ranaway*,
And we are staid for.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.
Immortality, mortality:—there were certain *ran-*
aways whom Fritz the Great bullied back into the
bath with a: 'R-', wolt ihr ewig leben, Unprint-
able Disavowing of Secoundary, would ye live for
ever!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. ii. b. i.*
ch. iv.

A proclamation appeared promising a reward of a
thousand pounds to any person who should stop the
ranaway; but it was too late.—*Macaulay, History*
of England, ch. xxii.

Used adjectively.

The *ranaway* slave was the outcast of society.—
Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. iii. ch. v.
All who were banished for their crimes, or who
went away to escape from trial, all *ranaway* slaves,
all ruined debtors, found a place of safety in Alex-
andria.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt, ch. ix.*

Ranuncinate. adj. [Lat. *ranuncina*—large saw.]

In Botany. See extract.
Certain less frequent modifications of these forms
of the feathered type are conveniently distinguished
by technical names, such as *Simulacra*, *Lyrata*, ...
Asymmetria, a lyrate or simply pinnatifid leaf with
the points of the lateral lobes turned backwards to-
wards the base, as in the dandelion.—*Hewfrey, Ele-*
mentary Course of Botany, § 93.

Randlet. s.

1. Round; step of a ladder.
The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by
degrees; we are to consider the several steps and
randlets, we are to ascend by.—*Drapp.*

2. Peritrochium; something put round an axis.
'The third mechanical faculty, stiled 'axis in peri-
trochion,' consists of an axis or cylinder, having a
randlet about it, whereby are fastened diverse spokes,
by which the whole may be turned round.—*Bishop*
Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.

Randlet. s. Small barrel.

Not a *randlet* of verjuice over against the *sun* in
summer, to see whether it will sweeten.—*Bacon,*
Natural and Experimental History.

Rune, *s.* [Danish; Swedish, *runa*; Icelandic, *runa*.] Letter of the old Teutonic and Scandinavian alphabets, as found chiefly in inscriptions and archaic forms of writing. This is all that can safely be said about runes in the way of undoubted history; the opinions as to their antiquity being divided, and the antiquity (by some of the archaeologists at least) greatly overrated. A magical, or mysterious, import has been attributed to runes.

The *runes* were for long periods of time in use upon materials more lasting than any others employed to the same purpose.—*Sir W. Temple*.

There are many manuscripts now remaining, by which it will appear that the Danish *runes* were much studied among our Saxon ancestors.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. i. diss. i.

It is curious to find (the profit *runo*, as in Cumbria) recurring in Wales and Cornwall after the lapse of several centuries; but on a stone of the Christian period, with *runes* inscribed along its edge, found at Trallor, Brecknockshire, is the following inscription: Cunoegen Filius Cunoegen hie jactet.—*Boase, Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 254.

Runic, *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, consisting in, runes.

Odin was the first inventor, at least the first engraver, of the *runic* letters or characters.—*Sir W. Temple*.

There huge Columns rose with trophies crown'd, And *runic* characters were grav'd around.

Pope, Temple of Fame.

Faring to northern clime,
Thrice he traced the *runic* rhyme;
Thrice pronounced in accents dead
The thrilling sound that raised the dead.

Gray, Descent of Odin.

Runnel, *s.* Rivulet; small brook.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,
A little *runnel* tumbled o'er the place.

Fairfax.

Pale Melancholy sat retired;
And from her wild sequester'd seat,
In notes by distance made more sweet,
Pour'd through the mellow horn her pensive soul;
And, dashing soft from rocks around,
Bubbling *runnels* join'd the sound.

Collins, Ode on the Passions.

Ranner, *s.*

1. One who, that which, runs.

The ships, built in this fashion, were found better *ranners* than any made before.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 236.

2. Racer.

Fore-ahead with toil, as *ranners* with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 3.

Here those that in the rapid course delight,
Desire of honour and the prize invade:
The rival *ranners* without order stand.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 391.

3. Messenger.

To Tomson or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *ranners* of the post-office.—*Swift, Letter to Pope*.

A *ranner*, who is to get intelligence of the justices' meeting.—*J. Diarist, Curiosities of Literature*, Gaming.

4. Shooting sprig.

In every root there will be one *ranner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

The leafy shoots of perennial plants . . . may be separated artificially, and used for propagating the plant . . . and certain plants are naturally multiplied in the same way, by buds or branches, which have received special names. . . . The separating tuft formed in the autumn is called an offset. The strawberry plant in like manner, produces in the axils of its leaves, buds, which, in the summer season, expand several of their interstices, and form long diffused branches, the buds of which give rise to rosettes of leaves, and strike root to form independent plants. Such plants are called *ranners*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 54.

5. One of the stones of a mill.

The mill goes much heavier by the stone they call the *ranner* being so large.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Rennet, *s.* [?] Liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese: (sometimes written *rennet*).

The milk of the doe hath the quality of *rennet* to gather cheese.—*Jacobs, Natural and Experimental History*.

It coagulates the blood, as *rennet* turns milk.—*Dr. W. Jones*.

The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated by the *rennet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum.—*Arbuthnot*.

Running, *part. adj.*

1. Kept for the race.

He will no more complain of the frowns of the world, or a small cure, or the want of a patron, than he will complain of the want of a laced coat, or a *running* horse.—*Lew*.

2. In succession.

Mrs. Thrale brought, I think, five girls *running*, but while I was with you she had a boy.—*Johnson, Letter to Boswell*, July 4, 1771. (Orig. MS.)

3. With account.

The good man's enemies would have divided upon this question into two parties. One would have asserted without scruple that if Mr. Pecksniff's conscience were his bank, and he kept a *running account* there, he must have overdrawn it beyond all mortal means of computation. The other would have contended that it was a mere fictitious form; a perfectly blank book; or one in which entries were only made with a peculiar kind of invisible ink to become legible at some indefinite time; and that he never troubled it at all.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. 12.

Running, *verbal abs.*

1. Act of moving on with celerity.

A *running* that could not be seen of skipping beasts.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xiv. 10.

As soon as they are well away, *Chifney* makes the *running* with Pocket Hercules.—*B. Diarist, Aphel*, h. i. ch. iii.

In *running*, as in walking, it may be considered as a fundamental law that the same motions of the body recur after each double step; and that both legs exercise equal and alternate actions in the movements. In *running* the object is to acquire a greater velocity in progression than can be attained in walking. In order to accomplish this, instead of the body being supported on each leg alternately, the action is divided into two periods, during one of which the body is supported on one leg, and during the other it is not supported at all. . . . When the body is projected upwards so as to swing freely in the air, the hinder leg must be raised from the ground before the advanced swinging leg has reached the vertical position; hence, in *running*, the duration of the step is less than the half-duration of the oscillation of the leg, because, when the advanced leg has reached the vertical position and is again placed on the ground, the hinder leg has already begun to describe a portion of its arc of oscillation; by these means the duration of the step is diminished, whilst the length is increased.—*J. Bishop, in Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, art. Motion.

2. Discharge of a wound or sore.

Rant, *s.* [? *rind*.—see Rother, and Rinderpest.]

1. Any animal small, or short, below the natural growth of the kind.

Reforming Tweed

Hath sent us *rants* even of her church's breed.

Of tame pigeons, are croppers, carriers, and *rants*.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

This overgrown *rant* has struck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure.—*Addison*.

2. Old cow.

Your hung beef was the worst I ever tasted; and as hard as the very horn the old *rant* wore when she lived.—*A. Archbishop Laud, Letter to Lord Strafford* 1634.

Rupéé, *s.* East Indian silver coin, worth about two shillings and fourpence.

In silver, fourteen *rupées* make a mance.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 45.

He correctly judged that the safest course would be to neglect the sermons and find the *rupées*.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays*, Warren Hastings.

Rupture, *s.* Breach; solution of continuity.

The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *rupture* or apertion.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Rupture, *s.* [Fr.]

1. Act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity.

The egg,
Bursting with kindly *rupture*, forth disclosed
Their callow young. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 419.

A lute-string will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Breach of peace; open hostility.

When the parties, that divide the commonwealth, come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to choose a side.—*Swift*.

3. Hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.

The *rupture* of the groin or scrotum is the most common species of hernia.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Rupture, *v. a.* Break; burst; suffer disruption.

The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, absorb the extravasated blood.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Rupture-wort, *s.* Plant of the genus *Herminaria*.

The smooth *rupture-wort* grows on gravelly or sandy ground; the root tapering, somewhat woody, and perennial, stems prostrate. Leaves obovate or elliptical, stalked, and with the calyx quite smooth. Flowers small, green, in dense clusters. The herb is rather saltish, astringent, and diuretic, the juice is said to remove specks from the eyes. The hairy *rupture-wort* is a more rare species, and has the leaves and calyx hairy, and the stem is always rough.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia*, p. 1054.

Rural, *adj.* [Fr.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country.

Lady, reserved to do pastoral company honour, joining her sweet voice to the *rural* music of desert.—*Sir F. Sully*.

Here is a *rural* fellow,
That will not be denied your highness' presence;
He brings you fleas.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.
Many worthy ministers, in their *rural* vocation, shine with this virtue in the eyes of the world.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 54.

Ruralist, *s.* One who leads a rural life.

You have revealed to my thoughts an image, which must have pleased so strongly with our Egyptian *ruralists*, for a direct and unqualified adoration of the solar orb.—*Cassidy, Philemon to Hyde*, conv. iii.

Rurally, *adv.* In a rural manner; as in the country.

The college itself [Jesus] is *rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town, on the Newmarket-road.—*W. Keble, Memoirs*, p. 76.

Ruse, *s.* [Fr.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit.

I might here add much concerning the *Wiles* and *ruses* which these timid creatures use to save themselves.—*Rap*.

Rush, *s.* [A.S. *rise*.]

1. In Botany. Native plant of the genus *Juncus*.

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which case of *rushes* I am sure you are not prisoner.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2.

Is supper ready, the house? *Trimm'd*, *rushes* row'd, colours swept?—*Id., Twelfth of the Shrove*, iv. 1.

Your farm . . . requires your pains;
Though *rushes* overspread the neighbouring plains.

Deffen, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 54.

A *rush* hath a flower composed of many hairs, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose; from the centre of which rises the point, which afterwards becomes a fruit or husk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds; they are planted with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth; for the roots of these *rushes* fasten themselves very deep in the strand, and mat themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary*.

Rushes always intimate a deep rich soil, and thrive best in land which is too cold and wet for other plants. The growth of these plants may be easily prevented by under or surface draining, which will prevent the stagnation of water on the soil; and by the application of saline or calcareous top-dressings, such as sand, limewash, and roadscraps. All the species of *rush* do best cultivated in a moist situation, some of them entirely in water, and others in a pond soil; they may be increased by seeds, or dividing the root. In Japan they cultivate the soft *rush* for making floor-mats.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia*.

The leaves of *rushes* are largely used for matting, chair-bottoms, &c., and the parenchyma or pith of the cylindrical leaves and stems was much used until recently for making the wicks of *rush-lights*; this substance has a beautiful microscopic structure, being formed of regular stellate cells.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*.

The polishing *rush* or Dutch *rush* are commercial names of *Equisetum hyemale*, which in consequence of the large quantity of silica contained in its tissues is imported, principally from Holland, as a material for polishing wood, ivory, and brass. The greater number of the particles, according to Brewster, form simple straight lines, but the rest are grouped into oval forms connected together like the pearls of a necklace by a chain of particles, these rows of oval combinations being arranged in pairs. The straw and chaff of wheat, &c., which when burnt is also good for polishing, presents analogous phenomena, but the particles are arranged in a different manner.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

2. Anything proverbially worthless.

I value it not a *rush*.—*King Charles I., Original Narrative of his Trial*, no. ii. p. 6.

John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*.—*Archibald, History of John Bull*.
Branch and *rush* seem, at first, to be put for branch and root, in two passages of Isaiah, in our public version. It is, however, a literal translation from the Hebrew, probably meaning strong and weak.

The Lord will cut off from Israel head and tail, *branch and rush*, in one day. *Isaiah*, ix. 14.
Neither shall there be any work for Egypt, which the head or tail, *branch and rush*, may do.—*Id.*, xix. 15.
It means, clearly, great and small, and is so rendered in the Septuagint, at the former place; in the *id.*, *ἀρχὴ καὶ ῥίζα*. Antabbus, and other commentators say, that by branch the Hebrew signifies 'the strong,' and by *rush* 'the weak per *Sura*, *Glossary*.

Rush. v. n. [A.S. *hreošan*; whence, also, Rouse.] Move with violence; go on with tumultuous rapidity.

Then took Garcias five thousand footmen, and a thousand of the best horsemen, and removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might *rush* in upon the camp of the Jews.—*1 Maccabees*, iv. 1.
Every one that was a warrior among them *rushed* out upon them.—*Judith*, xv. 3.
Armed *rush* to battle in the clouds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 531.

Why wilt thou *rush* to certain death and rage,
In rash attempts beyond thy tender age,
Betray'd by pious love?
Dryden, Translation of the Ecceci, x. 1119.
Now sunk the sun from his aerial height,
And o'er the shaded billows *rushed* the night.
Pope.

Rush. v. a. Push forward with violence.
Consideration, in a most special manner, we owe to our souls; for without it, we shall, as *rash* undisciplined people to do, *rush* them into infinite perils.—*Whole Duty of Man*, Sunday vi. § 21.

Rush. v. Violent course.
A gentleman of this train spurred up his horse, and with a violent *rush* removed him from the duke.—*Sir H. Wotton*.
Him while fresh and fragrant time
Chorist in his golden prime,
The *rush* of death's unruly wave
Swept him off into his grave.
Crashaw.
Crash Anster thither by'd him,
And with the *rush* of one rude blast,
Shamed not spitefully to cast
All his leaves so fresh, so sweet. *Id.*
Like a *rush* of showers
Of hail in spring, jattering along the ground,
Their many footsteps fell.
Shelley, Recollections of Islam, v. 20.

Rush-bearing. s. See extract.
It appears that in ancient times the parishioners brought rushes at the Feast of Dedication, wherewith to strew the church, and from that circumstance the festivity itself has obtained the name of *rush-bearing*, which occurs for a country wasm in a glossary to the Lancashire dialect. . . . The *rush-bearing*, according to Lucas, is in this manner: They cut hard rushes from the marsh, which they make up into long bundles, and in a dress them in fine linen, silk, ribbons, flowers, &c. Afterwards, the young women in the village, who perform ceremony that year, take up the burdens on their heads (precedence being always given to the churchwarden's burden), which is attended with music, drums, &c. Setting down their burdens in the church, they strip them of their ornaments, leaving the heads or crowns of them decked with flowers, cut papers, &c. Then the company return and cheerfully partake of a cold collation, and spend the remaining part of the day and night in dancing round a maypole, adorned with flowers.—*Beaut, Popular Antiquities*, by Sir H. Ellis, vol. ii. p. 13: 1849.

Rush-candle. s. [two words.] Small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small stripe of the bark, which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.
Be it moon or sun, or what you please;
And if you please to call it a *rush-candle*,
Henceforth it shall be so for me.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.
Or, if your influence be quite damn'd up
With black murthering mists, some gentle taper,
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker-hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us.
Milton, Comus, 350.

Rush-ring. s. [two words.] See extract.
A custom extremely hurtful to the interests of morality appears anciently to have prevailed both in England and other countries, of marrying with a *rush ring*; chiefly practised, however, by designing men, for the purpose of debauching their mistresses, who sometimes were so initiated as to believe that this mock ceremony was a real marriage.—*Brand, Popular Antiquities*, by Sir H. Ellis, vol. ii. p. 107: 1849.

Rushed. adj. Abounding with rushes.
Near the *rush'd* marge of Cherwell's flood.
T. Warton.

Rusher. s.
1. One who rushes forward.
They will be teachers of the simple before they have been; the scholars of the wise, . . . Remit such *rushers*, not into the church only, but pulpit, to the philosophy school to be shamed.—*H. Kitchin, Manual of the English*, 1653.

2. One who strews rushes on the floor, at the dances of our ancestors.

Fiddlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters,
Jugglers, and japes.—*R. Johnson*.
Rushing. verbal abs. Any commotion, or violent course.

A *rushing* like the *rushing* of many waters.—*Isaiah*, xlvii. 12.
I heard behind me a voice of a great *rushing*.—*Isaiah*, xlvi. 12.

Rushlight. s. Rush-candle.
The most short dispatch took place as Mr. W. lay extended on his mattress at one end of the room, and the other on his, at the other; the apartment being illuminated by the *rushlight* of the candle's tail, . . . below the table, like a red-hot coal. . . . He had a great red tape in his mouth, and was sucking, and staring at the *rushlight*, in a state of placidity.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers.

Rushlike. adj. Resembling a rush; weak; impotent.
No yet did seek their state to advance,
By any *rush* with a *rush-like* lance.
Micromet for Magistrates, p. 788.

Rushy. adj.
1. Abounding with rushes.
In *rushy* grounds springs are found at the first spit.—*Mortimer, Hotspur*.
2. Made of rushes.
What knight like him could toss the *rushy* lance?
Tickell.

As the first element in a compound.
By the *rushy* fringed bank,
Where grows the willow, and the oxer dink.
Milton, Comus, 800.

Rush. s. [?] Hard and brittle kind of bread.
The lady sent me divers presents of fruits, sugar, and *rush*.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.
[For] *rush*, beat seven eggs well, and mix with a pint of new milk, in which have been melted four ounces of butter; add to it a quarter of a pint of yeast, and three ounces of sugar, and put them by degrees into as much flour as will make a very light paste, rather like a batter, and let it rise before the fire half an hour; then add some more flour to make it a little stiffer, but not stiff. Work it well, and divide into small loaves, or cakes. . . . When baked, and cold, slice them the thickness of *rush*, and put them into the oven to brown a little.—*Mrs. Grieve's New Domestic Cookery*.

Russet. adj. [Fr. *russé*; Lat. *russus*.]
1. Reddish brown.
The morn, in *russé* mantle clad,
Walks over the dew of yon high eastward hill.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.
Ouz
Id.

2. Newton seems to use it for grey; but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly. (So it stands in the previous editions. It is probable, however, that in thus using the word, Newton unconsciously adopted the provincial term of his native district, where *dun-dy-grey-russet* was lately, and perhaps now is, current.)
This white spot we immediately encompassed with a dark *r*, and that dark grey with the colours of the first iris.—*Sir J. Newton, On Opticks*.

3. Coarse; homespun; rustic: (much used in descriptions of the manners and dresses of the country, probably, because it was formerly the colour of rustic dress: in some places, the rustics still dye clothes spun at home with bark, which must make them *russé*).
Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,
Figures poetical; these summer flies
Have blown me full of mugged ostentation:
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd
In *russé* yarn, and honest kersey naps.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

Russet. v. a. Give to anything a reddish brown colour.
The blossom blows, the summer-ray
Russets the plain.
Thomson, Seasons, *Hymn*.

Russet. s.
1. Country dress.
Country silks in care are spent,
When country's *russé* breeds content.
Heywood, Shepherd's Song.
The Dorset dialect has a sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair shepherdess in her country *russé*.—*Dryden*.

2. Name given to several sorts of pears or apples from their colour.
The *russé* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the *russé* and pearmain in colour and taste; the one side being generally *russé*, and the other streaked like a pearmain.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Russeting. s. Russet.
The apple-orange; then, the savoury *russé*.
Dryden, Polyolb.

Russety. adj. Of a russet colour.
The lawyers are met at the Anchor and Crown, And Yamen's clerk is a *russé* brown.
The lawyers are met at Crown and Anchor, And Yamen's clerk grows blander and blander.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Imitation of Southey.

Rust. s. [A.S.]
1. Red desquamation of old iron.
This iron beam at the length to *rust*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Rust-eaten pikes and swords in time to come,
When crooked plows dig up earth's fertile womb,
The husnans shall oft discover.
Mary, Translation of Virgil.

But *Pallas* came in shape of *rust*,
And twist the spring and hammer thrust
Her Gorgon shield, which made the cock
Stand still, as 'twere transform'd to stock.
Butler, Hudibras, l. 2, 781.

2. Tarnished or corroded surface of any metal.
By d of it: rd his crown he shall increase,
And soar his armour from the *rust* of peace.
Dryden, Translation of the Ecceci, vi. 1113.

3. In Chemistry. Oxide of metals; with a more extended application to several other kinds of oxidation.

4. Mildew.
Of parasitical fungi the most important are those which are called dry rot. . . . Next to these come the blight in corn. . . . The smut and ergot, if they are really anything more than the diseased and disorganized tissues of the plants affected; the *rust*, which is owing to the presence of Uredineae and Puccinia; and finally, in this class is to be included what we call mildew, into simple articulated *Uredineae* and *Uredineae*.
Let the Vegetable Kingdom.

The Uredineae attack the leaves and herbaceous organs of living plants. . . . they constitute some of the most noxious vegetable pests of agriculture and horticulture. Puccinia graminis forms the mildew of wheat; the stylosporous forms of the genera of this same tribe, known as species of Uredia, constituting the blights, *rusts*, &c. of corn and other cultivated plants; Colletesponia the white *rust* of cabages.—*Hortus, Elementary Course of Botany*.
Rust does not appear to be injurious to corn, so long as it is confined to the husks, as it is when it grows except when they are over-luxuriant, but it is a formidable adversary when it attacks the chaff or seed; and the more so because it is impossible to suggest any remedy. Every protospore is shed long before the grain is reaped; therefore sowing is useless, and the application of any dressing to the soil is equally ineffectual.—*Mosses, in Brand and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Rust. v. n.
1. Gather rust; have the surface tarnished or corroded.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hen-bark, and rack familiar
Doth rest upon, while that the counter *rusts*,
That should denigrate such savagery.
Shakespeare, Henry V., v. 2.
Our armours now may *rust*; our idle scutlars
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, l. 1.

2. Degenerate in idleness.
Must I *rust* in Egypt? never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece?
Dryden, Cimonides, l. 1.

Rust. v. a.
1. Make rusty.
Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them.
Shakespeare, Othello, l. 2.

2. Impair by time or inactivity.
Rustic. adj. [Lat. *rusticus*; Fr. *rustique*.]
1. Rural; country.

By Lelius willing misling was the odds of the Iberian side, and continued so in the next by the excellent running of a knight, though fostered so by

the mutes, as many times the very *rustick* people left both their delights and profits to hearken to his songs.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.

An inelegant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly behaviour, whilst his *rustick* airs have grown up with him till the age of forty.—*Watts, Logic*.

3. Brutal; savage.

My soul forebode I should find the bower Of some fell monster, fierce with barbarous power; Some *rustick* wretch, who lived in heav'n's despite, Contemning laws, and trampling on the right.—*Pope, Translation of the Odyssey*, ix. 218.

4. Artless; honest; simple.

5. Plain; unadorned.

An altar stood, *rustick*, of crass wood.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xl. 453.

Rustic. s.

1. Clown; swain; inhabitant of the country.

As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy *rustick*, all this his kindness is overlooked, and his person most unworthily raised at.—*South, Sermons*.
But by this time the united force of demonstration and derision had begun to produce an effect even on the most ignorant *rusticks* in the House.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 22.

2. Rude sort of masonry, in imitation of simple nature, not according to rules of art; rustic work.

Clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That end with bits of *rustick* makes a front.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, iv. 33.

istic-work. s. [Italian, *opera rustica*.] In Architecture. Variety of ashlar masonry, in which the joints are worked with grooves or channels.

Rustic-work was played in medieval buildings.—*Wilson, Architect*.

Rustical. adj. [Lat. *rusticus*.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude.

On he brought me unto so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich beggary, served only by a company of *rustical* villains, full of sweat and dust, not one of them other than a labourer.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

This is by a *rustical* severity to banish all urbanity, whose harmless and confined condition is consistent with religion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.
He confounds the singing and dancing of the satyrs with the *rustical* entertainments of the first Romans.—*Dryden*.

Rustically. adv. In a rustical; or rustic, manner; vaguely; rudely; inelegantly.

My brother Jacques he keeps at school,
And report speaks goldenly of his profit;
For my part, he keeps me *rustically* at home.
Shakespeare, *As you like it*, i. 1.

Where Romulus was bred, and Quintus born,
Whose shining plough-share was in furrows worn;
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,
And *rustically* joy'd, as chief of Rome.
Dryden, *Translation of Persius*, l. 143.

Rusticate. v. n. [Lat. *rusticatus*, pret. part. of *rusticare*.] Reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night.—*Pope*.

Rusticate. r. a. Banish into the country: (like the following, a University term).

I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was sent away, or, in the university phrase, *rusticated* for ever.—*Spectator*.

Rustication. s. Dwelling in, banishment to, the country.

I was afraid that her resolution would sink under the sudden transition from a town life to such a melancholy state of *rustication*.—*Smollett*.

Rusticity. s. [Fr. *rusticité*; Lat. *rusticitas*, -*utis*.]

1. Quality of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness.

There presented himself a tall, clownish young man, who, falling before the queen of the fairies, desired that he might have the achievement of any adventure, which, during the feast, might happen: that being granted, he rested him on the floor, unfit for a better place by his *rusticity*.—*Spenser*.
The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well expressed in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixt with the Doric dialect.—*Addison*.

This so general expense of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould shorten the opportunities of vice; and so accordingly an universal *rusticity* presently took place, and stop-

ped not till it had over-run the whole stock of mankind.—*Woodward, Natural History*.

2. Rural appearance.

Rustily. adv. In a rusty manner, or state.

Their armour they should make look so *rustily*, and ill favour'dly, as might well become such wearers.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. i.

Rustle. v. n. [A.S. *ristian*.] Make a low continued rattle; make a quick succession of small noises.

He is coming; I hear his straw *rustle*.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Richer than doing nothing for a baffle;
Prouder than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk.
Id. *Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

Thick swarml, both on the ground, and in the air
Brush'd with the hiss of *rustling* wings.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 767.

As when we see the winged winds engage,
Rustling from every quarter of the sky,
North, east, and west, in airy swiftness vie.
Granville.

All side in parties, and begin the attack;
Fans clap, silks *rustle*, and tough whale-bones crack.
Pope, *Rape of the Lock*, canto v.

The dry leaf *rustles* in the brake, suspend
Her timid steps, to gaze upon a form
More graceful than her own.
Shelley, *Alastor*.

Rustle. s. Rustling sound.

Not the faintest *rustle* broke the profound tranquility of the solemn scene. Sound itself appeared to be frozen up, all was so cold and still.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxix.

Rustling. part. adj. Sounding as a rustle.

Not less their number than the milk-white swans,
That o'er the winding of Cyaster's springs,
Stretch their long necks, and clap their *rustling* wings.
Pope.

Rustling. verbal abs. Quick succession of small noises.

Let not the creaking of shoes, nor the *rustling* of silks, betray thy poor heart to women.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Rusty. adj.

1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.

After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war with a rusty sword and empty purse.—*Howell*.

Part scour the *rusty* shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted axe.
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 867.

2. Impaired by inactivity.

Hector, in his dull and long-continued truce,
Is *rusty* grown.
Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

3. Surly; morose.

There was a guard by St. Giles's of *rusty* ruffians, kept by Lord Lovelace's order: they made a great clatter.—*Dunbar, Earl of Charendon*, in 1680.

Old Iron, why so *rusty*? will you never leave your immudges?—*Gautschi*, no. 168.

Rut. s. [N.E. *rut*, *rut*.] Copulation of deer.

The time of going to *rut* of deer is in September; for that they need the whole summer's feed to make them fit for generation; and if run come about the middle of September, they go to *rut* somewhat the late.

The ground hereof was the observation of this part in deer after immoderate venery, and about the end of their *rut*.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Rut. s. [Fr. *roule*.] Track of a wheel.

From hills rain water heads long fall,
That always cut huge *ruts*, which met in one bed fill a vall.

With such a confluence of streames, that on the mountain grounds
Fare off, in frighted shepherds ears the bustling noise rebounds.
Chapman.

[In this road] they will meet with *ruts*, which I actually measured four feet deep, and floating with mud only from a wet summer. What, therefore, must be after a winter?—*A. Young, Agricultural Tour*.

Ruth. s. [rue.]

1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. Rare.

O wretch of guests, said he, thy tale hath stirred
My mind to much *ruth*.
Chapman.

All *ruth*, compassion, mercy he forgot.
Fairfax.

She fair, he full of bashfulness and truth
Loved much, hoped little, and desired naught;
He durst not speak, by suit to purchase *ruth*.
Id.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*.
Milton, *Sonnets*, ix. 6.

2. Misery; sorrow.

The weary Britons, whose war-babe youth
Was by Maxman lately led away,
With wretched miseries and woful *ruth*,
Were to those Pagans made an open prey.
Spenser.

Ruthenium. s. In Chemistry. Metal so called.

Ruthenium is a metal of a grey colour, very fusible. It has a stronger attraction for oxygen than any other of the metals of this class. . . . *Ruthenium* seems to bear the same relation to rhodium that iridium does to platinum.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, 1818.

Ruthful. adj.

1. Merciful; compassionate.

He [God] *ruthful* is to man.
Tobacco, *Eclogues*, iii.

2. Rueful; woful; sorrowful.

The inhabitants seldom take a *ruthful* and ravaging experience of those barns, which infectious diseases carry with them.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

What sad and *ruthful* faces!
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Double Marriage*.

Ruthfully. adv. In a ruthless manner.

1. Wofully; sadly.

The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour of the enemy, *ruthfully* perished.—*Koch, History of the Turks*.

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound
Is sign of dreary death, my dully ear
Most *ruthfully* to tune.
Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*.

3. Wofully. Ironical.

By this Minerva's friend be-fitt
Oleives of that rich bowl, and left his lips, nose,
eyes,
Ruthfully swar'd.
Chapman, *Translation of the Iliad*.

Ruthless. adj. Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous.

What is Edward but a *ruthless* sea?
What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit?
Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part III*, v. 4.
The *ruthless* flint doth cut my tender feet;
And when I start the cruel people laugh.—
Id. *Henry VI. Part II*, ii. 4.

His archers circle me; my reins they wound,
And *ruthless* shed my fall upon the ground.
Samtys.

Their rage the hostile powers restrain,
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main.
Pope, *Translation of the Odyssey*, g. 1, 27.

Ruthlessly. adv. In a ruthless manner.

Ruthlessness. s. Attribute suggested by Ruthless.

Rutilant. adj. [Lat. *rutilus*, -*antis*] Shining.

Parements . . . coloured with this *rutilant* mixture.—*Kepler*.

Rutter. s. [German, *ritter*.] Horse-soldier; rider; trooper.

Neither shall they be accompanied with a garde of ruffians, *ruthers*.—*Bale, On the Revelations*, pt. ii. l. 154.

The prince finding his *rutters* short, (as the Italians say,) with advice of his valiant brother, sent his trumpets to the D. d'Alva.—*Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 27; 1618.

Rutterkin. s. Word of contempt for Rutter.

Such a rout of regular *rutterkins*, some bellowing in the quire, some muttering, and another most jelling up and down, to waste when my Lady shall be ready to see a cast of their office!—*Confutation of*

Rutterkin, one by long practice master of his profession, and in every part an odd crafty fox, notable brawler, ordinary deceiver. *Colgrave*.

Ruttier. s. [Fr. *rou tiers*.] Direction of the road, or of the course, at sea; old traveller well acquainted with most ways; experienced soldier.

Rutter [is] a directory to show the proper course of a vessel, from the French *rou tiers*.—*Parkinson, Encyclopaedia of Antiquity*.

Ruthish. adj. Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous.

That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take heed of the allurements of count Rousillon, a foolish idle boy; but for all that every *ruthish*.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

Ruttle. s. Noise occasioned by difficulty in breathing; rattle in the throat.

The last agonies, the fixed eyes, and the dismal *ruttle*, tell all these about the dying-bed, that he, who is in that plight, is now going to his home.—*Burton, Sermons*, p. 175; 1713.

Myo. s. [A.S. *ryge*.]1. Corn-grass of the genus *Secale*.

Between the acres of the *rye*,
These pretty country folks would lye.

Shakespeare, As you like it, v. 3, song.

Rye is more arid, laxative, and less nourishing than wheat. — *Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Rye, according to some, is a native of Crete; but it is very doubtful whether any country can be now ascertained to be its native soil. . . . It is more common than wheat on most parts of the continent; being a more certain crop, and one which requires less culture, and manure. . . . Many consider it the most impoverishing of all crops. — *London, Encyclopædia of Agriculture*, § 5039.

The meal of *rye* is considered second only to wheat; it is often used alone, or mixed with a proportion of wheat flour to make bread and gingerbread. In those unaccustomed to its use, it is apt to cause an acrescent state of the stomach and diarrhoea. *Rye* is liable to a disease called ergot, which depends on a fungus, which attacks and alters the character of the grain. It becomes long, of a deep violet hue externally, and pinkish white within.

The odour of the ergotted grain is fishy and fetid, the taste slightly acrid. Ergotted or spurred *rye* is poisonous, when it is baked into bread. It causes febrile symptoms, great debility, often paralysis, tremours, abscesses, gangrene, and death. Some of the epidemics which have occasionally nearly depopulated the north of Europe, have been traced to the use of the spurred *rye*. — *C. W. Johnson, Farmers' Cyclopædia*.

The grains which extend farthest to the north in Europe are barley and oats. . . . *Rye* is the next which becomes associated with these. This is the prevailing grain in a great part of the northern temperate zone, namely, in the south of Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and all the lands bordering on the Baltic, the north of Germany, and part of Siberia. . . . In the zone where *rye* prevails, wheat is generally to be found; barley being here chiefly cultivated for the manufacture of beer, and oats supplying food for the horses. To these there follows a zone in Europe and Western Asia, where *rye* disappears and wheat almost exclusively furnishes bread. — *Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

On either side the river in
Long fields of barley and of *rye*,
That clothe the wold and meet the sky,

And thro' the field the road runs by
To many-towered Camelot.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

2. Disease in a hawk.

Myégrass. s. Pasture grass, both for grazing and hay, so called: (said to be a corruption of *ray-grass*; the connexion, however, is not clear).

Some now *rye-grass* with the corn at Michaelmas. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Among the most valuable fodder grasses of temperate climates are the *rye-grasses*, &c. — *Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*.

The latter name of *rye-grass* is very inconsiderable, and the plant impoverishes the soil in a high degree if the culms . . . are not cut before the seed advances towards perfection. . . . The varieties of this species are very numerous, such as the slender *rye-grass*, compound or broad-spiked *rye-grass*, lacy *rye-grass*, Russell's grass, Whitworth's grass, Stickney's grass, pinnated *rye-grass*, double-flowered *rye-grass*, viviparous *rye-grass*. All the varieties have a strong tendency to vary their form when sown on different soils. — *C. W. Johnson, Farmers' Cyclopædia*.

S.

SABA

SABAISM. s. Sabianism; worship of the heavenly bodies.

We find one rite or ceremony of the *Sabians* or *Planetary* worship, Job xxi. 25, 27. 'If I behold the sun when it shined, &c.' This holy man (who, as it is supposed, lived among these *Sabians* about Joseph's time (as Jerome) when this their idolatry was come to some maturity) speaks openly of the planetary worship then so common. And the first part of this *Sabianism* he so industriously smoothes from himself is beholding the sun when it shined. Not the simple beholding of . . . but beholding it with such an eye as steals away the heart. . . . Job here shows that the original seat of *Sabianism* was the heart. . . . There were other parts of *Sabianism*, or star worship, namely images and fires. *Gale, Court of the Gentiles*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. iv. § 6: 1671.

Sabadilla. s. [Spanish.] Poisonous plant so called; poison therefrom.

White Hellebore . . . *Anemura officinalis* (*Sabadilla* or *Mercurio*, of Mexico), all share the acrid narcotic qualities, poisonous or medicinal, according to the dose. — *Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 578.

Sabbath. s. [Hebrew.] Army; host.

Holy Lord God of *sabbath*; that is, Lord of hosts. — *Book of Common Prayer*.

Sabbatarian. s.

1. One who observes the Sabbath with extraordinary rigour.

We have myriads of examples in this kind, amongst these rigid *Sabbatarians*. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 681.

2. One who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first.

Sabbatarians, or Seventh-day Baptists, a sect of anabaptists; thus called, because they observed the Jewish or Saturday sabbath, from a persuasion that it was never abrogated in the New Testament by the institution of any other. — *Kees, Cyclopædia*.

Sabbatarian. adj. Connected with, belonging to sabbatarianism.

Puritans . . . were wont to pass their strange determinations, *sabbatarian* paradoxes, and apocryphal fictions, under the name and covert of the true professors of Christian doctrine. — *Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, dedication.

Sabbatarianism. s. Tenets of sabbatarians. Laws against profanation; I do not mean tending to Judaism or sabbatarianism. — *Bishop Ward, Sermon on the thirtieth of January*, 1673, p. 34.**Sabbath. s.** [Hebrew; Gr. *σάββατον*.]

1. Day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn,
To have the due and furthest of my bond.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ty. l.

SABB

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,
Ere *sabbath* evening.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 245.

Her every day was *sabbath*: only free
From hours of prayer, for hours of clarity,
Such as the Jews from servile toil release.
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:
Such as blest angels exercise above,
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *sabbaths* as that one she now enjoys
E'en that perpetual one, which she employs
(For such vicissitudes in heaven there are),
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r.

Dryden, Kleonora, 116.

There was a double reason rendered by God why the Jews should keep that *sabbath* which they did; one special, as to a seventh day, to shew they worshipped that God who was the Creator of the world; the other individual, as to that seventh day, to signify their deliverance from the Egyptian bondage, from which that seventh day was dated. Being then, upon the resurrection of our Saviour, a greater deliverance and far more plentiful redemption was wrought than that of Egypt, and therefore a greater observance was due unto it than to that; the individual determination of that day did pass upon a stronger reason to another day, always to be repeated by a seventh return upon the reference to the Creation. As there was a change in the year at the coming out of Egypt, by the command of God; 'this month (the month of Abib) shall be unto you the beginning of months, it shall be the first month of the year to you'; at this time of a more eminent deliverance, a change was wrought. In the hebdomadal or weekly account; and the first day is made the seventh, or the seventh after that first is sanctified. And thus the observation of that day, which the Jews did sanctify, ceased, and was turned with our Saviour; and, in the stead of it, the religious observation of that day, on which the Son of God rose from the dead, by the constant practice of the blessed Apostles, was transmitted to the Church of God, and so continued in all ages. — *Bishop Pearson*.

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Never any *sabbath* of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n,
Or break the eternal *sabbath* of his rest,
To see her miseries on earth.
Peaceful sleep on the *sabbath* of the togn,
And wake to rapture in a life to come.
Pope, Miscellanies, To Mrs. M. B. on her Birthday.

Sabbathbreaker. s. Violator of the sabbath day by labour or wickedness.

The warrior is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday. — *Bacon, Essays, Of Unity*.

Sabbathless. adj. Having no Sabbath, or no rest like that of a Sabbath; having no intermission of labour, or interval of rest.

Although men should refrain themselves from injury and evil acts, yet this incessant and *sabbathless*

SABI

pursuit of a man's fortune leaveth not trillute,
which we owe to God, of our time. — *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*.

Sabbatic. adj. Sabbatical.

This salutary view is only and effectually pursued by due attendance on *sabbath* duty. This is the true method to make an impression on the heart. They that go not to divine worship cannot know the morality of actions; and have no impulse on their minds to do what is good, to abstain from what is evil. — *Stukely, Palæographia Sacra*, p. 99.

Sabbatical. adj. Resembling, belonging to, the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

In accounting the *sabbatical* years, this rule is to be observed, that the same year which endeth one jubilee, beginneth the next. *Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 138: 1640.

The appointment . . . of the *sabbatical* year, and after the seventh *sabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circumstance of great moment. — *Furber*.

In their seventh, or *sabbatical* year, in which the produce of all estates was given up to the poor, one of these regulations is on the different work which must not be omitted in the sixth year, lest (because the seventh being devoted to the poor), the produce should be unfairly diminished, and the public benefit arising from this law be frustrated. Of whatever is not perennial, and produced that year by the earth, no money may be made; but what is perennial may be sold. — *F. Diaradi, Curiosities of Literature, The Talmud*.

Sabbatism. s. Rest, as that of the sabbath.

Thus is that *sabbatism*, or rest, that the author to the Hebrews exhorts them to strive to enter into through faith and obedience. — *Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Sabbaticæ*, p. 210: 1653.

Sabian. adj. Connected with, relating to, constituted by, Sabianism.

It is generally asserted that the old religion of the Arabs was entirely *Sabian*; but I can offer so little accurate information concerning the *Sabian* faith, or even the meaning of the word, that I dare not yet speak on the subject with confidence. — *Sir W. Jones, Discourse, &c., on the Arabians*.

The popular worship of the Iranians under Musliam was purely *Sabian*; a word, of which I cannot offer any certain etymology, but which has been deduced by grammarians from *Sabb*, a host, and particularly the Host of Heaven, or the celestial bodies, in the adoration of which the *Sabian* ritual is believed to have consisted; there is a description in the learned work just mentioned, of the several Persian temples dedicated to the Sun and Planets, of the images adorned in them, and of the magnificent processions to them on prescribed festivals, one of which is probably represented by sculpture in the ruined city of Jemshid. — *Id., Discourse, &c., on the Persians*.

Sabian. s. Believer in the Sabian religion; believer in Sabatism, or Sabianism.

Concerning the first institution of learning and religion among the *Sabians*, there is not any agreement of authors. . . . Epiphanius, and the author of the Chronicle Alexandrinum, affirm that Hellenism began in the time of Serug. This Hellenism some

conceive to be the same with the *Sabeans* superstition; what the Greek fathers call Hellenism, the *Sabians* term Geth, the *Arabians* Aljahideth, the Time of Ignorance and Paganism. . . . We cannot doubt but that the idolatrous worship of Ely and of the Sun (ascribed to the *Sabeans*) was of great antiquity. . . . That Terah, father of Abraham, was bred up in this doctrine may be conjectured from Joshua xiv. 2, where he is reckoned among those that served strange gods. Philo terms him an astronomer, one of those that are versed in mathematics. Of Abraham, son of Terah, R. Maimonides expressly saith, 'It is well known that our father Abraham was educated in the faith of the *Zibians*, who hold there is no God but the stars. . . . This thing afterwards Edris taught his sons and said 'O sons, know that ye are *Sabeans*, learn therefore to read books in your youth. Now *Sabeans* are writers of whom the High (he means Mahomet) said the *Sabeans* and the *Nazarenes*. . . . Afterwards the *Sabeans* were divided. . . . The book of Ismael the *Sabian*, wherein he argues in defense of the law of the *Sabians*.—Stanley, *History of Philosophy*, vol. i, sect. i. vol. iv. pp. 81-5; 1862.

In the interim it may be proper to acquaint the reader that at this time all the idolatry of the world was divided between two sects, that is the worshippers of images who were called the *Sabeans*, and the worshippers of fire, who were called the *Mazians*. . . . This religion first began among the Chaldeans. . . . From the Chaldeans it spread over the east, where the possessors of it had the name of *Sabeans*. . . . Those who mislike the notion . . . that many of the Jewish laws were made in opposition to the idolatrous rites of the *Sabeans*, are much mistaken when they object against it that the *Sabeans* were an inextinguishable sect. . . . The *Sabians* whom he [Maimonides] spoke of, were a sect whose heresy had overspread almost all mankind. The remainder of this sect still subsists in the east under the name of *Sabians*, which they pretend to have received from Sabius, a son of Seth. —Prideaux, *The Old and New Testament Connected*, pt. i. b. ii.

This year he [Mahomet] altered the Kibla, that is the place towards which they directed their prayers. For it was usual among the people of the East, of all religions, to observe one particular point of the heavens, towards which they all turned their faces when they prayed. . . . The Jews . . . towards Jerusalem, . . . the *Arabians* towards Mecca, . . . the *Sabeans* towards the north star. —Prideaux, *Life of Mahomet*, p. 73; 1723.

The *Sabians* do not only believe one God, but produce many strong arguments for his unity; though they also pay an adoration to the stars, or the angels, and intelligences which they suppose reside in them, and govern the world under the supreme Deity. . . . They go on a pilgrimage to a place near the city of Haran in Mesopotamia, where great numbers of them dwell, and they have also a great respect for the Temple of Mecca, and the pyramids of Egypt; fancying these last to be the sepulchres of Seth, and of Enoch and Sabi his two sons, whom they look on as the first propagators of their religion; at these structures they sacrifice a cock and a black calf, and offer up incense. Besides the book of Psalms, the only true scripture they read, they have other books which they esteem equally sacred, particularly one in the Chaldean tongue which they call the book of Seth, and is full of moral discourses. This sect say, they took the name of *Sabians* from the above-mentioned Sabi, though it seems rather to be derived from Sabir or the head of heaven, which they worship. Travellers commonly call them Christians of St. John the Baptist, whose disciples also they pretend to be, using a kind of baptism, which is the greatest mark they bear of Christianity. This is one of the religions, the practice of which Mohammed tolerated (on paying tribute), and the professors of it are often included in that expression of the Koran, those to whom the scriptures have been given, or literally People of the Book. —Sale, *Translation of the Koran*, Preliminary Discourse, sect. i.

(See, also, under *Sabianism*.)

Sabianism. *s.* [For the derivation which, until lately, has passed for the likeliest, see the second extract under *Sabian* (*ulj*); for the one that will probably be henceforth recognized see the remarks on the meaning of the word. The spelling with an *e*, as in the second extract from Prideaux, suggests a false connection with *Sabei*, the geographical term; especially when the accentuation is on the second syllable. The title of the work by Chwolson, which has beyond all comparison, illustrated the subject is 'Die *Sabier* und der *Sabismus*,' in which the *a* is ignored. It is probable, however, that in English, the forms *Sabian* and *Sabianism*, which have long been current, will keep their ground.] System of religious belief with certain sects so called either by themselves or others;

name for certain religious systems, of lax application, but generally, perhaps always, suggestive of the worship of the heavenly bodies, especially the sun.

In a remote period of antiquity, *Sabianism* was diffused over Asia by the sciences of the Chaldeans and the arms of the Assyrians. From the observations of two thousand years, the priests and astronomers of Babylon deduced the eternal laws of Nature and Providence. They adored the seven gods, or angels, who directed the course of the seven planets, and shed their irresistible influence on the earth. The attributes of the seven planets, with the twelve signs of the zodiac and the twenty-four constellations of the northern and southern hemisphere, were represented by images and talismans; the seven days of the week were dedicated to their respective deities; the *Sabians* prayed thrice each day; and the temple of the moon at Haran was the term of their pilgrimage. But the flexible genius of their faith was always ready either to teach or to learn; in the tradition of the creation, the deluge, and the patriarchs, they held a singular agreement with their Jewish captives; they appealed to the secret books of Adam, Seth, and Enoch; and a slight infusion of the gospel has transformed the last remnant of the Polytheists into the Christians of St. John, in the territory of Basora. . . . Sale confounds *Sabianism* with the primitive religion of the Arabs. —Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. l. and note. (Ord MS.)

That both the import and the etymology of this term have long been matters of uncertainty has been shown both by the explanation and the extracts. The work, however, by Chwolson, already referred to, has removed the chief difficulties.

1. The word is Asiatic and Mahometan, being foreign to the classical and ecclesiastical writers. So far as it is Jewish, it is found where the contact between the Jews and the Mahometans has been the greatest.

2. It was applied by the Mahometans to certain religious systems different from their own; but it was not the name by which those systems were designated by the communities which upheld them—not, at least, in the first instance.

3. It is applied in the Koran, to one community; by the end of the ninth century it applies to another and a different one.

In detail.—1. Those to whom the term, as used in the Koran applied, were the communities who called themselves *Mendai*, &c., whose occupations were the alluvial districts of the Lower Euphrates; and whose creed was that of the old Chaldeans, upon which, at the beginning of the second century of our era, were engrafted certain elements from the allied creed of the Persian Magi, and others from the heretical speculations of the Greek Christians. The result was a mixture of the original creed, Parseeism, and Gnosticism. From their practice of frequent ablutions, they were called by the population around them *Sabim* or Washers; by which name they were known to Mahomet. The best name for these is *Mendai*, *Mendeans*, or *Mendaites*; the worst, perhaps, The Christians of St. John the Baptist; this latter being, probably, the result of a confusion between the notions of washing and baptism. These are the true *Sabians* of Chwolson.

2. The *Pseudo-Sabians* of Chwolson belong to the Middle, rather than to the Lower, Euphrates; their occupations being the parts about Haran, or Charræ, in Mesopotamia, and their creed the original paganism of the district, modified by Greek and Syrian influences; pagan, christian, and philosophic. These applied the name *Sabian* to themselves; but not until the ninth century. The reason was this. The *Mendai*, to whom the term as used in the

Koran applied, were placed upon the same favoured footing as the Christians, and the Jews, i.e. as the believers in a true God, and as the holders of a canonic creed—a Religion of a Book. This made their name a safeguard against excessive persecution; and, as such, it was borrowed, appropriated, or adopted by the communities under notice when persecuted by the Caliph Al-mamun.

These two communities give us the *historical Sabianism* of Chwolson, to which he opposes the import of the term as indefinitely applied to certain religions, which, in the eyes of the later Mahometans (to whom, after the first three centuries of their era, the original application was unknown), were, in different ways, idolatrous; especially in the way of sun-worship, star-worship, or the worship of the host of heaven in general.

These views, so far as the meaning and derivation of the word go, are likely to command acceptance: nor will they be materially invalidated even if future criticism connect Mendeism with the Christianity of St. John the Baptist, and the true and false Sabianisms with one another, more closely than is done by our author: whose object was to separate, for the sake of clearness, rather than to combine, for the purposes of generalization.

Notwithstanding, however, the light that he has thrown over an obscure subject, it is doubtful whether the application of the word, as an English term, be finally settled. There is evidently a tendency to invest it with more generality than it has as applied either to the creed of the Mendeans, to whom it was attached by their neighbours, or to that of the Haranites, who borrowed it for themselves: neither of whom it suits exactly, and neither of whom require it—Mendeans and Haranite being sufficient.

For that division, however, of religions, the leading principle of which is the cultus of heavenly bodies, a general term is wanted; and this *Sabianism* supplies: or, failing its adoption in this sense, it is convenient as a generic name to certain undoubted congeners of the two creeds under notice, still extant in different parts of south-western Asia, viz., the Shemschayah, the Jezid, the Nasariyah, the Druse, the Ismailiyeh, and other creeds less generally known; but in all of which the main elements are the same, viz., the original creed of the district (the ground-work of which was the same throughout), and elements, in different proportions, from Judaism, Christianity, Mahometanism, Greek philosophy, and heresies of a Manichean character. To the editor, at least, the division is natural, and the name both needed and apposite.

Sabine. *s.* Savine.

Sabine or *savin* will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond trees.—Mortimer, *Unabridged*.

Sable. *s.* [German, *zobel*; Russian, *sobel*.] Fur-bearing animal of the genus *Mustela* (*zibellina*).

Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia, being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gentlemen's arms.—Peacham, *On Blazoning*.

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech, he violently caught from his head his rich cap of *sables*.—Kneller, *History of the Turks*.

The peacock's plumes thy tuckles must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the *sable's* tail.

Sable, so much celebrated for its rich fur [is] brown, with some spots of white on the head, and is distinguished from the [common marten] by having hair even under the toes. It likewise inhabits the most frozen mountains. The hunting of this animal in the midst of winter through eternal snow is one of the most painful of human labours. The pursuit of *sable* first gave occasion to the discovery of the eastern regions of Siberia.—*Translation of Currier's Voyage Animal*.

Among the furs which always rank very high . . . may be specified the Siberian *sable* and the black and silver fox. These articles are at all times comparatively very scarce, and command high prices.—*McCulloch, Dictionary of Commerce, Fur Trade*.

Sable, *adj.* [Fr.] Black. *Heraldic and rhetorical*.

By this the drooping daylight can to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night,
Who with her *sable* mantle can to shade
The face of earth, and ways of living wight.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
They soon begin that track to play,
And with their smoky canons banish day:

Night, horror, slaughter, with confusion meet,
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller*.
Adorning first the genius of the place,
And next, and all the stars that gild her *sable*
throne. *Dryden*.

As the first element in a compound.

With him intoned
Sat *sable-robed* night, eldest of things,
The consort of his reign.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 962.

Used substantively.

Sable, in engraving, is expressed by both horizontal and perpendicular lines crossing each other. — *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Sabot, *s.* [Fr.; Spanish, *zapato*.] Wooden shoe.

At Austin's language, like the clattering noise of
sabots.—*Bishop Traherne, Against Hobbes*, p. 20:
1655.

They wear large clumsy shoes, almost as bad as
the French *sabots*.—*Scribner, Travels through Spain*, letter xlv.

Sabre, *s.* [Fr.] Short sword with a convex edge.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;
I ask no other blessing of my stars,
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

Sabre, *v. a.* Strike, cut down, with a sabre.
You send troops to *sabre* and bayonet us into submission.—*Burke*.

Sabulous, *adj.* [Lat. *subulosus*, from *subul-*
um = fine sand, grit.] In *Medicine*.
Applied chiefly to deposits in urine; gritty,
gravelly, sandy.

Sabulous deposits in the urine are of various characters, but as far as their leading chemical varieties are concerned, they may be conveniently termed white sand and red sand; the former consisting usually of phosphate of lime, or ammonio-magnesian phosphate, or a mixture of the two; whilst in the latter uric acid predominates.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 1856: 1848.

Sac, *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *saccus* = sack. Without the final *h*.] In *Anatomy*. Term of common, and somewhat wide application, denoting any part of the body which has the character of a sack, or pouch; also, any protruded portion of a membrane, not naturally sack-like, from mechanical pressure from beneath.

Surgeons understand, by the term *hernia*, a tumour formed by the protrusion of some of the viscera of the abdomen, out of that cavity, into a kind of *sac*, composed of the portion of peritoneum, which is pushed before them. However, there are certainly cases which will not be comprehended in this definition; either because the parts are not protruded at all, or have no hernial *sac*. It is only in rare cases that the *sac* is wanted; as, for example, where the *hernia* has been produced by the operation of great violence, or has been prevented by a wound of the abdominal priores, or an attempt at a radical cure has been made with caustic. The *sac* is also sometimes rendered imperfect by laceration or ulceration. Some viscera, which occasionally protrude, are not included in the peritoneum, as the bladder and ovum; and when they are considerably displaced, they drag after them the portion of peritoneum connected with them, which forms a *sac* into which air, or bowels may fall. — *M. Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery, Hernia*.

The laryngeal *sac* is a membranous reservoir of a vertically elongated form. . . . Above . . . it forms a

cul-de-sac or blind end. Below it passes into the nasal duct. — *Warton Jones, in Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, art. *Lacrimal Organs*.

Saccade, *s.* [Fr.] Violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand.

Saccage, *s.* Sackage.

With as small a matter Psammethicus saved the *saccage* of a city. — *Filliam, Roderic*, ii. 67.
I shall not enquire how far the *saccage* of Paris may yet be in the power of the allies to accomplish. — *Strictures on Burke*, p. 61.

Saccate, *s.* Sack-shaped: (common in Botany).

A shallow pouch renders the calyx gibbous; a deeper *saccate*, and a long narrow pouch, forms what is called a spur. — *Hoffm., Elementary Course of Botany*, § 175.

Sacchariferous, *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = I bear.] Producing sugar.

Sacchariferous trees. — *History of the Royal Society*, iv. 380.

Saccharimeter, *s.* [less properly *saccharometer*.] Instrument for measuring the amount of sugar in solution in any liquid.

[The] strength [of a wort] is frequently adjusted by its density, which is determined by an instrument not quite correctly called a *saccharometer*, since it is influenced by all the contents of the wort and not the sugar only. It is a brass instrument, resembling the common hydrometer, . . . so adjusted in weight as to sink to the point marked 0° in distilled water at the temperature of 70°, and when immersed in a liquor of the same temperature, and of the specific gravity of 1.100, it is buoyed up to the mark 100, just above the bulb. The intermediate space is divided into 100 parts, as is to indicate intermediate degrees of strength. — *Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 1638: 1848.

Saccharine, *adj.* [Lat. *saccharum* = sugar.]

Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweetening from the leaves of most plants. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

In true diabetes the urine is never without sugar. The quantity may indeed be small; and it may not be sensible to that coarse test, the taste; but modern observers almost all agree in rejecting any species of diabetes in which the urine is not at all *saccharine*. This condition of the urine was first described in 1654, by our learned countryman Dr. Willis. — *Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxviii.
Saccharine matter exists in the roots of liquorice. — *Hoffm., Elementary Course of Botany*, § 433.

Sacerdotal, *adj.* Priestly; belonging to the priesthood.

They have several offices and prayers, especially for the dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal* orders. — *Dryden, Spanish Friar*, v. 2.

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Sacerdotalism, *s.* Sacerdotal system.

As there were three degrees of attainment, light, purity, knowledge (or the divine vision), so there were three orders of the earthly hierarchy, bishops, priests, and deacons; three sacraments, baptism, the eucharist, the holy christ; three classes, the baptised, the communicants, the monks. How sublime, how exalted, how welcome to the *sacerdotalism* of the West this lofty doctrine. The celestial in it were as themselves; themselves were formed and organised after the pattern of the great orders in heaven. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. li.

Sachel, *s.* See Satchel.

Puckered together like a *sachel*. — *Junius, Sin Stigmatised*, p. 19: 1639.

Sack, *s.* [from Gr. *sakkos*; Lat. *saccus*; Fr. *sac*; A.S. *sacc*.]

1. Bag, commonly a large, strong and coarse one.

Our *sacks* shall be a mean to sack the city,
And we be lords and rulers over them.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.

Vastus caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into *sacks* and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea. — *Knodles, History of the Turks*.

2. Measure of three bushels.

3. Woman's loose robe.

This strait-bodied city attire will stir a courtier's blood, more than the loose *sacks* the ladies use to be put in. — *B. Jonson, Postaster*.

Sack, *v. a.* Put into sacks.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The grist is *sack'd*, and every sack well bound.

Butlerian.

Sack, *v. a.* Take by storm; pillage; plunder.

Edward Bruce spoiled all the old English-pale inhabitants, and *sack'd* and razed all cities and corporate towns. — *Spenser*.

I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,

Or sack this country with a mutiny.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 1.

What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?

What cities *sack'd*?

Who sees these dismal heaps but would demand

What barbarous invader *sack'd* the land?

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate,

Rome being twice taken and *sack'd* in his reign. —

South, Sermons.

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the boat of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city *sack'd* by a barbarous enemy they would take care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water. — *Addison*.

Sack, *s.* [Spanish, *saco*.] Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.

If Saturn's son bestows

The sack of Troy, which he by promise owes,

Then shall the conquering Greeks thy loss restore.

Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 102.

Sack, *s.* [Spanish, *secco* = dry.] Dry sherry; mixture made thereof.

Please you, drink a cup of *sack*.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew,

induction, sc. 2.

The butler hath great advantage to allure the

maids with a glass of *sack*. — *Swift*.

Säckbut, *s.* [N.Fr. *sacquebutte*, *sambueque*; Lat. *sambuca*.] In *Music*. Wind instrument serving as a bass in concerts; trombone.

The trumpets, *säckbuts*, psalteries and fls,

Make the sun dance. — *Shakspeare, Coriolanus*, v. 4

Säckcloth, *s.* Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.

To augment her painful penance more,
Thrice every week in ashes she did sit,
And next her wrinkled skin rough *säckcloth* wore.

Spenser.

Thus with *säckcloth* I invest my woe,

And dust upon my clouded forehead throw.

Sandys.

Being clad in *säckcloth*, he was to lie on the ground, and constantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the sin he had committed. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Jarvis Canonici*.

Säckclothed, *adj.* Wearing sackcloth.

To be jovial, when God calls to mourning; to grieve our maw, when he calls to fasting; to grieve, when he would have us *säckclothed* and aqualid; he lures it to the death. — *Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 60.

Säckful, *s.* As much as fills a sack.

Wood goes about with *säckfuls* of drum, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance. — *Swift*.

Säckage, *s.* Act of storming and plundering a place: (notwithstanding the authority of Burke for the *-re* in the spelling, and the Spanish *saco*, the *k* is generally and conveniently adopted; the *sac* in *Anatomy* being the only word in which it is admitted on the principle of differentiation).

Säcking, *s.* Coarse cloth, supporting a bed; cloth, of which sacks are made.

Säckless, *adj.* [A.S. *sacless*; *see *Sake*.] Guiltless.

Sacrament, *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sacramentum*.]

1. Oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

Here I begin the *sacrament* to all.

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

2. Outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

As often as we mention a *sacrament*, it is improperly understood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named *sacraments*; our restraint of the word to some few principal divine ceremonies, supposeth in every such ceremony two things, the substance of the ceremony itself, which is visible; and besides that, somewhat else more secret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a *sacrament*. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Eucharist; holy communion.

As we have taken the sacrament,
We will unite the white rose with the red,
Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 4.
Before the famous battle of Tewkesbury, he spent the
greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the
morning received the sacrament, with his son, and
the chief of his officers.—*Addison.*

Sacrament. v. a. Bind by an oath actually sacramental, or having a sacramental character.

When degenerate men have sacramented themselves
to destroy, God can prevent and deliver.—*Arch-
bishop Laud, Sermons, p. 86.*
Deep heart! in all this wretched night
The Paraclete with thee abode;
And sacramented thee in death,
Bore witness of the things of God,
Abney de Vere, May Carol, pt. ii. l.

Sacramental. adj. Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.

To make complete the outward substance of a
sacrament, there is required an outward form, which
form sacramental elements receive from sacramental
words.—*Hooks, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The words of St. Paul are plain, and whatever
interpretation can be put upon them, it can only
vary the way of the sacramental efficacy, but it cannot
enlarge the blessing.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
I cannot think that nature was so sacramental as
to point out the holy and mysterious Trinity by the
triangle of the heart.—*Id., Sermons, vol. i. p. 219.*
(Ord. Mk.)

Sacramental. s. That which relates to a sacrament.

These words, cup and testament, . . . be sacra-
mental.—*Bishop Butler, Sermons, d. c., p. 80.*
The fees of sacraments, sacramental, diriges.—*H.
Wharton, On Barret's History of the Reformation,*
p. 66.

Sacramentally. adv. After the manner of a sacrament.

My body is sacramentally contained
ment of bread.—*Bishop Hall.*
The law of circumcision was meant to God sacra-
mentally to impress the duty of strict purity.—
Hammond.

Sacramentarian. s. One holding peculiar notions concerning the sacraments.

They are solved to accuse him (Cranmer) of being
the head and protector of the sacramentarians.—
Todd, in Kay's History of England.

Sacramentary. s.

1. Book of prayers and directions respecting sacraments.

As in the Egyptian liturgy; . . . and that in Gri-
gorian's sacramentary.—*Archbishop Usher, Jac-
tor to the Desert, Malone, p. 147.*

To invite his pupils to read he made use of a
pallier and sacramentary whose capital letters he
had richly illuminated with gold.—*T. Warton, His-
tory of English Poetry.*

2. Sacramentarian.

So ye be no papist, ye may be a sacramentary, an
anabaptist, or a Lutheran.—*Stapleton, Fortunes of the
Faith which Protestants call Popistry, fol. 84.*

Sacramentary. adj. Relating to, or con-
nected with, sacramentarians.

He would have not only the papists, but the
Lutherans, the anabaptists, and all other divided
sects of protestants, to join in his sacramentary
convention.—*Stapleton, Fortunes of the Faith
which Protestants call Popistry, fol. 25.*

Sacrate. v. a. Consecrate; dedicate. *Rare.*

The marble of some monument sacrated to learn-
ing.—*Wolfehouse, Apology for Learning, p. 51.*
1658.

Sacratō. s. Consecration.

Why then should it not as well from this be
avoided, as from the other find a sacrament?—*Ell-
tham, Reader, p. 34.* (Ord. Mk.)

Sacred. adj. [Lat. *sacer.*]

1. Immediately relating to God.

We've shall succeed for teachers, grievous wolves,
Who all the sacred mysteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages shall turn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 508.

Before me lay the sacred text,
The help, the guide, the balm of souls perplex'd.
Arbutnot.

2. Devoted to religious uses; holy.

Others that had run together into caves near by,
To celebrate the sabbath secretly, being discovered to
Philip, were all burnt together, because they made
a conscience to help themselves for the honour of
the most sacred day. 2 *Maccabees, vi. 11.*

They were wine-offerings pour'd, and sacred feast,
Shall spend their days with joy unblum'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 21.

This temple and his holy ark.
With all his sacred things. *Ibid. xii. 341.*

3. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated; (with
to).

Over its eastern gate was raised above
A temple, sacred to the queen of love.
Dryden, Cato and Arcite, li. 435.

4. Relating to religion; theological.

Suit with the love of sacred song.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 29.

5. Entitled to reverence; awfully venerable.

Bright officious lamp;
In thee concentrating all their precious beams
Of sacred influence. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 105.*
Poet and saint, to thee alone were given,
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n.
Cowley.

6. Inviolable, as if appropriated to some
superior being.

The honour's sacred, which he talks on now,
Supposing that I lack't it.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, li. 2.

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict forbiddance? how to violate
The sacred fruit? *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 902.*

Secrets of marriage still are sacred held;
Their sweet and bitter by the wise conceal'd.
Dryden, Amozia, li. 1.

Think not that fear is sacred to the storm,
Stand on thy guard against the smiles of fate.
Young.

Sacredly. adv. In a sacred manner; invio-
lably; religiously.

When God had manifested himself in the flesh,
how sacredly did he preserve this privilege!—*South,
Sermons.*

Sacredness. s. Attribute suggested by a
state of being sacred; state of being con-
secrated to religious uses; holiness; sanc-
tity.

In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular
answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the sacred-
ness of the place. *South, Sermons.*

This insinuates the sacredness of power, let the
administration of it be what it will.—*Sir R. L'E-
strange.*

It was . . . a measure of no inconsiderable hazard
and difficulty. For such it surely was under a
system of government which rested so much on
equity, and in spite of the popular success which
the English attach to all fresh property, I will
hate so many irrepressible landed features, I
possessors, who composed more than a third part
of the house of lords, and to subject so many estates
which the law had rendered inalienable, to various
of exchequer and forfeiture that had never been held
applicable to their tenure. *Hallam, Constitutional
History of England, ch. ii.*

Sacredness. adj. Capable of being offered
in sacrifice. *Rare.*

Although Jephtha's vow ran generally for the
words, whatsoever shall come forth; yet might it be
restrained in the sense, to whatsoever was sacrifici-
able, and justly subject to lawful immolation, and so
would not have sacrificed either horse or dog.—*Sir
T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Sacrificant. s. One who offers a sacrifice.

Homer did believe there were certain evil demons,
who took pleasure in fumes and noisours of sacri-
fices; and that they were ready, as a reward, to
punish the sacrificants with the destruction of any
person, if they so desired it.—*Hallstedt, Melampus-
us, p. 102.*

Sacrificatō. s. Sacrifice. *Rare.*

O son! since through the will of God I am thy
father, and since to him I must again resign thee,
generously suffer thy sacrificatō.—*Geddes, vol. ii.
p. 15.*

Sacrificator. s. Sacrificer; offerer of sacri-
fice. *Rare.*

Not only the subject of sacrifice is questionable,
but also the sacrificator, which the picture makes
to be Jephtha.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Sacrifices. v. a. [Fr. *sacrifier*; Lat. *sacrifico.*]1. Offer to heaven; immolate as an atone-
ment or propitiation: (with to).

I sacrifice to the Lord all that openeth the matrix,
being males.—*Exodus, xiii. 15.*
Men from the herd or flock
Of sacrificing bullock, lamb, or kid.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 19.

2. Destroy or give up for the sake of some-
thing else: (with to).

'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should sacrifice
the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity.—
Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Phil.

The breach of this rule, to do as one would be
done to, would be contrary to that interest men
sacrifice to when they break it.—*Locke.*

Nyphax loves you, and would sacrifice
His life, nay more, his honour to your service.
Addison, Cato.

3. Destroy; kill.

4. Devote with loss.

Condemn'd to sacrifice his childish years
To babbling ignorance, and to empty fears.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 71.

Sacrifice. v. n. Make offerings; offer sacrifice.

Let us go, we beseech thee, three days' journey
into the wilderness, that we may sacrifice to the
Lord.—*Exodus, iii. 14.*

Some great mischief hath befallen
To that weak man who well had sacrific'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 450.

Sacrifice. s.

1. Act of offering to heaven.

God from the mount of Sinai . . . will himself . . .
Ordain them laws; part such as appertain
To civil justice, part religious rites.
Of sacrifice. Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 227.

2. Thing offered to heaven, or immolated by
an act of religion.

Upon such sacrifice
The gods themselves throw incense.
Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Go with me like good angels to my end,
And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heav'n. *Id., Henry VIII. li. i.*

Moloch . . . beset with blood
Of human sacrifice. *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 382.*

My life if thou preserv'st, my life
Thy sacrifice shall be;
And death, if death must be my doom,
Shall join my soul to thee. *Addison, Spectator.*

3. Anything destroyed, or quitted for the
sake of something else: (as, 'He made a
sacrifice of his friendship to his interest;'
generally suggesting the notion of loss, as,
'sold at a great sacrifice').

Supposing a man to be in the talking world one-
third part of the day, whoever gives another quarter
of an hour's hearing, makes him a sacrifice of more
than the four hundred thousandth part of his con-
versible life.—*Edgar, no. 264.*

4. Anything destroyed.

Sacrificer. s. One who offers sacrifice; one
who immolates.

Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, li. 1.

When some bra-
Before an altar led, an off'ring do.
*Dryden, Translation from Ovid,
Metamorphoses, li. xii.*

A priest pours wine between the horns of a bull;
the priest is veiled after the manner of the old
Roman sacrificers.—*Addison.*

Sacrificial. adj. Performing sacrifice; in-
cluded in sacrifice.

Rain sacrificial whisp'ers in his ear;
Make sacred even his stirrup.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

Tertullian's observation upon these sacrificial
rites, is pertinent to this rule.—*Jeremy Taylor,
Worthy Communicant.*

Sacrilege. s. [Fr.; Lat. *sacrilegium.*] Crime
of appropriating to himself what is devoted
to religion; crime of robbing Heaven;
crime of violating or profaning things
sacred.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defaced,
What mine hath erst thrown down so fair a tower!
What sacrilege hath such a saint disgrac'd?
Sir P. Sidney.

Then can a cursed hand the quiet womb
Of his great-grandmother with steel to wound,
And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With sacrilege to dig. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 1.*

We need not go many ages back to see the ven-
geance of God upon some families, raised upon the
ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of
sacrilege.—*South, Sermons.*

Sacrilegious. adj. [Lat. *sacrilegus.*] Vio-
lating things sacred; polluted with the
crime of sacrilege.

To sacrilegious perjury should I be betrayed, I
should account it greater misery.—*Eliza Basile.*
By vile hands to common use debas'd,
With sacrilegious taunt, and impious jest.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 780.

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of sacrilegious hands.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 181.

Blasphemy is a malediction, and a sacrilegious
dereliction from the Godhead.—*Agilto, Purveyor
Juria Canonici.*

Sacrilegiously. adv. In a sacrilegious
manner.

When these evils befell him, his conscience tells
him it was for sacrilegiously pillaging and invading
God's house.—*South, Sermons.*

Sacrilegiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by **Sacrilegious**.

Sacrilegious. *s.* One who commits sacrilege.

The hand of God is still upon the posterity of Antiochus Epiphanes the sacrilegious. — *Sir M. Spelman, History of Sacrilege*, § 6.

Several of the brass-plates were most sacrilegiously torn up, and taken away: . . . but, with shame be it spoken, not one of them did resent the matter, or enquire after the sacrilegious. — *Lives of A. Wood*, p. 182.

Sacring. *part.* From Chapman's Translation of Homer's *Hymn to Diana Todd* quotes:—

"Sacring my song to every deity,"
the meaning being *consecrating*. This implies some verb like *sacre*.

Sacring. *s.*

1. Consecration.

What made the people to runne from their seats to the altar, and from altar to altar, and from *sacring* (as they called it) to *sacring*, preys, na, tooing, and gaying at that tyme, while the priests helde up in his hands. — *Archbishop Cranmer*.

The *sacring* of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kinhood, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. — *Sir W. Temple*.

2. Elevation of the host.

Ring the bells, that these forsaken may come to the *sacring*. — *Ritson, Ancient Songs*, p.
As the first element in a compound: (with bell).

I'll startle you,
Worse than the *sacring-bell*.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Sacrist. *s.* One who has the care of the utensils or movables of the church.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. — *Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

Sacristan. *s.* Officer of the church, who has charge of the sacred vessels and utensils; (corrupted at present into *saxton*).

And let the drowsy *sacristias*
Still count as slowly as he can.

Sacristy. *s.* [Fr. *sacristie*.] Apartment where the consecrated vessels or movables of a church are repositied.

Bold Amycus from the rob'd vestry brings
The chalices of h. . . and holy things
Of precious weight; and secures that hang on high,
With tapers all'd to light the *sacristy*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphosis, v. xii.

A third apartment should be a kind of *sacristy* for altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments. — *Adrian*.

Sacrosanct. *adj.* [Lat. *sacrosanctus*.] Inviolable; sacred.

The Roman church . . . makes itself so *sacrosanct* and infallible. — *Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. iii. : 1680.

Sad. *adj.* [see *Sadden*.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I shall not love a sad Pamela so well as a joyful? — *Sir P. Sidney*.
One from sad and dismay
Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd
Submitting to what seem'd remediless.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 917.
The hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse and various plaint.

Up into heaven, from Paradise in haste
The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad.

I now must change
Those notes to tragedy: . . . and task!
Ibid. ix. 5.

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.

It ministereth unto men, and other creatures, all celestial influences: it dissipateth those sad thoughts and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and maintaineth. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.

See in her cell and klois spread,
Propp'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

3. Gloomy; showing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance.

Be not as the hypocrites of a sad countenance. — *Matthew*, vi. 16.

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again
In pangs, and Nature gave a second groan;
Sky howl'd, and, muttering thunder, some sad drops
Wept at completing of the mortal sin
Original.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1000.

4. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance sad,
From point to point discours'd his voyage.

The lady Katherine, a sad and religious woman, when Henry VIII.'s resolution of a divorce from her was first made known, said that she had not offended; but that it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. — *Bacon*.

If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made of some old person of known judgement and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in state matters. — *Id.*

A sad wise valour is the brave complexion
That lends the van, and swallows up the cities;
The gisher is a milkmaid, whom infection,
Or a fired beacon, frighteth from his ditties.

He left as one that has been stunned,
And is of sense forlorn;
A sadder and a wiser man,
He rose the morrow morn.

Cobridge, Ancient Mariner.

5. Afflictive; calamitous.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
To . . . relief of our extreme
Or . . . though sharp and sad, yet tolerable.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 975.

6. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious: (a word of burlesque complaint).

These qualifications make him a sad husband. — *Adrian*.

7. Dark-coloured.

Crystal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of a sadder hue than the powder of Venice glass. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

I met him accidentally in London in sad coloured clothes, far from being costly. — *J. Walton, Life of Bishop Southwell*.

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use as wood, or glistum; for though of itself it dye but a blue, yet it is used to prepare cloth for green, and many of the sadder colours, when the dyers make them last without fading. — *Boyle*.

Wood or woad is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all sad colours. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more sad than lump of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Mordure,
His own good sword, Mordure, to cleave his head.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

9. Heavy: (applied to bread, as contrary to light).

10. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and sad, and therefore require warm applications and light compost. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Sadden. *v. n.*

1. Make sad, sorrowful, melancholy, or gloomy.

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every green;
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Make dark coloured.

3. Make heavy; make cohesive.

The very soft water, lying long upon the bottoms of the sea or pools, doth so compress and sadden them by its weight. — *Rap*.

Marl is binding, and saddening of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Sadden. *v. n.* Become sad.

Troy sadden'd at the view.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, xiv. 538.

'Alas,' said Juan, 'twere a tale distressing,
And long besides.' — 'Oh, if 'tis really so,
You're right on both accounts to hold your tongue;
A sad tale saddens doubly when 'tis long.'

Byron, Don Juan, v. 16.

Saddle. *s.* [A.S. *sadel*, *sull*.]

1. Seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

His horse hipp'd, with an old moth-eaten saddle,
And the stirrups of no kindred. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 735.

2. Double loin of mutton.

There was a time . . . when the consciousness of having eaten a man's meat rendered me dumb regarding his demerits. . . . But why should a saddle of mutton blind you, or a turbot and lobster-mauce shut your mouth for ever? — *Thackeray, Book of Nodes*, ch. xiv.

Well, or firm, in the saddle. Firmly seated in general.

Two years afterwards, when he was firm in the saddle, and the death of Edward had added the north to the domain of his family, Harold dealt a sharp blow at the one house that held him in check. — *Saturday Review*, August 23: 1862.

Saddle. *v. a.* [A.S. *sadlian*.]

1. Cover with a saddle.

I will saddle me as now, that I may ride thereon. — *2 Samuel*, xix. 26.
Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,
Who saddled his own back to shame his horse.

No man, sure, e'er left his house,
And saddled Ball, with thoughts so wild,
To bring a midwife to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child.

Prior, Alma, l. 182.

2. Load; burthen.

Resolved for war, the slaves thy baggage pack,
Each saddled with his burden on his back;
Nothing retards thy voyage.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 206.
I accede, provided, first, that you allow me to draw up a fresh deed, which will accomplish your part of the compact; and, secondly, that we saddle the proposed delay with the condition that you do not lose your election. — *Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. vi.

Saddleback. *s.* With an adjectival construction, as, ('a saddle-back hill,') i.e. a hill constituting a ridge.

Saddlebacked. *adj.* Fit for the saddle.

Horses, saddle-backed, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. — *Farrier's Dictionary*.

Saddlebag. *s.* Kind of portmanteau attached to the saddle.

This accident was, that those sermons which the parson was travelling to London to publish, were, on my good reader, left behind; what he had mistaken for them in the saddle-bags being no other than three shirts, a pair of shoes, and some other necessaries, which Mrs. Adams, who thought her husband would want shirts more than sermons on his journey, had carefully provided him. — *Felding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, ch. ii.

Saddlebow. *s.* [A.S. *sadel-boga*.] Two pieces of wood laid arch-wise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back.

Alight thy steed,
And rein his proud head to the saddle-bow.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, and *Adonis*.

One hung a pole-axe at his saddle-bow.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 32.

Saddler. *s.* Saddle-maker.

Sixpence that I had
To pay the saddler for my mistress' crupper;
The saddler had it.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

The utmost exactness in these belongs to farriers, *saddlers*, and *saddlers*. — *Sir K. Dugby*.

The sixth and the saddler's journeyman ought to partake of your master's generosity. — *Swift, Advice to Siracusa, Directions to the Groom*.

Sadducee. *s.* Member of a Jewish sect at the beginning of our era, which denied the resurrection and the existence of angels; hence, the word is used in a secondary sense to denote one who is lax, or a free-thinker, in religion; the term *Pharisee* denotes the opposite.

The Sadducees say that there is no resurrection, neither angel, nor spirit. — *Acts*, xxiii. 8.

The true, zealous, and hearty persecutors of Christianity at that time were the Sadducees, whom we may truly call the free-thinkers among the Jews. They believed in neither resurrection, nor angel, nor spirit, i.e. in plain English, they were deists at least, if not atheists. — *Guardian*, no. 93.

Sadduceism. *s.* System, doctrine, or tenets of the Sadducees.

That earthly and cold disease of sadduceism and atheism. — *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, preface: 1647.

Infidelity, or modern deism, is little else but revived sadduceism, &c. — *Bishop Waterland, Charge*, p. 75: 1732.

Sadly. *adv.* In a sad manner.

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave;
For in his tomb lie my affections;
And with his spirit sadly I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

He grieved, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own final loss: a sadly pleasing thought.

Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, x. 1104.

He sadly suffers in their grief,
Outwears an hermit, and outpays a saint.

Id., Annals Mirabilis, cxiij.
Poor creatures! their good looks were sadly changed.

Byron, Don Juan, v. 7.

2. Calamitously; miserably.

We may at present easily see, and one day sadly feel.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Gravely; seriously.

To tell thee *sadly*, shepherd, without blame Or our neglect, we lost her as we came.

Think *sadly* of what hath been spoken.—*Whole Duty of Man*, Sunday viii. § 14.

4. In a dark colour.

A gloomy obscure place, and in it only one light, which the genius of the house held, *sadly* attired.—*R. Johnson, Entertainment at Theobalds.*

Sadness. s. In a sad manner.

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind.

The soul receives intelligence By her near genius of the body's end, And so imports a *sadness* to the sense.

Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
In the midst of these *sadnesses* God remembered his own creature.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon on Psalm, lxxvi. 5.*

And let us not be wanting to ourselves, Lest so severe and obstinate a *sadness* Tempt a new vengeance.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.
A passionate regret at sin, a grief and *sadness* of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

2. Melancholy look.

What hinders, that paleness, *sadness*, and deadness may not be remedied? since God hath given to mankind not only bread to strengthen, and wine to cheer man's heart; but also oil, and other things proper, to make him a serene and cheerful countenance.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happinesses, p. 105.*

Dim *sadness* did not spare, That time, celestial visage.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 23.

3. Seriousness; -white gravity.

Mighty lord, thine merry inclination Accords not with the *sadness* of my suit.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.
If the subject be mournful, let everything in it have a stroke of *sadness*.—*Dryden.*

Safe. adj. [N.Fr. *sauf*; Lat. *salvus*.]

1. Free from danger.

Our separated fortunes Shall keep us both the *safe*; where we are, There's dangers in men's smiles.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 3.
But Trivia kept in secret shades alone, Her care, Hippolytus, to fate unknown;

And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove, Where then he liv'd obscure, but *safe* from Jove.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1002.

2. Free from hurt.

Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've brought it out *safe* and sound, talk of a reward.—*Sir E. L. Kestrange.*

3. Confering security.

To write the same things to you, to me indeed is not grievous, but for you it is *safe*.—*Philippians, iii. 1.*

Ascend; I follow thee, *safe* guide, the path Thou lead'st me.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 371.
Beyond the beating surge his course he bore, (A wider circle, but in sight of shore),

With longing eyes observing, to survey Some smooth ascent, or *safe* sequent bay.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 538.

4. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm.

Banquo's *safe*.—
Ay, my good lord; *safe* in a ditch he lies, With twenty treach'rous gashes on his head, The least a death to nature.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.
Our great forbinder *safe*, with all his spies About him.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 816.

Safe. s. Movable larder.**Safe. v. a.** Render safe; procure safety to.

Obsolete.

My more particular, And that which most with you should *safe* my going, Is Fulvia's death.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.
But you *safe* the bringer Out of the hunt.

Ibid. iv. 6.

Safeguard. s. [Fr. *sauf conduit*.]

1. Convey; guard through an enemy's country.

A trumpet was sent to Sir William Waller, to desire a *safeguard* for a gentleman.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Safeguard. s.

1. Defence; protection; security.

We serve the living God as near as our wits can reach to the knowledge thereof, even according to his own will; and do therefore trust, that his mercy shall be our *safeguard*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If you do sleight in *safeguard* of your wives, Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors.

Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

Cesar, where dangers threatened on the one side, and the opinion that there should be in his little *safeguard* for his friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities, than to be thought a weak protector.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Great numbers, descended from them, have, by the blessing of God upon their industry, raised themselves so high in the world as to become in times of difficulty, a protection and *safeguard* to that altar, at which their ancestors ministered.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne Is now become the bulwark of thine own.

Graville.

These who concurred in the proceeding against Duncumb tried to vindicate their conduct by citing as an example the proceeding against Fenwick. So dangerous is it to violate, on any pretence, those principles which the experience of ages has proved to be the *safeguards* of all that is most precious to a community.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxviii.*

2. Convey; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.

3. Pass; warrant to pass.

On *safeguard* he came to me.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 1.

A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a *safeguard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

4. Outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback.

Behind her on a pillion sat Her frantic husband, in a broad-brim'd hat, A mask and *safeguard*; and hid in his hand His mad wife's distaff for a riding-wand.

Dryden, Moon-calf.

Safeguard. v. a. Guard; protect.

We have locks to *safeguard* ourselves, And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves.

Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2.

Courage is the greatest security; for it does most commonly *safeguard* the man; but always rescues the condition from an intolerable evil.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Dying, sect. viii.*

Safely. adv. In a safe manner.

1. Without danger.

Who is there that hath the leisure and means to collect all the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, so as *safely* to conclude that he hath a clear and full view?—*Locke.*

All keep aloof, and *safely* stand around; But none presumes to give a nearer wound.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1006.

2. Without hurt.

God *safely* quit her of her burthen, and with gentle travail, to the gladdening of your highness with an heir.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 1.*

Safeness. s. Attribute suggested by Safe; exemption from danger.

If a man should forswear his food or his business, till he had certainty of the *safeness* of what he was going about, he must starve and die disputing.—*South, Sermons.*

Safety. s.

1. Freedom from danger.

To that dauntless temper of his mind, He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour To act in *safety*.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. Exemption from hurt.

If her acts have been directed well, While with her friendly clay she deign'd to dwell, Shall she with *safety* reach her prais'd seat, Find her rest endless, and her bliss complete?

Prior, Solomon, iii. 601.

3. Preservation from hurt.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonours, But mine own *safety*; you may be rightly just, Whatever I shall think.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

4. Custody; security from escape.

Imprison him; Deliver him to *safety*, and return.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

Used as the first element in a compound: (as, *safety-lamp*; *safety-valve*).

Safflower. s. Safflower.

An herb they call *safflower*, or bastard saffron, dyes use for scarlet.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Safflower. s. Plant of the genus *Carthamus* (tinctorius) used in dyeing; bastard saffron.

This matter, used to the best advantage, dyeth on cloth a colour the nearest to our Bow dye, or the

new scarlet; the like whereof *safflower* doth in silk.—*Sir W. Petty, History of Dyeing, Segant's History of the Royal Society, p. 294.*

The only cosmetic that can be applied without injury to brighten a lady's complexion, is that prepared from *safflower*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Saffron. s. [Fr. *safran*.] Yellow pigment consisting of the dried stigmas of a species of *Crocus* (sativus). See extracts.

Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six shives of *saffron*.—*Peacock.*

Saffron is a filamentous cake, composed of the stigmas of the flowers of the *crocus sativus*. It contains a yellow matter called polyacrolein, because a small quantity of it is capable of colouring a great body of water. This is obtained by evaporating the watery infusion of *saffron* to the consistence of an extract, digesting the extract with alcohol, and concentrating the alcoholic solution. The polyacrolein remains in the form of a brilliant mass, of a reddish-yellow colour, transparent, and of the consistence of honey. It has the agreeable smell, with the bitter pungent taste of *saffron*. *Saffron* is employed as a sauce in French cookery. It is also used to tinge confectionary articles, liquours, and varnishes; but rarely as a pigment.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Saffron. adj. Yellow; having the colour of saffron.

Are these your customers? Did this companion, with the *saffron* face, Kneel and feast it at my house to-day?

Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut?—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.*

Soon as the white and red mist flower'd dame Had gilt the mountains with her *saffron* flame, I went my men to Cere's house.

Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

There let Hyacinth off appear With *saffron* robe and taper clear; And pomp, and feast, and revelry;

With mask, and antique pageantry.

Milton, L'Allegro, 123.

Aurora now had left her eastern bed, And beams of early light the heavens overspread.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iv. 839.

Saffron. adj. Having the colour of saffron.

The woman was of complexion yellowish or *saffron*, as on whose face the sun had too freely cast his beams.—*Lord, History of the Romans, p. 9: 1630.*

Sag. v. a. Hang heavy; shake so as to threaten a fall; stagger.

His state and tottering empire *sagge*.—*Mirrors of Arthur: 1587.*

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear, Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.

States, though bound with the strait laws, often *sagge* aside into whims and fictions.—*Fuller, Holy War, p. 202.*

Sagging to leeward. In Navigation. The opposite to holding a good wind, meaning, making a considerable leeway.

Saga. s. Prose narrative in Old Norse literature.

These traditions are . . . universally diffused. There are Danish and Icelandic versions of them, externally more or less altered and distorted, yet substantially real copies, professing, indeed, to be borrowed from the German; in particular we have the Niflung and the Wilkins *saga*, composed in the thirteenth century, which still in many ways illustrate the German original. Innumerable other songs and *sagas* point more remotely in the same direction. Nay, as Von der Hagen informs us, certain rhymed tales, founded on these old adventures, have been recovered from popular recitation, in the Faroe Islands, within these few years.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Niflungen Lied.*

Used adjectively (like the Norse *sagamand* — *saga-man*).

Years after, this risk was revenged upon the hard-hearted monarch. In the battle of Stamford-Briggs an arrow from a skilled archer penetrated the windpipe of the king, and it is supposed to have sped, observes the *saga* writer, from the bow of Heningar, then in the service of the English monarch.—*Baring Gould, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, William Tell.*

Sagacious. adj. [Lat. *sagax*.]

1. Quick of scent.

With might and main they chased the murderous fox . . . Nor wanted horns to inspire *sagacious* hounds.

Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, 748.

With of.

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd His nostrils wide into the murky air, *Sagacious* of his quarry from so far.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 279

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2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.

Only *sagacious* lends light on these observations, and reduce them into general propositions.—*Locke*.
Lord Ekeahle . . . was a noble Crusar, acquainted with all the gradations of life . . . clear-sighted, unprejudiced, *sagacious*.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*.

Sagaciously, *adv.* In a sagacious manner.

1. With quick scent.

2. With acuteness of penetration.

Lord Coke *sagaciously* observes upon it.—*Burke, Speech upon Economical Reformation*.

Sagacity, *s.*

1. Quickness of scent.

2. Acuteness of discovery.

Sagacity fluids out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connexion there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together.—*Locke*.

Many were eminent in former ages for their discovery of it; but though the knowledge they have left be worth our study, yet they left a great deal for the industry and *sagacity* of after-ages.—*Id.*

Bentley says that he will supply the want of manuscripts to collate, (to use his own words) by his own *sagacity*, and 'happy conjecture'.—*T. Disraeli, Curialina of Literature, Critical Sagacity*.

I was thinking yesterday that your father-in-law, relying on your advice as a man of great *sagacity* in money matters, as no doubt you are, would join us, if the thing were well presented to him.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxviii*.

Sagapenum, *s.* [?] In *Medicine*. Gum resin from undetermined eastern plant; drug so called.

Sagapenum is supposed to be obtained from another species of ferula.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 485.

Sagathy, *s.* [?] Kind of serge; slight woolly stuff.

Making a panegyric on pieces of *sagathy* or Scotch plaid. *Tatler*, no. 270.

At Cullumpton are manufactures of *sagathies*, waxes, and other woollen goods.—*River, Cyclopaedia*.

Sage, *s.* [Fr. *sauge*; Lat. *salsus*.—The school of Salernum valued it so highly that they have left the following verse in its honour:

Cur moriatur homo cui *salsus* crescit in horto?]

Plant of the order Labiatae (akin to the thymes, mints, &c.), cultivated in gardens; *Salvia officinalis*.

By the colour, figure, taste, and smell, we have as clear ideas of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle.—*Locke*.

Marbled with *sage* the hard'ning cheese she press'd. *Guy, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday*, 13.

Sage, *adj.* [Fr.] Wise; grave; prudent.

Tired thyself to rest,

O malron sage, quoth she, I hither came.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Vane, young in years, but in *sage* counsels old,

Than whom a better senator ne'er held

The helm of Rome. *Milton, Sonnets*, xvii, 1.

Can you expect that she should . . .

To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage? *Waller*.

No wonder such accomplishments should turn

A female head, however *sage* and steady.

Byron, Beppo, 121v.

Sage, *s.* Philosopher; man of gravity and wisdom.

At his birth a star proclaims him come,

And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire

His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii, 301.

For so the holy *sages* once did sing,

That he our deadly forfeit should release

And with his Father work us a perpetual peace.

Id., Odes, On the Nativity, 5.

Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,

Where heavenly visions Plato fired.

Pope, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

Sagely, *adv.* In a sage manner; prudently.

Sober he seems, and very *sagely* mad.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

To whom our Saviour *sagely* thus replied,

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv, 285.

Sageness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Sage; gravity; prudence.

In all good learning, virtue, and *sageness*, they give other men example what thing they should do.

—*Ascham, Theophilus*, b. 1.

Sagger, *s.* [?] Pot in which earthenware is baked.

Sagging, *verbal abs.* Bending or sinking underneath weight.

Sagittal, *adj.* [Lat. *sagittalis*, from *sagitta* = arrow.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.

2. In *Anatomy*. Suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow.

His wound was between the *sagittal* and coronal sutures to the bone.—*Wise, Surgery*.

Sagittarius, *s.* [Lat.] Sagittary, or archer; one of the signs of the zodiac.

Sagittarius, the archer, hath thirty-one stars: touching the sign there are, among the poets, many and sundry opinions. —*Moson, Astronomical Carils*, p. 14.

Sagittary, *s.* Centaur; animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

The dreadful *sagittary*

Appals our numbers.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 5.

Sagittary, *adj.* Belonging to an arrow;

proper for an arrow.

With such differences of reeds, vallatory, *sagittary*, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. —*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanea*, p. 82.

Sagittate, *adj.* [Lat. *sagitta* = arrow.] Arrow-shaped; (especially applied in *Botany* to leaves of a certain shape).

The form of the general outline of leaves or leaflets has its set of technical terms, such as Circular, *Sagittate*, or Arrow-shaped. —*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 50.

Sago, *s.* [Malay = bread.] See extracts.

They recommend an attention to pectorals, such as *sago*, barley, turnips, &c. —*Lord Chesterfield*.

Sago is a species of starch, extracted from the *sago palm*, a tree which grows to the height of thirty feet in the Molucces and the Philippines. The tree is cut down, split lengthwise, and deprived of its pith, which being washed with water upon a sieve, the starchy matter comes out, and soon forms a deposit. This is dried to the consistence of dough, and the metal leve to it (which is called *pearline*) and then dried over a fire, with agitation in a shallow copper pan. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Sagy, *adj.* [Fr. *sauge*.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

Sail, *s.* [A.S. *segel*.]

1. Expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water.

He came too late; the ship was under *sail*.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

[They] loosed the rudder bands, and hoisted up the main *sail* to the wind. —*Acts*, xvii, 30.

The early borne from view by rising sails,

She follow'd with her sight the flying sails.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyon.

2. Wit. *Rhetorical*.

He, cutting way

With his broad *sails*, about him warred round;

At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway,

Snatch'd up both horse and man.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. Ship; vessel.

From Pompey's son, who through the realms of Spain

Calls out for vengeance on his father's death.

Adrian, Cato, v. 1.

Used as a plural. Number of ships.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,

A whole armada of collected *sail*

Is scatter'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii, 4.

It is written of Edgar, that he increased the fleet

he found two thousand six hundred *sail*. —*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays*.

He had promised to his army, who were discouraged at the sight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred *sail*, that at the end of the summer they should see a fleet of his of five hundred *sail*. —*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Strike sail.

a. Lower the sail.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they *strike sail*, and so were driven. —*Acts*, xvii, 17.

b. Used metaphorically. Abate pomp or superiority.

Must *strike her sail*, and learn a while to serve

Where kings command.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III, iii, 3.

Sail, *v. n.*

1. Be moved by the wind with sails.

I shall not mention any thing of the *sailing* waggon. —*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Pass by sea.

When *sailing* was now dangerous . . . Paul admonished them. —*Acts*, xvii, 9.

3. Swim.

To which the stores of Cressus, in the scale, Would look like little dolphins when they *sail* in the vast shadow of the British whale.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x, 20.

4. Pass smoothly along.

Speak again, bright angel! for thou art As florid to this sight, being o'er my head, As is a winged messenger from heaven, When he bestrides the luxuriant clouds, And sails upon the bosom of the air.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii, 2.

Sail, *v. a.*

1. Pass by means of sails.

A thousand ships were mann'd to *sail* the sea.

Dryden.

Turn thine eye to view Alcione's grove, The pride of the Phœnician side, from whence, *Sailing* the spaces of the boundless deep, To Ariconium previous fruits arrived.

J. Phillips, Cyder, l. 453.

2. Fly through.

Sublime she *sails*

Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales.

Pope.

Sail-broad, *adj.* Expanding like a sail.

At last his *sail-broad* vane

He spreads for flight.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii, 927.

Sail-fish, *s.* British fish of the genus *Sciaenichus* (maximus); hasking-shark.

From its habit of swimming slowly along with its dorsal fin, and sometimes part of its back, out of water, it has obtained in the north the name of *sail-fish*. —*Yarrell, History of British Fishes*.

Sailable, *adj.* Navigable; passable by ship-ping.

Sailcloth, *s.* Cloth for sails.

Some attention to comfort had been paid by the inhabitants of these caverns, which were partitioned off here and there by *sail-cloth* and boards, so as to form separate rooms and storehouses. —*Marryat, Shipwreck*, vol. i, ch. xvi.

Sailer, *s.* One who, that which, sails: (chiefly limited to *ships*, as, 'a good, a fine, a fast *sailer*.' The men who man it are *sailors*; the effect of the *s*, which, etymologically, is incorrect, being to distinguish the formations.

'You must be mad. She is the fastest *sailer* between here and the flames.' . . . 'I care not!' the porter replied, smatching up a stout oaken staff that lay in a corner. 'I'm an old sailor.' —*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-chandler*.

Sailor, *s.* [see under *Sailer*.] Seaman; one who practises, or understands, navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no *sailors*. —*Baron*.

Already batter'd by his lee they lay;

In vain upon the passing winds they call;

The passing winds through their torn canvass play,

And flapping sails on heartless *sailors* fall.

Dryden, Annals Mirabilis, cxviii.

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and had good *sailors*, commanded by experienced captains. —*Arbuthnot*.

Saily, *adj.* Like a sail. *Rare*.

The Muse her former course doth seriously pursue,

From Penmen's craggy height to try her *saily* wings.

Dryden, Polyolbion, song x.

Sailyard, *s.* Pole on which the sail is extended.

First from a cloud that heaven all o'ercast, With glances so swift the subtle lightning pass, As split the *sailyards*; trembling and half-dread, Each thought the blow was level'd at his head.

Pope, Translation of Juvenal, xii, 27.

Sainfoin, *s.* [Fr.; from *sanctum* = holy (or *sanum* = wholesome) + *fenum* = hay.] Native plant akin to the peas, clovers, &c., used and cultivated as fodder; *Onobrychis sativa*.

A large proportion of the common fodder plants, such as *clover*, *Lucern*, and *Medic*, *Sainfoin*, &c., belong to the suborder (the Papilionaceous Leguminosae). —*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 450.

Saint, *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sanctus*.] Person eminent for piety and virtue.

Thus do I clothe my naked villany With old odd ends, stol'n forth of holy writ, And mean a *saint*, when most I play the devil.

Shakespeare, Richard III, l. 3.

Miracles are required of all who aspire to this dignity, because they may an hypocrite may imitate a saint in all other particulars.—*Addison, Tracts in Italy.*

So unaffected, so composed a mind,
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refined;
Heaven, as its purest gold, by tortures tried;
The saint sustain'd it, but the woman died.

Pope, Epitaph on Mrs. Corbet.

Saint. v. a. Number among saints; reckon among saints by a public decree; canonize.

Are not the principles of those wretches still owned, and their persons *sainted*, by a race of men of the same stamp?—*South, Sermons.*

Over against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *sainted*.—*Addison.*

Saint. v. n. Act with a show of piety.

Whether the charmer sinners it or *saint* it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it.

Pope, Moral Essays, II. 15.

Sainted. p. adj.

1. Holy; pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father
Was a most *sainted* king: the queen that bore thee,
Oh! her upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she lived.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, IV. 3.

Thy place is here; and sister, come away:
Once, like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;
Love's victim then, though now a *sainted* maid.

Pope, Elina to Abigail.

2. Holy; sacred.

I hold you as a thing enskied and *sainted*,
By your renouncement an immortal spirit,
And to be talk'd with in sincerity
As with a saint.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, I. 5.

The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal chance, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthroned gods on *sainted* seats.

Milton, Comus, 9.

Saintess. s. Female saint.

The most blessed company of sayntes and *saintesses*.—*Bishop Fisher, Sermons.*
Some of your *saintesses* have crowns and kirtles made of such dainties refused.—*Shelton, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 98.*

Sainthood. s. Rank, character, position of a saint.

Theodore had none of that contemptible apathy which almost lifted our James the Second to the superior honour of monkish *sainthood*.—*Walpole.*

Saint-John's-wort. For this and some other terms, where the first element is *Saint*, and the second a proper name, see under St.

Saintlike. adj.

1. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint.

If still thou dost remain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a *saintlike* show ...
Still thou art bound to vice.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 165.

2. Resembling a saint.

The king, in whose time it passed, when catholics count a *saintlike* and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age.—*Bacon.*

Saintly. adv. Like; becoming a saint.

I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne,
Made famous, in a land and times obscure.

Milton, Paradise Regained, III. 92.

Saints-bell. s. Little bell which now rings immediately before the service begins.

The rum'd house, where holy things were said,
Whose f.ee-stone walls the thatched roof upraid,
Whose shrill *saints-bell* lungs on his lovery.

Bishop Hall, Satires, v. 1.

At the west end, equal with the body into which it opens, as a large square tower, containing three large bells, with a *saints-bell*, or *saints-bell*.—*T. Norton, History of the Parish of Kildington, p. 7.*

The *saints-bell* rung out when the priest came to those words of the mass, *Sancte, Sancte, Sancte, Deus Sabaoth*, that all persons, who were absent, might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office which was then going on in the church. It was usually placed where it might be heard farthest, in a lantern at the springing of the steeple, or in a turret at an angle of the tower; and sometimes, for the convenience of its being more readily and exactly rung, within a pediment or arcade, between the church and the chancel; the rope, in this situation, falling down into the choir, not far from the altar.—*Ibid. p. 8.*

Saintseeming. adj. Having the appearance of a saint.

A *saintseeming* and bible-bearing hypocritical parson.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar, p. 43.*

Saintship. s. Character or qualities of a saint.

He that thinks his *saintship* licenses him to censure, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*
This savours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon *saintship*.—*South, Sermons.*
The devil was piqued such *saintship* to behold,
And long'd to tempt him.

Pope, Moral Essays, III. 319.

Sákarot. s. Male saker.

Sake. s. [A.S. *sac*; Danish *sag*; German *sach* = thing, matter: It is only with the notion of purpose or regard, that this word is now common in English; from *charge* or *accusation*, i.e. matter against a person, we have the now obsolete word *Sackless*.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose.

Thou neither dost persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's *sake*, nor empire to affect
For glory's *sake*.—*Milton, Paradise Regained, III. 43.*
The prophane person serves the devil for might, and sins only for sin's *sake*.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;
Proud of the ravage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for king's *sake*.

Graville.

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

Would I were young for your *sake*, mistress Anne.
—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, I. 1.*
The general so likes your music, that he desires you, for love's *sake*, to make no more noise with it.—*Id., Othello, III. 1.*
It is not to gaze on the heavenly light
That the lady walks in the shadow of night;
And if she sits in Ede's tower,
'Tis not for the *sake* of its full-blown flower.

Byron, Parisina, II.

Yield thee, Minotti! quarter take,
For thine own, thy daughter's *sake*.

Id., Siege of Corinth, xvii.

Sáker. s. [see extract from Wedgwood, under *Musketry*.]

1. Hawk, of the falcon kind.

They cast off hawks, called *sakers*, to the kites.
—*Hall, Chronicle, fol. 297.*

2. Piece of artillery.

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was th' inventor of, and maker.

Bulwer, Hutcheson, I. 2. 355.

According to observations made with one of her majesty's *sakers*, and a very accurate pendulum chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half-seconds, which is a mile in a little above seventeen half-seconds.—*Dr. Whiston, Physics-Theory.*

Sal. s. [Lat.] Salt: (used as the first element in a combination, and, generally, constituting a term in *Pharmacy* or *Chemistry*).

Salicetids will help its passing off; as *sal* primel.
—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Sal gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gem-like squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure.—*Woodward.*
Sal ammoniac is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients.—*Id.*

The manufacture of *sal ammoniac* may be traced to the remotest era. Its name is derived from Ammonia, or the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in Egypt, near to which the salt was originally made. *Sal ammoniac* exists ready formed in several animal products. The dung and urine of camels contain a sufficient quantity to have rendered its extraction from them a profitable Egyptian art in former times, in order to supply Europe with the article. In that part of Africa, fuel being very scarce, recourse is had to the dung of these animals, which is dried for that purpose by plastering it upon the walls. When this is afterwards burned in a peculiar kind of furnace, it exhales a thick smoke, replete with *sal ammoniac* in vapour; the rest of course contains a portion of that salt, condensed along with other products of combustion.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Salágeous. adj. [Lat. *saluz*; Fr. *saluce*.]

Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salageous*, rich, and old,
Out-bids, and buys her pleasure with her gold.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 493.

Feed him with herbs, whatever thou canst find
Of generous warmth, and of *salageous* kind.

Id., Translation of the Georgics, III. 198.

Animals, spleen'd, grow extremely *salageous*.—*Arbutnot.*

Salácty. s. [Lat. *salacitas*.] Lust; lechery. Immoderate *salacity* and excess of venery is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

A corrosive vermion in the seminal lymph produces *salacity*.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Sálad. s. [Fr. *salade*.] Food of raw herbs.

On a brick wall have I climbed into this garden to see if I can eat grass or pick a *salad* another while, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II. IV. 10.*

My *salad* days.

When I was green in judgment, cold in blood.

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, I. 5.

You have, to rectify your palate,

An olive, capers, or some better *salad*,

Ush'ring the mutton. —*R. Jonson.*

The happy old Corycian's fruits and *salads*, on which he dived contented, were all of his own growth.

—*Dryden.*

Some coarse cold *salad* is before thee set;

Bread with the bran, perhaps, and broken meat;

Fall on. —*Id., Translation of Persius, III. 221.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed *salads*; if boiled, they become potteries; and some of those plants which are potteries in one family, are *salads* in another.—*Watts.*

Sáladíng. s. Salad.

The spring vegetables, as asparagus, strawberries, and some sort of *salad*, are more easily digested than pears, apples, peaches and nectarines. —*Chayne, On Health. (Ord MS.)*

Sálám. s. [Persian.] Compliment of ceremony or respect. The word is now well known in the East Indies.

Our ambassador . . . after reciprocal *sallams*, returned to his lodgings.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 153.*

Sálamander. s. [Lat. *salamandra*.]

1. Animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. Ambrose Pare has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect. (For its zoological import see extract from Owen.)

The *salamander* liveth in the fire, and hath force also to extinguish it. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

According to this hypothesis, the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, unless they are *salamanders* which dwell therein.—*Glaucille, Serpents Scientificus.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a *salamander* extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a *salamander* could have been safe in such a situation. —*Addison, Guardian.*

Salamander [is] the name of a genus of Batrachian reptiles, now limited to the terrestrial species of long-tailed Salamanders, or those which lose their gills before arriving at maturity, but retain their tails. This appendage is changed in the progress of growth in the true *salamander* from a compressed to a rounded form. The female brings forth the young alive, which are hatched in the uterus; and the sexes frequent the water at the season of reproduction. —*Quoy, in Brander and Cooper, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. In *Cookery*. Instrument for browning the surface of cooked meats, &c. without baking or placing at the fire; it is an iron, which, being heated, is put over the dish.

This is done with a *salamander*, as it is called. . . . A kitchen shovel is sometimes substituted for it.—*E. Acton, Modern Cookery, p. 183: 1863.*

Sálamander's Hair, or Wool. s. Asbestos.

There may be such candles as are made of *salamander's wool*, being a kind of mineral, which whiteth in the burning, and consumeth not.—*Jacquin.*

Of English tale, the coarse sort is called plaster or parrot; the finer, sand, earth flax, or *salamander's hair*. —*Woodcock.*

Salamádrine. adj. Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain *salamadrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of the fire, without being consumed or singed. —*Addison, Spectator, no. 281.*

Sálamstone. s. See extract.

Salamstone . . . consists of small transparent crystals, generally six-sided prisms, of pale reddish and bluish colours. . . . Sapphire and *salamstone* are chiefly met with in secondary repositories, as in the sand of rivers, &c. accompanied by crystals and grains of octahedral iron-ore and of several species of gems.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sáliary. adj. [the first a long.] Saline. *Harre.*

From such *salary* irradiations may those wondrous variations arise, which are observed in the

animals.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 23. (Ord MS.)

Salarý. *s.* [first a short.] Stated hire; literally, *sall-money*: (as in 'not worth his *sall*').

This is hire and salary, not revenue.

Several persons, out of a salary of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand.—*Swift*.

Salarý. *v. u.* Subsidize by a salary.

As long as public teachers are *salaried* and removable by the people there is very little danger of their becoming tyrants by force.—*Barlow, Advice to the Privileged Orders*.

Sale. *s.*

1. Act of selling.

2. Power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready *sale* for them at those towns.—*Spenser*.

3. Public and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market: auction.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked, so as they may never return to the race, or to the sale.—*Sir W. Temple*.

4. State of being *sale*: price.

The other is not a thing for *sale*, and only the gift of the gods.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, l. 3. Others more moderate seeming, but their aim private reward; for which both God and state they easily would set *sale*.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, l. 104. The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to *sale*.—*Addison*.

5. It seems in Spenser to signify a wicker basket: (perhaps from *sallure*, in which fish are caught).

To make baskets of bullrushes was my wont; Who to entrap the fish in winding *sale* Was better wont.—*Spenser*.

Saleable. *adj.* Capable of being sold; vendible; fit for sale; marketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of *saleable* things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of rent and money.—*Carac*.

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any *saleable* commodity are removed out of the course of trade.—*Locke*.

Saleableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by, state or quality of being, *saleable*.

You might probably give him a better notion of the value, that is, the *saleableness* of the work.—*Bishop Hecker, To Dr. Hirsch, Illustrations of Literature*, iii. 422.

Saleability. *s.* Salebrous condition.

Nature rises to sovereignty, and there is a blaze of honour gilding the briars, and inciting the mind; yet is not this without its thorns and *salebrouis*.—*Felltham, On Ecclesiastes*, ii. 11.

Salebrous. *adj.* [Lat. *salebrosus*.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

We now again proceed Thorough a vale that's *salebrous* indeed; ... bruising our flesh and bones; To thrust betwixt mossy and pointed stones.

Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, p. 51: 1681.

Salep. *s.* See *Saloop*.

Salep occurs in commerce in small oval grains, of a whitish-yellow colour, at times semi-transparent, of a horny aspect, very hard, with a faint peculiar smell, and a taste like that of gum tragacanth, but slightly saline. These are composed almost entirely of starchy matter, well adapted for making a thick soup with water or milk, and are hence in great repute in the Levant, as restorers of the animal force.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

The subterranean tubers of some [of the Orchidaceæ] form nutritious food from the presence of a gummy substance; that of a native species, *O. maculata*, was formerly collected and sold for the preparation of *salep*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 282.

Salesman. *s.* One who sells; dealer in the way of selling; one who bargains as a seller rather than a buyer; factor.

Poets make characters, as *salesmen* clothes; We take no measure of your fops and beaux.

Swift, **Salework.** *s.* Work for sale; work carelessly done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary Of Nature's *salework*.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 3.

Salliant. *adj.* [Fr.] In *Heraldry*. See extract.

Salliant ... denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing on that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Horrius*.

Salliant, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself.—*Fescam*.

Sallient. *adj.* [Lat. *salliens*, -entis, pres. part. of *sallio* - I leap.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and *sallio* of animals, is properly called leaping.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Beating; panting.

A *sallio* point so first is call'd the heart, By turns dilated, and by turns constrict, Expels and entertains the purple guest.

Sir K. Blackmore.

What hope or fear or joy is thine? Who talketh with thee, *Adeline*? For sure thou art not all alone, Do beating hearts of *sallio* springs Keep measure with thine own?—*Tennyson*.

What a progress, since the first *sallio* point of the Breton Committee.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. li. ch. v.

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.

Who best can send on high The *sallio* spout, far streaming to the sky.

Pope, Dunciad, ii. 162.

4. Standing, or projecting, forward; prominent.

The doctor endured the evil with exemplary patience, noting down in the leaves of his pocket-book what appeared to him the *sallio* points in this fortress of disease to which he had laid siege. —*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, li. ch. iv.

Salinatio. *s.* Act of washing with, or soaking in, salt liquor.

We read in Plutarch, that Philopon Libertus washed the body of Pompey with salt water, which perhaps might be either because it was more absterge, or that it helped to prevent putrefaction; and it is not improbable the Egyptians might have been accustomed to wash the body with the same pickle they used in *salinatio*, in order to preserving and embalming it.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 58.

Saline. *adj.* [Lat.] Consisting of, constituting, salt.

This *saline* sap of the vessels, by being refused cepion of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by drying the radical moisture.—*Morrey, Discourse of Consumption*.

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as *saline* at the top as at the bottom.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

As the substance of conceptions is not merely *saline*, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Salinous. *adj.* Saline. *Rare*.

We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold; but rather unto *salinous* spirits and concretion juices.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Saliva. *s.* [Lat.] Spitte.

Not meeting with disturbance from the *saliva*, I the sooner evaporated them.—*Wicam, Surgery*.

Salival. *adj.* Salivary.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the rozen of the said glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, which, by small canals, like the *saliva*, is brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. —*Grece*.

Salivary. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, connected with, saliva.

The necessity of spitte to dissolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *salivary* ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open; such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing want *salivary* glands.—*Arbuthnot*.

Salivate. *v. a.* Purge by the salival glands.

She was possessed with the scandal of *salivating*, and went out of town.—*Wicam, Surgery*.

The purely antipathetic power of mercury is displayed most eminently in the inflammatory diseases of intertropical climates. Here the race is fairly run between the actions and movements raised within the body by the disease, and the counteractions and counter-movements raised by the remedy. The work of destruction by the disease is the work of a day or two. And the work of a day or two must be the work of counteraction by the remedy. Even within this time mercury must be made to *salivate*, if mercury is made to cure. If the disease outrun the remedy, the patient dies; if the

remedy outrun the disease, the patient is saved.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xiii.

Salivatio. *s.* [Lat. *salivatio*, -onis.] State produced, or indicated, by an inordinate secretion of saliva.

Headache of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small *salivatio*.—*Grece, Camodigit Sacra*. But is mercury altogether forbidden as a remedy for inflammation in serofulous constitutions? I am far from saying so; for even in them I have sometimes seen inflamed organs plainly and palpably rescued from destruction by mercury pushed to *salivatio*. —*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xiii.

Salivous. *adj.* Consisting of, abounding in, having the nature of, spitte.

There is much an elevation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it.—*Wicam, Surgery*.

Sallet. *s.* [Fr. *sallade*.] Headpiece. *Obsolete*.

But for a *sallet* my brainpan had been cleft with a brown bill.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 10*.

Salloting. *s.* Salad.

Now some early *salloting*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Salliance. *s.* Act of issuing forth; sally. *Rare*.

Now note I went, Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *salliance* And fell intent, ye and at east me meet.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, **Sallow.** *s.* [A.S. *salk*; Lat. *salix*; Gr. *salix*, with the aspirate *h* = *s*.] Kind of willow.

At base and reeds on banks of rivers burn, Remain to cut to stay thy times.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 573.

Many species have long flexible shoots, and are called osiers, under which name they are extensively employed by the workers in wicker; others are not flexible, but form small trees or rough bushes, named *sallows*. The latter, called *Saulis* marceux by the French, yield the best kind of charcoal for military purposes; they are all, however, burnt for the preparation of this substance.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Sallow. *adj.* [A.S. *sallowig*.] Sickly, in the way of colour; yellow.

What a deal of brine Hath wash't thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosaline!

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

No roses bloom upon my fading cheek, Nor laughing graces want on in my eyes; But haggard grief, lean-looking *sallow* Care, And pluming Discontent, a rueful train, Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn.

Rose, **Sallowness.** *s.* Attribute suggested by *Sallow*: sickly paleness.

A fish-diet would give such a *sallowness* to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France.—*Addison*.

Sally. *s.* [Fr. *saillie*.]

1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress.

The deputy sat down before the town for the space of three winter months; during which time *sallies* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss.—*Bacon*.

2. Range; excursion.

Every one shall know a country better that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horse, goes still round in the same track. —*Locke*.

3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion.

These passages were intended for *sallies* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit?—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolic; wild gaiety; exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excursion was esteemed but a *sally* of youth.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

'Tis but a *sally* of youth.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. We have written some things which we may wish never to have thought on; some *sallies* of levity ought to be imputed to youth.—*Swift*.

Sally. *v. a.* Make an eruption; issue out.

The Turks *sallying* forth, received thereby great hurt.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.

The noise of some tumultuous fight: They break the truce, and *sally* out by night.

Ugden, Indian Emigrants, iii. 2.

They met at a tavern in Drury Lane, and, when hot with wine, *sallied* forth sword in hand, headed banners, and began to light bonfires. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Sallyport. s. Gate at which sallies are made.

My slippery soul had quit the fort,
But that she stopp'd the sallyport. *Cleaveland.*
Love to our citadel resorts
Through those deceitful sallyports;
Our sentinels betray our forts.

*Sir J. Ingham, Friendship and Single Life
opined Love and Marriage.*

Mounting his horse [he] rode back to Kenilworth
by a remote and circuitous road, and entered it
candle by a small sallyport in the western wall.—
Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth, ch. xxvii.

Salmagundi. s. [Fr. *salmigondie*, and *salmigundi*; Lat. *salgama*; Gr. *σαλγυμα*; 'quancumque conditanea ad victum in vasis servantur, interdum siccæ, sæpe cum liquamine et jure, ut mulla, pyra, fici, uva, rapæ, &c.' (Columella, l. xii. c. 4.) Pickles, preserves, conserves. Hence *salmagundus* = maker or seller of the same. All the examples, in Facciolati, of the use of this word are from one author, Columella. Todd, in commenting upon the derivations suggested in the extracts, has truly stated that this is the word of which it is a corruption.] Dish, varying with the receipt, but originally consisting of a medley of spiced, salted, or otherwise highly-flavoured viands. Wedgewood connects it most especially with the Spanish *sulpicon* = cold meat chopped small and dressed with oil, vinegar, salt, and pepper. In this case, the nearest approach to *sulpicon* are the lobster and fish salads.

[*Salmagundi*] is said to be corrupted from *salomon* goat, or 'sola a mon goat.' *Dr. Johnson.*

The French word is *salmigondie*; and the author of *La Vie Privée des François*, says, it originally signified an entertainment among tradesmen, or low artisans, where each person brought a different dish. Cotgrave calls it a hash, made of cold meat sliced and heated in a chaudière, with crumbs of bread, wine, verjuice, vinegar, nutmeg, and orange peel.—*Malone.*

Salmi. s. [same origin as *Salmagundi*; the meaning of the two being alike, i.e. both denoting a mixture of viands.] In *Cookery*. Ragout of game previously roasted.

When a superlative *salmi* is desired, the birds must be scarcely more than half roasted for it.—*E. Acton, Modern Cookery, p. 232: 1863.*

Salmon. s. Fish of the genus *Salmo* (species *salar*).

The *salmon* is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to cast his spawn in August; some say that then they dig a hole in a safe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or spawn, after the mother has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and stones, and so leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuses into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the spawn, and to become smolts early in the year; they hasty to the sea before winter, both the mother and spawner. Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a *salmon* exceeds not ten years. After he is got into the sea he becomes, from a smolt, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a *salmon*, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Let us compare one of the largest trout with a *salmon*. I have selected two fresh-run fish, which, from their curved lower jaws, are, I consider, both males. The *salmon*, you see, is broader; has a tail rather more forked; and the teeth in proportion are rather smaller. The trout, likewise, has larger and more black brown spots on the body; and the head of the trout is a little larger in proportion. The *salmon* has fourteen spines in the pectoral fin, ten in each of the ventral, thirteen in the anal, twenty-one in the caudal, and fifteen in the dorsal. The *salmon* measures thirty-two and a half inches in length, and twenty-one inches in girth, and his weight is eleven pounds. We will now open them. The stomach of the *salmon*, you perceive, contains nothing but a little yellow fluid; and though the *salmon* is twice as large, does not exceed much in size that of the trout. The stomach of the trout, unlike that of the *salmon*, will be found full of food; we will open it. See there are half-digested minnows which come out of it.—*Sir H. Dary, Salmonia, Fourth Day.*

The specific distinctions in the genus *Salmo* will be illustrated by referring to the number and situation of the teeth, the form of the different parts of the gill-covers, and the size, form, and relative situation of the fins. . . . These colours, differing but little, are in a great degree common at the same period of the year to the three species that are the

most numerous, as well as the most valuable; namely, the true *salmon*, the grey trout, and the salmon-trout. . . . In the *salmon*, the posterior edge of the gill-cover . . . forms part of a circle. The teeth of the *salmon* are short, stout, pointed, and recurved. . . . As further specific distinctions in the *salmon*, I may add that, according to Dr. Richardson, the caecal appendages are in number from sixty-three to sixty-eight; and several observers have stated the number of vertebrae to be sixty, which I have repeatedly found correct.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Salmon-pool. s. [two words.] Young salmon.

These small-sized fish, when under two pounds' weight, are called by some of the London fishermen *salmon-pool*; when larger, grilse. . . . In order to prevent any misconception of the terms employed, I shall speak of the young salmon of the first year as a pink; in its second year, till it goes to the sea, as a smolt; in the autumn of the second year, as *salmon-pool*, or grilse, and, afterwards, as adult salmon.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Salmon-trout. s. [two words.] In *Ichthyology*. British fish of the genus *Salmo* (trutta); sea-trout; phinock.

There is in many rivers that relate to the sea *salmon-trout* as much different from others, in shape and spots, as sheep differ in their shape and business.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler.*

The *salmon-trout* is, of the migrating species in this country, the next in value to the salmon. It is most abundant in the rivers of Scotland, and its flesh is excellent. It is distinguished by the gill-cover being intermediate in form between that of the salmon and the grey trout. . . . The teeth are more slender as well as more numerous than in the salmon or grey trout. . . . The tail is less forked than that of the salmon, but becomes ultimately square at the end. . . . The Fordwich trout of Isaac Walton is the *salmon-trout*. . . . The species of the phinock, or hirling, of the north, the *Salmo albus* of Dr. Fleming, which I have received, so exactly resembles the young of the *salmon-trout*, on its first return from salt-water, that I am unable to point out any distinguishing specific character.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Salmon-trout, or sea-trout, as it is called in Scotland, is now a permanent resident in a fresh-water lake in the island of Lismore, one of the Hebrides, and without the power of leaving it, or reaching the sea. There it has been known for a long course of years, perfectly reconciled to its prison, and propagated without any apparent difficulty.—*McCulloch, Journal of the Royal Institution, no. xxiv, p. 211.*

Saloon. s. [Fr. *salon*.] Spacious hall or room; state-room.

The principal apartment of these buildings consists of one or more large *saloons*—*Chambers.*

When we came in, though it was in the midst of winter, we were carried into a room without a fireplace; and which looked, if possible, still colder than it felt.—I see, said my companion, that you have no taste, or you could not be held in so beautiful a *saloon* as this. If the present state continues, Ryshack and other neglected statues, who might have adorned Grecian *saloons*, though not Grecian deities, may come into vogue.—*Walpole.*

Randall's answer was cut short by the appearance of the groom of the chambers. 'My Lord is in the *saloon*, and requests you and Mr. Leslie will do him the honour to join him there.' The two gentlemen followed the servant up the stairs. The *saloon* formed the centre room of the suite of apartments. From its size, it was rarely used save on state occasions.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel, b. xiii. ch. xxxii.*

Saloop. s. [Turkish, *salep*.] Preparation from the root of a species of orchis. See extract.

It is from the root of this, [orchis mascula,] and other species of this genus, that the sweetish, unguiculous, and highly nutritive power, called *salep*, is prepared.—*Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria.*

Salpicon. s. Stuffing put into holes cut in legs of meat. (So the explanation, without an example, stands in the previous edition. Under *Salmagundi*, however, it may be seen that the Spanish *sulpicon* is a meat salad.)

Salstity. s. Culinary and garden plant, of the genus *Tragopogon*; goatsbeard.

Salstity, or the common sort of goatsbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if they were coats all over streaked, and enervated in the spaces between the streaks, which are sharp pointed towards the end.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Salstity is the root of *Tragopogon porrifolius* or goatsbeard.—*Hensley, Elementary Course of Botany, § 482.*

Salstigneux. adj. [Fr. *salsugineux*.] Saltish; somewhat salt.

The distinction of salts, whereby they are dis-

criminated into acid, volatile, or *salsugineux*, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alkaline, may appear of much use in natural philosophy.—*Boyle.*

Salt. adj. [from Lat. *salus*.] Lecherous; salacious.

Be a whore still:

Make use of thy salt hours, season the slaves
For tubs and baths; bring down the rose-cheek'd youth

To the tub fast, and the diet.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

All the charms of love

Salt Cleopatra, soften thy wain flp!

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

This new-married man, approaching here,
Whose salt imagination yet hath wrong'd
Your well-defended honour, you must pardon.

Id., Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Salt. s. [from A.S. *sealt*.]

1. In its ordinary acceptance, *salt* is a name applied to several substances, more or less resembling the common kitchen salt, which may be taken as the type of the group; they are crystallized and soluble.

Is not discourse, manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue, and liberality, the spice and salt that seasons a man?—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, l. 2.*

He perditionously has given up

For certain drops of salt, your city Rome.

To his wife and mother. *Id., Coriolanus, v. 5.*

Since *salt* differs much, some being flat, some volatile, some acid, and some urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is easily dissoluble in water, and affects the palate with a savour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle of *salt* may be compared to a chaos, being dense, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, soft, and moist in the circumference.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water, and pungent sapour: it is an active incorruptible substance; it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. There are three kinds of *salt*, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed *salt* is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water; after this the solution is filtrated, and all the moisture evaporated, when the *salt* remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a fixitious *salt*. Volatile *salt* is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrid parts of vegetables: it rises easily, and is the most volatile of any. The essential *salt* is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization. *Flavica.*

2. Taste; smack.

Though we are justices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some salt of our youth in us; we are the sons of women.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, l. 3.*

3. Wit; merriment.

Salt and smartness.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons, l. 79.*

4. In *Chemistry*. Combination of substances giving a product suggesting a comparison with the common kitchen salt. (The class is a large one; originally comprising all combinations of an acid and an alkali. But this common kitchen salt is now known not to be. See Sodium.)

Salt. adj.

1. Having the taste of salt: (as, *salt fish*).

We were better parch in Africk sun,
Than in the pride and salt-sea of his eyes.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, l. 3.

Thou old and true Menenius.

Thy tears are *salt* than a younger man's,

And venomous to thine eyes. *Id., Coriolanus, iv. 1.*

2. Impregnated with salt.

Hang him, mechanical *salt* butter rogue: I will own him with my ewelot.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that *salt* water will dissolve salt put into it in less time than fresh water.—*Boyle.*

A leap into *salt* water very often gives a new motion to the spirit, and a new turn to the blood.—*Addison.*

In Cheshire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the salt springs on them, always after rain.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Abounding with salt.

He shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness, in a *salt* land and not inhabited.—*Jeremiah, xvi. 6.*

Salt. v. a. Season with salt.

If the salt have lost its savour, where-with shall it be *salted*?—*Matthew, v. 13.*

If the offering was of flesh, it was *salted* thrice.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Salt. *s.* [Fr. *saut.*] Act of leaping or jumping. *Rare.*

• Make wanton *salts* about their dry-suck'd dams.
R. Johnson, Marquis.

Salt-cat. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

Many give a lump of salt which they usually call a *salt-cat*, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Salt-cod. *s.* [two words.] Rope's end. *Nautical slang.*

With all my heart, 'faith. But you are all wrong;—this will not signify a brass farthing. If you would let me alone, I would give him a *salt-cod*, I warrant you.—*G. Colman the elder, John's Wife, v. 1.*

Salutation. *s.* [Lat. *salutatio*, -onis; *s.* salto = I leap, jump, spring, dance; pass. part. *salutatus*.]

1. Act of dancing or jumping.
The guests being admitted for *salutation*, first *s* they do for a cased the others.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Beat; palpitation.
If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its *salutation* and florid colour.—*Wise, Surgery.*

Salicollar. *s.* [cutachrestic from Fr. *salicere*.] Vessel of salt set on the table.

I send you a triangular *salicollar*, and the top of an amber ring.—*Sir H. Wotton, Romans, p. 64.*
When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the *salicollar*.—*Swift, Advice to Secretaries, Directions to the Butler.*

Salter. *s.*

1. One who salts.
I shall next proceed to speak of the surson or embalmers, and all other inferior officers under him, such as the dissector, emboweller, poll and other dependant servants.—*Girardin, Art of Embalming, p. 283.*

2. One who sells salt.
After these local names, the most have been derived from occupations; as *smith, salt*, &c. another.—*Cumbe, Romans.*

Saltern. *s.* Saltwork.
A salt-gat made at the salterns.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Salteholder. *s.* Saltcellar.

'Be propitious, O Bacchus!' said Glauce, including reverentially to a beautiful image of the god placed in the centre of the table, at the corners of which stood the Larcs and the *salteholders*.—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii, b. l. ch. iii.*

Salter. *s.* [N. Fr. *saunier*.] In *Heraldry*. See extract.

A *salter* is in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and by some is taken to be an eagle to take wild beasts; in French it is called 'un saunier'; it is an honourable bearing.—*Pechau.*

Saltinbanc. *s.* Mountbank: (the two words being approximate parallels to one another; *salt* - Pleap).

Saltinbancs, a quacksalters, and charlatans, deceive them; were I so up alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not so vex their fallacies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

He play'd the *saltinbanc's* part, Transform'd 'n Frenchman by my art.
Butler, Hudibras, il. 3, 1067.

Saltish. *adj.* Somewhat salt.

When billows make a breach and beat the banks adown,
Both now the *saltish* surge then beats the banks adown.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 219.
Soils of a *saltish* nature improve sandy grounds.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Saltiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Salt.

1. Taste of salt.
Salt water passing through earth, through ten vessels, one within another, hath not lost its *saltiness*, so as to become potable; but drained through twenty, becomes fresh.—*Bacon.*
Some think their wits have been asleep, except they drink a somewhat that is piquant and to the quick; men ought to find the difference between *saltiness* and bitterness.—*Id.*

2. State of being salt.

If I had buried him in a wave at sea, I would not to the *saltness* of his grave Have added the best tear.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.

Saltpan. *s.* Saltwork.

Cicero prettily calls them *salinas*, *salt-pans*, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle where you please.—*Bacon.*

Saltpetre. *s.* Nitrate of potash; nitre.
Nitre, or *saltpetre*, having a crude and windy spirit, by the heat of the fire suddenly dilateth.—*Bacon.*

Nitre, or *saltpetre*, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be exposed to the air, so as to be kept from rain.—*Locke.*

Saltpit. *s.* Pit where salt is got.

Mob and Ammon shall be as the breeding of nettles, *saltpit*, and a perpetual desolation.—*2 Peter, ii. 3.*

Saltpit. *s.* Saltern; place where salt is made.

These *saltpits*, and a mint that is established at the same place, have rendered this town (Halle) almost as populous as Innspruck itself.—*Addison, Travels in Germany.*

Salubrious. *adj.* [Lat. *salubris*.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.

The warm limbeck draws *salubrious* waters from the moorland brook.
J. Philips, Cyder, l. 420.

Salubriously. *adv.* In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health.

Does not the sweat of the mason and carpenter, who toil in order to partake the sweat of the peasant, flow as pleasantly and as *salubriously*, in the construction and repair of the majestic edifices of religion, as in the painted booths and sordid streets of vice and luxury.—*Burke, Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

Salutary. *adj.* Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety.

The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and so more *salutary* as more elegant.—*Eg.*
It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from shedding among them the *salutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, because of their unbelief.—*Butler.*

Salutation. *s.* Act or style of saluting; greeting.

The early village cock
Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn.
Shakespeare, Richard III, v. 3.

Thy kindred's tears
Speak my *salutation* in their minds;
Whose voices I desire about with mine,
Hail! king of Scotland!
Id., Macbeth, v. 7.

On her the angel hail
Bestow'd, the holy *salutation* used
Long after to blest Mary.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 38.

In all public meetings, or private addresses, use those forms of *salutation*, reverence, and decency, usual amongst the most sober persons.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living.*
Court and state be wisely shuns,
Nor bribed with hopes nor dard with awe
To servile *salutations* runs.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode 15.

Barbarous nations frequently imprint on their *salutations* the dispositions of their character. When the inhabitants of Carmania (says Athenæus) would show a peculiar mark of esteem, they breathed a vein, and presented for the beverage of their friend the flowing blood. The Franks tore the hair from their head, and presented it to the person they saluted. The slave cut his hair and offered it to his master.—*L. Dacier, Caractères of Literature.*

Salutatory. *s.* Place of greeting. *Rare.*

Coming to the bishop with supplication into the *salutatory*, some out-porch of the church.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England, b. ii.*

Salute. *v. n.* [Lat. *saluto*; *s.* pass. part. *salutatus*; *salutatio*, -onis.]

1. Greet; hail.
When ye come into an house, *salute* it.—*Matthew, x. 12.*

One hour hence
And I'll *salute* your grace of York as mother.
Shakespeare, Richard III, iv. 1.

2. Please; gratify.
Would I had no being,
If this *salute* my blood a jut; it faints me,
To think what follows.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, il. 3.

3. Kiss.
You have the prettiest tip of a finger... I must take the freedom to *salute* it.—*Addison, Drummer.*

4. Receive with honour.
'How is this, gentlemen burghers?' he said; 'are you three any folks turned Highlandmen, that you all under arms so early this morning; or have you married the quays to me?—the honour of a *salute*, upon taking the command of my ship?'—*Sir H. Scott, The Pirate.*

He-ford was particularly active in laying traps for the young noblemen and gentle men of the Legion. The Prince of Wales was more than once placed in such a situation that they could scarcely avoid passing close to him. Were they to *salute* him? Were they to stand erect and covered while everybody else *saluted* him?—*Maccarty, History of England, ch. xxi.*

Salute. *s.*

1. Salutation; greeting.

The custom of praying for those that emerge is more ancient than these opinions heretofore; so that not any one disease has been the occasion of this *salute* and deprecation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

O, what avails me now that honour high,
To have conceived of God; or that *salute*,
Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest!
Milton, Paradise Regained, il. 60.

Continual *salutes* and addresses entertaining him all the way, kept him from saving so great a life, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, till he came to the fatal place where he was stabbed.—*South, Sermon.*

I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salute* of our three friends.—*Addison.*

2. Kiss.

There cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss.
Lord Beaumont.

Saluter. *s.* One who, that which, salutes.

Aristarchus and Euphras are mentioned as *saluters* in this epistle.—*Bowyer, Conjectures on the New Testament, p. 273.*

Salutiferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = I bear.]

Healthy; bringing health.

We may judge of the malice and subtlety of the grand deceiver, who would render that *salutiferous* food melancholy.—*Sir P. Heyn, Price of State of the Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 437; 1078.*

The king commanded him to go to the south of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the restoring of his former vigour than the gentle *salutiferous* air of Montpellier.—*Jennia, Letters.*

Salvability. *s.* Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

The main principle of his religion, as a papist, is more destructive of the comfort of a conjugal society, than are the principles of most heretics; even than those of jansen or albigists; for, holding that, he is no *salvability*, but in the church; and that none is in the church but such as acknowledge subjection to the see of Rome.—*Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience, p. 5.*

Why do we Christians so fiercely argue against the *salvability* of each other, as if it were our wish that all should be damned, but those of our particular sect?—*Dr. H. More, Deity of Christian Duty.*

Salvable. *adj.* Capable of being saved.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have in event repudiated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom those left *salvable*.—*Dr. H. More, Deity of Christian Duty.*

Salvage. *s.* Recompense allowed by the law for saving goods from a wreck.

If any ship be lost on the shore, and the goods come to land, they shall presently be delivered to the merchants, the paymaster a reasonable reward to those that saved and preserved them, which is intitled *salvage*.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Salvation. *s.* [from Lat. *salvo* = I save; pass. part. *salvatus*; *salvator* = saviour.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of understanding or knowledge, all men's *salvation*, and all men's endless perdition, are things so opposite, that whosoever doth affirm the one must necessarily deny the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Him the Most High,
Wrapp'd in a baby cloud with winged steeds,
Did, as thou saw'st, receive; to walk with God
High in *salvation*, and the climes of bliss,
Exempt from death. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 705.*

Salvatory. *s.* [Fr. *salvatoire*.] Place where anything is preserved.

I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy, and memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of a Sable.*

Salvo. *s.* [A. S. *sealf*.]

1. Glutinous matter applied to wounds and lacerations; plaster.

Let us hence, my sovereign, to provide
A *salvo* for any sore that may betide.
Shakespeare, Henry V, Part III, v. 6.

Sleep is pain's easiest *salvo*, and doth fulfil
All offices of death, except to kill.
Dante.

Go study *salvo* and treacle; ply
Your town's leg, or his sore eye.
Cleaveland.

The royal sword thus drawn has cured a wound,
For which no other *salvo* could have been found.
Walter.

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain;
The surgeons soon despoil'd them of their arms,
And some with *salvo* they cure.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, il. 734.

2. Help : remedy.

If they shall communicate me, hath the doctrine of meekness any *salve* for me then?—*Hammond*.

Salve, v. a. [A.S. *sealfan*.]

1. Cure with medicaments applied.

Many skilful leeches him able,

To *salve* his hurts, *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

It should be to little purpose for them to *salve*

the wound, by making protestations in disavowal

of their own actions, —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The which if I perform, and do survive,

I do beseech your majesty may *salve*

The long-grown wounds of my intemperance.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

2. Help : remedy.

Some seek to *salve* their blotted name

With others' blot, till all do taste of shame.

Sir P. Sidney.

Our mother-tongue, which truly of itself is both

fat enough for prose, and stately enough for verse,

hath long time been exalted most bare and barren

of both : which defect, when as some endeavour'd

to *salve* and recture, they patched up the holes with

words from other languages. —*Spenser, Shepherd's*

Calendar.

3. Help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse or reservation.

Ignorant I am not how this is *salved* : they do it

but after the truth is made manifest. —*Hooker, Ec-*

clesiastical Polity.

The schoolmen were like the astronomers, who,

to *salve* phenomena, framed to their conceit eccen-

trics and epicycles ; so they, to *salve* the practice

of the church, had devised a great number of strange

positions. —*Bacon*.

There must be another state to make up the in-

equalities of this, and *salve* all irregular appearances.

—*Bishop Athanasius*.

4. Salute. *Obsolete*.

That stranger knight in presence came,

And goodly *salved* him ; who might again

him answered as courtesy became.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Silver, s. [Spanish, *salva, salilla*.] Plat-

on which anything is presented.

He has printed them in such a part : volume,

that many of them may be raised t or on a

single plate ; and is of op that a *silver* of

Speakers would be as an e entertain-

ment for the ladies, as a t sweetmeats. —

Johnson.

Between each net the trembling *salver* ring,

From soup to sweet v *Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 161.*

Salvific, adj. [Lat. *salvificus*.] Having a

saving character. *Rare*.

Salvifically, adv. In a saving manner.

There is but one who did *salvifically* for us, and

able to say unto death, *hitherto shalt thou go,*

no farther. —*Sir T. Browne, Christianum Morale, pt. ii.*

sect. xi. (Orel MS.)

Salvo, s. Exception : reservation ; excuse.

They admit many *salvos*, excuses, and reser-

vations, so as they cross not the chief design. —*Edison*

Harlequin.

It will be noted if he cannot bring himself off at

last with some *salvo* or distinction, and be his own

offender. —*Sir K. L'Ecl*.

If others of a more serious turn join with us deli-

berately in their religious professions of loyalty, with

any private *salvos* or excuses, they would do well

to consider those maxims in which all casuists are

agreed. —*Addis on*.

There with ceremonial evolution and manoeuvre,

with flourishing, musketry *salvos*, and what else

the patriot genius could devise, they made oath and

obedience to stand faithfully by one another, under

Law and King. —*Carlyle, The French Revolution,*

pt. ii. ch. i. viii.

Same, adv. [A.S. *sam*.] (Spenser writes the

word *sam* for the sake of his rhyme).

Together. *Obsolete*.

What concord hath light and dark *same*?

Or what peace has the lion with the lamb?

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

Same, adj. [Medio-Gothic, *sama*.]

1. Not different ; not another ; identical ;

being of the like kind, sort, or degree.

Also, as specifically as her rotten voice could utter

it, set forth the *same* sins of Amphitruus. —*Sir P.*

Sidney.

The tenor of man's we

Holds on the *same*, from woman to begin.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 632.

The' etherial vigour is in all the *same*,

And every soul is fill'd with equal flame.

Dryden, Translation of the Ecce, vi. 984.

If itself had been coloured, it would have trans-

mitted all visible objects tinged with the *same*

colour ; as we see whatever is beheld through a

coloured glass, appears of the *same* colour with the

glass. —*Key, Wisdom of God manifested in the*

Works of the Creation.

The merchant does not keep money by him ; but if you consider what money must be lodged in the banker's hands, the case will be much the *same*. —*Locke*.

The *same* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *same* animal. —*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Same, as well as 'one,' 'identical,' and other words derived from them, is used frequently in a sense very different from its primary one, as applicable to a single object ; being employed to denote great similarity.

When several objects are undistinguishably alike, one single description will apply equally to any of them ; and thence they are said to be all of one and the *same* nature, appearance, &c., as, e.g., when we say, 'This house is built of the *same* stone with such another,' we only mean that the stones are undistinguishable in their qualities ; not, that the one building was pulled down, and the other constructed with the materials.

Whereas sameness, in the primary sense, does not even necessarily imply similarity, for if we say of any man that he is greatly altered since such a time, we understand, and indeed imply by the very expression, that he is one person, though different in several qualities. It is worth observing also, that *same*, in the secondary sense admits, according to

of degrees. We speak of two things being nearly the *same*, but not entirely ; personal identity does not admit of degrees. Nothing perhaps has contributed more to the error of real than inattention to this ambiguity. —*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic, appendix*.

2. That which was mentioned before.

Do but think how well the *same* he spends.

Who spends his blood his country to relieve.

Daniel.

Sameness, s. Attribute suggested by *Same*.

1. Identity ; state of being not another ; not different.

Differences of persuasion in matters of religion may easily fall out, where there is the *sameness* of duty, allegiance, and subjection. —*Erskine, Harlequin*.

2. Undistinguishable resemblance.

If all courts have a *sameness* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliament-men's friends. —*Swift*.

Every morning, the regular water-drinkers, . . . met each other in the pump-room, took their quarter of a pint, and walked constitutionally. At the afternoon's promenade, . . . great people, and all the morning water-drinkers, met in grand assemblage.

After this, they walked out, or drove out, or we pushed out in bath chairs, and met one another again. After this, the gentlemen went to the reading-rooms and met divisions of the mass. After this, they went home. If it were theatre night, perhaps they met at the theatre ; if it were assembly night, they met at the rooms ; and if it were neither, they met the next day. A very pleasant routine, with perhaps a slight tinge of *saturnus*. —*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xxvii.*

Samite, s. [Lat. *samitum, samitum* ; Gr. *isapuros*, from *is* = six + *puros* = thread.] Silk stuff so called ; velvet.

In silken *samite* she was light array'd,

And her fayre lockes were woven up in gold.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 12. 13.

Sámitot, s. Little salmon.

A salmon after he is got into the sea, becomes, from a *salut*, not so big as a salmon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a roasting becomes a goose. —*J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Sámpfire, s. [Saint Pierre. St. Peter, i.e. herb of St. Peter.] Native plant of the genus *Crithmum*.

Half way down

Hanes one that gathers *sámpfire* : dreadful trad

Met thinks he bigger than his head.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

Sámpfire grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt water. It is greatly esteemed for pickling, and

is much used in medicine. —*Miller, Garden*.

Sámpfire, made into pickles, is *Crithmum maritimum*, a species growing on maritime rocks. —*Medley, Elementary Course of Botany, § 483.*

Sámple, s. [example.]

1. Specimen ; part of the whole shown that judgment may be made of the whole.

He entreated them to tarry but two days, and he himself would bring them a *sámple* of the car. —*Sir W. Raleigh*.

I have not engaged myself to any ; I am not loaded with a full cargo ; the sufficient if I bring a *sámple* of some woods in this voyage. —*Dryden*.

Determinations of justice were very summary and decisive, and generally put an end to the reasonings of a law-suit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant ; travellers have recorded some *sámples* of this kind. —*Addison*.

From most bodies, Dick, you know

Some little bits ask leave to flow ;

And, as through these canals they roll,

Bring up a *sámple* of the whole.

Prior, Alma, l. 53.

Our more special acquaintance with Grillparzer is of very recent date, though his name and *sámples* of his work have for some time been hung out, in many British and foreign universities, often with testimonials which might have been less than those of customers. —*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*.

2. Example.

Thus he concludes : and every hardy knight

Fletcher.

Sámple, v. a. Show something similar ; match.

A model of this more exquisite frame is sent to Urial the Bishop ; and must be *sámpled* in Jerusalem. —*Bishop Hall, Answer to his Alter*. (Orel MS.)

The degrees of the emperor's downfall may be *sámpled* by those of the Babylonish captivity. —*Macle, Apology of Later Times, p. 74. 1641.*

Sámpier, s. [Lat. *exemplar*.] Pattern of work ; specimen.

O how, why dost thou in thy beautiful *sámpier* set such a work to my desire to set out, which is

at *P. Nils*.

We created with our needles both one flower, both on one *sámpier*, a thing on one cushion ; both warbling of one song, both in one key. As if our hands, our side, voices and minds had been incorporate.

Sack, Myrrour, Mithras, Night's Dream, iii. 2.

You have *sámples* how to fit yourself with personal prayers upon any private occurrences. —*Bishop Pilkington, Theologia, p. 116.*

Coarse comparisons, and checks of every kind, will serve to ply the *sámpier*, and to tease the housewife's wool.

Milton, Comus, 719.

I saw her *salve* over a *sámpier*, or pay over a jointed baby. —*Forster*.

Sámbale, adj. [Lat. *sambilis*.] Curable ; susceptible of remedy ; renderable.

Those that are *sámbale* be preservable from this dreadful sin of idolatry may find the efficacy of our antitoxin. —*Dr. H. Sore, Antitoxin against Idolatry, preface*.

Sanation, s. [Lat. *sanatio, -onis*.] Act of curing.

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly. —*Nice*.

Sánative, adj. [Lat. *sanativus*.] Powerful to cure ; healing.

The vapour of ediswood hath a *sanative* virtue towards the lungs. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Sánatory and Sanatorium. See Sanitary.

Sáncbell, s. See Saintsbell.

Ring out your *sánc-bells*.

In ramrod and Fletcher, Mol Lacer.

Sánctificato, r. n. Sanctify. *Obsolete*.

The Holy Ghost *sanctificating*. —*Barnes, Sermons, vol. ii. serm. xxvii.*

Sanctificatio, s. [Lat. *sanctificatio, -onis*.]

1. State of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come.

The grace of his *sanctification* and life, which was first received in him, would pass from him to his whole race, as inheritance came from Adam unto all mankind. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Act of making holy ; consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it : after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. —*Bishop Melton, &c.*

Sánctifier, s. One who, that which, sanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. —*Isaiah, Theology*.

Sanctify, r. a. [Lat. *sanctifico*.]

1. Free from the power of sin for the time to come.

For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the unclean, *sanctifies* to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ? —*Hebrews, ix. 13.*

2. Make holy.

What actions can express the entire purity of thought, which refines and *sanctifies* a virtuous man? —*Addison*.

The triumph of monasticism had enfolded without *sanctifying* the secular clergy. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. viii. ch. viii.*

3. Make a means of holiness.

The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify* by a reverend and holy use. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me, are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath assigned to me as to make me repent of that unjust act.—*Rivers, Basilide*.

These external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any strength in themselves direct causes of it; but the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to satisfy these sensible helps to higher purposes.—*South, Sermons*.

4. Make free from guilt.
The holy man, amazed at what he saw,
Made haste to sanctify the bliss by law.
Dryden, Sigismunda and Guiscardo, 163.
5. Secure from violation.
Truth guards the poet, sanctifies the line.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

Sanctimonious. adj. Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.
All sanctimonious ceremonies.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.
A sanctimonious pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

At this Walter paused, and after twice applying to the bell, a footman of a peculiarly grave and sanctimonious appearance opened the door.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. ii. ch. vii.

Sanctimoniously. adv. In a sanctimonious manner.

Ye know, dear lady, since ye are mine,
How truly I have loved you, how sanctimoniously
Observed your honour!

Beaumont and Fletcher, Sea Voyage.

Sanctimony. s. [Lat. *sanctimonia*.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.

If sanctimony, and a frail vow between an errant barbarian and a superstitious Venetian, be not too hard for my wit and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of sanctimony.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Sanction. s. [Lat. *sanctio*, -onis; *nuncio* = I sanction; pass. part. *sanctus* and *sanctus*.]

1. Act of confirmation which gives to anything its obligatory power; ratification.
I have kill'd a slave,
And of his blood caused to be mixt with wine:
Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A better drink to make this sanction in.
R. Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Against the publick sanction of the peace,
Against all omens of their ill success,
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarchs.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 803.
This word is often made the sanction of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour.—*Swift*.

The evil which will probably be incurred in case a command be disobeyed, or (to use an equivalent expression) in case a duty be broken, is frequently called a *sanction*, or an enforcement of obedience. Or (varying the phrase) the command or the duty is said to be *sanctioned* or enforced by the chance of incurring the evil. Considered as thus abstracted from the command and the duty which it enforces, the evil to be incurred by disobedience is frequently called the punishment. But as punishments, strictly so called, are only a class of sanctions, the term is too narrow to express the meaning adequately. . . . By some celebrated writers (by Locke, Bentham, and, I think, Paley), the term *sanction*, or enforcement of obedience, is applied to conditional good as well as to conditional evil, to reward as well as punishment. But, with all my habitual veneration for the names of Locke and Bentham, I think that this extension of the term is pregnant with confusion and perplexity. Rewards are indisputably motives to comply with the wishes of others. But to talk of commands and duties as *sanctioned* or enforced by reward, or to talk of rewards as obliging or constraining to obedience, is surely a wide departure from the established meaning of the terms.—*A. J. Austin, The Province of Jurisprudence Determined*, lect. i.

2. Law; decree ratified. *Rare*.
"The first sanction nature gave to man,
Each other to assist in what they can."
Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.

Sanction. v. a. Give a sanction to.
Treat against old principles, sanctioned by the laws.—*Barker, Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*.
(For other examples see under *Sanction*, a.)

Sanctitude. s. [Lat. *sanctitudo*.] Holiness; goodness; saintliness.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, a celestial serene and pure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 201.

Sanctity. s. [Lat. *sanctitas*.]

1. Holiness; state of being holy.
At his touch,
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They presently amend.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

God attributes to place
No sanctity, if none be thither brought
By men who there frequent.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 536.

2. Goodness; quality of being good; purity; godliness.
This youth
I relieved with such sanctity of love,
And to his image, which unthought did promise
Most venerable worth, did I devotion.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

It was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increased by the strength of their arms than the sanctity of their manners.—*Addison*.

3. Saint; holy being.
About him all the sanctities of heaven
Stood thick as stars, and from his sight received
Beatitude past utterance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 60.

Sanctuarize. v. a. Shelter by means of sacred privileges. *Obsolete*.
No place indeed should murder sanctuarize.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 7.

Sanctuary. s. [Lat. *sanctuarium*.]

1. Holy place; holy ground; properly the *penitential*, or most retired and awful part of a temple.

Having waste ground enough,
Shall we desire to raise the sanctuaries,
And pitch our evils there?
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

Within his sanctuary itself their shrines.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 397.

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his sanctuary, and daily address his goodness.—*Rogers, Sermons*.

2. Place of protection; sacred asylum: (whence a *sanctuary man* is one who takes shelter in a holy place).

I'll hence forthwith unto the sanctuary,
To save at least the heir of Edward's right.
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, iv. 4.

Off have I heard of sanctuary men;
But sanctuary children, ne'er till now.
Id., Richard III, iii. 1.

He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of his company registered themselves sanctuary men.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII*.

Howsoever the sanctuary man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of sanctuary should not.—*Ibid.*

3. Shelter; protection.

What are the bulls to the frowns, or the larks to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that's worsted will be sure to take sanctuary in the fens.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took sanctuary under ground, and escaped the common destiny.—*Dryden, Translation of杜甫's Art of Painting*.

Sand. s. [A.S.]

1. Particles of flint, or flintlike stone, not conjoined, or broken to powder.

Here I'll rake up the post unsanctified
Of murderous lechers.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

Used adjectively.
If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopped, and kept for ten weeks in a sand furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder.—*Boyle*.

2. Barren country covered with sands.

Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, sought to save themselves by flight over the desert sands.—*Knox, History of the Turks*.

So, where our wild Numidian winds descend,
Sudden the impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.
The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desert rill around him rise,
And another'd in the dusty whirlwind dies.
Addison, Cato.

Sand. v. a. Force or drive upon the sands. *Rare*.

Travellers and seamen, when they have been
sanded or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear not

that mischance only, but all such dangers whatsoever.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 148.

Sand-blind. adj. [two words.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them: (so the explanation stands in the previous editions; it requires, however, confirmation).
My true begotten father, being more than sand-blind, high gravel-blind, known me not.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

Sandal. s. [Fr. *sandale*; Lat. *sandalium*.]

Loose shoe.

Thus sang the uncouth swain to the oaks and rills,
While the still morn went out with sandals gray.
Milton, Lycidas, 184.

His harp, his quiver,
And Igeian bow are gold: with golden sandals
His feet are shod.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Sandalwood. s. In Botany. See extracts.

Sandal-wood, the wood of *Santalum album*, is, perhaps, the best known production of this order.

Henry, Elementary Course of Botany, § 60.
Sandal or red *Santalum's* wood is the wood of the *Pterocarpus santalinus*, a tree which grows in Ceylon, and on the coast of Coromandel. . . . The colouring matter . . . has been called *santalin*. . . . *Sandal-wood* is used in India, along with one-fourth of sapan wood (the *Cassipouia* sapan of Japan, Java, Siam, Celebes, and the Philippine Isles, principally for dyeing silk and cotton.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

These woods formerly bore the name of *Sanders* wood. White or Indian *sandal-wood* comes from *S. album*; yellow or Sandwiche Island, from *S. Freycinetianum* and *S. paniculatum*; while Western Australia furnishes another kind in the wood of *S. latifolium*. What is called red *sandal wood*, is another thing, and is produced by *Pterocarpus santalinus*.—*Moore, in Brando and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Sandarach. s. [?] Resin from *Callitris quadrivalvis*; used, when powdered, as pounce.

Sandarach is a peculiar resinous substance, the product of the *Thuja articulata*. . . . It contains three different resins: one soluble in spirit of wine, somewhat resembling pinic acid; one not soluble in that menstruum; and a third, soluble only in alcohol of 90 per cent. It is used as pounce-powder for staining over paper engravings, as incense, and in varnish.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Sandbag. s.

1. Coarse bag filled with sand and used as a cover for troops: (a *military term*).

2. Bag filled with sand; and suspended at the end of a revolving cross post.
Engaged with money bags as bold
As men with sandbags did of old.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 70.

Sandbath. s. Vessel filled with warmed or heated sand, for the purpose of maintaining a permanent and equable heat; sand-furnace, as in extract from Boyle, under *Sand*.

Sandbox. s. In Botany. See extract.

The fruit of (the *madhuc*), if sullied to remain on till they are fully ripe, burst in the heat of the day with a violent explosion, making a noise like the firing of a pistol, and hereby the seeds are thrown about to a considerable distance. These seeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are supposed to be somewhat akin to *nux vomica*.—*Müller, Gardener's Dictionary*.

The seeds of *Omphalia* are said to be eatable if the embryo is extracted, but if this is high alone it is too cathartic for food. Mr. W. Mackenzie calls this nut 'most delicious and wholesome,' and speaks of it as the cobnut, or hognut, of Jamaica. Similar qualities reside in the seeds of *Hura crepitans*, the *sandbox tree*.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Sandboy. s.

1. Boy employed in carting, or carrying, sand.

2. ? Sand-hopper.

'I feel as if the house were on the sea,' said Martin, staggering when he rose; 'and am utterly wretched.' 'I'm as jolly as a sandboy, myself, sir,' said Mark. 'But, Lord, I have reason to be!'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvii.

Sanded. adj.

1. Covered with sand; barren.

In well sanded lands little or no snow lies.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

The river pours along
Rendless, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the sanded valley floating upends.
Thomson.

2. Having a sandy colour.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
No flew'd, no *sandy*, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

3. Short-sighted.

Sand-grouse. *s.* Bird akin to the quails, of the genus *Pterocles*.

The deserts of Africa appear to be the metropolis of the genus *Pterocles*, or *sand-grouse*. . . . They are mostly of a small size for gallinaceous birds, being inferior to our partridges; but their plumage, without being bright or showy, is so particularly elegant, that they are peculiar favourites with most ornithologists.—*Nesbitt, in Naturalist's Library, Birds of Western Africa.*

Sand-eel. *s.* See *Sandlaunce*.

Sanderling. *s.* Native bird, akin to the sandpipers, of the genus *Totanus* (species *calidris*).

We reckon coots, *sanderlings*, *peewees*, and *mews*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

The appearance of the *sanderling* in spring, when changing to the plumage of summer, is prettier than at any other season, each feather on the upper surface of the body exhibits a portion of black in the centre, edged partly with rufous and partly with the remains of the white peculiar to winter: by degrees the white edging gives place to the red; the neck in front becomes speckled, but the under surface of the body remains white all the year.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

The *sanderling* is a species pretty frequent on our shores during spring, autumn, and winter; but is not known to breed with us. It is widely distributed in other regions, and breeds far north, and within the Arctic Circle. The nest is said to be of rude construction, and placed in marshy situations, and the eggs to be four in number, of a dusky colour spotted with black.—*Lindsay, Popular History of British Birds, &c., p. 204.*

Sanders. *s.* Sandalwood.

rich in stones, and spleen, and hits
sanders. Sir T. Herbert, *Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 370.
Aromatize it with *sanders*.—*Wise, Surgery.*

Sandgrass. *s.* Grass that grows in sand; specially applied to certain species which from binding the sand by their spreading roots, are valued for the service they do in helping to resist the encroachments of the sea.

The *sandgrass* *s.* *Elymus arenarius*, *Arundo arenaria*, are valuable binding weeds on shifty sandy shores.—*Huxley, Elementary Course of Botany, § 501.*

Sandhill. *s.* Hillock of sand.

To the *sandhills* of the sea,
Where the earliest violets be. *Shelley.*

Sandhopper. *s.* Small crustacean of the genus *Talitrus* (locusts).

Among the amphipods most common on our shores are the *sandhoppers*, found under stones or under the mass of exuviae thrown up by the tide on sandy shores in troops of thousands, all active and leaping when disturbed in their retreats.—*Maudslayi, Treasury of Natural History.*

Sandiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Sandy*.

Let such pretenders suspect the *sandiness* and hollows of their foundation.—*South, Sermons, vol. 1.*

Sandiver. *s.* See *extract*.

That which our English glassmen call *sandiver*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *sandiver*, is that recement that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixt lizivitealkali, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth.—*Hogbe.*

Sandish. *adj.* Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact. *Rare.*

Plant the tenuifolius and ranunculuses in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf.—*Ecology, Kalendar.*

Sandlaunce. *s.* British fish of the genus *Ammodytes* (lanca). The closely allied species *A. Tobianus* is commonly called *Sandeel*. It has, however, no connection with the true eels.

The *sand-eel* is immediately to be distinguished from the *sand-launce* by its greater size, specimens now before me measuring twelve inches in length. Ray's fish was fifteen inches and a half long; it is further distinguished by the greater length of the

head, and particularly of the lower jaw: by the commencement of the dorsal fin being on a line with the end of the pectoral fin-rays; the dorsal fin of the *sand-launce* beginning on a line with the middle of the pectoral fin, and the head smaller and shorter. . . . The *sand-eel* is browner in colour and less transparent in appearance, when in hand, than the *sand-launce*.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Sandmartin. *s.* Species of swallow so called from frequenting sandy banks and pits, where it breeds.

The *sand-martin* is the smallest in size of the species of *Hirundo* visiting this country. It makes its appearance here a little earlier than the swallow or martin; but not frequenting the habitations of men, its annual return is not so regularly or so generally noticed. Mr. Henshaw, however, has recorded that, so far north as Carlisle, this bird has in two different seasons been noticed before the end of March; and there are others.

If its having been observed in Cumberland on the 4th and on the 11th of April. Like the species already described, this little wanderer comes to this country from Africa, and frequents as its resting place high banks of rivers, sand-pits, and other vertical surfaces of earth that are sufficiently soft in substance to enable the bird to perforate it to the depth necessary for its purpose. In such situations this little engineer forms circular holes in a horizontal direction, boring to the depth of two feet or more, with a degree of regularity, and an amount of labour, that is rarely exceeded among birds.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

The *sand-martin* . . . is one of our earliest spring visitors, reaching our shores often in March. As the name indicates, sandbanks, or the banks of rivers, if easily pierced, are selected by the birds for breeding in; where, having penetrated by dint of labour, sometimes to the depth of eighteen inches, or even more, they construct a nest of dry grass, lined with feathers, upon which the eggs, four or five in number, and spotless white, are deposited.—*Lindsay, Popular History of British Birds' Eggs.*

Sandnecker. *s.* British fish of the genus *Platessa* (plaice); species *P. limandoides*; sand-fluke; long fluke; long rough dab.

Sandpipe. *s.* In *Geology*. Deep pipe-like channels filled with sand or gravel found in chalk.

Sandpipes . . . have been found near Northwich penetrating upwards of sixty feet into the chalk, the larger ones being twelve feet in diameter. They all taper downward and end in a point, and even when close together, and in — it chalk, the walls are not broken through. Generally the sides and bottom are lined with clay, and the central part of each pipe is full of sand and gravel. It is not easy always to see how such pipes or funnels can have been formed. Some may have commenced by the rotary motion of stones drilling holes in the chalk, but they have probably been continued by the slow action of water containing carbonic acid penetrating into holes made in this or some other accidental way, and perhaps deepened in modern times by the action of humic acid derived from the roots of trees penetrating down and afterwards decaying. It is not unfrequently the case that the course of a *sandpipe* can be traced through the gravel and sand overlying it by its effect on the vegetable soil. *Audel, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sandpiper. *s.* Native bird of the genus *Totanus*.

The common *sandpiper* is a summer vi this country, appearing in April, leaving us again the end of September, and is very generally known by the name of the summer snipe.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Sandpride. *s.* British fish of the genus *Ammocetes* (branchialis); pride; sand-prey; mud lamprey.

It is very common in the Thames about Hampton, where it is called *sandpride*.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

(See also under *Pride*.)

Sandshot. *s.* In *Artillery*. Balls (smaller than those cast in iron) cast in sand.

Sandsmelt. *s.* British fish of the genus *Atherina* (presbyter); atherine.

The atherine is a common fish at Brighton, where it is called the *sandsmelt*.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

(See also under *S melt*.)

Sandstone. *s.* Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand.

Sandstone [is] one of the three great divisions of the sedimentary rock masses, limestone and clay being the others. In *Geology*, *sandstones* belong to all geological periods, and exhibit almost infinite variety of detail, although with a degree of general resemblance not easily mistaken. . . . *Sandstones* are

presented in no regular order. Large tracts of country consist almost exclusively of such rock, and are very barren, but more usually other rocks alternate with them, and the mixture makes vegetable soil. *Sandstones* are rarely fossiliferous. They are, however, remarkable as a group containing a peculiar kind of fossil, namely the imprint of animals that have walked over certain beds while the mass was being accumulated and before the sea-sand had passed into the state of stone. Such footmarks have been detected chiefly in the older secondary *sandstones*, especially the new red *sandstone*; as in the neighbourhood of Liverpool and in Warwickshire in England, in some parts of Scotland, in Connecticut and other northern states of America. They have been found much more sparingly in the Palaeozoic *sandstones*. . . . *Sandstones* are valuable for building purposes. Some, especially those of which the cementing medium is silica, are extremely durable; others, cemented only by carbonate of lime or oxide of iron, are so rotten as not to be worth the expense of moving from the quarry. There are many intermediate qualities. . . . *Sandstones* of which the particles are coarse, are called *Grit*, and when made up of pebbles cemented together they are termed *Conglomerate* or *Puddling Stone*.—*Audel, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sandwich. *s.* Thin layer of meat between two slices of bread.

A neat snug study on a winter's night,

A look, friend, single lady, or a glass

Of claret, *sandwich*, and an appetite,

Are things which make an English evening pass.

Byron, Don Juan, v. 19.

In virtue of which liberal arrangement, they had the happiness to find awaiting them in the parlour two emotive heaps of the remains of last night's pleasure, consisting of certain illu bits of oranges, some mummied *sandwiches*, various disrupted masses of the geological cake, and several entire captain's biscuits. That choice liquor in which to steep these dainties might not be wanting, the remains of the two bottles of currant wine had been poured together and corked with a curl-jumper; so that every material was at hand for making quite a heavy night of it.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. vi.*

Sandwort. *s.* Native plant of the genus *Armaria* (Lat. *arcua* = sand).

Sandy. *adj.*

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.

I should not see the *sandy* ho-rsion run,

But I should think of millwheels and of flax.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

O'er *sandy* wilds where yellow harvests spread.

Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. Consisting of sand; unsolid.

Favour, so bottomed upon the *sandy* foundation

of personal respects only, cannot be long lived.—

Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

Sane. *adj.* [Lat. *sanus*.] Sound; healthy. Its termination [that of delirium] is various. Even those who have a strong hereditary taint often remain perfectly *sane* for some years after the first attack.—*Crichton, On Mental Derangement, vol. i. p. 162.*

Sang-froid. *s.* [Fr. *sang* = blood; *froid* = cold, cool.] Coolness; freedom from agitation.

He could with the most perfect *sang-froid* look up this admirable piece in his desk, and wait with philosophic patience for a favourable season to produce it.—*Shelton, Life of Swift, § 2.*

He talks of his union, just as he does of his taxes and his savings, with as much *sang-froid* and ease, as if his wish and the enjoyment were exactly the same thing.—*Darke, Observations on a late State of the Nation.*

There he stood with such *sang-froid*, that greater could scarce be shown even by a mere spectator.

Byron, Don Juan, v. 21.

The officers were not a little staggered at the coolness and *sang-froid* of Myhrer Krause, he had never appeared to so much advantage; they bowed respectfully as he finished his speech.—*Marrpat, Narcegon.*

Sanguiferous. *adj.* [Lat. *sanguifer*; *fero* = I bear; *sanguis*, -inis.] Conveying blood.

The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels it twists about.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Sanguification. *s.* [Fr. *Production* of blood; conversion of the chyle into blood.

Asthmatic persons have voracious appetites, and consequently, for want of a right *sanguification*, are leucophlegmatic.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Sanguifier. *s.* Producer of blood.

Bitters, like cholera, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best *diuretics*.—*Sir J. Foy, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Sanguify. *v. n.* Produce blood.

At the same time I think, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify*, and finally, by the power of an individual soul.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Sanguinary. *adj.* Cruel; bloody; murderous.

We may not propitiate religion by wars, or by sanguinary persecutions to force consciences.—*Bacon*.

Passion transforms us into a kind of savages, and makes us brutal and sanguinary.—*Erasm.*

Sanguine. *adj.* [Lat. *sanguis*, -inis = blood.] 1. Red; having the colour of blood.

This fellow
Upland the snow about the rose I wear;
Saying, the snow, the colour of the roses
Did represent his master's blushing cheeks.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I, iv. 1.

A stream of a
Sanguine,
Like Tiphoeus there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sceptic gown.
Johnson, Translation of the Ecce, vi. 739.

Her flag aloft, spread ruffling to the y
And *sanguine* streamers, seem the flood to fire;
The weaver, cinctured with what his loom discoloured,
Cries on to sea, and knows not to retire.
Id., Anna Mirabilis, cii.

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.

Though these faults differ in their complexion as *sanguine* from a melancholy, yet they are frequently united.—*Dr. H. Hall, Government of the Tongue*.

3. Warm; ardent; confident.

A set of *sanguine* temper ridiculed, in the number of followers, and in a gregariousness.—*Swift*.

Sanguine. *s.*

1. Blood colour.

Agonized wound,
From which forth rush'd a stream of pure, blood
thick,
That all her roundly ornaments stain'd around,
And in deep *sanguine* dyed the creasey ground.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

2. Blood-stone, with which cutlers sanguine their file.

Sanguine. *v.* Rare.

1. Make of a sanguine colour; varnish with sanguine. See BROWNIBL.

What empery eilt, silver'd, or *sanguin'd*?—
None but that various river, best it should rain.
Sprague Dictionary, p. 5: 1539.
I would send

His face to the cutler's then, and have it *sanguin'd*;
'Twill look a great deal sweeter.
Banana and Fitcher, The Captain.

2. Stain with blood.

Nor you, ill *sanguin'd* with an inn-cent's blood!
Which my dear mistress' side so nicely eat,
Brothers in ill, shall 'scape your punishment.
Sir R. Vaughan, Translation of Guarini's
Pastor Fido, p. 113.

Sanguineous. *adj.* Bloodless. Rare.

But they shall see her in her native dress,
Such as she is 'mongst shades, pale, *sanguineous*.
Christian Religion's Light, p. 15. (Old MS.)

Sanguinely. *adv.* In a sanguine manner; ardently; confidently.

Statesmen and heroes are very rarely *sanguine* of the gradations of their decay; and too *sanguinely* hoping to shine on in their meridian, often sail with contempt and ridicule.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Sanguineness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sanguine.

Race, of phrensy it may be, in some perhaps natural course, or *sanguineness* of temper in others, but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinsic violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man.—*Dr. H. More, Deity of Christian Piety*.

Sanguineous. *adj.*

1. Constituting blood.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineous* and reputable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Abounding with blood.

A plethoric constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineous*.—*Arbuthnot*.
The predisposing causes of this variety are—the earlier and middle periods of life, the male sex, plethoric habits, dry, *sanguineous* and irritable temperaments, full living, indolence, indulgence in bed, neglect of regular exercise in the open air, and mental exertion.—*Captain, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Sanguinity. *s.* Ardour; heat of expectation; confidence.

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*.—*Swift*.

Sinhedrim. *s.* [Gr. *synhedrion*.] Chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

It may be probably hence gathered, that there was no such *synhedrim* in these days, as the Jews conceive there always was in the most early times; for why should they go to her for judgement, if sitting at Shihah?—*Patrick, On Judges, iv. 5.*

Sanicle. *s.* Plant of the genus Sanicula.**Sanies.** *s.* [Lat.] Thin matter; serous excretion.

It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little *sanies*.—*Wise, Surgery*.

Santous. *adj.* Rounding a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus.

Observing the *santous*, I prepared digestion as the only way to the pain.—*Wise*.

Sanitarium. *s.* Hospital or retreat for**Sanitary.** *s.* Connected with hygiene, medical police, or the general prevention of the causes of disease, especially when endemic or epidemic. Commonly preceding such words as *condition* (of a district), *officer*, *report*, and the like.

The importance of the question as to the form that certain derivatives of the root *san-* ought to take is greater now than it was a few years ago, and than it will be in another generation, when it will, probably, be settled. The great attention which all matters connected with the public health have commanded, is well known; and an adequate vocabulary has become necessary. The terms Hygiene and Hygienic, though etymologically good, and, for most points, sufficient, have never been generally recognized; their Greek origin, the presence in them of the letter *y* (with its attendant sound), and the concurrence of the two vowels (suggestive of a diphthong), have been against them. Hence, the adoption of the congeners of the Latin *san-* has been practically agreed on. Of these *sanitary* (with *sanatorium*) and *sanitary* (with *sanitarium*) have been weighed against one another; and it seems that the preference has been given to the form in *i*, and *a*, as in 'sanitary report,' 'sanitary missioner,' and the like.

It is good, however, to ask—1. As a matter of *etymology*, which of the two forms is right? or, if one be right, is the other necessarily wrong? 2. What, in the way of *meaning*, is the right form intended to convey? Supposing both to be right, do they mean the same?

It is premised that from the verb *sano* = I heal, the forms in *i* are impossible; and from the adjective *sanus*, the forms in *o*, are equally so. It is also added that from the verb denoting an *action*, and from the adjective suggestive of an *attribute*, identical meanings are not deducible. This should indicate the nature of the enquiry, and serve as a caution against overhasty criticism.

The verb is treated first. From the verb we get the passive participle *sanatus* = healed, or the object healed. The *-at-* which is found in this participle, is the *-at-* in *sanator* = the object (person) that heals, i.e. the agent in the action; the action itself, or its result, being *sanatio* = healing. An assembly of *healers*, of persons *healed*, or for the object of *healing*, is a *sanat-*

orium, connected wherewith is *sanatorium*. That all these words exist in Latin, as derivatives from the word *sano*, is not the fact; all that is asserted is that this is a series of possible derivatives from the verb; and that if the verb *sano* fail to give us all of them, other verbs of the same character will make up the deficiencies. And they will not give us forms in *i*.

To *heal* is to *make sound*; but the notion of *making* is not conveyed by the adjective *sanus*; which means simply *sound, healthy*, without any reference to previous ailments or previous cures. It would scarcely be going too far to say that it means *natural* good health. The abstract substantive suggested by this is *sanitas*; and the secondary adjective *sanitaris* = connecting with relating to, constituted by good health; the notion of *healing*, or previous bad health, relieved by *sanatory* treatment being in abeyance. What follows from this is plain. *Sanatory* coincides with *Therapeutic* rather than *Hygienic*, *Sanitary* with *Hygienic*, rather than *Therapeutic*. The former recognizes disease, as a thing to be annihilated; the latter either overlooks it, or, recognizing it, recognizes it only as a thing to be prevented.

The two terms, however, are so closely allied in meaning that the recognition of the distinction is not likely to become general. Hence, one of the two words will prevail. Of these, the present form (in *i*) is the likelier.

Sanity. *s.* [Lat. *sanitas*.] Soundness; (generally applied to the mind).

How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are!
A happiness that often madness hits on,
Which *sanity* and reason could not be
So prosperously deliver'd of.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Sans. *prep.* [Fr.] Without. *Gallicism* obsolete.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is several clutchedness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything.
Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7.
For nature so preposterously to err,
Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,
Sans witchcraft could not.
Id., Othello, i. 3.

Santon, or Santoón. *s.* Dervise.

The dervise and other *santon* or enthusiasts, being in the crowd, express their zeal by turning round so long together, and with such swiftness, as will hardly be credited.—*Sir T. Herbert, Reliques from Your Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 326.*

There was formerly a *santon*, whose name was Barsis; which for the space of an hundred years very devoutly applied himself to prayers.—*Guarini, p. 118.*

Sap. *v. n.* [Fr. *sapper*.] Undermine; subvert by digging; mine.

Nor safe their dwellings were, for *sap'd* by floods,
Their houses fell upon their household gods.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. 1.

Sap. *v. n.* Proceed by mine; proceed invisibly.

For the better security of the troops, both assaults are carried on by *sapping*.—*Tulley*.
In vain my heroes fight and patriots rave,
If secret gold *saps* on from knave to knave.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 33.

Sap. *s.* [A.S. *sap*.] Vital juice of plants; juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Now sucking of the *sap* of herbs most sweet,
O of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
Now in the same bathing his tender feet.
Wound the bark of our fruit trees,
Last, being over-proud with *sap* and blood,
With too much riches it confound itself.
Shakespeare, Richard II, iii. 4.

His practice had infused
Into the plant essential *sap*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 836.

The *sap* which at the root is bred
In trees, through all the boughs is spread. *Waller*.
Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal

substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *sap* they derive from the earth. — *Arbuthnot*.

The crude *sap* having been subjected to the action of the atmosphere and the carbonic acid decomposed, the result is termed the 'proper juice' or elaborated *sap* of the plant. This liquid has now to find its way back again into the system for the purpose of nourishing and developing the various parts. — *Hendley, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, p. ii. ch. iii. § 150.

Sáp-green. s. [two words.] Colour so called. Rhombus includes *R. catharticus*, the Buckthorn, from the berries of which a purgative syrup is made; also the colour termed *sap-green*. — *Hendley, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 453.

Sápanwood. s. See extract.

Sápan-wood is a species of the *Cassipoula* genus, to which Brazil wood belongs. It is so called by the French, because it comes to them from Japan, which they corruptly call *Sápan*. As all the species of this tree are natives of either the East Indies or the New World, one would imagine that they could not have been used as dye-stuffs in Europe before the beginning of the sixteenth century. . . . The *Cassipoula sápan*, being a native of the Coromandel coast, may possibly have been transported along with other Malabar merchandise to the Mediterranean in the middle ages; but the importation of so lumbering an article in any considerable quantity by that channel is so improbable, that I am disposed to believe that Brazil wood was not commonly used by the dyers of Europe before the discovery of the New World. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

The *lakkum*, or *sápan-wood* of India, belongs to *Cassipoula sápan*. — *Lamley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Sápíd. adj. [Lat. *sapidus*.] 'Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

This camel, to make the water *sápíd*, do raise the mud with their feet. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The most oil is not separated by a slight decoction, till it is disengaged from the salts; for if what remains of the subject, after the infusion and decoction, be continued to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, *sápíd*, odorous, viscid, inflammable frothy water, will constantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. — *Arbuthnot*.

Sápídity. s. Tastefulness; power of stimulating the palate.

As for their taste, if their nutrient be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is ingestible, and void of all *sápídity*. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Sápídness. s. Attribute suggested by *Sápíd*.

When the Israelites found the *sápídness* and relish of the fleshpots, they longed to taste and to return. — *Bishop Taylor, Sermons*, p. 216: 1641.

If *sápídness* belong not to the mercerian principle of vegetables and animals, it will surely be discriminated from the *phlegma*. — *Boyle*.

Sápience. s. [Fr. *sapientia*.] Wisdom; sagaciousness; knowledge.

By *sápience*, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom. — *Gray*.

Not only they that dwell in lowly dust, The sons of darkness and of ignorance; But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjust, Did'st to the top of honour erst advance: They now, puff'd up with sápidious insolence, Despis'd the broad of blest *sápience*. — *Spenser*.

King James, of immortal memory among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *sápience*, accomplished at Theobalds his own days on earth. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

Because enterprises guided by ill counsels have equal success to those by the best judgement conducted, therefore had violence the same external figure with *sápience*. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Sápience and love Immense, and all the Father in him shone. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 105.

O sovran, virtuous, precious of all trees In Paradise I of operation blest To *sápience*. — *Ibid.*, ix. 793.

Many a wretch in Bedlam, Though perhaps among the rout He wildly dings his dith about, Still has gratitude and *sápience*, To spare the folks that give them hap-pence. — *Swift*.

Sápient. adj. [Lat. *sapiens*, *-entis*.] Wise; sage.

Where the *sápient* king held dalliance. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 412.

Sápiential. adj. Affording lessons of wisdom.

Solomon's *sápiential* tractate of the sovereign good. — *Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 300.

Open your bibles where you will, in all the *sápiential* or prophetic books. — *Bishop Hall, De mains*, p. 66.

Sápious. adj.

1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juices.

Pathless arms, like to a wither'd vine, That droops his *sápious* branches to the ground. — *Shakspeare, Henry VI, Part I. ii. 5*.

The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes, Produces *sápious* leaves instead of fruits. — *Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning*.

No less are they out of the way in philosophy, pestering their heads with the *sápious* dogmas of old Paris and Salamanca. — *Milton, Apology for Smectymnus*, § 10.

This single stick was full of sap; but now in vain do sáptie that wither'd bundle of twigs to its *sápious* trunk. — *Swift*.

In these *sápious* pines he has sáptied a mark of his great learning! — *Beatty, Philothesus Lapsidatus*, § 41.

2. Dry; old; husky.

If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would ensure Some *sápious* usurer that want'd an heir. — *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, iv. 30.

Sápiling. s. Young tree; young plant.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm Is, like a binded *sápiling* wither'd. — *Shakspeare, Richard III. iii. 4*.

Nurse the *sápiling* tall, and cut the grove With rickets quant. — *Milton, Arcades*, 46.

What planter will attempt to yoke A *sápiling* with a falling oak. — *Swift*.

Behind the palace were planted long avenues of trees which, when William reigned, were scarcely more than *sápiling*s, but which have now covered with their massy shade the summer ramble of several generations. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Used adjectively.

A *sápiling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground, The readiest weapon that his fury found. — *Dryden, Rinaldo and Armida*, 129.

Sápídula, or Sápídula-plum. s. West-Indian fruit of the genus *Achras* (*sápota*).

Of the fruits, the *sápídula plum*, the marmalade, the star-apple, and the Surinam mollar, are the most noted. — *Hendley, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 564.

Sápónaceous. adj. [Lat. *sapo*, *-onix* = soap.]

Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

Any mixture of an oily substance with salt, may be called a soap; bodies of this nature are called *sápónaceous*. — *Arbuthnot*.

Sápónary. adj. Sápónaceous. Rare.

By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a soft *sápónary* substance. — *Boyle*.

Sápónifiable. adj. Capable of being sáponified.

Sápónification. s. Conversion into soap.

In the process of *sápónification* these salts [of glycerine] are decomposed by the more powerful bases. — *Berthollet, Journal of Chemistry*, p. 127: 1848.

Sápónify. v. a. Make into soap.

When the lyx is raised to its boiling point, the tallow is gradually added as long as the lyx *sápónifies* it. — *Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 127, note: 1818.

under Soap.)

Sápór. s. [Lat.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

There is some *sápór* in all aliments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the taste, which cannot be admitted in air. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The shape of these little particles of matter which distinguish the various *sáp* of bodies. — *Halle*.

Sápper. s. [Fr. *sappeur*.] One who saps; kind of miner.

These are instruments and tools belonging to pioneers, *sáppers*, diggers, and labouring men. — *Translation of B. de Catin, p. 92: 1633*.

Sápphic. adj. Greek metre so called from the poetess Sappho, consisting of

— | — | — |

thrice repeated, followed by

— | — | — |

In English the Sapphic runs thus:

Sordid, unfeeling, reprobate, degraded,

Spartan outbreak.

Cunning, in *Poetry of the Antijacobin*. I choose to call this delicate Sapphic into the first original production of Mr. Gray's muse. — *Mason*.

Sápphíre. s. [Lat. *sapphirus*.] Precious stone so called. See third extract.

Sápphíre is of a bright blue colour. — *Woodward*. In a small tuft, flow'rs purpl'd, blue, and white, Like *sápphíre*, pearl, in rich embroidery.

Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 3. That the *sápphíre* should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other such stories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value. — *De Rham, Physico-Theology*.

The *sápphíre*, ruby, oriental amethyst, oriental emerald, and oriental topaz, are very rare in value and hardness to diamond; and they all consist of nearly pure alumina or clay, with a minute portion of iron as the colouring matter. . . . The finest varieties of *sápphíre* come from Pegu, where they occur in the Caplain mountains near S'eam. Some have been found also at Hohenstein in Saxony, Bilit, in Bohemia; Puy, in France; and in several other countries. The red variety, the ruby, is most highly valued. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Used adjectively.

To-day I saw the dragon-fly Come from the weeds where he did lie, An inner impulse rent the veil Of his old back; he leapt to feel

Came out clear plates of *sápphíre* mail. — *Tennyson, The Two V*.

Sápphirine. adj. [Lat. *sapphirinus*.] Made of sápphíre; resembling sápphíre.

She was a *sápphirine* and clear for thee; Clay, dust, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. — *Dante*.

A few grains of shell silver, with a convenient proportion of powdered crystal glass, having been kept three hours in fusion, I found the complicated mass, upon breaking this, of a lovely *sápphirine* blue. — *Boyle*.

Sáppiness. s. Attribute suggested by Sappy; succulence, juiciness.

Much of their brush or soil of wood I observed to that when we broke a twig of it.

A substance out of some of it like unto milk; and the *sáppiness* of that underwood may, as I apprehend it, be ascribed in part to the fatness of that soil. — *Temple, Epique to the East India*, p. 164: 1655.

Sáppy. adj.

1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.

Herbs for their sweet, and *sáppy* plants to bear. — *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*.

The *sáppy* parts, and next ascending juice, Were turn'd to moisture for the body's use, Supplying in s, blood, and nutriment. — *Dryden*.

The *sáppy* branches Attire themselves with blossoms, sweet rudiments Of future harvest. — *J. Phillips, Cyder*, i. 17.

The green lent the ripe, and the ripe gave rise to the green; to which the *business* of their bark, and hardness of their stalks, which continue moist and *sáppy* long, doth much contribute. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Young; not firm; weak.

This young prince was brought up among nurses, till he arrived to the age of six years; when he had passed this week and *sáppy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. — *Sir J. Hayward*.

3. Putrescent.

Sáppy or unsavoury flesh. — *Forest*, in voce *Reale, Deveres*, 1549.

Sápy (diminutive) a moisture contracted on the outward surface of meats, which is the first stage of dissolution. — *Le Mon, Etymological Dictionary*, 1783.

Sápywood. s. Part of the wood through which the sap principally passes.

Sápywood is that through which the ascending fluids of plants move most freely; and not being solidified by the earthy and other substances eventually incorporated with wood, is quickly decomposed when exposed to the action of air and moisture. Hence for all building purposes the *sápywood* is, or ought to be, removed from timber. The *sápywood* or unsolidified wood of all trees is much the same in its power of resisting decomposition, that of the oak and lignum vitae perishing as quickly as poplar and other valueless timber; and chemists have ascertained that if the hardest heartwood is reduced to its original condition of *sápywood* by the abstraction of the matter of solidification, all those properties which gave heartwood its value are destroyed. — *Hendley and Ure, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Sáraband. s. [Spanish, *zarabunda*.] Lively Spanish dance so called.

The several modifications of this tune-playing quantity in a fiddle, to play preludes, *sárabandas*, jigs, and gavots, are as much real qualities in the instrument as the thought is in the mind of the composer. — *Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Saracénic. adj. Connected with, relating to the Saracens; Moorish arabesque: (as such a proper rather than a common term; it is applied, however, to a certain style of Architecture).

The palace is a pastiche of *Saracenic*, conventional, and Cretan architecture.—*Sainsbury, Traces through Spain*, letter xxxi.

Saracénical. *adj.* *Saracenic*.

The arch of the first church is Roman, being part of a circle; that of the additional building is pointed, and therefore Gothic or *Saracénical*.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands*.

Sarcastic. *s.* [*Gr. σαρκαστικός* = grin, show teeth as a dog.] Keen reproach; taunt; gibe.

Sarcasms of wit are transmitted in story.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a severe *sarcasm*, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart; but know, that for these things God will bring thee into judgment.—*Rogers, Sermons*.

When an angry master says to his servant, It is bravely done, it is one way of giving a severe reproach; for the words are spoken by way of *sarcasm*, or irony.—*Watts*.

Sarcastic. *adj.* Keen; taunting; severe.

What a fierce and *sarcastic* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Christ!—*South, Sermons*.

Sarcastically. *adv.* In a *sarcastic* manner.

The Athenians (*Acts*, xvii, 32) . . . 'when they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked,' &c. i.e. disputed *sarcastically* and contumeliously against it.—*Hammond, Works*, iv, 670.

He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country used to have any children or no? thereby *sarcastically* reproaching them for misapplying that affection upon brutes, which could only come a mother to her child.—*South, Sermons*.

Caracalla *sarcastically* said of Tintoret . . . 'I have seen Tintoret now equal to Titian, and now less than Titian.'—*J. Dyer, Curiosities of Literature, Inequalities of G*.

Sarcenet. *s.* [Italian, *saracenetto* = *saracenic*.] Kind of fine, thin, woven silk.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skin of *Saracenet* silk, thou even *saracenet* fly for a sore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse?—*Shakespeare, Twelfth and Cressida*, v, 1.

If they be covered, though but with linen or *saracenet*, it intercepts the effluvia.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

They are they that cannot bear the heat of figured silks, and under *saracenet* sweat.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi, 363.

She darts from *saracenet* ambush wily!

Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs

Her fan will pat the cheek. *Gay, Trivia*, iii, 281.

Sarcophagus. *s.* [Lat., from *Gr. σαρξ* = flesh + *φύσις* = I eat.] Large stone coffin, or urn, for the purpose of sepulture.

I have observed the same device upon several *sarcophagi*, that have enclosed the ashes of men or boys, maids or matrons.—*Addison, Trivia*, in Italy.

A Roman emperor, in digging for the foundation of a new palace, finds a golden *sarcophagus* or coffin, inscribed with mysterious words and sentences.—*Watson, Dissertation on the Gesta Romanorum*, ch. xvi.

After a few days, he sacrificed in the temple of Serapis, and then visited the tomb of Alexander, when he took off his scarlet cloak, his rings, and his girdle, covered with precious stones, and dutifully laid them on the *sarcophagus* of the hero.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiv.

Sarcophagy. *s.* Practice of eating flesh.

There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood; and, without the eating of flesh, our fathers preserved themselves unto longer lives than their posterity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Sarcotic. *s.* Medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh; the same as *incarnative*.

The humour was moderately repressed, and breathed forth; after which the ulcer incurred with common *sarcotics*, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty.—*Wise, Surgery, On Inflammations*.

Sard. *s.* In *Mineralogy*. See extract.

Sard [is] a deep brownish-red chalcodendrite, of a blood-red colour by transmitted light. . . . When the layers consist of *sard* and white chalcodendrite, the stone is called *sardonyx*.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy*.

Sardine. *s.* See extract.

Sardines, or *Nardines*, are taken in considerable quantities on our coasts, and are exceedingly plentiful on the coasts of Algarve, . . . Andalusia and Granada . . . and along the shores of Italy. The small *sardine*, caught on the coast of Provence . . . are esteemed the best. . . . The French frequently cure them in red wine; and when thus prepared designate them as 'anchovies,' or *anchovied sardines*.—*Mculloch, Dictionary of Commerce*.

Sardine-stone. *s.* *Sard.* He that sat *sard* to look upon like a jasper and a *sardine-stone*.—*Reveries*, iv, 3.

Sardine. *s.* *Sard.*

Thou shalt set it in settings of stones, even four rows of stones; the first row shall be a *sardine*.—*Exodus*, xxviii, 17.

Sardonian. *adj.* *Sardonic*: (this latter being the commoner term).

The villain . . . with *Sardonian* smile laughing on her, his false intent to shade, can forth to lay his hands her to beguile.

Spenser, Faerie Queene. It is then but a *Sardonian* laughter that my refuter takes up at our complete antichrist.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 282.

Sardonic. *adj.* [Lat. *sardonicus*; term applied to a morbid contraction of the muscles of the face, giving the appearance of a harsh, unnatural smile; *risus sardonius*, i.e. *sardonic* laughter, grin.] *Sarcastic*; ironically smiling.

Quivering fears, heart-tearing cares, Anxious sighs, untimely tears, Fly, fly to courts; Fly to fond worldling's sports, Where strain'd *sardonic* smiles are glowing still, And grief is forced to laugh against her will.

Sir H. Wotton, Remains, p. 391. The scornful, ferocious, *sardonic* grin of a bloody ruffian. *Burke, Letters on a Regicide Peace*. 'Mustapha,' continued he, turning round to him with a *sardonic* smile, 'may your shadow never be less: but you have swallowed the coffee.'—*Murray, Poets of Many Tales*.

Sardonyx. *s.* See *Sard*.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the sard, in 'tis of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white there happens to be also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call the stone a *sardonyx*.—*Woodward*.

Sark. *s.* [A.S. *syric*.] Shirt.

Planting beaus gang with their breasts open, and their *sarks* over their waistcoats.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Sarsaparilla. *s.* Medical plant of the genus *Smilax*; the root thereof.

Smilax has diuretic and demulcent properties, for which the creeping rhizomes of many species are used under the names of *sarsaparilla*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 576.

Sartorius. *s.* [Lat. *sartor* = tailor.] In *Anatomy*. Muscle which serves to throw one leg across the other.

The *sartorius*, or tailor's muscle, rising from the spine, running diagonally across the thigh, and taking hold of the inside of the main bone of the leg, a little below the knee, enables us, by its contraction, to throw one leg and thigh over the other; giving effect, at the same time, to the ball and socket joint at the hip, and the hinge-joint at the knee.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

Sasarara. *s.* Certiorari (writ of). *Ludicrous*.

If he would be patient, mistress, I could bring him to a cunning kinsman of mine, that would fetch it (a claim) again with a *sasarara*.—*The Puritan*, (Ord. MS.).

Sash. *s.* [from *Fr. châssis*.] Window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.

She ventures now to lift the *sash*; The window is her proper sphere. *Swift*. 'Will you put your head out of window, and tell me whether there is anybody at the door?' Mr. Noddy softly raised the *sash*, and peered out from the very corner, as a man might who was looking down into a street from whence a brisk discharge of skerry might be expected at any moment.—*Dickens*.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the first element in a compound.

She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked into the yard. *Swift*.

Sash. *s.* [from Old Italian *sassa* = Persian turban.] Belt worn by way of distinction; silken band worn by officers in the army, and by the clergy over their cassocks; ribbon worn round the waist by ladies.

The ephebe . . . did gird the tunic like a *sash*.—*Shakespeare, History of the Fifth*, iv, ch. ii. She was him now in *sash* and military March in review with Milo's strut and stare.

Verde, Imitation of Juvenal, p. 70.

Sash. *v. a.* Dress with a *sash*.

They are . . . no *sashed* and plumed, that they are grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes, even than they were in their rags.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.

Sashoon. *s.* Leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease.

Sassafras. *s.* Wood of *Laurus sassafras*. *Sassafras* wood, root, and bark, have a fragrant odour and a sweetish aromatic taste.—*Mculloch, Encyclopedia of Commerce*.

Sasse. *s.* [Dutch, *sur*.] Sluice, or lock, on unavigable rivers.

Sir Richard Brown is much concerned against Sir N. Crisp's project of making a great canal in the king's lands about Deptford.—*Pepys, Memoirs and Diary*, vol. i, p. 129; 1082.

Satan. *s.* [Hebrew = enemy, persecutor, accuser.] Devil: (as such, a proper name: its derivatives, however, are those of common ones).

The great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the devil and *Satan*, which deceiveth the whole world.—*Revelations*, xii, 9.

Satanic. *adj.* Belonging to the devil; proceeding from the devil; evil; false; malicious.

The faint *Satanic* host.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi, 392.

His weakness shall overcome *Satanic* strength.

Id., Paradise Regained, i, 163.

Then, nor the curling horn had learn'd to sound The savage song of chase; the barbed shaft Had then no poison'd point; nor thou, fell tube! Whose iron entrails hide the sulphurous blast, *Satanic* engine, knew'st the ruthless power Of thundering death around thee.

Milton, English Garden, ii, 213.

Satanical. *adj.* *Satanic*.

Drawn to yield to *Satanical* temptations.—*Gaucher, Spiritual Watch*, p. 54; 1022.

Maciel and *Satanical* delusions.—*Hallywell, Saring of Souls*, p. 60.

Now we are upon the subject of tortures, it is impossible to forget that depth of *Satan*, the Inquisition. For *Satanical* it is, by the conjunction of three qualities; indefatigable diligence, profound subtlety, and inhuman cruelty.—*Trapp, Popery truly Stated*, pt. ii, § 12.

Satanically. *adv.* In a *satanic* manner; with malice or wickedness suiting the devil; diabolically.

Instead of a sense of the wickedness of the treason, they fell rather *satanically* to argue for the justification of the same.—*Proceedings against Garret*, 8, 4, 1, 1800.

This spiritual assassination, this deepest dye of blood being most *satanically* designed on souls.—*Hammond, Works*, vol. iv, p. 470.

Satanism. *s.* *Satanic* system of principles and feelings.

No mild was Moses' countenance, when he pray'd For them whose *Satanism* his power rain'd.

Elphinstone on Darius's Death, C. 3; 1030.

Satanist. *s.* One who acts, or aims, at *Satanism*.

There shall be fantastical babblers, and deceitful *Satanists*, in these last times, whose words and deeds are all falsehood and lies.—*Granger, On Ecclesiastics*, p. 343; 1021.

Satchel. *s.* [German, *seckel*; Lat. *sacculus*, diminutive of *saccus* = sack.] Little bag (commonly used by schoolboys).

The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*, And shining morning face, creeping like snail Unwillingly to school.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii, 7.

The watchful bullfinch take their silent stands, And schoolboys lag with *satchels* in their hands.

Swift, A Description of the Morning.

Sate. *v. a.* [Lat. *satio*.] Satiated: glut; pull; feed beyond natural desires.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive Strange attraction in me.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix, 538.

How will their bodies strip Enrich the victors, while the vultures *sate*.

Their maws with full repast? *A. Phillips*.

Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ, Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy.

Prior, Solomon, ii, 230.

Sateless. *adj.* Insatiable.

His *sateless* thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame, Declares him born for blessings infinite.

Young, Night Thoughts, night vii.

Satellite. *s.* [Lat. *satelles*, -itis; pl. *satellites*; Fr. *satellite* = attendant on guard.

'This word is commonly pronounced in prose with the *s* mute in the plural, as in the singular, and is therefore only of three syllables; but Pope has in the plural continued the Latin form, and assigned it four; I think, improperly.' This remark is Johnson's; and it is noted by the pre-

sent editor as his, in order to show that, with all his prepossessions in favour of whatever bore a show of scholarship, he either doubted, or condemned, the pronunciation of Pope.]

1. Small planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *satellites*, *Locke*.

The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and have many *satellites* about them, are wisely removed to the extreme regions of the system.—*Bentley*.

Ask of yonder ardent fields above,

Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove?

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 41.

Satellite, in astronomy, [is] the name given to the secondary bodies revolving round planets, though to speak more generally the planets themselves are *satellites* of the sun and each member of a double or multiple star-system comes under the same category. The planets which are accompanied by *satellites* are the Earth, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. The Earth has one *satellite*, namely, the Moon; Jupiter has four; Saturn eight; Uranus four; and Neptune probably two. . . . The *satellites* first discovered (leaving the Moon out of the question) were those of Jupiter.—*Braude and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

2. Humble attendant.

Chesterfield, our English *Rocheboucault*, we are also informed, possessed an admirable knowledge of the heart of man; and he too has drawn a similar picture of human nature! These are two noble authors whose chief studies seem to have been made in courts. May it not be possible, allowing these authors not to have written a sentence of apocrypha, that the fault lies not so much in human nature as in the *satellites* of power?—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, De la Rocheboucault*.

Satellitious. adj. Consisting, having the character of satellites.

Their society and opacity, and their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the same.—*Chapue, Philosophical Principles*.

Satiable. adj. Capable of being satiated.

And friends to friends, brothers to brothers stood Opposed in bloodied battle-field, and war, Scarce *satiable* by fate's last death-draught woeed.

Shelton, Queen Mab.

Satiably. adv. So as to be satiated.

The daily labouring man sells both his strength, his time, and his ease, for that abuse which will not *satiably* content his craving belly. *Fellham, Reviews*, 21. (Ord MS.)

Satiatio. v. a. [Lat. *satiatus*, pass. part. of *satio*.]

1. Satisfy; fill.

These snails are the most grateful where the degree of heat is small, or the strength of the sun is allayed; for
it. *Bacon*.

Buying of land is the result of a full and *satiated* gain; and men in trade seldom think of buying out their money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke*.

The loosened winds

Infuriate, molten rocks and flaming globes Hard hush above the clouds; till all their force Consumed, her ravenous jaws, th' earth *satiated* closed. *J. Phillips, Cybele*, l. 231.

2. Glut; pall; fill beyond natural desire.

Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to have a taste, and are as soon *satiated* with it. *Locke*.

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfied.—*Norris*.

3. Gratify desire.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *Eikon Basilike*.

4. Saturate; impregnate with as much as can be obtained or imbibed.

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *satiated* with water?—*Sir L. Newton*.

Satiato. adj. Glutted; full to satiety.

Our generals now, retired to their estates, Hang their old trophies o'er the garden gates; In life's cool evening, *satiato* of applause, Nor fond of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. 1.

Now may'st thou shrieve all lusts and *satiato* lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day.

Id., Duucel, l. 91.

Satiatio. s. State of being filled.

This term Quantity offends me a discourse with Lessius, which seemeth to prefer a quantity 'ad pondus' of diet, as most conducing to the preservation of health and extension of life, as if *satiatio* were

the usher of disease and mortality, as a corruptive cause, which I cannot conceive reasonable.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*, p. 7.

Satiety. s. [Lat. *satietas*; Fr. *satiété*.]

Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted.

He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep.

And with *satiety* seeks to quench his thirst.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, l. 1.

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards the waiting-time and suspect of *satiety*.—*Sir H. Wallon*.

In all pleasures there is *satiety*; and after they be used, their verdure departeth.—*Hakewill, Apology*.

They satiate and soon fill.

Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine habited, bring to thy sweetest no *satiety*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 20.

No action, the usefulness of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without loathing or *satiety*.—*South, Sermons*.

The joy unequalled, if its end it gain,

And if it lose, attended with no pain;

Without *satiety*, though ever so lost,

And but more relish'd as the more distressed.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 315.

Sátia. s. [Portuguese, *setim*.] Silken fabric

of close and shining tissue. See extract from Ure.

Upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour *satia*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were mailed with precious stones, that in it she might seem armed. *Sir P. Sidney*.

The ladies dress'd in rich saryms were seen, Of Florence *satia*, flower'd with white and green, And for a shade betwixt the bloomy girdlin.

Depha, The Flower and the Leaf, 341.

Her pettiest, transform'd apace,

Became black *satia* flounced with lace.

Swift, Lucius and Thelamon.

Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with a mantle of blue *satia*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Satia is . . . woven upon a loom with at least five-leaved heads or bobbles, and as many corresponding treadles. These are so mounted as to rise and fall four at a time, raising and depressing alternately four yards of the warp, across the whole of which the web is thrown by the shuttle, so as to produce a uniform smooth texture, instead of the chequered work resulting from intermediate depressions, as in common webs. *Satias* are woven with the glossy or right side undermost.—*Cox, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Sátin-wood. s. Smooth and fine-grained

timber so called of the genus *Chloroxylum* (species *Swietenia*).

Sátinet. s. Sort of slight satin.

Sátire. s. [Lat. *satira*.] Poem of a moral

character (as such opposed to lampoon), wherein vice or folly is either ridiculed, or censured with irony.

It is not for every one to relish a true and natural *satire*, being of itself, besides the nature and inherent bitterness and tartness of particulars, both hard of conceit and harsh of style; and therefore cannot but be unpleasing both to the unskilful and over-musical ear. *Bishop Hall, Postscript to his Satires*.

He dares to sing thy praises in a clu o' Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime; Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind Is *satir* on the most of human kind.

Depha, Eleonora, 363.

The owls, bats, and several other birds of night, were one day got together in a thick shade, where they abused their neighbours in a very sociable manner. Their *satire* at last fell upon the sun, whom they all agreed to be very troublesome, impertinent, and impudic. *Teller*, no. 229. My verse is *satire*, I don't lend your ear, And patronise a cause you cannot fear.

Young, Love of Fame, l. 1.

It is not less curious to be informed, as Dr. Hager tells us in his Elementary Characters of the Chinese, that *Satires* are often composed in China, which, if you attend to the characters, their import is pure and sublime; but if you regard the tone only, they contain a meaning ludicrous or obscene.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Chinese Language*.

Satiric. adj.

1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective.

You mus' not think, that a *satirick* style Allows of scandalous and brutish words.

Lord Roscommon.

2. Censorious; severe in language.

On me when dunces are *satirick*,

I take it for a panegyric. *Swift*.

Not inferior to this ingenious trifler is Nicholas France, well known in Italian literature, who employed himself in writing two hundred and eighteen

This lampooner had the honour of being banished at Rome for his defamatory publications. *I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Literary Politics*.

Satirical. adj. Satiric.

Slanders, sir; for the *satirical* rogue says here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

He that hath a *satirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others' memory.—*Bacon*.

What human kind desires, and what they shun, Rage, passions, pleasures, impudence of will, Shall this *satirical* collection fill.

Depha, Translation of Juvenal, l. 130.

A *satirical* tailor, who lived at Rome, and whose name was Pasquin, amused himself with severe railery, literally bestowed on those who passed by his shop; which in time became the lounge of the newsmongers. The tailor had precisely the talents to head a regiment of *satirical* wit, and had he had time to publish, he would have been the Peter Pinch of his day; but his genius seems to have been satisfied to rest cross-legged on his shopboard.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Pasquin and Marforio*.

Satirically. adv. In a satirical manner; with invective; with intention to censure or vilify.

He applies them *satirically* to some customs, and kinds of philosophy, which he arraigns.—*De*

Sátirist. s. One who writes satires.

I first adventure, follow me when list,

And be the second English *satirist*. *Bishop Hall*, Wechely, in his writings, is the sharpest *satirist* of his time; but in his nature, he has all the softness of the tenderest dispositions; in his writings he is severe, bold, undaunted; in his nature gentle, modest, unobtrusive.—*Depha*.

All main pretensions have been consistently the topics of the most candid *satirists*, from the Cynics of Juvenal to the Banon of Boileau.—*Cicero*.

Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay;

His amerc moral, and his wisdom say;

Blest *satirist*! who taught the meanest *Satirist*, As should'st vice had his hope and pity too.

Pope, Epitaph on the Earl of Horat.

Sátirize. v. a. Censure as in a satire.

Covetousness is described as a veil cast over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirize* his prodigality and voluptuousness.—*Depha*.

Should a writer single out and point his railery at particular persons, or *satirize* the miserable, he might be sure of pleasing a great part of his readers, but must be a very ill man if he could please himself.—*Addison*.

I insist that my lion's mouth be not defiled with scandal; for I would not make use of him to belittle the human species, and *satirize* his better.—*Id., Spectator*.

It was *satirize* well a man of distinguished views, as to praise with a man of distinguished virtues.—*Swift*.

Such is the infatuation [of certain writers] for their productions, that they prefer giving to the public their panegyrics of persons whom afterwards they *satirize*, rather than suppress the verses which contain those panegyrics.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Poets*.

Satisfaction. s. [Lat. *satisfactio*, -onis;

Fr. *satisfaction*.]

1. Act of pleasing to the full, or state of being pleased.

Run over the circle of earthly pleasures, and had not God secured a man a *satisfaction* from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. *South, Sermons*.

2. Act of pleasing.

The mind, having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of any of its desires, is at liberty to consider the objects of them. *Locke*.

3. State of being pleased.

'Tis a wretched *satisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in losing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

There are very few discourses so short, clear, and consistent, to which most men may not, with *satisfaction* enough to themselves, raise a doubt. *Locke*.

4. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; conviction.

Will thou leave me so unsatisfied?—

What *satisfaction* can you have?

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

5. Gratification; that which pleases.

Of every nation each illustrious name, Such toys as these have elicited into fame; Exchanging wild quiet to obtain The windy *satisfaction* of the brain.

Depha, Translation of Juvenal, x. 216.

6. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.

He or justice must, unless for him Some other will, and as willing, pay. The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 210.

Satisfactive. *adj.* Giving satisfaction.

By a final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Satisfactorily. *adv.* In a satisfactory manner, so as to content or satisfy.

They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands.—*Sir K. Digby*.

Satisfactoriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Satisfactory.

The incompleteness of the scrupulous lover's happiness in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them.—*Boyle*.

Satisfactory. *adj.* [Fr. *satisfactoire*.]

1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.

An intelligent American would scarce take it for a *satisfactory* account, if, desiring to learn our architecture, he should be told that a pillar was a thing supported by a basis.—*Locke*.

2. Atoning; making amends.

A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and atonement, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ.—*Bishop Sanderson*.

Satisfier. *s.* One who satisfies, who makes satisfaction.

For the transgressions of man, man ought to make satisfaction; but he could not. God could; but he ought not. And therefore, that he might satisfy both that ought and could, it was fit that the *satisfier* should be God and man.—*Sherriden, Sermons*, iii. 97.

Satisfy. *v. a.*

1. Content; please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.

A good man shall be *satisfied* from himself.—*Proverbs*, xiv. 14.

I'm *satisfied*; my boy has done his duty.

2. Feed to the full.

I will pursue and divide the spoil: my lust shall be *satisfied* upon them.—*Ecclesiastes*, xv. 9.

The righteous catch to the *satisfying* of his soul.—*Proverbs*, xiii. 25.

Who hath... caused it to rain on the earth, ... to *satisfy* the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth?—*Job*, xxxviii. 26.

3. Recompense; pay to content.

He is well paid that is well *satisfied*; And I, delivering you, am *satisfied*, And therein do account myself well paid.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

4. Appease by punishment.

*Will he draw out, For anger's sake, blots to inflame In punishment, to *satisfy* his rigour, Satisfied never? That were to extend His sentence beyond dust and nature's law.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 802.

5. Free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.

Of many things useful and curious you may *satisfy* yourselves in Leonardo da Vinci.—*Dryden*.

This I would willingly be *satisfied* in, whether the soul, when it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than when conjointly with it?—*Locke*.

6. Convince.

He declares himself *satisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause.—*Dryden*.

*When come to the utmost extremity of body, what can there put a stop and *satisfy* the mind that it is at the end of space, when it is *satisfied* that body itself can move into it?—*Locke*.

The standing evidences of the truth of the Gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Satisfy. *v. n.* Give content; feed to the full.

By the quantity of silver they give or take, they estimate the value of other things, and *satisfy* for them; thus silver becomes the measure of commerce.—*Locke*.

Sative. *adj.* [Lat. *sativus*.] Sown in gardens.

Preferring the domestic or *sative* for the fuller growth.—*Ecclesiastes*, xlviii. 2, 4.

Sátrap. *s.* [Lat. *satrapa*; Gr. *sarapinny*, from the Persian.] Governor of a district; kind of viceroy; nobleman in power.

His majesty took the petition with a smile of goodness, and delivered it to one of his *sátraps* that he might make his report on it.—*The Student*, vol. i. p. 27: 17:0.

Of *sátraps*, chiefs. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*.

Sátrapy. *s.* Government assigned to a *sátrap*.

The *sátraps* themselves are distinguished and qua-

terioned into their celestial principdoms and *sátraps*.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, b. i.

The temporal government was likewise divided into *sátraps* or dukedoms, which contained in them diverse counties. *Sir H. Spelman, Ancient Government of England*.

Sáturable. *adj.* Impregnable with anything till it will receive no more.

Be the figures of the salts never so various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always conform to those figures as to fill up all vacancies; and consequently the water would be *sáturable* with the same quantity of any salt, which it is not.—*Green, Cosmological Science*.

Sáturate. *v. a.* [Lat. *saturatus*, pass. part. of *saturare*; *saturatio*, -*onis*.] Impreguate till no more can be received or imbibed.

Rain-water is plentifully *sáturated* with terrestrial matter, and more or less stored with it.—*Woodward*.

His body has been fully *sáturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof.—*Chambers*.

Saturation. *s.* Filling to the full, to satiety: (chiefly used in Chemistry, to denote the addition of one substance to another, until no more can be taken up).

Saturday. *s.* [A.S. *Sæterdeg*, *Sateresdeg*; *Sater*, as a deity, being considered as the equivalent to the Latin *Saturnus*.] Seventh or last day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in last *Saturday's* Spectator.—*Addison*.

Satúry. *s.* [N.Fr. *saturité*.] Fullness; state of being saturated; repletion. *Rare*.

He going to their stately place, Did find in every dish Fat beef, and brewhis, and great store Of dainty food and fish; Who seeing their *saturity*, And practising to win His pupils thence, Excess, he said, Doth work access to sin.

Warner, Albion's England. In all things for man's use there is not only a more necessity given of God, but also a satiety permitted; not *saturity*.—*Grainger, On Ecclesiastes*, p. 23: 1621.

Sátura. *s.* [*Saturnus* in the Latin; *Saturne* in Time, in the Greek mythology. As such, a proper, rather than a common, name. It is the basis, however, of several derivatives, with secondary senses.] Planet whose orbit lies between those of Jupiter and Uranus.

The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Sátura*, that are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the extreme regions.—*Bentley*.

Saturnalia. *s.* Feast of Saturn in ancient Rome, when the slaves, who for the time were supposed to change place with their masters, created a week of misrule.

A people denied the freedom of speech or of writing, have usually left some memorials of the times in that silent language which addresses itself to the eye. . . . If we possess a correct history of the *Saturnalia*, it would doubtless have afforded some materials for the present article. In those novels of venerable radicalism, when the senate was closed, and the pious, or cap of liberty, was triumphantly worn, all things assumed an appearance contrary to what they were; and human nature, as well as human laws, might be said to have been parodied. . . . A period so glorious for exhibiting the suppressed sentiments of the populace, as were these *Saturnalia*, had been nearly lost for us, had not some notions been preserved by Lucian; for we glean but sparingly from the solemn pages of the historians, except in the remarkable instance which Suetonius has preserved of the arch-imperious who followed the body of the Emperor Vespasian at his funeral. *J. Burnet, Curiousities of Literature, Expression of Suppressed Opinion*.

The truth is, that the "erids" was taking a favourable turn; and after various "strikes," "riots," "turn-outs," and other phenomena of the *saturalia* of labour, things were settling down into the old state. . . . the "difficulty" called "condition of England" was about to be postponed for another period of years.—*Hannay, Night on Pontney*, b. i. ch. ix.

Saturnalian. *adj.* Having the character of the Saturnalia; especially in respect to the freedom of speech.

In order to make this *saturnalian* amusement general in the family, you sent it down stairs.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.

Sáturnian. *adj.* Happy; golden: (used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*).

This, this he foretold by ancient rhymes; Th' Augustus, born to bring *Sáturnian* times. *Pope, Dunciad*, iii. 519.

Sáturnine. *adj.* Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper; supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

My conversation is slow and dull, my humour *sáturnine* and reserved.—*Dryden of Himself*. I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *sáturnine*: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn.—*Addison*.

He was, nevertheless, almost sorry for what he had done, when he observed that his removal appeared to give some pain to John Christie, and a great deal to his cordial and officious landlady. The former, who was grave and *sáturnine* in every thing he did, only hoped that all had been to Lord Glenvarloch's mind, and that he had not left them on account of any unwelcome negligence on their part.—*Sir W. Scott, Porteus of Nigil*, ch. xiii.

Sáturnist. *s.* One of a gloomy or melancholy disposition.

Saturn himself within a darksome cave; Such places heavy *sáturnists* do crave. *W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals*, b. i. song i.

Sátyr. *s.* [Lat. *satyrus*.] Goat-footed wood-deity of the classical mythology.

Satyræ, as Pliny testifies, were found in times past in the eastern mountains of India.—*Poacham, On Drawing*.

The classical fiction of the *satyræ* . . . was revived among the northern people, and, perhaps, transferred by them to the Celtic tribes. . . . The Scottish Gael have an idea of the same kind respecting a golden called Ours, whose form is like that of Pan and his attendants, something between a man and a goat, the latter extremes being in the latter form. A species of cavern, or rather hole, in the rock, affords to the wildest retreat in the romantic neighbourhood of Loch Katrine, a name taken from classical superstition. It is not the least curious circumstance, that from this sylvan deity the modern nations of Europe have borrowed the degrading and unsuitable emblem of the goat's visage and form, the horns, hoofs, and tail, with which they have depicted the author of evil, when it pleased him to show himself on earth. So that the alteration of a single word, would render Pope's well-known line more truly adapted to the fact, should we venture to read, And Pan to Satan lends his heathen horn.

We cannot attribute the transference of the attributes of the northern *satyræ*, or Celtic Ours, to the arch-fiend, to any particular resemblance between the character of these deities and that of Satan. On the contrary, the Ours of the Celts was a creature by no means peculiarly malevolent or formidably powerful; but rather a melancholy spirit, which dwelt in wildernesses far removed from men.—*Sir W. Scott, Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft*, vol. i. letter iii.

Satyríasis. *s.* [Lat.; Gr.] Satyr-like lasciviousness.

If the chyle be very plentiful, it breeds a *satyríasis*, or an abundance of seminal lymph.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours*.

Sauce. *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *salsus*, from *salsus* = season with, or as with, salt, i. e. *salt*.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.

The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our *sauce*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

To feed were best at home; From thence the *sauce* to meat is ceremony; Meating were bare without it.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Such was the *sauce* of Mont's noble feast, Till night far spent invites them to their rest.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose meat is nothing but *sauce*; they are healthless, changeable, and useless.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

2. Insolence of speech.

Serve one with the same sauce. Retaliate one injury with another.

Sauce. *v. a.*

1. Accompany meat with something of higher relish.

He cut out roots in characters, And *sauced* our broths as Juno had been sick, And he her diet. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

2. Gratify with rich tastes.

Earth, yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate
With thy most opulent poison.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

3. Intermix or accompany with anything good, or, ironically, with anything bad.

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatenings, so that we were in a great perplexity restrained to so unworthily a bondage, and yet restrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering. *Sir P. Sidney.*

All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth walloweth, be but folly mixed with bitterness, and sorrow *sauced* with repentance. *Spenser.*

Thou say'st his meat was *sauced* with thy upbraiding;

Unquiet meals make ill digestions.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Those that honoured him avoided him; neither was he other than abhorred of those that flattered him; yea, his hand could not move to his mouth without his own detestation; the basest slave of Syria would not change skins with him, if he might have his honour to look; thus hath the wise God thought meet to *sauce* the valour, dignity, renown, victories of the famous general of the Syrians.

Bishop Hall, Klina with Newman, (Ord MS.).

We do not expect to make Moselle pass for the fish, by dint of a bow and a grin, nor will we *sauce* your mess with poison, like the wily Italian, and call you all the time Illustissimo and Magnifico.

Sir W. Scott, Anne of the two B. in, ch. xix.

4. Treat with bitter language.

He fallen in love with her foulness, and she'll fall in with my anger. If it be so, as fast as she'll *sauce* her with bitter words.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 5. (Ord MS.).

Saucebox. s. Saucy fellow.

Saucebox, go, meddle with your lady's fan, And prate on this here! *Greener, Lingua, 1657.*

The fool's old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Addison, Spectator.*

Saucepan. s. Small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

Your master will not allow you a silver *saucepan*.

Swift.

Can we with any profit hold up the mirror to Nature in this wise? When our mirror is no mirror, but only, as it were, a nursery *saucepan*, and that long smoothened rusty. *Carple, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.*

Saucer. s. [Fr. *sauçière*.]

1. Small pan or platter in which sauce is set on the table.

Infuse a pupil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*

Used adjectively.

Some have mistaken blocks and posts For speeded apparitions, ghosts, With *saucer* eyes and horns. *Burton, Hudibras.*

2. Piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

Saucily. adv. In a saucy manner.

Though this knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for, yet with his mother's air. *Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.*

A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily* had almost all the words; and, amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the grammarians, who was likewise a freed servant of Ser. Sulpicius, I pray, sir, if Ser. Sulpicius had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I should have stood behind his chair, and held my power. *Bacon.*

A trumpet behaved 'himself very *saucily*. *Addison.*

Sauciness. s. Attribute suggested by Saucy; impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiors.

To feed the panting heart, which through her side Did beat their hands. *Sir P. Sidney.*

By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *sauciness*. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 5.*

Being intercepted in your sport,

Great reason that my noble lord be rated

For *sauciness*. *Id., Titus Andronicus, iii. 3.*

Imputing it to the natural *sauciness* of a pedant,

tho' made him cut his words. *Sir B. L. Falstaff.*

You *sauciness*, mind your prating knife, or I may

chance to use it for you. *Bryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 2.*

This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters;

and when this *sauciness* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier, Essay, On Pride.*

Saucisse. s. [Fr.] In Gunnery. Train of powder stowed up in a roll of pitched cloth, in order to fire a bomb-chest.

Saucisson. s. [Fr.] In Strategy. Fagots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages.

Saucy. adj. Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiors; insolent; impudent; impetuous.

You are more *saucy* with lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.*

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,

That will not be deep search'd with *saucy* looks;

Small have continual pladders ever won,

Save base authority from others' books.

Id., Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

And if thou hast the mettle of a king,

Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,

Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery.

As we will ours against these *saucy* walls.

Id., King John, ii. 2.

Power's first pedigree from force derives,

And calls to mind the old prerogatives

Of free-born man; and with a *saucy* eye

Searches the heart and soul of majesty.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.

I lose my patience, when with *saucy* pride

By untuned ears I hear his numbers tried.

Lord Roscommon.

No *saucy* citizen shall dare

To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resent

The wrong, for fear of further punishment.

Bryden, Translation of Juvenal, xvi. 11.

Homer, to express a man both timorous and

saucy, makes use of a kind of point, namely, that

he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer.

Addison, Spectator.

Saul. s. Indian name for the Shorea bantiana, a valuable timber tree, forming large forests at the southern foot of the eastern range of the Himalayas.

Saunders-wood. s. Wood of the Pterocarpus santalinus.

(See under Sandal-wood.)

Sauter. v. n. [P.]

1. Wander about idly.

The courtesan is still *sautering* by the sea-side,

to see if he can find any of his brass cast up. *Sir*

Edmund Spenser, The Shepherd's Week, i. 1.

Tell me, why *saut'ring* thus from place to place

I meet thee, Nevalus, with clouded face?

Harris, Translation of Juvenal, ix. 1.

So the young squire when first he comes

From country school to Will's or Tom's...

Without one notion of his own,

He *sauters* wildly up and down.

Prior, The Chameleon.

Led by my hand, he *sauter'd* Europe round,

And gather'd every vice in every pound.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 311.

2. Loiter; linger listlessly.

The glory of Bond Street is no more;... the ancient habitues—the Magni Nomini Umbrae—contemporaries of Brumwell in his youth—been companions of George IV. in his roguery—still haunted the spot. From four to six in the hot month of June, they *sautered* stately to and fro, looking

somewhat mournful even then—foreboding the extinction of their race...

Men who make money rarely *sauter*; men who save money rarely *swag*.

But *sauter* and *swag*er both united to stamp

'prodical' on the Bond Street lounge. *Lord Lytton, My Novel, b. xi. ch. ii.*

Sauter. s. Idle occupation; waste of time.

The tavern, park, assembly, mask, and play;

those dear destroyers of the tedious day;

That wheel of tops; that *sauter* of the town.

Young, Love of Fame, i. 230.

Sauter. s. One who saunters; idler; rambler; lounge.

Quit the life of an insignificant *sauter* about town for that of an useful country-gentleman.

Bishop Berkeley, Querist, § 412.

A fine lady will seem to have more charms to a man of study or business, than to a *sauter*.

Lord Chesterfield.

Sautering. adj. Listlessly loitering.

If men were warned from their *sautering* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives

run uselessly away, they would acquire skill in

hundreds of things. *Locke.*

Here *sautering* 'prentices o'er Otway weep.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 661.

The brainless stripling

Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;

A *sautering* tribe! such born to wide estates.

With you and no in senates hold debates. *Tickell.*

Sautering. verbal abs. Act, or habit, of one who saunters.

Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress

that may discourage, ought to be avoided; yet this

must not run it into a lazy *sautering* about ordi-

nary things. *Locke.*

Saurian. adj. [Gr. *sauros* = lizard.] Having the character of a lizard.

(For extract see next entry.)

Saurian. s. Animal of the Saurian order, i. e. that division of the reptiles represented by the lizards, crocodiles, monitors, &c.

The mouth of the *saurians* is always armed with teeth, and their toes are generally furnished with claws; they have all a tail more or less long, and

only very thick at the base. A few spe-

cimens to the general character, have only two

legs. The most gigantic and singular species of the

saurian order are now extinct. *Oron, in Brande*

and Coar, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.

Sausage. s. [Fr. *sauçisse*; Lat. *salsum*.]

Roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed into skins, and sometimes only rolled in flour.

A pudding is called a *sausage*. *Barret, Alcegarie, 1280.*

fruit is not *sauce* for shape. *Sir*

T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into

Africa and the Great Asia, p. 333.

Thus they, *saucing* tough *sauces*, discussing the

penal code, make night hideous. *Carple, History*

of the French Revolution, pt. i. b. vii. ch. viii.

Savable. adj. Capable of being saved. Rare.

That those who do subscribe them are in a *savable*

condition. *Chillingworth.*

Savableness. s. Capability of being saved.

So much as concerns the main question, now in

agitation about the *savableness* of protestants.

Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, conclusion.

Savage. adj. [Fr. *sauvage*.]

1. Wild; uncultivated.

These godlike virtues wherefore dost thou hide,

Affecting private life, or more obscure

In *savage* wilderness? *Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 21.*

Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood,

And roots and herbs have been my meagre food.

Bryden, Translation of the Iliad, iii. 836.

2. Untamed; cruel.

[He] like a bear too *savage* doth root up

his country's peace. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, v. 2.*

Hence with your little ones;

To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage*;

To do worse to you were fell cruelty.

Id., Macbeth, iv. 2.

A dreary desert and a gloomy waste,

To *savage* beasts and *savage* laws a prey.

Pope, Windsor Forest.

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal.

Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, till

Saturn arriving on those coasts, devised laws to

govern them by. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

The *savage* clamour around

Both harp and voice. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 30.*

A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a *savage*

drove of men in caves, might be so ordered; but

never a peculiar people. *Hook-p Sprat, Sermons.*

Savage. s. Savage person.

Long after these times were they but *savages*.

Sir W. Raleigh.

The *savages* lived by rapine and ruin of all the

country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*,

enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do

commit. *Sir J. Hapward.*

To deprive us of metals is to make us more *savages*;

to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our

houses and cities for dens and caves, and our cloth-

ing for skins of beasts: 'tis to deprive us of all arts

and sciences, nay, of revealed religion. *Hentley.*

The Mahivian islanders cut alone. They retire

into the most hidden parts of their houses; and

they draw down the cloths that serve as blinds to

their windows, that they may eat unmolested. This

custom probably arises from the *savage*, in early

periods of society, concealing himself to eat; he fears

that another with as sharp an appetite, but more

strong than himself, should come and ravish his

meat from him. *L. Hearn, Characters of Literature, Singularities observed by various Nations in their Repasts.*

- Savage. v. a.** Render savage. *Rare.*
Whose bloodie breast so *savag'd* out of kind,
That Phalaris had ne'er so foul a mind.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 432.
- Savaged. part. adj.** Rendered savage. *Rare.*
If this sort once possess the arteries
Of forlorn man, madness and stupor seize
His *savag'd* heart, and death dwells in his eyes.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, xxxviii.
- Savagely. adv.** In a savage manner; barbarously; cruelly.
Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.
- Savageness. s.** Attribute suggested by Savage; barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.
A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood
Of general assault. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 1.
- Savagery. s.**
1. Cruelty; barbarity.
This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-eyed Wrath, or staring Rage,
Presented to the towers of soft Remorse.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.
 2. Wild growth.
Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the culter rusts,
That should deracinate such *savagery*.
Shakespeare, Henry V., v. 2.
- Savannah. s.** [Spanish, *sabana*.] Tract of land covered with natural vegetation, in those parts of America which are or have been Spanish; the term elsewhere being Prairie.
He that rides post through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river; woodland in one part, and *savannas* in another. *Locke*.
The interior of Africa contains very extensive tracts of low plain covered with much vegetation, and the resort of large wild animals in enormous herds. There also are *savannas*. *Isidore, in Brant and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.
- Save. v. a.** [Fr. *saiver*; Lat. *salvo*.]
1. Preserve from danger or destruction.
One shall cry unto him, yet cannot he answer,
nor save him out of his trouble. *Isaiah*, xlii. 7.
Anointed let me be with deadly venom,
And die ere men can say God *save* the queen.
Shakespeare, Richard III., iv. 1.
The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood,
Whether life's fuel, or the body's food,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save*.
Dryden, Epistle, To Dr. Charleton, 29.
Will no superior genius snatch the quill,
And *save* me on the brink of writing ill?
Young, Love of Fame, i. 47.
 2. Preserve finally from eternal death.
There be souls that must be *saved*, and there be souls must not be *saved*. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 3.
Proclaiming life to all who shall believe
In his redemption, and that his obsequies
Imputed becomes theirs by faith, his merits
To *save* them, not their own.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 407.
He who feareth God, and worketh righteousness, and perseveres in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly be *saved*. *Rogers*.
 3. Not spend or lose; hinder from being spent or lost.
We may be confident whatever God does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing by repining, nor *save* anything by resisting. *Sir W. Temple*.
Without their cost you traverse the cause,
And save the expenses of long litigious laws,
Where suits are traversed, and so little won,
That he who conquers in but last undone.
Dryden, Epistle, To his kinsman, John Dryden, 16.
 4. Reserve or lay by.
He shall not feel quietness, . . . he shall not *save* of that which he desired. *Job*, xx. 20.
They meanly pilfer, as they bravely fought,
Now *save* a nation, and now *save* a great.
When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living *saved* a candle's end.
Id., Moral Essays, 291.
 5. Spare; excuse.
Our author *saves* me the comparison. *Dryden*.
Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush?
Id., Spanish Friar, iv. 3.
These shows are not yet so much mistrung,
To fill me when my master should be served;
And when they are, then will I steal to death,
Silent and unobserved, to *save* his tears.
Id., Don Sebastian, v. 1.

6. Reconcile.
How build, unbuild, contrive
To *save* appearances; how gird the sphere
With centrick and circumlunck.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 81.
7. Take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose.
The same persons, who were chief confidants to Cromwell's forwarding a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, *just saving* the tale, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient. *Swift*.
Save. v. n. Be cheap.
Rass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon*.
Save. prep. Except; not including. *Rare.*
But being all defeated, *save* a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she slew.
Spenser.
All the conspirators, *save* only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, v. 3.
He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
How have I then with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 408.
Constant at church and change, his guins were *save*;
His givings rare, *save* farthings to the poor.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 517.
- Savéall. s.** Small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.
In some this light goes out with an ill-savour'd stench; but others have a *save-all* to preserve it from making any snuff at all. *Hewell, Letters*, iv. 21.
- Savéole. s.** [Fr. *cervele*.] Kind of snuffage.
Savéole . . . doubtless from being made (Fr. *cervele*) of brains. *Wetwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.
- Saver. s.** One who, that which, saves.

 1. Preserver; rescuer.
They were manifestly acknowledged the *savers* of that country. *Sir P. Sid.*
One man, choosing a proper juncture, leaps into a gulf, thence proceeds a hero, and is called the *saver* of his country. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. ix. (Ord MS.)
 2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.
Laws of arms permit each injured man
To make himself a *saver* where he can.
Who dares affirm this is no pious age,
When charity begins to tread the stage?
When heroes, who at best are hardly *savers*,
Will give a night of benefit to weavers?
Swift.
3. One who lays up and grows rich.
By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *saver* than a *saver*; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his garrisons and his feedings *sav'd* his exchequer. *Sir H. Wotton*.

- Savin. s.** Coniferous shrub of the genus *Juniperus* (*sabina*).
Savin acts on animals as an acrid poison. . . . Oil of *savin* . . . is a powerful local irritant. *Peirce, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.
- Saving. adj.**

 1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.
She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John Bull's clamorous debts. *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.
Be *saving* of your candle. *Swift*.
 2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful.
Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Adams*.
 3. Redemptory.
Whatever we read in Scripture concerning the endless love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church, the only proper subject thereof is this church. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

- Saving. prep.** Except.
All this world's glory seemeth vain,
And all their shows but shadows, *saving* vain.
Spenser.
Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only by whom they were made; because the intent of them being known unto me but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requisite they should endure. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
- Saving. verbal abs.**

 1. Escape of expense; somewhat preserved from being spent.
It is a great *saving* in all such lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet last longer. *Bacon*.
By reducing interest to four per cent, there was a

- considerable *saving* to the nation; but this year they give six. *Adams*.
2. Exception in favour.
Content not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty; for integrity must be supported against all violence. *Sir E. L'Estrange*.
 3. In the plural. Money laid by.
He had been but a short time in great practice. His *savings* were small. *Massey, History of England*, ch. xix.
As the first element in a compound: (as, in *Savings-bank*).
 4. Salvation.
We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul. *Hebrews*, x. 39.
 - Savingly. adv.** In a saving manner.
 1. So as to be saved.
He may yet, by the grace of God, repent *savingly* and effectually. *South, Sermons*, vii. 123.
 2. With parsimony. - Savingness. s.** Attribute suggested by Saving.

The safety and *savingness* which it promisseth. *Brevint, Saul and Samual at Endor*, preface: 1617.

 - Saviour. s.** One who saves. In *Christian Theology*, the Redeemer.
Unto you is born this day in the city of David, a *Saviour*, which is Christ the Lord. *Luke*, ii. 11.
I have ever consented to reason his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly persuaded of the miracles he wrought. *Adams*.
 - Saviouress. s.** Female saviour. *Rare.*
One says to the blessed Virgin, O *Saviouress*, save me! *Bishop Hall, No Peace with Rome*. (Ord MS.)
The common people, whose devotion enriches those shrines, climb the hill of Trichen with this conceit, that Mary is their *saviouress*. *Id., To Sir D. Murray*. (Ord MS.)
 - Savourous. adj.** [Fr. *savourant*.] Sweet; pleasant: (Savoury the commoner word).
 - Savory. s.** [Fr. *savore*; Lat. *saturum*.] Potherb of the genus *Satureia*.
There are two sorts . . . of *savory*, the summer and the winter. . . . Both highly esteemed in cookery for their powerful aromatic flavour. Both species were noticed by Virgil as being among the most fragrant herbs, and on this account were recommended to be grown near beehives. Vinegar flavoured with *savory* and other aromatic herbs was as much used by the ancient Romans as mint-sauce is at the present day with us. To preserve a supply, it should be cut just before the flowers expand, and dried by exposure to air. *Brant and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.
 - Savour. s.** [Fr. *savcur*.]
 1. Scent; odour.
What *savour* is better, if physick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue?
Tasso, Five Hundred Points of gout
Hutchins.
I taste
The *savour* of death from all things.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 269.
A directer influence from the sun gives fruit a better *savour* and a greater worth. *South, Sermons*.
Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile salt of a grateful *savour*, are heating. *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.
 - Savour. v. n.**
 1. Have any particular smell or taste.
 2. Betoken; have an appearance or intellectual taste of something.
This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing, and *savoury* of good concert and some reading. *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
If 'twere a secret that concern'd my life,
This boldness might become thee;
But such unnecessary rudeness *savours*
Of some design. *Sir J. Denham, The Rhymer*.
I have rejected every thing that *savours* of party. *Adams*.
 - Savour. v. t.**
 1. Like; taste or smell with delight.
Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filth *savours* but themselves.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv.
Thou *savour'd* not the things that be of God. *Matthew*, xvi. 23.
 - Savourily. adv.** In a savoury manner.
 1. With gust; with appetite.
The collation he fell to very *savourily*. *Sir E. L'Estrange*.

This mull is some English renegade, he talks so accurately of topling.—*Dryden, Jon Sebastian, l. 1.*

2. With a pleasing relish.

There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When nilly plays so accurately go down.

Dryden, Prologue to King Arthur.

Savouriness. s. Attribute suggested by Savoury; pleasing taste or smell.

All the relishes of wine, and the savouriness of meat, are not owing to the blood of the grape, or the strength of the corn, but to the appetite or the necessity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Miracles of Divine Mercy. (Ord. M8.)*

Savourless. adj. Wanting savour.

One thinks it misdescribing the author, because a poem; . . . the learned, too perspicuous; the unlearned, savourless, because too obscure.—*Bishop Hall, Postscript to his Satires.*

Savoury. adv. With savour.

As no man can well enjoy himself, or find sound content in any thing, while business or duty lie unfinished on his hands, so when he has done his best toward the dispatch of his work, he will then comfortably take his ease and enjoy his pleasure; then his food doth taste *savoury*; then his diversions and recreations have a lively gustfulness; then his sleep is very sound and pleasant.—*Barrow, Sermons, vol. iii, serm. xix.*

Savoury. adj. [*Fr. savoureux.*]

1. Pleasing to the smell.

The pleasant *savoury* smell

So quicken'd appetite, that I

Could not but taste. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 83.*

2. Piquant to the taste.

Make me *savoury* meat, such as I love, and bring to me.—*Vicinia, xviii. 4.*

He *savoury* pulp they chew.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 335.

Savoy. s. Variety of cabbage from Savoy.

Savoys should be thrown into salt and water for half an hour or more before they are dressed.—*K. Arden, Modern Cookery.*

Saw. s. [*see Sake.*]

1. Saying; maxim; sentence; axiom; proverb.

Good king, that must approve the common *saw*:
Thou out of Heaven's benediction com'st
To the warm sun! *Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.*
From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *saws* of books. *Id., Hamlet, l. 5.*
His weapons, holy *saws* of sacred writ.

Id., Henry VI. Part II. l. 13.

Strict age and sour severity,
With their grave *saws* in shumber lie.

Milton, Comus, 109.

'Saint John, or Saint James either, may be mistaken in the matter,' said Eric: 'for I think neither of them lived in Zeland. I only say, that if there is faith in old *saws*, these two hobs will do each other a mischief; and if they do, I trust it will light on Moribund Mortoun.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate, ch. xvii.*

2. Decree. Obsolete.

Love is lord of all the world by right,
And rules their creatures by his powerful *saw*.

Spenser, Colin Clouts Come Home again.

Saw. s. [*A.S. sawa, sig; Fr. scier.*] Denoted instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.

Then *saws* were tooth'd and sounding axes made.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 215.

If they cannot cut, it may be said,

His *saws* were toothless, and his hatchets lend.

Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or straight between the handle and end; because the *saw* is designed to act only in its progress forwards, a man having in that more strength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and therefore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unswain stuff, which enables him the longer to continue his several progressions of the *saw*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

As the first element in a compound.

He roach is a leather-mouthed fish, and has several teeth in his throat.—*L. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Saw. v. a. [*Fr. scier.*] Cut timber or other matter with a saw.

They were sowed, they were *saws* sunder.—*Hobbes, xi. 37.*

A carpenter, after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought it handiwork, sets it in a wall.—*Wishon of Solomon, xiii. 11.*

Master-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *saw* a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the *sawing* of it: they seldom say, *saw* the piece of stuff; but, draw the *saw* through it; give the piece of stuff a korf.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

If cut my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as

If my soul was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *sawn* through.—*Collier.*

Saw-wort. s. In Botany. Plant of the genus *Serratula*; the two names being approximate translations of one another (*Lat. serrula = saw*).

Saw-wort [*s*] a plant like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knapped in having the borders of the leaves cut into small sharp segments, resembling the teeth of a saw.—*Milner, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Saw-wrest. s. Sort of tool.

With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the saw; that is, they put one of the notches of the wrest between the first two teeth on the blade of the saw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the saw; and that at once turns the first tooth somewhat towards you, and the second tooth from you. *Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Sawdust. s. Dust made by the attrition of the saw.

If the membrane be foiled by the *sawdust* of the bone, wipe it off with a sponge.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Sawfish. s. In Ichthyology. Shark of the genus *Pristis*.

The common *saw-fish* has its elongated back, armed like a rake, with eighteen or nineteen spines on each side, covered with a sort of corium.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Sawfly. s. Hymenopterous insect of the genus *Tenthredo*.

The larvae of the *saw-flies* have only two eyes.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Sawing. verbal abs. Act of one who saws.

It is an incalculable, from a swift motion, such as that of running, thrashing, or *sawing*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Sawpit. s. Pit over which timber is laid to be *sawn* by two men.

Let them from forth a *sawpit* rush at once
With some diffused song.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

I was full two-and-forty days making me a board for a long shelf, which I wanted in my cave; whereas, two sawyers, with their tools and a *saw-pit*, would have cut six of them out of the same tree in half a day.—*DeFoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Traces of the sudden stoppage of a great work might be observed in the temporary *saw-pits* still remaining, the sheds for the workmen, and the kilns and furnaces, which never had been removed.—*H. Israeli, Hercules Temple, b. l. ch. ii.*

Sawyer. s. [*Fr. scieur.*] One who saws.

The pit-saw is used by joiners, when what they have to do may be soon done at home as send it to the *sawyers*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Saxifrage. s. [*Fr. saxifraga.*] In Botany. Plant of the large genus *Saxifraga*.

Saxifrage is good (and hart's-tongue) for the stone.

Saxifrage, quoad maxum frangere, to break the stone, as applicable to any thing having this property; but is a term most commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect.—*Quincy.*

Saxifragous. adj. Dissolvent of the stone.

Because goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the stone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and so it came to be ordered that the goats should be fed on *saxifragous* herbs, and such as are conceived of power to break the stone.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errours.*

Saxouism. s. Idiom of the Anglo-Saxon stage of the English language.

This rhyming chronicle of Robert of Gloucester is totally destitute of art or imagination. . . . The language is full of *Saxouism*, which indeed abounded, more or less, in every writer before Chaucer and Chaucer.—*T. Norton, History of English Poetry, l. 49.*

Saxouist. s. One who is well acquainted with the Saxon language or manners.

Elstok, the learned *Saxouist*.—*Bishop Nicholson, On the Epistle to the Corinthians, l. 64, note.*

Saxony. s. Cloth made of Saxony wool: (used adjectively in the extract).

And now the wedding party began to assemble at Todger's. Mr. Jinkins, the only boarder invited, was on the ground first. He wore a white favour in his button-hole, and a bran-new extra super double-milled blue *saxony* dress coat (that was its description in the bill).—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. liii.*

Say. s. [*Fr. soie.*] Silk.

His garment neither was of silke nor *say*,
But painted plumage. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Whether the woollen manufacture of England is not divided into several parts or branches appropriated to particular places, where they are only or principally manufactured; fine cloths in Somersetshire, coarse in Yorkshire; long cloths at Exeter, &c., at Sudbury, crapes at Norwich, linens at Kental, blackets at Whitby, and so forth.—*Bishop Berkeley, Quæstio, § 220.*

Say. v. a. Assay.

The tailor brings a suit home; he *say*s.

B. Jonson, Epigrams, xii.

Say. s. Assay.

No good a *say* invites the eye,

A little downward to espy

The lively clusters of her breasts. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Since thy outside looks so far and woe . . .

And that thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes,

What safe and nice I might well delay

By rule of knight-hood, I disclaim.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

In Composition.

This is a woman having brought that earth to the public *say* masters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fusion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux separated a third part of pure gold.—*Bogle.*

Say. v. a. pret. said. [*A.S. sayan; German, sagen.*]

1. Speak; utter in words; tell.

Say it out, Diccon, whatever it might.

Sydney, Shepherd's Calendar.

Speak, I pray thee, unto Solomon the king; for he will not *say* thee nay.—*1 Kings, ii. 17.*

See thou *say* nothing to any man, but go thy way.

—*Mark, i. 14.*

In this shumbry narration what have you heard her say?—*Shakespeare, As You Like It, v. 1.*

2. Allege by way of argument.

all can be *said* against a thing, this will still . . . that many things possibly are, which we know not of. *Archbishop Tillotson.*

In vain shall we attempt to justify ourselves, as the rich young man in the gospel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unless we can *say* somewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our distributions to the poor.—*Bishop Altamont.*

3. Tell in any manner.

With flying speed, and seeming great pretence,
Came messenger with letters which his majesty *said*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

4. Repent; rehearse: (as, 'to say a part;')

'to say a lesson'.

For once she used every day to wend

'Bout her affairs, her spells and charms to *say*.

Keats, Fairfash.

5. Pronominate without singing.

Then shall he *said* or sung as follows.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

Say. v. a.

1. Speak; pronounce; utter; relate.

He *said* moreover, I have somewhat to *say* unto thee; and she *said*, *Say* on.—*1 Kings, ii. 14.*

poetry, *say* is often used before

question; tell.

Say first what cause

Moved our grand parents to fall off?

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 21.

Say, Stella, feel you no content,

R. reflecting on a life well-spent?

Swift.

And who more blest who claim'd his country,

say.

Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 147.

Say. s. Speech; what one has to say.

He no sooner said out his *say*, but up rises a cunning snare.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Saying. s. Thing said; proverb.

Then fled Moses at this *saying*, and was a stranger in Midian. *Acts, vii. 29.*

I thank thee, Brutus,

That thou hast proved Lucius's *saying* true.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, v. 5.

Many are the *sayings* of the wise,

Extolling patience as the truest fortitude.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 632.

Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plausible *sayings*; such as this, that as are long, they are but light.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

We public folks, who must restrain

Our measured *sayings* in an equal chain,

Have troubles utterly unknown to those

Who let their fancy loose in rambling prose.

Prior, Letter to Monsieur Boileau Despreaux.

The sacred function can never be hurt by their *sayings*, if not first reprobated by our doings.—*Bishop Altamont.*

Sayman. s. Spokesman. Obsolete.

If your lordship in anything will make me you *sayman*, I will be hurt before your lordship shall be hurt. *Bacon, Letter to the Earl of Buckingham (Truch.)*

Scab, s. [A.S. *scab*.]

1. Incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter.

What's the matter, you dissentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves *scabs*!

Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

That free from gouts thou may'st preserve thy
care;
And clear from *scabs* produced by freezing air.

Dryden, *Translation of the Georgics*, iii. 167.

2. Itch or mange of horses.

3. Paltry fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.

I would thou didst itch from head to foot, and I
had the scratching of thee; I would make thee the
lout's *scab* in Greece.—Shakespeare, *Troilus*
and *Cressida*, ii. 1.

Well said, Wart, thou art a good *scab*: there is a
tester for thee. *Id.*, *Henry IV.*, Part II. iii. 2.
One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took
it in dudgout to be mocked, cheek by jowl, with a
scab of a currier.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Scabbard, s. Sheath of a sword.

Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in thy *scabbard* sheath that famous blade,
Till settled be thy kingdom and estate. *Fairfax*.
What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well
to keep 'em veiled; they are too sharp to be trusted
out of th' *scabbard*.—Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, i. 2.

Scabbard-fish, s. British fish of the genus *Lepidopus* (argenteus).

Colonel Montagu first described the *scabbard-fish*
as a British fish... believing it to be then entirely
unknown to naturalists.—*Tarrell, History of Brit-*
ish Fishes.

Scabbled, adj.

1. Covered or disensed with scabs.

The briar fruit makes those that eat them *scabbled*.
—*Shakespeare*.

2. Paltry; sorry; vile; worthless.

To you such *scabbled* harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers to their exercises gnaw.
—*Bunel, Translation of Juvenal*, v. 23.

Scabby, adj. Diseased with scabs.

Her withered skin, as rough as maple rind,
So *scabby* was, that would have bled all woman-
kind. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

A *scabby* tetter on the pelts had stuck,
When the raw rain had pierced them to the quick.
—*Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, iii. 67.

If the crazier should bring me one wether fat
and well doctored, and expect the same price for a
whole hundred, without giving me security to re-
store my money for those that were lean, shorn, or
scabby, I would be none of his customer. *Swift*.

Scabious, s. Medical name for Itch.

Scabious, adj. [Lat. *scabiosus*.] Itchy; le-
prous.

In the spring *scabious* eruptions upon the skin
were epidemic from the acidity of the blood.
—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human tissue*.

Scabious, s. Plant of the genus *Scabiosa*.

Stop some of your *scabious* from running to seed
the first year. *Evelyn, Kalendar*.

Scabridity, s. [Lat. *scabridus*.] Uneven-
ness; ruggedness. *Rare*.

Inequalities, roughness, *scabridity*.—*Barton*,
Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 266.

Scabrous, adj. [Fr. *scabreux*; Lat. *scaber*.]

1. Rough from inconspicuous irregularities on the surface.

Urine, black and bloody, is occasioned by some-
thing sharp or *scabrous* wounding the small blood-
vessels: if the stone is smooth and well bedded, this
may not happen.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Harsh; unmusical.

Lucretius is *scabrous* and rough in these: he
seeks them, as some do Chaucerisms, which were
better expunged.—*B. Jonson*.

Scad, s. [?] Native fish of the genus *Caranx* (trachurus); horse-mackerel.

The *scad*... occurs in the Mediterranean and at
Madeira: some variation, however, is found in the
number of lateral plates.—*Tarrell, History of Brit-*
ish Fishes.

Of round fish there are sprat, barm, smelts, and
scad. *Cuvier*.

Scaffold, s. [Fr. *eschafaut*.]

1. Temporary gallery or stage raised either
for shows or spectators.

Parlous
The flat unraised spirit, that hath dared
On this unworthy *scaffold* to bring forth
No great subject. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* i. chorus.

On banks and *scaffolds* under sky might stand.
—*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1609.

2. Gallery raised for execution of great male-
factors.

Fortune smiling at her fortune therein, that a
scaffold of execution should grow a *scaffold* of coru-
nation.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a
building for the workmen.

These outward beauties are but the props and
scaffolds
On which we built our love, which, now made
perfect,
Stands without supports.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.

Sylla added three hundred commons to the se-
nate; then abolished the office of tribune, as being
only a *scaffold* to tyranny, wherof he had no fur-
ther use.—*Swift*.

Scaffolding, s. Gallery; hollow floor.

A strutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and sound,
Twist his stretch'd footing and the *scaffolding*.
—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

Scaffolding, s.

1. Temporary frames or stages.

What are riches, empire, power,
But steps by which we climb to rise, and reach
Our wish; and, that obtain'd, down with the *scaf-*
folding

Of scepters and of thrones. *Congreve*,
Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the
shaking down this *scaffolding* of the body, may dis-
cover the inward structure. *Pope*.

3. Building slightly erected.

Send forth, ye wise, send forth your labouring
thought;
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke;
Of circling whirlpools and of spheres of smoke:
Yet this solution but once more affords
New change of terms and *scaffolding* of words.

Prior, Solomon, l. 473.

Scagliola, s. [Italian.] See extract.

Scagliola is simply ornamental plaster-work, pro-
duced by applying a pap made of finely-ground
coloured gypsum, mixed with a weak solution of
Fluorspar glue, upon any figure formed of lath
nailed together, or occasionally upon brickwork, and
bestudding its surface, while soft, with splinters
(*scaglie*) of spar, marble, granite, bits of concrete,
coloured gypsum, or veins of clay, in a semi fluid
state. The substances employed to colour the spots
and patches are, the several ochres, bores, Terra di
Sienna, chrome-yellow, &c. *— Lee, Dictionary of*
Art, Manufacture, and Mines.

Scalade, s. [Fr.] Storm given to a place by
raising ladders against the walls.

Thus raised thy voice to record the stratagems,
the various exploits and the nocturnal *scalade* of
newly heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens. *—*
Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.

Scalado, s. [Spanish.] Scalade.

What can be more strange than that we should
within two months have won one down of impor-
tance by *scalado*, battered and assaulted another,
and overthrown great forces in the field?—*Bacon*.

Scaldray, adj. [Lat. *scala* = ladder.] Proceed-
ing by steps like those of a ladder.

He made at nearer distances certain elevated
places and *scaldrays*, that they might better
ascend or descend their horses. *Sir T. Browne, Fel-*
gar Brecons.

Scald, s. Norse equivalent to Bard: (the
form in -er in the fourth and fifth extracts
is improper: *skald* being the Danish
plural.)

The ancient chronicles constantly represent the
kings of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, as at-
tended by one or more *scalds*; for this was the
name they gave their poets.—*Bishop Percy, Trans-*
lation of Maitland's Northern Antiquities, ch. xiii.

Sometimes... in conversation a *scald*, either to
show his happy talent, or to do more honour to
the person with whom he conversed, answered in ex-
tempore metre. *Ibid.*

The Gothic *scalds* enriched their vein of fable from
this new and fruitful source of fiction.—*T. War-*
ton, History of English Poetry, vol. i. diss. i.

These practices and opinions cooperated with the
kindred superstitious of druids, dwarfs, furies,
giants, and enchanters, which the traditions of the
Gothic *scalds* had already printed; and produced
that extraordinary species of composition which has
been called romance. *Ibid.*

An extract, which Dr. Hickeys has given from the
work of one of the Danish *scalds*, entitled Her-
varar Saga, containing an evocation from the dead,
may be found in the sixth volume of miscellany
poems published by Dryden.—*Blair, On the Poems*
of Ossian, p. 7.

The third quadrille represented the Saxons, clad
in the bear-skins which they had brought with
them from the German forests, and bearing in their
hands the redoubtable battle-axes which made such

havoc among the natives of Britain. They were
preceded by two *scalds*, who chanted the praises of
Odin.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxviii.

Scald, v. a. Burn with hot liquor.

I am *scalded* with my violent motion,
And spiced of speed to see you.

Shakespeare, *King John*, v. 7.

O majesty!

When thou dost pinch thy bearer, thou dost sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That *scalds* with safety.

Id., *Henry IV.*, Part II. iv. 4.

Thou art a *scald* in bibes; but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do *scald* like molten lead. *Id.*, *King Lear*, iv. 7.

Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall,
Involving swiftly in one ruin all. *Cowley*.

That I grieve, 'tis true;
But 'tis a grief of fury, not despair!

And if a manly drop or two fall down,
It *scalds* along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That spitting in the flame, works outward into
tears. *Dryden, Cleonora*, i. 1.

It depends not on his will to persuade himself,
that what actually *scalds* him, feels cold.—*Locke*.

Warm cataplasms disperse; but *scalding* hot may
confirm the tumour; heat, in general, doth not re-
solve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for
too great heat will produce concretions.—*Arbuth-*
not, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

The best thing we can do with Wood is to *scald*
him;

For which operation there's nothing more proper
Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted sap.—
Swift.

'The King, my lord!' said Linklater, in astonish-
ment: 'why, will not that be rushing into danger?' *—*
scalding yourself, as I may say, with your own
balle!—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxviii.

Scald, s. Scurf on the head.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable ead,
Was overgrown with scurf and filthy *scald*.
—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, l. 8, 47.

Scald, adj. Paltry; sorry; scurvy.

Saucy victors
Will catch at us like strumpets, and *scald* rhymes
Hallad us out o' tune.

Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

A *scalded* horse is fit for a *scald* squire.—*Mindes*,
Spanish Dictionary, p. 28.

Scaldhead, s. [? two words.] Ringworm of
the head.

The scum is corrupted by the infection of the
touch of a salt humour, to which the *scald*, *pox*, and
scaldhead are referable.—*Sir J. Floyer*.

Scaldie, adj. Relating to the scalds.

It is probable that many of the *scaldie* imagina-
tions might have been blended with the Arabian.—
T. Warton, History of English Poetry, vol. i. diss. i.

It made a part of the *scaldie* ventilation.—
Tyrrhill, On the Language and Verification of
Chances.

Scalding, part. adj.

1. Burning with, or as with, hot liquor.

He that in summer, in extremest heat
Scorched all day, in his own *scalding* sweat,
Shaves with keen scythe the glory and delight
Of muley meadows, resteth yet at night,
And in the arms of his dear pillow foregoes
All former troubles and all former woes.
—*Sylvestor, Translation of Du Bartas*.

2. In Husbandry. Hot; drying.

An Oxfordshire the sour land they fallow when
the sun is pretty high, which they call a *scalding*
fallow.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Scale, s. [Lat. *scala* = ladder.]

1. Balance; vessel suspended by a beam
against another vessel; dish of a balance.

If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound, if the *scale* turn
But in the estimation of a hair,
Thou diest. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.
Your vows to her and me, put in two *scales*,
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales.

Id., *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

Here's an equivocator, that could swear in both
the *scales*, against either *scale*.—*Id.*, *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Long time in even *scale*
The battle hung. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 215.

The world's *scales* are even; what the main
In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland*.
The *scales* are turn'd, her kindness weighs no
more.

'ow than my vows. *Waller*.

In full assemblies let the crowd prevail;
I weigh no merit by the common *scale*.

The conscience is the test. *Dryden*.

If we consider the dignity of an intelligent being,
and put that in the *scales* against brute inanimate
matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human
nature, that the soul of one virtuous and religious
man, is of greater worth and excellency than the
sun and his planets.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

2. Sign of Libra in the zodiac.

Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims
The scales, as the just product of his flames.
—*Crook, Translation of Lucretius.*

Scale. s. [from Lat. *scala*.]

1. Ladder; means of ascent.

Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his seat
In reason, and is judicious; is the scale
By which to heavenly love thou may'st ascend.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 589.

On the bendings of these mountains the marks of
several ancient *scales* of stairs may be seen, by
which they used to ascend them.—*Addison, Travels*
in Italy.

2. Act of storming by ladders.

Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by battery, *scale*, and mine
Assaulting.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 635.

3. Regular gradation; regular series rising like a ladder.

Well hast thou the *scale* of nature set,
From centre to circumference; whereon
In contemplation of created things,
Thy steps we may ascend to God.

The *scale* of the creatures is a matter of high speculation.—*Grege.*

The higher nature still advances, and preserves
his superiority in the *scale* of being.—*Addison.*
We believe an invisible world, and a *scale* of spiri-
tual beings all nobler than ourselves.—*Beattie,*
Sermons.

All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful
analogy to one another, and to their mighty origi-
nal, whose images are more or less expressive ac-
cording to their several gradations in the *scale* of
beings.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The *scale* of sensual mental powers ascends.
—*Pope, Essay on Man*, l. 207.

4. Figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented.

The map of London was set out in the year 1624
by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a *scale* of yards.—*Grant.*

5. Series of harmonic or musical proportions.

The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run up
and down this *scale*, that no people can be happy
but under good governments.—*Sir W. Temple.*

6. Anything marked at equal distances.

They take the flow of the Nile
By certain *scales* in the pyramid; they know
By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth
Or famine follow.
—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

Scale. v. a. [Italian, *scalare*.] Climb as by ladders.

Often have I *scaled* the craggy oak,
All to disclose the raven of her nest;
How have I wearied, with many a stroke,
The stately walnut-tree, the while the rest
Under the tree fell all for nuts at strife! —*Spenser.*
They assailed the breach, and others with their
scaling-ladders *scaled* the walls.—*Knollys, History*
of the Turks.

When the bold Typhoeus *scaled* the sky,
And forced great Jove from his own heaven to fly,
The lesser gods all suffer'd.
—*Dryden.*

Scale. v. a. Weigh. *Rare.*

You have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy.
—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Scale. v. a.

1. Strip off scales; take off in a thin lamina.

Raphael was sent to *scale* away the whiteness of
Tohi's eyes.—*Tobit*, iii. 17.

2. Pare off a surface.

If any have counterfeited, clipped, or *scaled* his
[the king's] money, or other monies current, this is
high treason.—*Bacon, Charge at the Session of the*
Verge, p. 9.

Scale. s. [from A.S. *sceala*.]

1. Small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes.

He puts him on a coat of mail,
Which was made of a fish's *scales*.
—*Drayton, Nymphidia.*

Standing aloof, with lead they bruise the *scales*,
And tear the flesh of the incensed whales. —*Walter.*

2. Anything exfoliated or desquamated; thin lamina.

Take off the *scales* of iron, and with a wet
feather, when the smith hath taken an heat, take
up the *scales* that fly from the iron, and those
scales you shall grind upon your painter's stone. —*Peacham.*

When a *scale* of bone is taken out of a wound,
burning retards the separation.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Scale. r. n.

1. Peel off in thin particles.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster and
crab: the old skins are found, but the old shells
never; so as it is likely they *scale* off, and crumble
away by degrees.—*Bacon.*

2. Separate. *Obsolete.*

They would no longer abide, but *scaled* and de-
parted away.—*Holme, Characters*, ii. 400.

Scâle-fân. s. [two words.] In Botany.

Term applied to the C'etarach officinarum,
from the scales at the back of the fronds.

Scâled. part. adj. Squamous; having scales like fishes.

Half my Egypt was submerged, and made
A eastern for *scaled* snakes.
—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 5.

Scâleless. adj. Wanting scales.

A certain *scales* fish, that covers herself, when
she lads, with her own foam.—*Colgrave, in voce.*
Horsing.

Scâleone. s. [Lat. *scalenum*.] In Geometry.

Triangle that has three sides unequal to
each other.

If it consist of points, then a *scalene*
I'll prove all ours. —*Dr. H. More,*
Immortality of the Soul, l. 2, 57: 1617.

Scall. s. Leprosy scab.

It is a dry *scall*, a leprosy upon the head.—*Lexi-*
con, xii. 30.

Scâllod. adj. Scurfy; scabby.**Scâllion. s.** [Italian, *scalogna*; Lat. *allium* *Ascalonium*.] Mild kind of garlic.

A *scallion* (or little onion) is so called of Ascalon,
a town in Judaea, where it is very plentiful, and
was first found: thence transported to Greece and
Italy, and so to these parts.—*Dryden's Dry Dinner*:
1694.

Scâllop. s. [N.Fr. *escallop*.] Mollusk (shell-
fish) of the genus Pecten: (maximas and
Jacobus).

So th' emperor Caligula,
That trumped over the British sea,
Engaged his legions in three battles
With periwinkle's, prawns, and mussels;
And led his troops with furious *scallops*,
To charge whole regiments of *scallop*. —*Baker, Hudibras*, iii. 3, 559.

As the first element in a compound.

The sand is in Scilly glittering, which may be
occasioned from freestone mingled with white *scal-*
lop shells.—*Mortimer, Hudibras*.
Where tarrys this bawling priest? By the *scal-*
lop shell of Concomelia, I will make a martyr of
him, if he lingers here to hatch treason among my
domestics:—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxviii.

Scâllop. v. a. Mark on the edge with seg-
ments of circles.

Have I for this with labour strove,
And lavish'd all my little store,
To fence for you my shady grove,
And *scallop* every winding shore? —*Shenstone.*

Scâlloped. part. adj. Having scalloped-
shaped edges.

The tomb . . . has a wide sur-based arch with *scal-*
loped ornaments.—*Gray, Letter to Mason.*

Scalp. s.1. Skull; cranium; bone that incloses the
brain.

High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crested *scalp* so sore did smite,
Tint to the skull a jawning wound it made.
—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

If the fracture be not complicated with a wound
of the *scalp*, or the wound is too small to admit
of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by
taking away a large piece of the *scalp*.—*Sharp,*
Surgery.

2. Integuments of the head.

White beards have arn'd their thin and hairless
scalps
Against thy majesty. —*Shakespeare, Richard II.*, iii. 2.

Are whitt'd aloof, while numerous trunks bestrow
The envanguined field. —*Philips.*

Scalp. v. a. Deprive the skull of its integu-
ments.

We seldom inquire for a fracture of the skull by
scalping, but the *scalp* itself is continued.—*Sharp.*

Scâlpel. s. [Fr.; Lat. *scalpellum*.] Instru-
ment used to scrape a bone by surgeons.**Scâly. adj.**

1. Covered with scales.

The river-horse and *scaly* crocodile.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 474.
It seems as every ship their sovereign knows,
His awful summons they so soon obey;
So hear the *scaly* levi when Proteus blows,
And so to pasture follow through the sea.
—*Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*, xv.

A *scaly* fish, with a forked tail.—*Woodward.*2. Moun. *Slang.*

What, don't you remember old mother Tugger's,
... A regular *scaly* old shop, wasn't it? —*Dickens,*
Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxviii.

Scâmbie. r. n. Be turbulent and rapacious;
scramble; get by struggling with others.

Have fresh chaff in the lan.
And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen.
—*Tasso, Five Hundred Points of Good*
Householdry.

Scâmbie. r. a. Mangle; maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it
scambled and cut before it was at its growth. —*Mor-*
timer, Householdry.

Scâmbler. s. Bold intruder upon one's
generosity or table.

The Scots' proverb is, it is well kenn'd your
father's son was never a *scambler*. A *scambler*, in
its literal sense, is one who goes about among his
friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a *vesherer*.
—*Stearns, Notes on Shakespeare's Much Ado about*
Nothing.

Scâmbling. part. adj. Scrambling. *Obso-*
lete.

Scrambling, out-facing, fashion-mongering boys,
That lie, and coze, and flout, deceive and slander.
—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.
That self bill is used, and had again'st us past,
But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of further question. —*Henry P. 4.*

He was no sooner entered into the town, but a
scambling soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he
thought was in a *loking* or a *drum* fashion.
—*Sir H. Wotton.*
Some *scambling* shifts may be made without them.
—*Dr. H. More.*

Scammôniate. adj. Made with scammony.

It may be excited by a local, *scammôniate*, or
other acrimonious medicines. —*Husman, Surgery.*

Scâmmoney. s. In Medicine. Drug from

the root of the Convolvulus scammonium.
It grows in abundance on the mountains between
Aleppo and Latakia, and there the greater part of
the scammony of commerce is obtained.—*Thompson,*
London Dispensatory.

Scamp. s. Mean fellow.

He has done the *scamp* too much honour. —*De*
Quincey, Works, vol. ii. p. 43.

Scâmpier. r. n. Fly with speed and trepidation.

A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered*
away with him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
You will suddenly take a resolution in your
cabinet of Highlanders, to *scamp* off with your
new crown.—*Addison.*
Be quick, my very quick, or he'll approach,
And as you're *scampering* stop you in your track.
—*Keay.*

Only arrived from Russia last night, and though I
told him to stay at home till I rose, he's *scampering*
over the fields like a Calmuc-Tartar. —*G. Colman*
the Younger, The Par Traveller, act. i.
O! now I understand you; but why *scamper* off,
sir, when I am sure mamma would consent? —
O. K. F. Faintinbrun, iii. 3.

The lady, however, when dressed in her brilliant
robes, could not help *scampering* about the room
after a mouse seen upon the floor; and when Phar-
laph was in Egypt, it had already become a proverb,
that any one in too much hurry was as awkward as
a cat in a crepus-culoured robe. —*Sharpe, History of*
Egypt, ch. ix.

Scâmpier. s. Scampering.

Your nephew, my lord, has been plotting to run
away with Miss Fanny, and Miss Fanny has been
plotting to run away with your nephew; and if we
had not watched them and called up the family,
they had been upon the *scamp* to Scotland by this
time. —*G. Colman the ch.*
The Claudine, Act 1, v. 2.

Scâmping. verbal abs. Act of one who
scampers.

A cry of 'The King!' was set up. A general
scampering followed. —*Morgan, Critical and His-*
torical Essays, Marston's Address.

Scann. v. a. [Fr. *scander*; Lat. *scando*.]

1. Examine a verse by counting the feet.

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song
First taught our English music how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas' ears, committing short and long.
—*Milton, Sonnets*, iii. 4.

They *scan* their verses upon their fingers.—*W. Ash.*

2. Examine nicely; take (figuratively) the measure of anything.

No he goes to heaven,
And so am I revenged: that would be *scanned*.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 3.

The rest . . . the great Architect
Did wisely to consent; and not divulge
His secrets to be *scanned* by them, who ought
Rather admire. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 72.
Every man has faults, which he desires shall not
be rigorously *scanned*; and therefore, by the rule of
charity and justice, ought not to do that which he
would not suffer. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the
Tongue*.

At the final reckoning, when all men's actions shall
be *scanned* and judged, the great king shall pass his
sentence, according to the good men have done, or
neglected to do. — *Clayton*.

Sir Roger expressing his pain, they crumpled it
into all shapes, and diligently *scanned* every wrinkle
that could be made in it. — *Johnson, Spectator*.

One moment and one thought might let him scan
The various turns of life, and fickle state of man.
Pope, Solomon, iii. 313.

The actions of men in high stations are all con-
spicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. —
Bishop Atterbury.

Milbank was respected by those among whom he
lived, and schoolboys scan character more nicely
than men suppose. — *R. Disraeli, Contagion*, b. i.
ch. iv.

Scandal, s. [Gr. *skandēn*; Fr. *scandale*.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others.

His lustful eyes he enlarged
Even to the hill of *scandal*, by the grave
Of Moloch homicide. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 413.

2. Reprehensible aspersion; opprobrious en- sure; infamy.

If black *scandal*, or foul-faced reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquitance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.

My known virtue is from *scandal* free,
And leaves no shadow for your calumny.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

In the case of *scandal*, we are to reflect how men
ought to judge. — *Rogers, Sermons*.

Scandal, v. a.

1. Treat opprobriously; charge falsely with faults.

You repined,
Scandal'd the supplicants for the people; call'd them them
Time-plagues, flatterers. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

If I do fawn on men, and bow them down,
And after *scandal* them. *Id., Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

Hear me, the villain
Scandal her, honour'd lords.
Barnes and Fletcher, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

2. Scandalize; offend.

They who are proud and pharisaical will be *scan-
dalized* even at the best, and well disciplined things.
— *Tucker, Fabric of the Church*, p. 73: 1046.

St. Paul supposes that people have an allowance
to be *scandalized* of the doctrine of an immortal man.
— *Bishop Storey, Essay on the Priesthood*, p. 87.

Scandalize, v. a. [Gr. *skandēn*; Fr. *scandaliser*.]

1. Offend by some action supposed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by
using harmless things? Among ourselves, that as
in this use, no man will say that one of us is offensive
and scandalous unto another. *Hucker, Ecclesiastical
Polity*.

It had the excuse of some bashfulness, and care
not to scandalize others. *Hammont, On Euda-
monia*.

Whoever considers the injustice of some minis-
ters, in those intervals of parliament, will not be
scandalized at the warmth and vivacity of those
meetings. — *Lord Clerendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion*.

2. Reproach; disgrace; defame.

Thou dost appear to *scandalize*
The publick right, and common cause of kings.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.

Many were *scandalized* at the personal slander
and reflection flung out by *scandalizing* members.
Johnson.

Scandalous, adj. [Fr. *scandaleux*.]

1. Giving public offence.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, espe-
cially unto the church of God: all things in order
and with seemliness. *Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Something so-vicious
Of tyranny, which will trouble make you,
Yea, *scandalous* to the world.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.

Shun *scandal*; openly evil.
You know the *scandalous* meanness of that pro-
ceeding, which was used. *Pope*

Scandalously, adv. In a scandalous man- ner.

1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecom-
ing the dignity of his station; noise, brutality,
d obsceneness. — *Swift*.

2. Censoriously; opprobriously.

Shun their fault, who *scandalously* nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 530.

Scandalousness, s. Quality of giving pub- lic offence.

Scansion, s. [Lat. *scansio*, -onis, from *scando* = I climb; pass, part. *scansus*.] Act or practice of scanning a verse.

The French, having retained this verse as the
vehicle of their epic and tragic flights, in order to
give it a stateliness and dignity were obliged to con-
fine it to more exact laws of *scansion*. — *Bishop
Larp, On the Meters of Piers Ploughman's Vision*.

Scant, v. a. Limit; straiten.

You think
I will your serious and great business *scant*,
For she is with me. *Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

They need rather to be *scanted* in their nourish-
ment than replenished, to have them sweet. — *Bacon, Natural
and Experimental History*.

We might do well to think with ourselves, what
time of stay we would demand, and he bade us not
to *scant* ourselves. — *Id.*

Looking on things through the wrong end of the
perspective, which *scants* their dimensions, we neg-
lect and condemn them. — *Glaucio, Serpæus Scien-
tifica*.

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your
actions. — *Dryden*.

Starve them . . .
For fear the rankness of the swelling womb
Should *scant* the passage and confine the room.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iii. 216.

Scant, s. Scarcity.

Like the ant,
In plenty hoard for time of *scant*.
Carew, Poems, p. 1.

Scant, adj.

1. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent.

White is a penurious colour, and where moisture
is *scant*; so blue violets, and other colours, if they
be starved, turn pale and white. — *Bacon, Natural
and Experimental History*.

A single violet transplant
The strength, the colour, and the size,
All which before was poor and *scant*,
Redoubles still and multiplies.
Doune.

To find out that . . .
In such a *scant* allowance of star-light
Would overtake the best land-pilot's art.
Milton, Comus, 304.

Good Dauphmartin, wayworn in winter frost, prob-
ably with *scant* light of stars and fish oil, still
perforates from the inn-window. *Cutler, French
Revolution*, pt. i. b. i. ch. v.

2. Not liberal; parsimonious.

From this time,
Be somewhat *scant* of your maiden presence.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 3.

Scant, adv. Scarcely; hardly.

The people, beside their travel, elms, and long
attendance, received of the bankers *scant* twenty
shillings for thirty. *Candlish, Remains*.

We *scant* read in any writer, that there have been
seen any people upon the south coast. — *Abbot, Des-
cription of the World*.

A wild pamphlet, besides other malignities, would
scant allow him to be a gentleman. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

O'er yonder hill does *scant* the dawn appear.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 5.

Scantly, adv. In a scanty manner.

1. Narrowly; not plentifully.

He spoke
Scantly of me, when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.

Scantiness, s. Attribute suggested by Scanty.

1. Narrowness; want of space; want of com- pass.

Virgil has sometimes two of them in a line; but
the *scantiness* of our heroic verse is not capable of
receiving more than one. — *Dryden*.

2. Want of amplitude or greatness; want of liberality.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of
nature itself, that there were no more worlds for
him to disturb. — *North, Sermons*.

Scantily, v. n. Be deficient; fall. Rare.

She could well winds . . .
They rose, or *scantled*, as his sails would drive
To the same port wheres he would arrive.
Drayton, Mowbray, 1627.

Scantle, v. a. [N. Fr. *eschauteler*.] Divide into little pieces; shiver.

The pope's territories will, within a century, be
scantled out among the great powers, who have now
a footing in Italy. — *Lord Chesterfield*.

Scantlet, s. Small pattern; small quantity; little piece.

While the world was but thin, the ages of man-
kind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so
their lives were successively reduced to a shorter
scantlet, till they came to that time of life which
they now have. — *Sir M. Hale*.

Scantling, s. [Fr. *échantillon*.]

1. Quantity cut for a particular purpose.

'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a just
scantling for her age, humour, and fortune, to make
a wife of. — *Sir R. L' Estrange*.

2. Certain proportion.

The viceroy,
Although particular, shall give a *scantling*
Of good or bad unto the general.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

3. Small quantity.

Bacon desires to narrow *scantlings* and small
proportions. — *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of
holy Living*.

A *scantling* of wit by passing for life, and grow-
ing beneath a heap of rubbish. — *Dryden*.

In this narrow *scantling* of capacity, we enjoy
but one pleasure at once. — *Locke*.

Scantling, adj. Not plentiful; small.

See the small stream that pours his murmuring
tide
O'er some rough rock that would its wealth display,
Displays it aught but poverty and pride?
Ah, construe wisely what such murmurs say.
How would some flood, with ampler treasures blest,
Inglorious view the *scantling* drops distil!
Shedden, Ethics, s. 2.

Scantly, adv. In a scant manner.

1. Scarcely; hardly.

England, in the opinion of the popes, was pre-
ferred, because it contained in the ecclesiastical
division two large provinces, which had their sev-
eral 'heretici' ; whereas France had *scantly* one. —
Candlish, Remains.

2. Narrowly; penuriously; without ampli- tude.

My eager love I'll give myself the lye;
The very hope is a full happiness.
Yet *scantly* measures what I shall possess. *Dryden*.

Scantness, s. Attribute suggested by Scant; narrowness; meanness; smallness.

Did we but compare the miserable *scantness* of
our capacities with the vast profundity of things,
truth and modesty would teach us wary language. —
Glaucio, Serpæus Scientifica.

Scanty, adj.

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient.

As long as one can increase the number, he will
think the idea he hath a little too *scanty* for positive
infinity. — *Locke*.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*; for
he had not the possess of a foot of land, till he
bought a field of the sons of Beth-el. — *Id.*

Now *scanty* limits the proud arch confine,
And scarce are men the prostrate Nue and Rhine.
Pope, Moral Essays, v. 27.

2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.

Their language being *scanty*, and accommodated
only to the few necessities of a newly settled life,
had no words in it to stand for husband. — *Locke*.

3. Spurious; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, he not too
scanty of words, but rather become copious in your
language. — *Watts*.

They with such *scanty* wages pay
The bondage and the slavery of years. *Swift*.

Scap, s. In Botany. Flower-stalk like that of the cowslip.

In plants which are destitute of stem, it [the
peduncle] often rises above the ground, supporting
the flowers on its apex, as in the cowslip; such a
peduncle is called a *scap*. — *Lindley, Introduction
to Botany*, vol. i. p. 317: 1848.

Scap, v. a. Escape.

What, have I *scaped* love's letters in the holyday
time of my liberty, and am I now a subject for
them? *Shakespeare, Henry Fifth*, ii. 1.

I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *scap*
hanging. — *Id., Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 2.

What can *scap* the eye
Of God all-seeing? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, s. 5.

Scapo. v. n. Get away from hurt or danger.

Could they not fall unpilted on the plain,
But slain revive, and, taken, *scapo* again? *Dryden.*

Scapo. s.

1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of safety.

I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of hair-breadth *scapes* in the imminent deadly
branch. *Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.*

2. Means of escape; evasion.

Having purposed falsehood, you
Can have no way but falsehood to be true!
Vain lunatick, against these *scapes* I could
Dispute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*

3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity; escapade.

No natural exhalation in the sky.
No *scapes* of nature, no discompos'd day,
But they will pluck away its natural cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakespeare, King John, iii. 4.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.

A bearn! a very pretty bearn! sure some *scapo*:
though I am not lookish yet I can read waiting-
gentlewoman in the *scapo*.—*Shakespeare, Winter's
Tale, iii. 3.*

Thou lurk'dst . . .
In valley or green meadow, to waylay
Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene . . .
Too long, then laid'st thy *scapes* on names adored.
Milton, Paradise Regain'd, ii. 183.

Scapo-goat. s. Goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation.

The goat, on which the lot fell to be the *scapem*,
shall be presented alive before the Lord, to make an
atonement with him, and to let him go for a *scapo*-
goat into the wilderness.—*Leviticus, xvi. 10.*
An act of Christ this, as of a second Adam, a
common person, ordered by the wisdom of God to
bear the chastisement of our peace, the *scapo*-goat
to carry all our sins on his head into the wilderness.
—*Hannum, Works, iv. 523.*

Scapegrate. s. Wild fellow.

It is pleasant to hear our fathers praised. We,
too, may inherit their virtues with their lands,
or cash, or bonds; and *scapegrate* as we are, it is
agreeable to find a precedent for the blood turning
out well.—*R. Dindard, The Lying Duke, b. ii. ch. viii.*

Scapement. s. [see extract.] In *Horology*.
Mechanism for transmitting the maintain-
ing power of a clock or watch to the regu-
lator, in order to restore that loss of
motion which in every vibration arises from
the friction of the acting part and the resis-
tance of the air.

The invention once executed was denominated an
scapement, or by contraction among the workmen
scapment, because it suffers a tooth of the wheel,
with which it acts to *scapo*, or pass on, at such in-
tervals of time as are measured by the regulator,
which wheel is therefore also called the *scapment*
wheel. *Rena, Cyclo. vol. iii.*

-scapula. s. [Lat.] Shoulder-blade.

The heat went off from the parts, and spread up
higher to the breast and *scapula*. *Winn.*

Scapular. adj. Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

The viscera were counterpoised with the weight of
the *scapular* part.—*Dehaen, Physico-Theology.*

Scapulary. adj. Scapular.

The humours dispersed through the branches of
the axillary artery to the *scapulary* branches.
Winman.

Scapulary. s. [Fr. *scapulaire*.] Part of the habit of a friar, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth covering the back and the breast.

The *scapulary* is made of two small pieces of
woollen stuff, about the extent of a hand, having
by two little laces down from the neck upon both the
back and the breast of the devout person who wears
it.—*Brevint. Soul and Samuel at Endor, p. 277.*

Scar. s. [N.Fr. *escharre* = breach.] Mark left by a breach of the skin, or wound; cicatrix; (sometimes for *eschur*, a different word).

1. Cicatrix.

Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some *scar* of it. *Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 5.*
It may be struck out of the omniscience of God,
and leave no *scar* nor blemish behind.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. Precipice of broken rock.

Scar in every part of England where rocks
abound, is well known to signify the detached pro-
jection of a large rock.—*Hendy, Notes on Shake-
spear's All's well that ends well.*

Scar. v. a. Mark as with a sore or wound.

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor *scar* that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.
Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.

Scrab. s. [Lat. *scutellus*.]

1. Beetle; insect with sheath-like wings.

A small *scrab* is bred in the very tips of elm-
leaves: these leaves may be observed to be dry and
dead, as also turned, in which lieth a dirty, whitish,
rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle.—*Der-
ham, Physico-Theology.*

2. Scrub.

Scrabee. s. Scarnab.

You are *scrabees* that batten in dung.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Brother.

Scaramouch. s. [Italian, *scaramuccia*.] Baf-
foon in motley dress.

We see the daily examples of them in the Italian
farces of harlequin and *scaramouch*.—*Dryden,
Origin and Progress of Satire.*
It makes the solemnities of justice pageantry, and
the bench reverend poppets, or *scaramouches*
caricature. *Collier.*

Scaramouch is to have the honour of the day, and
now marches to the engagement on the shoulders of
the philosopher.—*Bishop Warburton, An Enquiry
into the Causes of Prophecy and Miracles, p. 51.*

Scare. adj. [N.Fr. *eschure*; Italian, *scarsa*.]

1. Parsimonious; not liberal; stingy.

Dispende not too outrageously, nor be not too
scare so that that be not bound to thy treasure.
Have therein attendance, and measure, which in
all thy ages is proudly table.—*Lord Rieker, Dicta and
Sagacity of the Philosophers, sign. B. vii.*

2. Not plentiful; not copious.

A Swede will no more sell you his hemp for less
silver, because you tell him silver is *scare* now in
England, and therefore risen one-fifth in value,
than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity
cheaper to the Isle of Man, because money is *scare*
there.—*Locke.*

3. Rare; not common.

The *scare*st of all is a Pessennius Neger on a
medallion well preserved.—*Addison.*

Scare. adv. Scarcely.

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from
death, and consequently should have nothing about
it but what looks like a decent preparation for it,
scare ever appears, of late days, but in the high
of the flouting earth, and utmost grandeur of
youth. *South, Sermons.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scare* have
any. *Dryden.*

Scarcely. adv.

1. Hardly; scantily.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even
they which beheld it done *scarcely* believed their
own senses.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
When we our letters see bearing our woes,
We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

2. With difficulty.

He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown
His baddest form, and blushing to be known.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 670.
Slowly she sails, and *scarcely* stems the tides;
The pressing water pains within her sides.
Ibid. vi. 588.

Scarceness. s. Attribute suggested by
Scarc.

A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without
scarceness. *Isaiah, xvi. 10.*
In this grave age, when comedies are few,
We crave your patronage for one that's new,
And let the *scarceness* recommend the fare.
Addison.

Scaretty. s.

1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scaretty and want shall shun you;
Ceres' blessing so is on you.
Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.

Raphael writes thus concerning his Gaiety: to
paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many
fair ones; but, because there is so great a *scaretty*
of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one
certain idea, which I have found in my fancy.
*Dryden, Translation of Infessura's Art of Paint-
ing.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain
in treas, inasmuch that a *scaretty* of snow would
raise a mutiny at Naples.—*Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not common-
ness.

They that find fault with our store, should be
least willing to reprove our *scaretty* of thanks-
givings. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Scare. v. a. [Norse, *skjerra*.] Fright;
frighten; affright; terrify; strike with
sudden fear.

They have *scared* away two . . . by best sheep
which, I fear, the wolf will see . . . than the
master.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
My craned ash an hundred times hath broke,
And *scared* the moon with splinters.

Id., Coriolanus, iv. 5.
Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and
fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole,
dried, and hanged up in a dovecot, will *scare*
away vermin.—*Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either
galled or *scared* therewith, that being strangers and
in a manner neutrals, they had neither root heart
to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor
good assurance to run away. *St. J. Hayward.*

Let wanton wives by death be *scared*;
But, to my comfort, I'm prepared.

Pope, Poets Purgatory, 169.
When, lo, an Irish Papist darted
Across my path, saunt, grin, and hic;
I did but frown and off he started
Scared at me even without my wig.

T. Moore, Theopne Pathos.
When the poem [Warner's] *Albion's England*, was
first produced, the middle classes in general, for
whom we must suppose it to have been principally
intended, were still unrefined enough not to be
scared or offended by this grossness, but rather to
relish and enjoy it.—*Cress, History of English
Literature, vol. i. p. 321.*

Scarecrow. s.

1. Image set up to fright birds; any cause of
terror.

Threat the *scarecrow* waxed wondrous proud,
Through fortune of his first advent to fair,
And with big thundering voice reviled his lord.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one shape, till custom make it
Their perch, and not their terror.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.
A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*
The fowls not only have come to the crop, but, in
short, they forsake all that part of the island, and
I could never see a bird near the place as long as my
scarecrow hung there.—*DeFor, Life and Adven-
tures of Robinson Crusoe.*

O ye playwrights and literary quacks of every
feather, weep over Kotzebue, and over yourselves!
Know that the lowest ear of the million is not
dumb; that the warring are ye much enough to
mount it, will burst, or be shot through with arrows,
and your bones too shall not *scarecrow*.—*Cortyle,
Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Play-*

2. Movable-looking person.

No eye hath seen such a *scarecrow*; I'll not march
through Coventry with them, that's flat.—*Shake-
spear, Henry IV. Part I. w. 2.*

Scarefire. s. Fire alarm.

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds,
serve for many kind of advertisement; and bells
serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places
water-breaches.—*Holler.*

Scarf. s. [N.Fr. *escharfe*.] Part of dress that
hangs loose upon the neck or shoulders.

The matrons flung their scarfs,
Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he pass'd.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 1.
Will you wear the garland about your neck, or
under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*?—*Id.,
Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.*

Tris there, with humid bow,
Waters the odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hue
Than her purpled *scarf* can show.

Id., Cypriote, w. 2.
Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed
Ariadne on one of the banners of the picture,
gave her a *scarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue
drapery.—*Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child;
They swathed him with their *scarfs*. *Id.*
My learned correspondent writes a word in de-
ference of large *scarfs*.—*Stoddard.*

Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your
pleasure.—*Swift.*

Who are the owners of all those showy *scarfs* and
white neckcloths?—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,
ch. xviii.*

Scarf. v. a.

1. Throw on as a scarf.

My *scarf* on *scarf* about me, in the dark
Groped I to find them out.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.

2. Bundage.

Come, swelling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Scarfskin. s. Cuticle; epidermis; outer
scaly integuments of the body.

The *scarf*skin, being uppermost, is composed of
several layers of small scales, which lie thicker re-
cording as it is thicker in one part of the body than

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another: between these the excretory ducts of the milary glands of the true skin open.—*Chyue*.
Scarification. s. Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument.

The disease... may be forced out by deleteries, *scarification*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*.
 Hippocrates tells us, that, in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments.—*Arbuthnot*.

Scarificator. s.

1. One who scarifies.
2. Instrument with which scarifications are made.

Scarifier. s.

1. One who scarifies.
2. Instrument with which scarifications are made.

Scarf. n. u. Let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping glasses.

Washing the salts out of the eschar, and *scarfing* it, I dressed it.—*Winnian, Surgery*.
 You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and *scarfied* at this rate.—*Spectator*.

Scarlatina. s. [Italian.] Scarlet-fever.

Scarlatina [is] an infectious continued fever; on the second day of which, or sometimes later, a scarlet effluence generally appears on the face and pharynx, and on the face and neck, spreads over the body, and commonly terminates in desquamation from the fifth to the seventh day; the fever being accompanied with affection of the kidneys, and with severe disease of the throat, or of some internal organ, and sometimes followed by dropsy and occurring only once during life. There is reason to doubt that the Greeks and Romans were acquainted with this disease, and the doubt applies equally to the Arabians, at which a few passages in Rhazes might support the idea that *scarlatina* was confounded by the Arabian writers with measles. The first writer who distinguished the disease is stated by Hildenbrand and J. Frank to have been Ingrassias, who remarks that before the period at which he wrote it was called *Rossolia* or *Rossania*, from *Rossa*, red; ... although it was generally considered as the same with measles yet he was convinced, by his own observations, that the one was different from the other.—*Capitad, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Scarlet. s. Bright red colour so called.

If we live thus faintly,
 To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*,
 Farewell nobility. —*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* iii. 2.
 As a bull
 Amid the circus roars; provoked from far
 By sight of *scarlet* and a sanguine war. —*Dryden*.
 Would it not be insupportable for a learned professor, and that which his *scarlet* would
 To have his authority of forty years standing in an instant overturned? —*Lodge*.

Scarlet. adj. [Italian, *scarlato*; Fr. *écarlate*; German, *scharlach*.] Having the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow.

I conjure thee,
 By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 1.
 The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaster, paint their cheeks *scarlet*. —*Bacon*.

Scarmoge. s. Skirmish.

Such cruel game my *scarmoge* disarms;
 Another war, and other weapons,
 Do love, where love does give his sweet alarms.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Scatch. s. [Fr. *escache*.] Kind of horse-bit.
Scatch [is] a sort of bit for horses.—*Bailey, Dictionary*, in voce.

Scarp. s. In Fortification. Escarpment. See Escarpe.

Scate. s. Kind of shoe used for sliding over ice. See Skate.

Scate. s. Fish so called. See Skate.

Scath. v. u. [A.S. *scæðian*, *scæðan*.] Hurt; injure.

As when heaven's fire
 Hath *scathed* the forest oaks, or mountain pines,
 With sinist' top their stately growth, though bare,
 Stands on the blasted heath.

A giant oak, which heaven's fierce flames
 Had *scathed* in the wild rages, to stand
 A monument of fadecless ruin there.
Shelley, Queen Mab, vii.

Scath. s. [A.S. *scæða*.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation: (in Scotland it denotes spoil or damage).

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted,
 And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

He bore a spiteful mind against king Edward, doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

They placed them in Rhoads, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, so overlad them, that he won the island from them.—*Kutler, History of the Turks*.

Still preserved from danger, harm, and *scath*,
 By many a sea and many an unknown shore.
Fairfax.

Sc- For a criticism on the use, and abuse, of the second letter in this combination see under Skeptic.

Scathful. adj. Mischievous; destructive.

A lawling vessel was he captain of,
 For shallow draught, and bulk, unprizable,
 With which such *scathful* grapple did he make,
 That very envy, and the tongue of loss,
 Cried fame and honour on him.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.
 So did they beat, from off their native bounds,
 Spain's mighty fleet with cannons' *scathful* wounds.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 83.

Scathless. adj. Without harm or damage.

Scatter. v. a. [A.S. *scaterian*.]

1. Throw loosely about; sprinkle.
 Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
 Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. —*Prior*.

2. Dissipate; disperse.
 Samuel came not to Gilead, and the people were
scattered from Saul. — *1 Samuel*, xiii. 8.

3. Spread thinly.
 Why should my muse enlarge on Lilyan swains,
 Their *scattered* cottages and ample plains?
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 521.

4. Besprinkle with something loosely spread.
 Where cattle pastured late, now *scattered* lies
 With carcasses and arms the ensanguined field.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 653.

Scatter. v. u. Be dissipated; be dispersed.
 Sound diffused itself in rounds; but if that
 Which could *scatter* in open air be made to go into
 a canal, it gives greater force to the sound.—*Bacon*.

Scattergood. s. One who wastes.

Scatteredly. adv. In a scattered manner; dispersedly.

Sir Thomas, either ashamed of their company, or for some other reason, desired them to disperse, and not to accompany him by his coach-side; which they did accordingly, and afterwards came *scatteredly* into town. — *Life of A. Wood*, p. 157.
 Had there been any man who could have collected and put together in order the several truths which were taught singly, and *scatteredly*, by philosophers of all the different sects.—*Clarke, On Natural and Revealed Religion*.

Scattering. verbal abs. Act of dispersing or distributing; that which is dispersed.

The former instances of temporal prosperity... are but as it were the promissory *scath* rings of his common providence.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 378.

Scatteringly. adv. Loosely; dispersedly.

These drops of prettiness, *scatteringly* sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to invigile or detain our passions.—*Boyle*.

Scattering. s. Vagabond; one who has no home or settled habitation.

Gathering into him all the *scattering* and outlaws of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the English pale.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Scap, Scap-duck, Scap Pochard. s. Duck of the genus Fuligula (species Gessneri).

The *scap pochard* or *scap duck*, Fuligula Gessneri. The *scap* is a waterfowl, native to Britain, frequenting coasts of a soft or muddy character, and feeding on the smaller bivalves, which are generally found there in abundance. It breeds in Iceland and other northern parts, and may perhaps occasionally breed in the northern parts of British Islands. In Iceland it is a common bird, making its nest among the thick herbage or upon the bare stones by the edge of the fresh-water-locks. The nest is externally of slight construction, being formed of stems of grass, and is thickly lined with down. The eggs, from five to eight in number, are of a dull yellowish-white. — *Laisley, History of British Birds' Eggs*.

Scavenger. s. ? Man employed in clearing away the mud and filth of town-streets.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform men's judgements, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher,

scavenger, or any other such trade, does at all qualify men for this work.—*South*.

Fasting, Nature's *scavenger*. — *Baynard*.
 Dick the *scavenger*, with equal grace,
 Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.
Swift.

Scelerat. s. [Fr.; Lat. *sceleratus*.] Villain. *Gullivern*.

Scelerati can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience.—*Chyene*.

Scenary. s. [Lat. *scenarium*.] See Scenery.

1. Appearance of places or things.
 He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenary* of a country life.—*Addison*.

2. Representation of a place in which an action is performed.

The progress of the sound, and the *scenary* of the bordering regions, are imitated from Æu. vii. on the sounding the horn of Alceus.—*Pope*.

3. Disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenary* of a play. — *Dryden*.

Scene. s. [Fr.; Lat. *scena*; Gr. *σκηνη*.] tent, tabernacle; hence any place with hangings, curtains, or the like, especially with reference to the curtains of theatres.]

1. Stage; dramatic theatre.
 Gildy with praise, and puff'd with female pride,
 How quits the tragic *scene*. — *Churchill, Roscius*.

2. Scenery.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
 A sylvan *scene*; and as the ranks ascend
 Shade above shade, a woody theatre
 Of stateliest view. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 139.
 Now prepare thee for another *scene*. — *Ibid.* xi. 637.
 A sylvan *scene* with various greens was drawn,
 Shades on the sides, and in the midst a lawn.
Dryden, Pelham and Archie, ii. 619.

About eight miles distance from Naples lies a very noble *scene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the first. — *Id., Travels in Italy*.

Of nature's various *scenes* the painter calls
 That for his layrite theme, where the fair whole
 Is broken into ample parts, and bold;
 Where to the eye three well-mark'd distances
 Spread their peculiar colouring; vivid green,
 Warm brown, and back opaque, the foreground
 Bears

Conspicuous; sober olive coldly marks
 The second distance; thence the third declines
 In softer blue, or lessening still, is lost
 In faintest purple. When thy taste is cold
 To deck a *scene* where Nature self presents
 All these distinct gradations, then rejoice
 As does the painter, and like him apply
 Thy colours; plant thou on each separate part
 Its proper foliage. — *Milton, English Garden*, i. 184.

Whenever a man stands, the contiguous object immediately before him form a foreground to the *scene* he is looking at; and by the foreground how much the general prospect is affected, there are few who delight in landscape that have not perceived. The general harmony of a *scene* results from a due proportion of its parts; but the greater distance is seldom within the power of art. How then stand art, thus limited in the extent of her dominion, attempt to harmonize the whole *scene*? To this I answer, by a judicious adaptation and disposition of the objects through which the eye beholds it. — *Commentary by W. Burgh on Mason's English Garden*, c. 198.

3. Display of action.

'Twas a mute *scene* of sorrow, mist with fear;
 Still on the table lay the unfinish'd cheer.
Dryden, Tamerlane and Humoria, 326.

Eternity! thou pleasing, dread and thought!
 Through what variety of untired being,
 Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass!
Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?
 Or was it but the woman's far that drew
 This cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you? — *Prior*.

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place.

If his characters were good,
 The *scene* entire, and freed from noise and blood,
 The action great, yet circumscribed by time,
 The words not forced, but sliding into rhyme...
 No thought, in hitting these, his business done.
Dryden.

5. Place represented by the stage.
 The king is set from London, and the *scene*
 Is now transported to Southampton.

Shakespeare, Henry V. ii. chorus.

6. Hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

The alteration of *scenes*, so it be quietly and without noise, are things of great beauty and pleasure

for they feed and relieve the eye, before it be full of the same object.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Manages and Triumphs.*

Scene. v. a. Display; exhibit on, or as on, a scene. *Rare.*

Our food is plainer, but eaten with a better appetite; our course of employment and action the very same, only not *acted* so illustriously, nor set off with so good company and conversation.—*Archbishop Sauerbr., Letters, D'Oyle's Life, &c., ii. 17. (1801).*

Scenery. s. [As opposed to Scenary, derived from *scene*, after the manner of *fishery, rookery*, and other terms; chiefly, however, though not exclusively, of Anglo-Saxon origin.] Series of scenes, especially those of the theatre, or landscapes.

The scenery is beautiful: the rock broken, and covered with shrubs at the top; and afterwards spreading into one grand and simple shade.—*Gilpin, Essay on Prints, p. 131.*

If then it appears that fancy be of such power as thus to give charms to reluctant nature, it follows that we should exert ourselves to improve this faculty; and to this extent it is laid down as a maxim that we should consult the laws by which painting is governed, and apply them to the sister art of gardening. But of these, the first is to make a happy selection of objects for the pencil; and therefore, as greatness of parts, a pleasing gradation of hues and limiting outlines, and three distances, marked each with their respective characters, and bearing to each other a due proportion, are the objects of the painter's choice, so, if they can be attained, they are recommended to the gardener as the most desirable scenery for the exercise of his imagination and his art. —*Compendium (by W. H. Barry) on Mason's English Garden, i. 179.*

Scenesifter. s. One who shifts the scenes of a theatre.

The actors behind the scene were terrified, and they either came forwards trembling, and only watching the signs of their brother actors, or would not venture to show themselves. The machinist, with his *scene-shifter*, who felt so deep an interest in the fate of my piece, was tranquil and attentive to his duty, to produce a fine effect. —*J. Boswell, Character of Literature, Commailed Poets.*

Scénic. adj. [Lat. *scenicus*; Fr. *scénique*.] Dramatic; theatrical.

Bid *scénic* Virtue charm the rising age,
And Truth diffuse her radiance from the stage.

The ridicule of *scénic* exhibition, — T. Warburton, *History of English Poetry, iii. 200.*
Distinctly and distractively, to the sound of all discords in nature, opens that fourth, final *scénic* exhibition, composed by Destiny. —*Carlyle, Criticism and Miscellaneous Essays, The Diamond Necklace.*

Scénical. adj. Scenic.

They dance over a distracted comedy of love, expressing their confused affections, in the *scénical* persons and habits of the four prime European nations. —*B. J. Mason, Musings.*

Formal sadness, *scénic* mourning. —*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, i. 8.*

Scenographical. adj. Drawn in perspective.

Scenographically. adv. In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in *scenographically*. —*Meissner, Handwörterb.*

Scenography. s. [Gr. *σκηνη* = scene + *γραφω* = I write, describe; Fr. *scénographie*.]

1. Art of perspective.

2. Representation in perspective.

We shall here only represent to you the ichnography, and *scenography*, of the ancient burial-places of the Egyptian, or the pyramids, out of which the mummies are brought; with a prospect of Memphis, Babylon, Cairo. —*Greenhall, Art of Embalming, p. 238.*

Scent. s.

1. Power of smelling; smell.

A hunted hare trends back her mazes, crosses and confounds her former track, and uses all possible methods to divert the *scents*. —*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Object of smell; odour good or bad.

Bellman cried upon it at the nearest loss,
And twice to-day pick'd it out the duldest *scents*.
—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.*

The plague, they report, hath a *scents* of the smell of a yellow apple. —*Bacon.*

Partake
The season, prime for sweetest *scents* and airs.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 190.*

Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose *scents*
Betray that safety which their swiftness lent.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
Cheerful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improved,
With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial.
—*Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus, 50.*

3. Chase followed by the smell.

He gained the observations of innumerable *scents*,
And travelled upon the same *scents* into Ethiopia. —*Sir W. Temple.*

Scent. v. a. [Fr. *sentir* = smell.]

1. Smell; perceive by the nose.

No *scents* the grim features, and upturn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sugars of his quarry from so far.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 27.*

2. Perfume; imbue with odour good or bad.

Balm from a silver box I staid around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and *scents* the sacred
ground. —*Dryden.*

Scented. part. adj. Imbued with odour; perfumed.

He behind him spied
His opening bounds, and now he hears their cries;
A generous pack or to maintain the chase,
Or shall the honour from the *scented* grass.
—*Addison, Translation from a Greek, Transformation of Acteon.*

Scentful. adj.

1. Odorous; yielding much smell.

The *scents* of the cambric, the verdant costume.
—*Deighton, Polyglott, song xv.*
A maiden anthering on the plains
A *scents* of all muscary.

2. Quick of smell.

The *scents* of the spray by the rocks had fish'd,
And many a pretty shrimp in scallops dish'd
Some way convey'd her.
—*W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song iii.*

Scéptic. See Skeptic.

Scéptre. s. [Fr.; Lat. *scéptrum*.] Ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
Nor hold the *scéptre* in his childish fist.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 1.*
How, best of kings, dost thou a *scéptre* bear!
How, best of poets, dost thou laurel wear!
But two things raise the fates had in their store,
And gave thee both, to show they could no more.
—*B. Jonson.*

I sing the man who Judah's *scéptre* bore
In that right hand which held the crook before.
—*Carlyle, Chivalry.*

The parliament presented those acts which were prepared by them to the royal *scéptre*, in which were some laws restraining the extravagant power of the nobility. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good manners, that it is not credible that its *scéptre* and scepters are conferred gratis. —*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Scéptre. v. a. Invest with the ensign of royalty. *Rare.*

Thy cheeks blushed, thy head smitten, thy hand
scéptre with a rod. —*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, b. iv.*

Scéptred. adj.

1. Bearing a sceptre.

The *scéptred* heralds call
To council in the city-gates.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 660.*

2. Denoting something regal.

Sometimes let gores as traces
In *scéptred* pad come sweeping by.
—*Milton, Il Penseroso, 97.*

Schédule. s. [Lat. *schedula*, diminutive of *scheda* = piece, leaf of paper, or parchment.]

1. Smaller document attached to, and forming part of, a larger one.

The first published *schedules* being brought to a grave knight, he read over an unsavoury sentence or two, and delivered back the libel. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All ill, which all
Prophets or poets spoke, and all which shall
Be annex'd in *schedules*, unto this by me,
Fall on that man.
—*Donne.*

'The *schedule*, sir,' said Pell, guessing at Mr. Webster's meaning, 'the *schedule* is a plain and satisfactory as pen and ink can make it.' —*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. iv.*

2. Little inventory.

I will give out *schedules* of my beauty; it shall be inventoried, and every particle and atom labelled to my will. —*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, l. 5.*

Schédule. v. a. Place in a list or catalogue; inventory; (noted by Todd as 'a modern word').

Schématism. s. [Gr. *σχηματισμός*, from *σχηματίζω* = to form = plan.]

1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.

2. Particular form or disposition of a thing.
Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room. —*Cyrus.*

Schématist. s. Projector; one given to forming schemes.

The noisy importunities of unexperienced, raw, now-fancied *schematists* and speculators. —*Pleasant, Sermons, p. 50.*

The treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*, who are daily plying him with their visions, but he is thoroughly convinced by the comparison that his own notions are the best. —*Swift, Letter to Dr. King.*

Scheme. s. [Gr. *σχημα*, = to form.]

1. Plan; combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose: system.

Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us, and be inconsistent with our well-being. —*L. Scher.*

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the drama conducted, with out forming such a *scheme* of things as shall at once take in time and eternity. —*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Project; contrivance; design.

He forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief;
'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death.
—*Rage.*

The haughty monarch was laying *schemes* for suppressing the ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of kingsdom. —*Bishop Atterbury.*

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our want by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. —*Swift.*

3. Representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any linear or mathematical diagram.

It hath embroiled astrology in the erection of *schemes*, and the judgement of death and diseases. —*Sir T. Browne.*

It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,
As th' aspects are disposed this even.
—*Holler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 230.*

Scheme. v. a. Plan.

That wick shew which *schemed*, and executed, his destruction. —*Stuart, History of Scotland, i. 202.*

Orlando had Cortana bare in hand;
To split the head in twain was what he *schemed*: —
Cortana gave the skin like a true brand,
And pagan Passantio died unrescued.

—*Byron, Translation from Pulci's Morgante Maggiore, l. 35.*

Schémer. s. One who schemes; projector; contriver.

It is a lesson to all *schemers* and confederates in grand, to teach them this truth, that, when their scheme does not succeed, they are shut to quarrel amongst themselves. —*Polly, Sentiments on Scarcity, xvii. 12.*

I see myself in public life, backed by the prejudices of others, and gorge of my own, governing fools, and out-manoeuvring rogues, the successful *schemer* under an old system, and perhaps the hero of a new one. —*Hannay, Scaplan Footnote, b. i. ch. x.*

Gradually, with the elastic temper that is essential to a systematic, he is plucked by...
...self from the pain of bro... over a plot that was...
...defeated, to prepare him... consuming these...
...that yet seemed so near... s. —*Lord Lytton, My Novel, b. vi. ch. xxviii.*

Schémist. s. Projector; planner; intriguer.

One cannot enough wonder at the extreme folly of all such *schemists* as pretend to account for things upon principles of mechanism. —*Cowley, Philomona to Hydropica, conv. i.*

Are not these *schemists* well apprised, that the colonists import more from Great Britain, ten times more, than they send in return to us? —*Burke, Observations on the Late State of the Nation.*

Schésis. s. [Gr. *σχίσμα*.] Habitudo: state of anything with respect to other things.

If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity all the simple essences of things, and consequently all the possible *schesis* or attitudes should ever change, there would arise a new *schesis* in the mind, which is contrary to the supposition. —*Nores.*

Schism. s. [Fr. *schisme*; Gr. *σχίσμα*, from *σχιζω* = divide, cut asunder.] Separation or division, generally from the Church.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our schisms by charity. — *Eikon Basilike*.

Oppose schisms by unity, hypocrisy by sober spirit, and debauchery by temperance. — *Bishop Syd., Sermons*.

When a schism is once spread, there grows at length a dispute which are the schismatics: in the sense of the law the schism lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of the state. — *Swift*.

Schismatic. s. One who separates from the true church.

No known heretic nor schismatic should I suffer to go into these countries. — *Russ*.

Thus you behold the schismatics' bravadoes: Wild speaks in squalls, and Calumny in grandees. — *Bath*.

The schismatics united in a solemn league and covenant to enter the whole system of spiritual government. — *South*.

Schismatic. adj. Practising schism.

Not one schismatic priest, friar, nor canon. — *Bath*, *Yet a Course at the Rospase Fair*, fol. 98, b.

Schismatical. adj. Implying schism; practising schism.

By these tumults all factions, seditions, and schismatical proposals against government, civil and ecclesiastical, must be backed. — *Eikon Basilike*.

Here have come some fall but like so many "brave fellows" upon the obstinate and schismatical who ... like to that ... themselves shrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which they are not to be of, and so being punished into a enjoyment of the beloved separation. — *South, Sermons*.

Schismatically. adv. In a schismatical manner.

A great number of people ... wilfully and schismatically refuse to come to their parish churches. — *Act for the Uniformity of Publick Prayers*.

Schismaticalness. s. Attributed suggested by Schismatic; state of being schismatical.

As mischievous a mark as any of her carnality, is her dissension and schismatousness even to mutual persecution; as also the unnatural and unchristian way of one part of reformed Christendom against the other. — *Dr. H. M.* — *The Seven Churches*, p. 113.

Schismless. adj. Not affected by schism without schism. *Rare*.

The peace and good of the church is not terminated in the schismatic state of one or two knee domes, but should be provided for by the joint consultation of all reformed Christendom. — *Milton, Reasons of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. 1.

Scholar. s. [Lat. *scholaris*, from *schola* — school; A.S. *sculea*; N.Fr. *escolier*; Modern Fr. *écolier*.]

1. One who learns of a master; disciple.

Many it is that which deserveth approbation would hardly find ... sir, if they which propose it ... not to profess ... scholars, and followers of the anc. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The scholars of the Stagyrite, Who for the old opinion fight, Would make their modern friends confess The difference but from more to less. — *Prose, Alms*, l. 96.

A company of varlets, who pretended to be scholars, shuffled themselves in, and did act much villainy in the university by the means, whome, quarrelling ... they lived under no discipline, neither had they tutors; ... when they went to perform any mischief, then would they be accounted scholars, that so they might free themselves from the jurisdiction of the bachelors. — *A. Wood, History and Antiquities of Oxford*, p. 206.

It is evident that the school of Oxford was frequented under Edward the Confessor, ... In the reign of Henry II., or at least of Richard I., Oxford became a very flourishing university, and in 1201, according to Wood, contained three thousand scholars. The earliest charters were granted by John, ... At Oxford, under Henry III., it is said that there were thirty thousand scholars; an exaggeration which seems to imply that the real number was very great. — *Hollam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

2. Man of letters.

This same scholar's fate, 'twas angustia domi, hinders the promoting of learning. — *Bishop Wilkins, Mathematicall Magick*.

To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not signify opportunity, following their talents, scholars are most blamed for. — *Locke*.

3. Man of books.

To use too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judgement wholly by their rules, is the humour of a scholar; they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. — *Bacon, Essays, Of Studies*, 825.

Why then, Squilla, said my father familiarly, 'you would know, that though a scholar is often a fool, he is never a fool so supreme, so superlative, as when he is defacing the first unsullied page of the human history, by entering into it the commonplaces of his own pedantry. A scholar, sir, at least one like me — is of all persons the most unfit to teach young children. A mother, sir, a simple, natural, loving mother — is the infant's true guide to knowledge. — *Lord Lytton, The Carians*, pt. i. ch. iv.

4. One who has a lettered education.

My cousin William to become a good scholar; he is at Oxford still, is he not? — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II*, iii. 2.

5. One who in our English universities belongs to the foundation of a college, and who has a portion of its revenues.

Our candidate at length gets in A hopeful scholar of Coll. Trin.

A scholarship not half maintains, And college rules are heavy chains. — *T. Warton, Progress of Discontent*, 1st ed. 1750.

Scholarship. s. Scholarship. *Rare*.

I'll pay your scholarship. — *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

Scholarlike. adj. Becoming a scholar; like a scholar.

... and persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and scholarlike apparel. — *Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, 76.

I can spell, and scholarlike put together, the parts of her majesty's proceeding now towards your lordship. — *Bacon, Letters to the Earl of Essex*.

Your grace shall find him ... Courteously, and scholarlike, understandingly read In the necessities of the life of man. — *De Witt and Fletcher, Woman Hater*.

Nor can the terms of art be well understood, or any scholarlike discourse framed, but by logic. — *Hawell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 16.

Scholarly. adj. Scholarlike.

Geoffrey, archdeacon of Monmouth, and afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, is a clever and agreeable writer, and his Latin is much more scholarly than that of the generality of the monkish chroniclers of his time. — *Cruik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 83.

Scholarship. s.

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

Your publick profession hath in a manner no acquaintance with scholarship or learning. — *Sir T. Bodley to Sir F. Bacon, Supplement to the Catalogue*, p. 76.

It pitted my very heart to think that a man of my master's understanding, and great scholarship, who had a book of his own in print, should talk so out rationally. — *Pope*.

2. Literary education.

This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of scholarship. — *Milton*.

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.

A scholarship not half maintains, And college rules are heavy chains; So scorn the late wish'd-for prize, For a fat fellowship he sighs. — *T. Warton, Progress of Discontent*.

Scholastic. adj.

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools.

I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastic learning. — *Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

Scholastic education, like a trade, does so fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way. — *T. Barret, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Belittling; suitable to, constituted by, the schoolmen.

The favour of proposing there, in a recent sort, whatsoever ye can object, which this I have known them to grant, of scholastic court strangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left useful studies for useless scholastic speculations, were like the Olympic gamblers, who abstained from necessary labours that they might be fit for such as were not so. — *Bacon*.

Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of consequence, and not a scholastic nicety. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

As early as the reign of Stephen, Vacarius, a lawyer of Bologna, taught at Oxford with great success; but the students of scholastic then opposed themselves, from some unexplained reason, to new jurisprudence, and his lectures were interrupted. ... The elder professors of Roman jurisprudence were infected, as we are told, with the faults and ignorance of their time; failing in the exposition of ancient law through carelessness of manuscripts and want of subsidiary learning, or perverting their sense through the verbal subtilties of scholastic philosophy. ... A large proportion of scholars, in

most of these institutions, were drawn by the love of science from foreign countries. The chief universities had their own particular departments of excellence. Paris was unrivalled for scholastic theology; Bologna and Orleans, and afterwards Bourges, for jurisprudence; Montpellier for medicine. ... But the chief attraction to the studious was the new scholastic philosophy. The love of contention, especially with such arms as the art of dialectics supplies to an acute understanding, is natural enough to mankind. ... In the next century Abelard and Peter Lombard, especially the latter, completed the scholastic system of philosophising. The logic of Aristotle seems to have been partly known in the eleventh century, although that of Augustin was, perhaps, in higher estimation. ... In the twelfth, it obtained more decisive influence. ... Those who assert the greatest antiquity of the Roman Catholic doctrine as to the real presence, allow that both the word and the definition of transubstantiation are owing to the scholastic writers. ... The Aristotelian philosophy, even in the hands of the Master, was like a barren tree, that conceals its want of fruit by profusion of leaves. But the scholastic ontology was much worse. What could be more trifling than disquisitions about the nature of angels, their modes of operation, their means of converse, or (for these were distinguished) the morning and evening state of their understanding? — *Hollam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Scholastic. s. One who adheres to the niceties or method of the schools and schoolmen.

The shallow commenting of scholastics and canonists. — *Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, preface.

Few, very few, for a hundred years past, have broken the repose of the immense works of the schoolmen. None, perhaps, in our own country, have acquainted themselves particularly with their contents. Leibnitz, however, expressed a wish that some one conversant with modern philosophy would undertake to extract the scattered particles of gold which may be hidden in their abandoned mines. ... But all discovery of truth by means of these controversies was rendered hopeless by two insurmountable obstacles, the authority of Aristotle, and that of the church. ... The scholastics did not understand Aristotle, whose original writings they could not read, but his name was revered with implicit faith. They learned his peculiar nomenclature, and fancied that he had given them realities. The authority of the church did them still more harm. It has been said, and probably with much truth, that their metaphysics were injurious to their theology. Perhaps I may have imagined the scholastics to be more forgetful than they really are. Within a short time, I have met with four living English writers who have read parts of Thomas Aquinas — Mr. Turner, Mr. Berington, Mr. Coleridge, and the Edinburgh Reviewer. Still I cannot bring myself to think, that there are four more in this country who could say the same. — *Hollam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix. and note.

Scholastical. adj.

1. Belonging to a scholar or school; scholarlike.

In the most strict and scholastical sense of that word. — *Barron, Exposition on the Creed*.

2. Suitable to the school, or form of theology so called.

Immanuel first reduced the body of divinity into a scholastical method. — *Bishop Cosins, Canon of Scripture*, ch. x.

Scholastically. adv. In a scholastic manner; according to the niceties or method of the schools.

No moralists or casuists, that treat scholastically of justice, but treat of gratitudo, under that general head, as a part of it. — *South, Sermons*.

Scholasticism. s. Method or niceties of the schools.

The talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and the thorny paths of scholasticism; he gave proofs of a lively genius, by many poetical performances. — *J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*.

It may be said of scholasticism, as a whole, that whoever takes delight in what may be called gymnastic exercises of the reason or the reasoning powers, efforts which never had, and hardly cared to have, any bearing on the life, or even on the sentiments and opinions of mankind, may study these works, the evening effort of Latin, of sacerdotal, and monastic Christianity, and may acquire something like respect for these forgotten athletes in the intellectual games of antiquity. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Scholast. s. [Gr. *σχολαστικός*.] Writer of explanatory notes.

Albeit that word is wanting in the Greek text, yet either that, or some other of the like force, must necessarily be understood, as the Greek scholast and other writers do well note. — *A Fruitful Sermon*, p. 55: 1281.

The title of this *myr*, in some ancient manuscripts, was the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholastic* life is inscribed against the luxury of the rich.—*Dryden*.

In ancient times if any needs will deal,
Be sure I give them fragments, not a meal;
What *Gellius* or *Stobæus* cook'd before,
Or chew'd by blind old *scholastics* o'er and o'er.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 231.

Scholastic. *adj.* Pertaining to a scholiast.

The true illuminated have not with such numberless commentators, whose *scholastic* midwifery hath delivered them of meanings that the authors themselves, perhaps, never conceived.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. x.

Schollaze. *v. n.* Write notes or scholia.
Rare.

He thinks to *schollaze* upon the Gospel.—*Milton, Trichordian*.

Scholastic. *adj.* Scholastic. *Rare.*

It is a common *scholastic* error to fill our papers and note books with observations of great and famous events;... meanwhile things of ordinary course and common life gain no room in our paper-books. *Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 275.

Schollon. *s.* [Gr.; Lat. *scholium*.] Note; explanatory observation.

Herewith I added a certain gloss or *schollon*, for the exposition of old words and hard phrases, which manner of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our language.—*Epistle Prefatory to Spenser's Shepherds' Calendar*.

Schollum. *s.* Latin form of Schollon.

Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to those abstracted or practical sciences, under theorems, problems, postulates, *schollum*, corollaries.—*Watts*.

Scholy. *s.* [Fr. *scholie*; Lat. *scholium*.] Scholium. *Rare.*

He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to die; to the end that, speaking unto the Father in the Son's own presence, without *scholy* or gloss of ours, we may be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hobbes, Leviathan*, Part II.

That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded by the word, and grounded upon the word, are made all one.—*ibid.*

Scholy. *v. n.* Write expositions. *Rare.*

The preacher should wait a text, whereupon to *scholy*.—*Hobbes, Leviathan*, Part II.

School. *s.* [Lat. *schola*; A.S. *scule*.]

1. House of discipline and instruction.

Their age the same, their inclinations too,
And bred together in one *school* they grow.

Dryden.

2. Place of literary education; university.

My end being private, I have not expressed my conception in the language of the *schools*.—*Sir K. Digby*.

Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition of hard words, trifles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the *schools*, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds.—*Watts*.

The establishment of public *schools* in France is owing to Charlemagne. At his accession, we are assured that no means of education existed in his dominions; and in order to restore in some degree the spirit of letters, he was compelled to invite strangers from countries where learning was not so thoroughly extinguished. Alumni of England, Clement of Ireland, Theodulf of Germany, were the true Paladins who repaired to his court. With the help of these he revived a few sparks of diligence, and established *schools* in different cities of his empire, nor was he ashamed to be the disciple of that in his own palace under the care of Alcuin. His two next successors, Louis the Debonair, and Charles the Bald, were also encouragees of letters; and the *schools* of Lyons, Fulda, Corvey, Rheims, and some other cities might be said to flourish in the ninth century.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

About the latter part of the eleventh century, a greater ardour for intellectual pursuits began to show itself in Europe, which in the twelfth broke out into a flame. This was manifested in the number who repaired to the public academies, or *schools* of philosophy. None of these grew so early into reputation as that of Paris. This cannot indeed, as has been vainly pretended, trace its pedigree to Charlemagne. The first who is said to have read lectures at Paris was Remigius of Auxerre, about the year 900. For the two next centuries the history of this *school* is very obscure; and it would be hard to prove an unbroken continuity, or at least a dependence and connexion of the professors.—*ibid.*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

3. Place of learning in general.

His accomplishments were completed by a short residence in Paris, the best *school* for the language spoken by the Norman nobility.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

4. State of instruction.

The calf breed to the rural trade;
Set him betwixt a *school*, and let him

Instructed in a rules of husbandry.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 261.

5. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

No crazed brain could ever yet propound,

Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;

But some among these masters have been found,
Which in their *schools* the self-same thing had taught.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians, concerning the consequent blessings thereof.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

6. Age of the church and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers; so called, because this mode of treating religion arose from the use of academical disputations: (used *adjectivally*).

The first principles of Christian religion should not be forced with *school* points and private tenets.—*Bishop Sanderson*.

A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books of metaphysics, *school* divinity, and natural philosophy, and know as little of God, spirits, or bodies as he did before. *Locke*.

Philology, or the principles of good taste, degenerated through the prevalence of *school* logic.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

7. System: (often with *old* or *new*).

He was a lover of the good old *school*.

Who still became more constant as they cool.

Byron, Hippo, xxv.

School. *v. a.*

1. Instruct; train.

Unhappily brought to be so good

As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight.

He's gentle, never *school'd*, and yet learned.

Shakespeare, As you like it, i. 1.

He never had the soul to know what *schooling* means, but as his provender and the familiarity of the kitchen *school'd* his conceptions.—*Milton, Calistop*.

2. Teach with superiority; tutor.

I pray you, *school* yourself; but for your husband,

He's noble, wise, judicious.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 2.

Let Gallio give me leave a while

To *school* him once, or ere I change my style;

O lawless punch, the cause of much despite,

Through rancour of a curish appetite!

Bishop Hall, Satire, iv. 1.

School your child,

And ask why God's mounted he reviled.

Dequain, Hand and Feather, iii. 306.

If this be *schooling*, 'tis well for the considerer;

I'll engage that no adversary of his skill in this

use ever *school* him.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Schoolboy. *s.* Boy that is in his rudiments at school.

Schoolboys' tears take up

The glasses of my sight.

He grins, sneaks, shrugs, and such an itch

dures.

As 'prentices or *schoolboys*, which do know

Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go.

Once he had heard a *schoolboy* tell

How Seneca of mortal race

By thunder died.

Swift.

Used *adjectivally*.

He never read a book in his life, and, with his

pumpie, old, gouty fingers still writes a *schoolboy*

hand. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. ix.

What bitter estrangements and what melting reconciliations; what scenes of wild reprimand, acutest explanations, passionate correspondence; what insane sensitiveness, and what frantic sensibility; what earthquakes of the heart and whirlwinds of the soul are confined in that simple phrase—a *schoolboy's* friendship! 'Tis some indefinite relation of those mystic passages of their young emotion that makes grey-haired men mourn over the memory of their *schoolboy* days.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Schoolmistress. *s.* Schoolmistress.

Sending little children of two or three years old to a *schoolmistress*, without any design of learning or letter, but only to keep them out of the fire and water.—*Richard, Cronulla and Ramona of the Conquest of the Clergy inquired into*, p. 156.

Schoolday. *s.* Age in which youth is sent to school.

Is all forgot?

All *schoolday's* friendship, childhood, innocence?

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Schoolery. *s.* Precepts. *Rare.*

To which him needs a guileful hawk with heart
Marked with fair dissembling courtesy,
A filed tongue furnish'd with terms of art,
Not art of school, but courtier's *school-ery*.

Spenser, Colin Clout's come home.

Schoolfellow. *s.* One bred at the same school.

Thy flattery method on the youth pursue;

Join'd with his *schoolfellow* by two and two;

Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel;

That scarce the dust can raise or they can feel;

In length of time produce the labouring yoke.

Dequain, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 280.

The emulation of *schoolfellowship* puts life and industry into young lads. *Locke*.

Schoolhouse. *s.* House of discipline and instruction.

Fair Van van Fidelia fair request,

To have her knight unto her *schoolhouse* placed.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Schooling. *verbal abs.*

1. Instruction; learning at school.

If this be *schooling*, it is well for the considerer.—

Bishop Atterbury.

2. School-hire; stipend paid to a schoolmaster for instruction.

3. Lecture; sort of reprimand.

You shall go with me;

I have some private *schooling* for you both.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 1.

Passionate and affectionate words; a sweet *schooling*, out of a fear and jealousy conceived, and a care

to prevent his miscarriage.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Art of Teaching*, p. 206.

Schoolmaid. *s.* Girl at school.

As *schoolmaids* change their names

By vain, though apt, affection.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Schoolman. *s.*

1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation.

The king, though no good *schoolman*, converted

one of them by dispute. *Becon*.

Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman's* subtle art;

No language, but the language of the heart.

Pope, Epistle to a Schoolboy.

2. Writer of scholastic divinity or philosophy.

If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish of kind

differences, let him study the *schoolman*.—*Becon*.

To *schoolman* I beseech my countenance.

My sickness to physicians. *Becon*.

Schoolmaster. *s.* One who presides and teaches in a school; teacher; instructor.

I, thy *school-master*, have made thee more profit

Than other princes can, that have no time

For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.

Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles

V. *Knox's History of the Turks*.

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived till they were an hundred years old; and so likewise

one many of the grammarians and *schoolmasters*, as

Origenes. *Baron*.

A father may see his children taught, though he

himself does not turn *schoolmaster*. *Becon, Sermons*.

Schoolmistress. *s.* Woman who governs a school; female schoolmaster.

Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable

which we have from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*.—*Dryden*.

My *schoolmistress*, like a vixen Turk,

Maintains her lazy husband by her work.

Gay, What I've call'd it.

Schoolroom. *s.* Room for teaching.

There rose

From the near *school-room*, voices, that, alas!

Were but one, cho from a word of woe

The harsh and raging strife of tyrants and of foes.

Shelley, R. Ball of Isora.

Schooner. *s.* [Dutch, *schuiner*.] In Navigation. Small, sharp-built vessel, with small top-mast, and fore and aft sails.

A square-rigged *schooner* carries square (topsail) and top-gallant topsails, but a fore and aft *schooner* has fore-and-aft sails on both masts, with occasionally a square top-sail on the fore-mast. *Schooners* have sometimes, though rarely, three masts. It is one of the swiftest vessels.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Sciagraphy. *s.* [Fr. *sciographie*; Gr. *sciographia*.] See Sciomachy; a and o, as the fourth letter in these compounds, is found indifferently both in Latin and Greek.]

1. Art of sketching.

Let those, who are delighted with *sciagraphy*,

paint out, if they please, these shadow-pictures.—

Failler, Holy War, p. 111.

2. Profile or section of a building.

3. Art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars.

Sciathérion. adj. [Gr. *sciathérion* = shadow-hunter; *sciathérion* = dial-like instrument; Lat. *sciathérica*.] Belonging to a sundial.

There were also, from great antiquity, *sciathérion* or sun-dials, by the shadow of a stile or even an obelisk; an invention ascribed unto Anaximander by Pliny. — *Sir T. Browne*.

Sciathérionally. adv. As a sundial.

Let the plane be *sciathérionally* prepared, and it shall be necessary for the shadow of the sun to go back. — *Gregory, Posthumus*, p. 37.

Sciatic. adj. [*ischiatric*, from Lat. *ischium*; Gr. *ischion* hip.] In *Anatomy*. Term applied to certain parts connected with, or relating to, the hip; (as, 'the *sciatic artery*'; 'the *sciatic nerve*').

Sciatic. s. In *Medicine*. Sciatica: (in the extract plural; not impossibly considered by the writer as a word like *politics*, or *mathematics*).

Rack'd with *sciatic*, martyr'd with the stone,
Will any mortal let himself alone?

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. l. cu. vi.

Sciatic. s. In *Medicine*. Powerful affection of the hip following the course of the sciatic nerve; hip gout.

Which of your hips has the most profound *sciatic*? — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*.
Thou cold *sciatic*,

Cripple our sonnets. — *Id., Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.
The Scythians, using continual riding, were generally molested with the *sciatic*, or hip gout. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Sciatic. s. Afflicting the hip.

In obstinate *sciatic* pains, blistering and cauteries have been found effectual. — *Arbuthnot*.

Science. s. [Fr.; Lat. *scientia*, from *scire* I know.]

1. Knowledge.

If we conceive God's sight or *science*, before the creation, to be extended to all and every part of the world, seeing everything as it is, his presence or foreknowledge of any action of mine, or rather his *science* or sight, from all eternity, lays no necessity on a thing to come to pass, more than 'my seeing the sun move hath to do in the moving of it.' — *Hammond*.
The indisputable mathematicians, the only ones in Heaven both yet vouchsafed humanity, have but few votaries among the slaves of the Stagirite. — *Glanville, Scipion Scientifex*.

2. Certainty grounded on demonstration.

So you arrive at truth, though not at *science*. — *Bishop Berkeley*.

3. Art built on principles.

Science perfects genius and moderates that fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself within the bounds of reason. — *Griffin*.

4. Any art or species of knowledge.

Whatever we may learn by them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *sciences*, which more discourse of wit and reason findeth out. — *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I present you with a man
Cunning in puzzle and the mathematical,
To instruct her fully in those *sciences*. — *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.

Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven,
And though no *science*, fairly worth the

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 43.

Sciential. adj. Producing science. *Rare*.

This light *sciential* is, and just mere nature,
Can save the rude defects of every error.

Those *sciential* rules, which are the implements of instruction, — *Milton, Tetrachordon*.

From the low her step she turn'd;
But first low she reverence done, as to the power
That dwelt within; whose presence had infused
Into the plant *sciential* sap derived
From nectar, drink of gods.

Id., Paradise Lost, ix. 834.

Scientific. adj. Having the character of, constituted by, relating to, connected with, science.

No man, who first trafficks into a foreign country, has any *scientific* evidence that there is such a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high probability, as of such there can be no reason to except against. — *Bacon, Science*.

Scientific. adj. Scientific: (this latter being the commoner word).

Natural philosophy proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientific* progressions, and such as least a sure or rational belief. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientific* knowledge. — *Howell*.

No *scientific* of natural philosophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypotheses, than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientific*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. — *Locke*.

Scientifically. adv. In a scientific manner; in such a manner as to produce knowledge.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because it is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed. — *Locke*.

Scimitar. s. [Turkish.] Short sword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,
Which with my *scimitar* I'll cool to-morrow.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 1.

Scintillant. adj. [Lat. *scintillans*, -antis, pres. part. of *scintillo* = I sparkle.] Sparkling; emitting sparks.

Who can view the pointed rays,
That from black eyes *scintillant* blaze?

Green, Spenser, 219.

Scintillation. s. [Lat. *scintillation*, -ionis.] Act of sparkling; sparks emitted.

These *scintillations* are not the ascension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. — *Sir T. Browne*.

He saith the planets' *scintillation* is not seen, because of their propinquity. — *Glanville, Scipion Scientifex*.

Illusions may arise from centric or eccentric causes. In insanity, I believe them to be almost necessarily centric; patients complain not unfrequently of loud smells, of foul tastes, of tastes of metal, of salts, of false vision, of seeing objects before them as lights, stars, *scintillations*, or much more palpable things, as cats, dogs, absent friends, or apparitions, &c. — *Dr. Bailey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*.

Sciolism. s. Superficial knowledge; not sound knowledge.

The beautiful description here given of the state of Europe before the French Revolution; that follows, is calculated to raise in every one who peruses it a spirit equal to the difficulties of the time. Here are painted the mischiefs of the multiplication of political sciolists, and the political sciolism; the decay of profound knowledge the perversion of what we retain; and the decay of religion. — *British Critic*, vi. 215.

Sciolist. s. One who knows many things superficially.

'Twas this vain idolizing of authors which gave birth to that silly vanity of impertinent citations; these ridiculous footnotes signify nothing to the more general discourse, but the pedantry of the sciolist. — *Glanville, Scipion Scientifex*.
... enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. — *Sir W. Temple*.

Sciolous. adj. Superficially, or imperfectly, knowing. *Rare*.

I could wish it along sciolists had more judgment joined with their zeal. — *Howell*.

Sciolus. s. Sciolist (of which it is the Latin form).

For Hippias, that vain-glorious *sciolus*, how great his knowledge
had only an ever testified
doubt. — *Athenian*, p. 120.

Sciomachy or Sciomachy. s. [Gr. *sciō* = shadow, *μάχη* = battle.] Battle with a shadow.

To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant? — *Carlyle*.

Scion. s. [N.Fr. *scion*, *scion*.] Small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

Sweet maid, we marry
A gentle *scion* to the wildest stock;
And make conceive a bark of baser kind
By bud of nobler race.

March is drawn in his left hand blossoms, and
scions upon his arm. — *Beaumont*.

The *scions* are best of an old tree. — *Mortimer*.

Scire facias. s. [Lat. -- make to know.] In Law. See extract.

Scire facias [is] a writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court, whereas it is sent, why execution of judgement passed should not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed, after the judgement given. — *Cowell*.

Scirrhoty. s. Induration of the glands.

The difficulty of breathing, occasioned by *scirrhoty* of the glands, is not to be cured. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Scirrhou. adj. Having a gland indurated; consisting of a gland indurated.

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, *scirrhou*, or cancerous, you may see. — *Wicam, Surgery*.

Scirrhus. s. Indurated gland.

Any of these three may degenerate into a *scirrhus*, and that *scirrhus* into a cancer. — *Wicam, Surgery*.

Sciscitation. s. [Lat. *sciscitatus*; *sciscitatio*, -onis.] Enquiry.

Without all *sciscitation* to go blindfold whether he will lead us. — *Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. 1.

Scissel. s. See extract.

The slips or plates of metal out of which circular blanks have been cut, are called *scissel* at the Mint. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Scissible. adj. Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

The differences of impenetrable and not impenetrable, *scissible* and not *scissible*, and many other passions of matter, are phœbeon notions. — *Bacon*.

Scissile. adj. [Lat. *scissilis* = capable of being cut; *scindo* = I cut; pass. part. *scissus*; *scissio*, -ionis.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by sharp edge.

Animal fat is a sort of amphiphilous substance, *scissile* like a solid, and resolvable by heat. — *Arbuthnot*.

Scission. s. Act of cutting.

Nerves may be wounded by *scission* or puncture; the former way they are usually cut through, and wholly cease from action. — *Wicam, Surgery*.
Thence ripen towards downright incompatibility, and what is called 'scission.' — *Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iii. ch. iii.

Scissor. s. [Fr. *ciseaux*.] Small pair of shears, or blades movable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

His beard they have singed off with brands of fire
And ever, as it blazed, they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair;
My master preaches patience to him, and the while
His man with *scissors* nicks him for a fool.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Wanting the *scissors*, with these hands I'll tear,
If that obstruct my flight, this load of hair.

Prior, Henry and Emma, 499.

When the lawyers and tradesmen brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger wore a pair of *scissors* in his pocket, with which he would snip a quarter of a yard off needy. — *Arbuthnot*.

Scissure. s. [Lat. *scissura*.] Cutting; crack; rent; fissure.

Thus let out at the *scissure*, as at the window. — *Hammond, Works*, iv. 369.

... breach seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and reserves its ...
— *Dr. H. More, Theory of Christian Piety*.

Sclerotic. adj. Connected with, having the character of the sclerotic.

The ligaments observed in the inside of the *sclerotic* tunic of the eye, were instead of a muscle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. — *Key, On the Vision of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Sclerótica. s. [Greek *σκληρός* = hard.] In *Anatomy*. Hard resistant coat, or tunic, of the eyeball; white of the eye.

The *sclerótica*, or *sclerotic membrane*, in man, is opaque, and forms the posterior fleshy part of the globe of the eye. It is white externally, brown internally, and is much thicker behind than in front. In many birds, and some fossil reptiles, it develops a circular series of bony plates around the eyeball. — *Quen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Scold. s. [Norse, *skamp*; *hafa i skampi* = hold in derision.] Contemptuous ridicule;

* expression of scorn; contumelious language.

Our answer therefore to their reasons is not to them: *scold* nothing. — *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
With *scolds* and scorns, and contumelious taunts,
In open market-place produced they me.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 4

How could men surrender up their reason to flattery, more abusive and reproachful than the rudest scoffs and the sharpest invectives?—*South, Sermons*.

Some little souls, that have got a smattering of astronomy or chemistry, for want of a due acquaintance with other sciences, make a scoff at them all, in comparison of their favourite science. *Hutton*.

SCOFF, v. n. Treat with insolent ridicule; with contemptuous language: (with *at*).

Of two noblemen of the west of England, the one was given to scoff, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, Tell truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given? *Brown, Essays, 1st Discourse*.
There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than profusely to scoff at religion. *Archbishop Tillotson*.

Such is love,
And such the laws of his fantastick empire;
The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,
And scoffs at the vain wisdom of the wise. *Rome*.

SCOFF, v. n. Jeer; treat with scoffs.

His vain ostentation is worthily scoffed with [the] reproof of the orator. — *Folchey, Athematick*, p. 180; 1622.

To scoff religion, is ridiculously proud and immodest. *Glaucille, Sermons*, p. 23.

SCOFFER, s. One who scoffs; insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contemptuous reproacher.

Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer;
Paul is most foul, being found to be a scoffer. *Shakspeare, As you like it*, iii. 5.

Divors have herded themselves amongst these profane scoffers, not that they are converted by their reasons, but terrified by their contumacies. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Consider what the apostle tells these scoffers they were ignorant of, not that there was a deluge; but he tells them, that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were so constituted. *T. Bui. 1, Theophrastus of the Earth*.

SCOFFINGLY, adv. In a scoffing manner; in contempt, in ridicule.

Aristotle applied this hemistich scoffingly to the scyphants at Athens. *Brown*.

SCOLD, v. a. [Dutch, *schelden*.] Rate.
She scolded her husband one day out of doors. — *Hemmel, Letters*, iv. 7.

SCOLD, v. n. Quarrel clamorously and rudely.

Parson me, 'tis the first time that ever
I was forced to scold. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus*, v. 3.
They attacked me, some with piteous moans,
Others grinning and only showing their teeth, others
ranting, and others scolding and reviling. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

For gods, we are by Homer told,
Still in celestial language scold.

SCOLD, s. Clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed person.

A shrew in domestic life, is now become a scold in politics. — *Addison, Freethinker*.
Sun-burnt matrons mendicant old nets;
Now shining shrill and scolding out between;
Scold is answer foul-mouth'd scold. *Swift*.

SCOLDER, s. One who scolds or rails.

Whether any be blunders, slanderers, chiders,
scolders, and sowers of discord between one person
and another. — *Archbishop Cranmer, Article of
indication*.

SCOLDING, verbal abs. Clamorous, rude, and quarrelsome language.

The bitterest and loudest scolding is for the most part among those of the same street. *South, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. viii.
Scolding and cursing are her common conversation. — *Swift*.

SCOLDING, part. adj. Quarrelling clamorously; riling.

The one is famous for a scolding tongue,
As the other is for heinous modesty.

Shakspeare, Tempest, of the Shrew, i. 2.

SCOLOPÉNDRA, s. [Fr. *scolopendre*; Gr. *σκολοπένδρα*; Lat. *scolopendrum*.] Centipede.

The scolopendra is noted for the number of its legs branching out from its body. — *Bryant, On Træp*.

SCOMM, s. [Gr. *σκόμμα*.]

1. Mock; flout; jeer.

His vain ostentation is worthily scoffed with [the] acumen of the orator. — *Folchey, Athematick*, p. 180; 1622.

2. Buffoon.

The *scomma*, or buffoon of quality, are wolvish in conversation. — *Stir R. L. Extrange*.

SCONCE, s. [German, *schencke*; Lat. *absconsum* = hidden object; hence, that which covers; that which resembles a cover.]

1. Fort; bulwark.

Such fellows are perfect in the great commanders' names, and they will learn you by rote where services were done; at such and such a *scence*, at such a breach. — *Shakspeare, Henry V.*, ii. 4.

2. Head; skull.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the *scence* with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? *Shakspeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Much learning hath cracked their *scence*. *Rutou, Antiquary of Melancholy*, proface.

Which their dull *scence* cannot easily reach. *Dr. H. More, Life of the Saint*, iii. 13.

3. Metallic reflector of heat or light.

Scence, a little lantern. *Barret, Alaric*, 15-6.

Golden *scence* a hung not on the walls,
To light the costly suppers and the halls.

Dryden, Translation from Lucan, b. ii.

Triumphant Unbrid, on a *scence*'s height,
Clapp'd his glad wings and sat to view the fight.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto 2.

For tools of this sort, like Martinus *scence*,
Would lose all their beauty if purified once.

T. Moore, Tempting Postboy.

SCONCE, v. a. [?] Mulet; fine.

Purse-pudding not heated enough; cook reprimanded, and *scenced* in my presence. — *T. Burton, Journal of a Fellow of a College*, i. 10, no. 3.

SCOOP, s. [Fr. *scoop*.]

1. Kind of large ladle; vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

They turn upside down hops on malt-kilns, when almost dry, with a *scoop*. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Surgeon's instrument.

Endeavour with this *scoop*, or flingers, to force the stone outwards. *Sharp, Surgery*.

3. ? For Swoop.

Oh hell-kite!

What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *scoop*? *Shakspeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

SCOOP, v. a.

1. Lade out.

The voracious pulp they chew, and in the rival,
Still as they thirsted, *scoop* the brimming stream.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 53.

As by the break he stood,
He *scooped* the water from the crystal flood.

Dryden, Translation of the Lucid, ix. 25.

2. Empty by lading.

'Tis easy with a sieve to *scoop* the ocean, as
To tame Petrichon.

Hammond and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

If some penurious acres by chance appear'd,
Scanty of waters, when you *scooped* it dry,
And of old the full be met up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him?

Addison, Cato.

3. Carry off, so as to leave the place hollow.

Her fore-feet are broad, that she may *scoop* away much earth at a time. — *Addison*.

A spectator would think this oblique mound had been actually *scooped* out of that interior space.

Spectator.

To his single eye, that in his forehead glared
Like a full moon, or a broad ball, sh'd shield,
A fork'd st of we darts' ready supply'd,
Which, in the spacious secret turning round,
Scapt out the big round jelly from its orb.

Addison, Translation from the Lucid, b. iii.

4. Cut into hollowness or depth.

Whatever part of the harbour they *scoop* in, it has an influence on all the rest; for the sea immediately works the whole bottom to a level. — *Addison, Poems in Italy*.

Those earthenware the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a pint. — *Archebald, Table of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

The little race of birds, that hop
From spray to spray, *scooping* the costliest fruit,
Insatiate, undisturb'd. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 391.

Consult the genius of the place in all;
That tells the waters or to rise or fall;
Or helps the masons till the leav'n to scale,
Or *scoops* in circling theatres the vale.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 57.

SCOPE, s. [Lat. *scopus*; Gr. *σκοπος* = mark, aim.]

1. Aim; intention; drift.

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So as to enforce or qualify the laws,
As to your soul seems good.

Shakspeare, Measure for Measure, i. 1.

His coming hither hath no further *scope*
Than for his liberal civilities. *Id., Richard II.*, iii. 3.

Had the whole *scope* of the author been answerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison*.

Doubtless, if we should reverse the picture, and imagine the end and *scope* of Cranmer's labour to have been the establishment of the Roman catholic religion in a protestant country, the estimate formed

of his behaviour would be somewhat less favourable than it is at present. *Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. ii.

The practical *scope* of the Toleration Act was greatly enlarged by the extension of passive Acts of Indulgence. *Gloucester, The State of its Relations with the Church*, ch. viii.

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.

The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority is to overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church, as depending thereupon, if they should therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world. *Harker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Now was in
To aim their counsels to the fairest *scope*.

Spenser, Mother Beldog's Tale.

We should impute the war to the *scope* at which it aimed. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

He, in what he counsels, and in what excels,
Mistrustful, grounds his course on despair,
And utter dissolution, as the *scope*

Of all his aim. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 125.

3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view.

An heretic poet is not tied to a bare representation of what is true, but that he might let himself loose to visionary objects, which may give him a freer *scope* for imagination. — *Dryden*.

These theorems being admitted into there would be *scope* enough of imagining that *scence* voluminously, after a new manner; not only by these things which tend to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of *scence* which could be produced by refraction. *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

If this constrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, save in those things only where the church hath larger *scope*, it revolveth that they search out some stronger reason. — *Hodges, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

As, cut my lace round, or

That my pent heart may have *scope* to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead-sitting news.

Shakspeare, Richard III., iv. 1.

5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people *scope*,
'Twould be my tyranny to strike and pull them
For what I bid them do.

Shakspeare, Measure for Measure, i. 4.

Being modest, give him line and *scope*,
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with workman.

Id., Henry IV. Part II., iv. 4.

6. Act of riot; sally.

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint.

Shakspeare, Measure for Measure, i. 3.

7. Extended quantity.

The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large, and the liberties and rights too great for subjects. — *Sir J. Lucan, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

SCOPE, v. a. *Scop*, *Rare*.

In all other our sense or fear of evils, let us have our recourse to that Almighty hand, which ordereth all the events of heaven and earth, and work him by our true repentance to a gracious cessation of vengeance; else, what on we with all our endeavours, but as that fond man, who wears himself lading out the channel with a shallow dish, while the spring runs full and unchecked? Vain man, can he possibly hope to *scoop* it out so fast as it fills!

Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 77.

SCOPE, adj. *Scopical*, *Rare*.

Lucian and other *scopical* wits endeavoured to jeer and deride away the credit of them. — *Bishop Ward, Sermons*, p. 57; 1650.

SCOPE, adj. [Gr. *σκοπτικός*, from *σκοπώ* = I scout.] *Scopling*, *Rare*.

None but the professed quack, or mountebank, avowedly brings the ruy upon the stage with him; such undoubtedly is this *scopical* humour. — *Hammond, Works*, ii. 167.

The Roman orator, discoursing of *scopical* urbanity, or jesting, how far it was allowable in speech and pleadings, lays down an excellent rule.

South, Sermons, vi. 151.

SCORBUTE, s. [Lat. *scorbutus*.] Scurvy. *Obsolete*.

Another observation of this our author, is the scurvy or *scorbute*, wherunto they are much subject in navigations near the line. — *Purchas, Pilgrimages*, p. 1084; 1617.

SCORBUTIC, adj. Discased with the scurvy.

Violent purging hurts *scorbatic* constitutions; lenitive substances relieve. — *Archebald*.

SCORBUTICAL, adj. *Scorbute*.

A person about forty, of a full and *scorbute* body, having broke her skin, endeavoured the curing of it; but observing the ulcer sanious, I proposed digestion. — *Wiseeman, Surgery*.

Scorbutically, adv. In a scorbutic manner; with tendency to scurvy.

A woman of forty, scorbutically and hydropically affected, having a scurvy ulcer, put herself into my hands.—*Wiseeman, Surgery.*

Scorch, v. a. [?] 1. Burn superficially.

Fire scorched in frosty weather.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;
The faint knights were scorched.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 379.

2. Burn.

Power was given unto him to scorch men with fire.—*Revelation, xvi. 9.*

And, like a siddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that scorches me to death.
Dryden.

He, from whom the nations should receive
Justice and frost-on, lies himself a slave;
Tortured by cruel change of wild desires,
Lash'd by mad rage, and scorched by brutal fires.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 351.

3. Singe.

The same that left thee by the cooling stream,
Safe from sun's heat; but scorched by beauty's beam.
Fairfax.

You look with such contempt on pain,
That I
No lightnings which in storms appear,
Scorch more than when the skies are clear. *Waller.*
The same beams that shine, scorch too. *South, Sermons.*

Scorch, v. n. Become burnt superficially; be dried up.

Render a little mummy straw or fern amongst your seedlines, to prevent the roots from scorching, and to receive the moisture that falls. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Scorching, v. part, adj. Parching; burning.

The love was made in autumn, and the hooting followed properly, when the last of that scorching country were declining. *Dryden.*

Score, s. [A.S. *scor*.]

1. Notch or long incision.

Our forefathers had in other books but the score and the tally; then last counsel printing to be used. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 7.*

2. Line drawn.

3. Account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.

He's worth no more;
They say he parted well, and paid his score. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.*

Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit scores with all the elements, in the fruits that issue from it? *South, Sermons.*

4. Account kept of something past; epoch; era.

Universal deluges have swept all away, except two or three persons who began the world again upon a new score.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

5. Debt imputed.

That thou dost love her, strikes some score away from the great comp.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 2.

6. Reason; motive.

It had been pretence to a brewer,
Where this and more it did endure;
But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the same score. *Farmer, Hudibras, i. 1. 357.*

A lion that had got a portick bit of sickness, wrote the fox word how glad he should be of his company, upon the score of ancient friendship.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that score. *Collier, Essays, Of Pride.*

7. Sake; account; relative motive.

You act your kindness in Cydaria's score.
Dryden, Indian Emperour.
Kings in Greece were deposed by the
upon the score of their arbitrary pi
Swift.

8. Twenty.

How many score of miles may we well ride
Twixt hour and hour? *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 2.*

The fewer still you name, you wound the score;
Bound is but one; but Harpax is a score.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.
For some scores of lines there is a perfect absence
of that spirit of pomy. *Hatta.*

In Music See extract.

A son, or air in score, is the disposition of the several parts set on the same leaf; as upon the uppermost range of lines are found the treble

notes; in another, those of the bass; in another the tenor; and so on; that they may be sung or played jointly or separately; commonly called the score.—*Musical Dictionary.*

Score, v. a.

1. Mark; cut; engrave.

Upon his shield the like was also scored.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
by on your shield, so goodly scored.
Bear you the picture of that lady's head? *Ibid.*
Scoring a man over the coxcomb,
Is but a scratch with you.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Prophetess.

2. Mark by a line.

Hast thou appointed where the moon should rise,
And with her purple light adorn the skies?
Scor'd out the bounden sun's oblique ways,
That he on all might spread his equal rays?
Saunders.

3. Set down as a debt.

Ma'am, I know when
Instead of five you scored me ten.
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

4. Impute; charge.

Your follies and debauches charge
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tired, and cannot score 'em on the stage;
Unless each vice in short-hand they indite,
Ev'n as note-book prentices whole sermons write.
Dryden.

Scoria, s. [Lat. *scoria*.] Dross; recrement.

The scoria, or vitrified part, which most metals, when heated or melted, do continually protrude to the surface, and which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glassy skin, causes these colours, is much denser than water. *Sir L. Newton, Opticks.*

Scorious, adj. Drossy; recrementitious.

By the fire they emit many drossy and scorious parts. *Sir T. Browne.*

Scorn, v. a. [N.Fr. *escorner*.]

1. Despise; slight; revile; vilify; contemn.

My friends scorn me; but mine eye poureth out
tears unto God.—*Joh. xvi. 20.*
Surely he scorched the scorner; but he giveth
grace unto the lowly.—*Psalms, lxxiii. 34.*
Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And seal thee so, as hereafter not to scorn
The facile gates of hell too slightly barr'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 963.

2. Neglect; disregard.

This is my bare sufficiency, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and scorn shall never taste;
But hard, but harden'd, blind, be blind no more.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 19.

Scorn, v. n.

1. Show signs of contempt.

He said mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And, now I am remember'd, scor'd at me.
Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 5.

2. Disdain; think unworthy.

I've seen the morning's lively ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With rosy waves so richly bright,
As if he scor'd to think of night. *Cranham.*
I come, that delights around the world to stray,
Scorn not to take our Arctos in her way.
Pope, Translation of the first Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

Scorn, s. [N.Fr. *escorne*.]

1. Contempt; scoff; slight; act of contumely.

We were better parch in Africk's sun,
Than in the pride and salt scorch of his eyes.
Shakespeare, Twelfth and Cressida, i. 3.
Why should you think that I should wear in scorn?
Scorn and derision never come in tears.

It. *Mohammet-Night's Dream, iii. 2.*
Whosoever hath anything in his person that induces contempt, with an open perpetual spout to scorn himself from scorn; therefore all deformed persons, no hold, as being on their own defence as exposed to scorn.—*Bacon.*

Deceit was asked in scorn. What was the matter that philosophers hunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, because the one knew what they wanted, the others did not.—*Id. Apophthegms, 16.*

Every sullen frown and bitter scorn
But I am'd the fire that too fast did burn.
Dryden, The Despairing Lover, 23.

2. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt.

Is it not a most horrid ignominy, thus to make a score of him that made us?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
Numbius's groan a score among the nations
For breach of publick vows. *Addison, Cato.*

Think scorn. Disdain; hold unworthy of regard.

If he do fully prove himself the honest shepherd
Mendacious his brother and heir, I know no reason
why you should think scorn of him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord, my strength; think no scorn of me, lest if thou make as though thou hearest not, I become like them that go down into the pit.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms, xxviii. 1.*

Laugh to scorn. Deride as contemptible.

He that dwelleth in heaven shall laugh them to scorn; the Lord shall have them in derision.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms, ii. 4.*

If we draw her not unto us, she will laugh us to scorn. *Judith, xii. 12.*

Scorner, s. One who scorns.

1. Contemner; despiser.

They are very active, vigilant in their enterprises, present in perils, and great scorers of death.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Scoffer; ridiculer.

The scorner should consider, upon the sight of a cripple, that it was only the distinguishing mercy of Heaven that kept him from being one too.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

They, in the scorner's or the judge's seat,
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 82.

Scornful, adj.

1. Contemptuous; insolent; disdainful.

Our soul is filled with the scornful reproach of the wealthy.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms, cxliii. 4.*

The enamour'd deity
The scornful danc'd shuns. *Dryden.*

2. Acting in defiance.

With him I over the hills had run,
Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 415.

Scornfully, adv. In a scornful manner; contemptuously; insolently.

He used us scornfully; he should have show'd us His marks of merit, wounds received for his country. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 3.*

The sacred rights of the Christian church are scornfully trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them. *Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Scorning, verbal abs. Sign or act of contempt or disdain.

Our soul is exceedingly filled with the scorning of those that are at ease, and with the contempt of the proud.—*Psalms, cxliii. 4.*

Scorn, adj. Deserving scorn. *Rare.*

Ambition . . . scrapes for scorning drasse. *Micromor for Magidra, p. 506.*

Scorpion, s. [Lat. *scorpio*, -onis.]

1. Animal of the class Arachnida (represented by the spiders) of the genus so named.

A good handful of great turnsole boiled in wine, and drunk, doth gently purge the body of hot and cholerick humours and tough, clammy, or stony feces. The same boiled in wine, and drunk, is good against the stings of scorpions or other venomous beasts, and is very good to be applied outwardly upon the grief or wound.—*Gerarde, Herball, p. 330: 1633.*

Well, forewarning winds
Did seem to say, seek not a scorpion's nest. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.*

Full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife. *Id. Macbeth, iii. 2.*

The mind, that breeds o'er gaily woe's,
Is like the scorpion stung by fire.

In circle narrowing as it glows,
The flames around their captive close,
Till fully search'd by thousand throes,
And maddening in her ire,

One sad and sole relief she knows,
The sign she nourish'd for her foes,
Whose venom never yet was vain,
Gives but one pang, and cures all pain,
And darts into her desperate brain,
So do the dark in soul expire.

And live like scorpion stung by fire;
So writes the mind remorse has given
Unlil for earth, unloved for heaven,
Darkness above, despair beneath,
Around it flame, within it death! *Byron, The Giaour.*

Alluding to the dubious nature of the scorpion, so placed for experiment by gentle philosophers. Some maintain that the position of the sting, when turned towards the head, is a truly convulsive movement; but others have actually brought in the veriest Frodo do so.

The scorpions are surely interested in a speedy decision of the question; as, if once fairly established as insect Cato, they will probably be allowed to live as long as they think proper, without being martyred for the sake of an hypothesis.—*Id. Note on preceding lines.*

It has been asserted that the scorpion, when enclosed in a circle of lighted coals, and when it finds that it is impossible to escape from the heat, will sting itself to death. Maupertuis, after some experiments, has combated this opinion. Other observations, however, are in its favour; and M. Latreille informs us that Count du Senneville made

6. Pass swiftly over any place or object

Sometimes

He *scours* the right hand coast, sometimes the left.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ii. 632.
Not half the number in their seats are found;
But men and steeds lie gringing on the ground;
The points of spears are stuck within the shield;
The steeds without their riders *scour* the field,
The knights unhorsed.

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the world moves slow;
Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, and skims along the main.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, 370.

Scour. v. n.

1. Perform the office of cleaning domestic utensils.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew, bake, *scour*, dress meat, and make the beds.—*Shakespeare*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

2. Clean.

Warm water is softer than cold; for it *scour*eth better.—*Bacon*.

3. Be purged or lax; be diseased with looseness.

If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, lest it make them *scour*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

4. Rove; range.

Barbarossa, *scouring* along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome.—*Knutler, History of the Turks*.

5. Run with great eagerness and swiftness; scamper.

She from him fled with all her power,
Who after her as hastily ran *scour*.

Never saw I men *scour* as on their way; I eyed them even to their ships.—*Shakespeare*, *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

Word was brought him, in the middle of his schemes, that his house was robbed; and so away he *scours* to learn the truth.—*Sir R. L. Esdras*.

If they be men of faith, they'll *scour* off themselves, and leave those that trust them to pay the reckoning.—*Id.*

So four fierce cursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and bounten every pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor thrusts, nor cries they fear,
But force along the trembling charioteer.—*Dryden*.

As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits, which are posted upon the outguards, immediately take the alarm, and *scour* off to the brain, which is the head quarters.—*Cutler*.

Swift at her call her husband *scoured* away,
To wash his innocence on the destined prey.
Pope, *Translation of the Odyssey*, x. 321.

Scour. s. Kind of diarrhoea, or dysentery in cattle.

Scour, among cattle [is], a disease of the flux kind, . . . in sheep [it] is common in the winter season, being believed to originate from the severity of the frosts, especially when they set in suddenly, or alternate frequently with thaws. The chief dependence for a cure, in these cases, is upon an expedient change to keep dry as, in the practice of some good sheep farmers, the use of hay, on the mornings when hard frosts are prevalent, has been found a good preventive . . . The black *scour*, . . . for the most part, terminates fatally. . . . The white *scour*, . . . is of the more violent flux kind, supposed to originate in consequence of the feeding upon putrescent vegetable food, especially that of the shells of such turnips as have been left upon the feeding-grounds.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Scourer. s. One who, that which, scours.

1. One who cleans by rubbing.

[These] being but new *scourers* of their olden horse.—*Martin, Marriage of Figaro*, Sign. R. i.: 1534.

The manipulations of the *scourer* . . . consist, first in washing the clothes in clear soft water, or in soap-water. The cloth must be next stretched on a sloping board, and rubbed with an appropriate agent. . . . The application of a red-hot iron, a little way above a moistened spot, often volatilizes the greasy matter out of it. Stains of pitch, varnish, or oil-paint, which have become dry, must first be softened with a little fresh butter or lard, and then treated with the powder of the scouring ball. When the gloss has been taken from silk, it may be restored by applying the filtered mullage of gum tragacanth; stretching it upon a frame to dry. Ribbons are dressed with isinglass; lemon-juice is used to brighten scarlet spots after they have been cleaned.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

2. Rough and quick purge.

3. One who runs swiftly.

Who has not heard the *scourer's* midnight fame?
Who has not trembled at the moleck's name?

Gay, *Trivia*, iii. 323.

Scourge. s. [N.Fr. *escourgée* = thong, whip; Lat. *corrigia* = strap.]

1. Lash.

When he had made a *scourge* of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple.—*John*, ii. 15.

The scourge

Inexorable, and the torturing hour,
Calls us to penance.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 60.

2. Punishment; vindictive affliction.

Famine and plague were sent as *scourgings* for amendment.—*2 Esdras*, xvi. 10.

What scourge for perjury

Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence?
—*Shakespeare*, *Richard III.* i. 4.

See what a *scourge* is laid upon your late,
That heaven sends means to kill your joys with love.

Id., *Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

3. One who afflicts, harasses, or destroys.

Is this the scourge of France?

Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their babes?

—*Shakespeare*, *Henry VI.* Part I. ii. 3.

Such conquerors are not the favourites, but
scourgings of God, the instruments of that vengeance.

—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

In all these trials I have borne a part;
I was myself the *scourge* that caused the smart.

Pope.

Immortal Jove,

Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
Or bless a people willing to obey,

But crush the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the *scourge* of God.

Id.

4. Whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *scourge* stick and leather strap should be left to their own making.—*Lace*.

Scourge. r. a.

1. Lash with a whip; whip.

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a man that is a Roman, and uncondemned?—*Acts*, xxi. 23.

The rods are just, and of our pleasant view
Make instruments to *scourge* us.

—*Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, v. 3.

He *scourged* with many a stroke the indignant waves.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 311.

With a professor of any religion is set up to be laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any better than if he were *scourged*.—*Watts*.

2. Punish; chastise; chasten; castigate with any punishment or affliction.

that thou hast

declare unto all men the mighty power of God.—*2 Macchabees*, iii. 34.

He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again.—*Tobit*, xiii. 5.

Scourger. s.

1. One who, that which, scourges; punisher or chastiser.

2. One of the sect called flagellants, who scourged themselves.

The sect of the *scourgers* branched several capital errors.—*Tindal, Bampton's History of England*.

Scourging. verbal abs. Punishment by the scourge.

Others had trial of cruel mockings and *scourgings*.—*Matthew*, xi. 36.

Severe disciplines of the body by excessive fastings and *scourgings*.—*J. Spencer, Vanity of Valgar*.

—*Prophecies*, p. 12.

Scouring. verbal abs.

1. Looseness; flux.

So apothecaries, upon stamping colicquintida, have been put into a great *scouring* by the vapour only.—*Bacon*.

Convulsion and *scouring*, they say, do often cause one another.—*Girault, Bill of Mortality*.

2. Running here and there.

The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful *scouring* doth chase the air with dust.

—*Shakespeare*, *Timon of Athens*, v. 3.

Scout. s. [N.Fr. *escoute*.] One who is sent

privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

Are not the speedy *scouts* returned again,
That dog'd the mighty army of the dauphin?

—*Shakespeare*, *Henry VI.* Part I. iv. 3.

As when a scout,

Through dark and desert ways with peril goes
All night at last, by break of cheerful dawn,
Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 543.

This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein
scouts may be lodged for the taking of observations.

—*Bishop Wilkins*.

The *scouts* to several parts divide their way,
To learn the natives' names, their towns, explore
The coasts.

—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 108.

Scout. r. n. Go out in order to observe the

motions of an enemy privately.

On on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
Scouring surprise.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 131.

As a hunted panther casts about
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her listening ears to
scout

So she, to shun his toils, her carer employ'd.

—*Dryden, Despairing Lover*, 13.

Command a party out
With a strict charge not to engage, but *scout*.

Id., *Indian Emperor*, i. 1.

Scout. v. a. Reject with indignation: (as, 'He scouted the proposal').

Scowl. v. n. [Danish, *skule* = cast down the

eyes.] Regard severely; knit the brows in displeasure or anger.

With bent lowering brows, as she would threat,
She *scowl'd* and frowned with scornful countenance.

—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Even so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes
Did *scowl* on Richard.

—*Shakespeare*, *Richard II.* v. 2.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they *scowl* at.

Id., *Cymbeline*, i. 1.

Fly, fly, prophane loes! far hence fly away,
With your dull influence; it is for you
To sit and *scowl* upon night's heavy brow.

—*Crashaw*.

Scowl. s. Look of sullenness or discontent;

gloom.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With rays winnow so richly bright,
As if he *scowl'd* to think of night;

When a ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night.

To blot the newly-blossom'd light.

—*Crashaw*.

Scowling. part. adj. Sullen-looking; frown-

ing; lowering.

Miso, her authority increased, came with *scowling*
eyes to deliver a slavering good-morrow to the two
ladies.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heavens
Cast a deploring eye.—*Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

Scrabble. r. n. Scratch.

[David] feigned himself mad in their hands, and
scrabbled on the doors of the gate. 1 Samuel, xxi.
13.

Scrabber. s. [?] Native bird, of the genus

Uria (grylle); black guillemot.

Scrag. s. [The proximate origin seems to

lie in the notion of shrinking or shrivelling; Norse, *shrekka* = parch, shrink.

(Wedgwood.) Anything thin or lean: (as,

'a *scrag* of mutton,' i. e. the small end of the

neck; 'the man is a *scrag*,' i. e. he is raw-

boned).

Again, my friend Lady Mac Scrag, who has three
groundier dunkeys in her round the table, and serves
up a *scrag* of mutton on silver, and dribbles you out
bad sherry and port by thumbelinks, is a dinner-

giving snob of the other sort.—*Thackeray, Book of
Snobs*, ch. xix.

Scragged. adj. Rough; uneven; full of

protuberances or asperities.

The *scragged* and thorny lectures of monkish and
miserable sophistry.—*Milton, Reason of Church
Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Is there then any physical deformity in the fabric of
a human body, because our imagination can strip
it of its muscles and skin, and show us the *scragged*
and knotty back-bone.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Scraggy. adj.

1. Lean; marcid; thin.

Such a constitution is easily known by the body
being lean, watery, and dry, without
a disease.—*Arbuthnot*.

To hear this . . . a hundred people are gathered
together, a host of downy stout or *scraggy*; a
faint sprinkling of misers; six newly-looking lords
. . . wonderful foreign counts.—*Thackeray, Book of
Snobs*, ch. xviii.

2. ? For Craggy.

The walls are high, and their foundations on
scraggy rocks.—*Randolph, State of the Morea*, p. 6:
1894.

From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean, hardy men,
Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,
Cut samphire.

—*J. Phillips, Cyder*, i. 170.

Scramble. v. n.

1. Catch anything eagerly and tumultuously

with the hands; catch with haste preven-

tive of another; contend tumultuously

which shall catch anything.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to scramble at the dancer's foot,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest.

Milton, Lycidas, 110.
They must have scrambled with the wild beasts
for crumbs and nuts.—*Rog. Williams of God manifested
in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Climb by the help of the hands: (as, 'He
scrambled up that rock').

Scramble. s.

1. Fugitive contest for something, in which one
endeavours to get it before another.

As they were in the middle of their gambols, some-
body threw a handful of apples among them, that
set them presently together by the ears upon the
scramble.—*Nir R. L. K. K. K.*

Because the desire of money is constantly almost
everywhere the same, its vent varies very little, but
as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and it
increases the scramble.—*Locke.*

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

Scrambler. s. One who, that which, scram-
bles.

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him.
—*Addison.*

Scrambling. verbal abs. Act of one who
scrambles.

It is not to be supposed, that, when such a tree
was shaking, there would be no scrambling for the
fruit.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Scrammel. adj. ? Grating; harsh (from the
sound).

They, when they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their scamnel pipes of wretched straw.
—*Milton, Lycidas, 123.*

Scrap. s. [scrape - what is scraped off.]

1. Small particle; little piece; fragment.

It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our
time raking into the scraps and imperfect remains
of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notions
of our own.—*Glaucille.*

Trencher enquires spend their time in hopping
from one great man's table to another's, only to pick
up scraps and intelligence. —*Sir R. L. K. K. K.*
Languages are to be learned only by reading and
talking, and not by scraps of authors got by heart.
—*Locke.*

I can never have too many of your letters: I am
angry at every scrap of paper lost. —*Pope.*
No rag, no scrap, of all the bean, or wit,
That once so flatter'd, and that once so writ.
—*Id., Juvenal, ii. 119.*

Mr. Pecksniff was so much afraid of the old man,
and so completely taken aback by the state in which
he found him, that he had not even presence of
mind enough to call up a scrap of morality from the
great storehouse within his own breast.—*Dickens,
Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xviii.*

2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the
table.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One brood of him, and foster'd with cold dishes,
With scraps of the court, is no contract.
—*Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3.*

The attendants puff a court up beyond her
bounds, for their own scraps and advantage.
—*Id.*

On bones, on scraps of does let me be fed,
My limbs unweave'd, and exposed my head
To blackest colds.
—*Glaucille.*

What has he else to bait his traps,
Or bring his vermin in, but scraps?
The offals of a church district. —*Swift.*

3. Small piece of paper: (properly scrip).

Pregnant with thousands fits the scrap unseen,
And silent sells a king, or buys a queen.
—*Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 47.*

Scrape. v. n. [A.S. *scrapian*.]

1. Deprive of the surface by the light action
of a sharp instrument, used with the edge
almost perpendicular.

These hard woods are more properly scraped than
planed.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises.*

Take away by scraping; erase.

They shall destroy the walls of Tyros, and break
down her towers; I will also scrape her dust from
her, and make her like the top of a rock. —*Ezekiel,
xxvi. 4.*

Break for a road lay on the coals; and, if tossed
quite through, scrape off the burnt side, and serve
it up.—*Swift.*

3. Act upon any surface with a harsh noise.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footstep scrape the marble hall.
—*Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 151.*

4. Gather by great efforts, or penurious or
trifling diligence.

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if,
by avarice, he can scrape together so much as to
make his peace.—*South, Sermons.*

Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and scrape
together out of every author all those things only
which favour their own tenets.—*Watts.*

Scrape. v. n.

1. Make a harsh noise.

With edge of steel the square wood shapes,
And Dido to it chants or scrapes.
—*Lovelace, Lucinda, p. 119.*

2. Play ill on a fiddle.

3. Make an awkward bow.

Scrape acquaintance. Curry favour, or in-
sinuate into one's familiarity: (probably
from the scrapes or bows of a flatterer).

He will scrape acquaintance with old Carabon
before they make Ostend; and will remind his
lordship that he has met him at Vienna twenty
years ago, or saw him a glass of sherry up to
his chin. —*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xxi.*

Scrape. s. [?]

1. Difficulty; perplexity; distress.

Here Kilderkin made some apology, brief, accord-
ing to his own nature, and muttered in a lowly
tone, after the fashion of all who find themselves in
a scrape. —*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, ch. xlvii.*

2. Sound of the foot drawn over the floor.

3. Bow.

Scrapeer. s. One who, that which, scrapes.

1. Instrument with which anything is scraped.

Never clean your shoes on the scraper, but in the
entry, and the scraper will last the longer. —*Swift.*
He then moved on, carefully scraped his shoes,
clean and well-polished as they were. For Mr. Dale
was rather a beau in his own clerical way—on the
scraper without the door, and lifted the latch.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel, b. i. ch. iii.*

2. Miser; man intent on getting money;
scrape-penny; Scrapescall.

Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give a
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due;
Never was scraper a brave man, that to live;
Then live, and use it; else it is not true
That thou hast gotten; surely use alone
Makes money not a contemptible st. —*G. Herbert.*

3. Vile fiddler.

Out! you scoundrel scraper.
—*Colley.*
Have wild boars or dolphins the least emotion at
the most elaborate strains of your modern scrapers,
all which have been tamed and humanized by an-
cient musicians! —*Arnold.*

Scrapescall. s. Miser. *Obsolete.*

That will draw out him everything, ewe, middle,
pious, vile, regarding nothing but the game, a
scraper, or scrape-scall, Italian.—*Withal, Diction-
ary, p. 50; 1608.* (Quoted by H. and W.)

Serat. v. n. Seratch.

It is an ordinary thing for women to seratch the
fines of such as they suspect.—*Barton, Dictionary of
Mechanics, p. 61.*

Serat. v. n. Rake; search.

Audacious mind a world of wealth would have,
So seratch, and scrapes, for scarce and scorned dross.
—*Mason, for Mayday, p. 60.*

Scratch (Old). s. In the previous editions,
the explanation is 'a hermaphrodite,' and
the derivation the A.S. *serat*; with the
same meaning. This is deduced from the
earlier meaning of *monster* in general.
Earlier still, *Serat* was a kind of demon,
with shaggy hair, compared to the Satyrs
or Fauns. He is specially called *pilosus*,
or the hairy one. Hence, our words, *Old
Scratch*, and *Old Harry*, for the Devil.
Both the name and the deity are Slavonic.
He did nothing but scratch, scratch, scratch,
until I thought it was *Old Scratch* himself.—*Mary-
at, Poeta of many Tales, The English Sailor.*

Scratch. v. n.

1. Tear or mark with slight incisions rugged
and uneven.

The lab'ring swain
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,
And cover'd with his hand the shallow seed again.
—*Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, vi. 794.*
A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to
scratch glass. —*Graze, Museum.*

2. Tear with the nails.

How can I tell but that his talons may
Yet scratch my son, or rend his tender hand?
—*Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
I should have scratch'd out your unweaving eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee.
—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.*

Beats are like witches: do but wink your pen,
Scratch till the blood come, they'll not hurt you
then. —*Cravelland, The Rebel Scot.*

To wish that it were nothing but such dull
fame tapers in the world, that wait neither late nor
scratch, is as childish as to wish these were no more
in nature.—*Dr. H. More.*

Unharm me, or I'll scratch your face; —*Dryden.*

Let go, for shame.

3. Wound slightly.

4. Hurt slightly with anything pointed or
keen.

Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one should swear she bled.
—*Shakespeare, Titus of the Sicily, Induction, ac. 2.*

5. Rub with the nails.

Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow, when
he had sweetly invented to signify his name Saint
Francis, with a frisky cowl in a corn-field. —*Camden.*

Other mechanical helps Arcturus uses to procure
sleep, particularly the scratching of the temples and
the ears.—*Arbuthnot.*

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To scratch your head, and bite your nails.
—*Swift, On Poetry.*

6. Write or draw awkwardly.

If any of their labourers can scratch on a pan-
phlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Scratch*
Though the chief part of the population speak
Coptic, it was still a Greek province of the Roman
empire; the decrees of the prefects of Alexandria,
and of the upper provinces were written in Greek;
and every Roman traveller, who, like a school-boy,
has scratched his name upon the foot of the musical
statue of Ananias, to let the world know the ex-
tent of his travels. —*Shakespeare, History of Egypt, ch. x.*

Scratch. s.

1. Incision ragged and shallow.

The smaller the particles of these substances are,
the smaller will be the scratches, by which they con-
tinually fret and wear away the glass until it be
pounded; but be they never so small, they can wear
away the glass no otherwise than by erasing and
scratching it, and breaking the perfectness; and
therefore polish it with a cloth, or a very fine grain, so that it
and froth.
—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

The coarse file cuts deep, and makes a scratch in
the work; and before you can take out those deep
scratches with your finer file, those places where
the ridges were when your work was forced, may
become dents to your hammer dents.—*Mason, Me-
chanical Exercises.*

2. Laceration with the nails.

These nails with scratches shall deform my breast,
Just by my look or colour be express'd.
The mark of aught such is, or ever better dress'd.
—*Prior, Henry and Emma, act. 3.*

3. Slight wound.

The valiant beast turning on her with open jaws,
she gave him such a thrust through his breast, that
all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear
off the mantle and sleeve of Zaimme, with a little
scratch rather than a wound. —*Sir P. S. du...*

Heaven forbid a shadow scratch should drive
The prince of Wales from such a bed as this.
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.*

4. In Saltworks. See extract.

Scratch, in the language of the saltworkers of our
country, is the name of a calcareous, earthy, or siliceous
substance, which separates from sea-water in boiling
it for salt. This forms a thick crust in a few days
on the sides and bottoms of the pans, which they
are forced to beat at the joints of taking off once in a
week or ten days, otherwise the pans burn away
and are destroyed. This is no other than the same
substance which crusts over the inside of our tea-
kettles, and is truly a spar, sustained no more than
all water, and separable from it by boiling. —*Rees,
Cyclopaedia.*

Scratches. s. pl. Broken ulcers in a horse's
leg: (used contemptuously in the extract).

Thou'lt see vapours of thy leg again presently;
pray thee go in, if may turn to the scratches east.—*H. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

Scratching. verbal abs. Act of one who
scratches.

I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a
man swear he loves me.—Keep your ladyship still in
that mind! no some gentleman or other shall 'scape
a predestinate scratch'd face.—*Scratching* could not
make it worse, and two such a face as yours were.
—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.*

Scratchingly. adv. With the action of
scratching.

Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat,
when scratchingly she wheeled about after a mouse.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Scratchpan. s. Pan in saltworks to receive
the scratch.

Scratchpans are usually made about a foot and a
half long, a foot broad, and three inches deep, and
have a low, or circular angle of iron, by which they
may be drawn out with a hook, when the liquor in
the pan is boiling.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia.*

SCRAW. v. In extract, irregular mark.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of cutting *scraws*, which is laying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. — *Swift*.

SCRAWL. v. a. Draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.

Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,
And think thou wast its owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thou, and quite
As hard, as senseless, and as light. — *Swift*.

SCRAWL. v. n. Write unskillfully and inelegantly.

Think not your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*,
And scribble in a Berlin. — *Swift*.

SCRAWL. s. Unskillful and inelegant writing.

The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible. — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.
Mr. Wycherley, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, wrot to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*. — *Pope*.

These documents were all in Mr. Nodgett's writing, and were apparently a series of memorandum, jotted down from time to time upon the backs of old letters, or any scrap of paper that came first to hand. Loose straggling *scrawls* they were, and of very uninviting exterior; but they had weighty purpose in them, if the chairman's face were any index to the character of their contents. — *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

Used adjectively.

What, do you think a gentleman has nothing else to do but to remember his pockets, and to care about lumps of cursed gold, when you and Ioh tak a fancy to thrust long *scrawled* papers into his hands — *O'Keefe, Fontenablot*.

SCRAY. s. [?] Sea-swallow.

Scrays, two sorts, which are a kind of gull. — *Rap*.
• *Remata*, p. 236.

SCREAM. v. a. Make a grating noise.

The little babe *screech'd* loudly and squall.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 4, 18.
Women groning with their loud,
The time of their delivery near,
Anticipating pain with fear,
Screech in their janus. — *Sandys, Paraphrase of Isaiah*, p. 26.

SCREAM. v. s. Screech.

She used many *screeks* and grievous lamentations. — *Palmerin of England*, pt. i. ch. xxxii.
Others peep forth into the light, as it were only to see it; and having, by a *screech* or two, given testimony to the misery of this life, presently die and vanish. — *Bishop Hall, Works*, iii. 601.

SCREAM. v. n. [?]**1. Cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.**

If chance a mouse creeps in her sight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright;
So sweetly *screeams*, if it comes near her,
She ravishes all hearts to hear her. — *Swift*.

2. Cry shrilly.

I heard the owl *screeam*, and the crickets cry. — *Shakespeare, Much Ado*, ii. 2.

SCREAM. s. Shrill, quick, loud cry of terror or pain.

Our chimneys have blown down; and, as they say,
Lamentings heard 't' the air, strange *screeams* of death. — *Shakespeare, Much Ado*, ii. 2.
Then flash'd the livid lightning from her
And *screeams* of horror rent the affrighted skies. — *Pope, Rape of the Lock*, canto iii.

SCREAMER. s. In Ornithology. Bird of the genus *Palamedea*.

The Kanichi (*Palamedea*, or Horned *Screeamer*), is a large bird, hitherto seen only under the torrid zone of the New Continent, and constitutes a very distinct and easily to be recognized genus. One species, which is rare, inhabits the inundated lands of South America. It does not enter the great woods, perching only momentarily on dead branches. It sends forth shrill and piercing cries, which may be heard at a considerable distance, where its English name. Bajou tells us, that its aliment consists only in aquatic plants and weeds, though others before him have averred that it also fed on reptiles. It never attacks other birds, and the only use it makes of its arms is, when the males dispute for the possession of the females. Once paired, however, the two sexes quit each other no more; and when one dies the other soon pines away with grief. — *Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal*.

SCREAMING. part. adj. Having the nature of a scream.

The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky. — *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, xl. 632.
Noun s. waterwind rose around,
And from a afar he heard a *screaming* sound,
As of a dame 'distress'd', who cried for aid,
And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade. — *Id., Theodora and Ilionora*, 99.

SCREECH. v. n.**1. Cry out as in terror or anguish.**

Screeching is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly strikes the spirits. — *Bacon*.

2. Cry as a night owl: (thence called a screech-owl).

Whilst the screech-owl *screeching* loud
Puts the wretch that lies in woe
In remembrance of a shroud. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, v. 2.

There's not a plume her body bears,
But under it a watching eye doth peep; . . .
By night 'twixt earth and heaven she doth sweep
Screeching, nor slouts her eyes with balmy sleep. — *Sir R. R. R. Paraphrase, Translation of Virgil's Æneid*, b. iv. *Æneid*, p. 280.

The barn-owl *screeches*, but does not generally hoot. — *Yarrell, History of British Birds*.

SCREECH. s.**1. Cry of horror and anguish.**

ate, bearing their groans and *screeches*, stood amazed. — *Hakewell, Apology*, p. 338.
Their strength [he] slew; which fill'd their ears
With female *screeches*, and their hearts with fears. — *Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms*, cv.

Harsh horrid cry.

The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,
With hollow *screech* fled from the dire repast;
And ravenous dogs, allured by scented blood,
And starving wolves, ran howling to the wood. — *Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Æneid of Statius*.

SCREECHING. verbal abs. Act of one who screeches.

They *screech'd*, poor ancient dames,—whom the heart
Were hard that did not pity: they go; with pal-
lions, with unmelancholic suppressed *screechings*,
France *screeching* and cackling, in loud im-
pressed terror, behind and on both hands of them:
such mutual suspicion is among men. — *Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iii. ch. iv.

SCREECHOWL. s. Owl that hoots in the night, and is supposed to betoken evil: (in English, the barn-owl. See under *Screech, v. a.*)

Deep night,
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when *screech-owls* cry, and bandos howl. — *Shakespeare, Henry V.* Part II. i. 4.
Let him, that will a *screech-owl* as he call'd,
Go into Troy, and say there, Hector's dead. — *Id., Troilus and Cressida*, v. 11.

By the *screech-owl's* dismal note,
By the black night raven's throat,
I charge thee, Hob, to tear thy coat,
If ever thou come near us. — *Drayton, Nymphidia*.
Jupiter, though he had juggled the balance to
weigh down Turnus, sent the *screech-owl* to dis-
courage him. — *Drayton*.
Sooner shall *screech-owls* bask in sunny day,
And the slow ass on trees, like squirrels play . . .
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. — *Guy, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday*, 69.

SCREEN. s. [N.Fr. *ecrain*, *ecrain*. See ex-tract from Wedgwood.]**1. Anything that affords shelter or concealment.**

Now near enough: your leafy *screen*s throw down,
And show like those you are. — *Shakespeare, Much Ado*, v. 6.
Some ambitious men . . . as to prizes in
matters of danger and envy. — *Bacon*.
Our people, who transport themselves, are settled
in these interjacent tracts, as a *screen* against
the savages. — *Swift*.
My judgments by a year,
Who wisely thought, my age a *screen*,
When death approach'd, to stand between,
The *screen* removed, their hearts are trembling. — *Id., On the Death of Dr. Swift*.

2. Anything used to exclude cold or light.

When there is a *screen* between the candle and
the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper upon
one wretch. — *Bacon*.
One speaks the glory of the British queen,
And one describes a charming Indian *screen*. — *Pope, Rape of the Lock*, canto iii.

Ladies make their old clothes into patchwork for
screens and stools. — *Swift*.

3. In Architecture. See extract.

[A] *screen* [is] a partition enclosure, or parclose
separating a portion of a room or of a church, from
the rest. In the domestic hall of the middle ages, a
screen was almost invariably fixed across the lower
end, so as to part off a small space which became a
lobby (with a gallery above it), within the main
entrance doors; the approach to the body of the
hall being by one or more doorways through the
screen. This was of wood, with the lower part to
the height of a few feet, formed of c . . . panelling,
and the upper part of open-work. In churches
screens were used in various situations, to enclose
the choir, to separate subordinate chapels, to pro-

tect tombs, &c.; that at the west end of the choir,
or chancel, was often called the rood-*screen*, from
the rood having been placed over it previous to the
Reformation; they were formed either of wood or
stone; and were enriched not only with mouldings
and carvings, but also with most brilliant colouring
and gilding. — *Dictionary of Architecture*.

4. Riddle to sift sand.

[The Bohemian *schraum* [in the sense of receptacle] cor-
responds to Latin *acrinum*, German *schrein*, French
ecrain, a chest, a casket, shrine; in the second with
French *ecrain*, *ecrain*, a screen, the one being an
implement to keep something of value in, the other to
keep what is noxious off. . . . A *screen* for gravel
or corn is a grating which wards off the coarser par-
ticles and prevents them from coming through. —
Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.]

SCREEN. v. a.**1. Shelter; conceal; hide.**

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth and souls of
men,
From cold Septentrion blasts. — *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 29.

A good magistrate's retinue of state *screens* him
from the dangers which he is to incur for the sake
of it. — *Bishop Aitkenburg*.

This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,
To *screen* the wild escapes of lawless passion. — *Rowe*.

2. Sift; riddle.

Let the cases be filled with natural earth, taken
the first half spit, from just under the turf of the
best pasture ground, mixed with one part of very
mellow soil *screen'd*. — *Keble*.
It is calculated that the best coal may be delivered,
screen'd, at the mouth of the Thames, for 18s. per
load, yielding a profit of not less than forty-eight per
cent. to the shareholders. — *Lord Lytton, The Cas-
tles*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

SCREW. s. [N.Fr. *escroue*; German, *schraube*; Danish, *skruer*.]**1. Mechanical power so called.**

The *screw* is a kind of wedge that is multiplied
or continued by a helical revolution about a cylin-
der, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but
from a twist at one end of it. — *Bishop Wilkins, Mathematice Magicæ*.
Used adjectively or as the first element in a
compound.

After your apples are ground, commit them to the
screw press, which is the best. — *Mortimer, Mus-
ic-making*.

2. Jade: (as applied to a horse).

When, acting on Barrell's general instructions
for your outfit, I bought that horse, I flattered my-
self that I had chosen well. But rare are good
horses: rarer still a good jade of them; I suppose
I was cheated, and the brute proved a *screw*. — *Lord
Lyttelton, What will he do with it?* b. viii. ch. vi.

A screw loose. Something wrong, or amiss.**SCREW. v. a.** (Often with *up*).**1. Turn or move by a screw.**

Some, when the press by utmost vigour *screw'd*,
Has drain'd the purpous mass, renews their swing
With the dry refuse. — *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 109.

2. Fasten with a screw.

We fall
But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,
And we'll not fail. — *Shakespeare, Much Ado*, i. 7.
To *screw* your lock on the door, make wide holes,
big enough to receive the shank of the *screw*. —
Mason, Mechanical Exercises.

3. Deform by contortions.

Times a violent laughter *screw'd* his face,
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace. — *Cydney*.

He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile,
And said, Sebastian knew to govern slaves. — *Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

Let others *screw* their hypocritical faces,
She shows her grief in a sincere place. — *Swift*.
The father and daughter were sitting at their
breakfast. Tom had retired, and they were alone.
Mr. Pecksniff frowned at first; but having cleared
his brow, looked stealthily at his child. Her nose
was very red indeed, and *screw'd up* tight, with
hostile preparation. — *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*,
ch. xxx.

4. Force; bring by violence.

He resolved to govern by subaltern ministers, who
screw'd up the pins of power too high. — *Howell, Vocal Fœdral*.

No discourse can be, but they will try to turn the
tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or
they will *screw* in here and there some intimations
of what they said or said. — *Dr. H. More, Government
of the Tongue*.

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been
so enormously raised and *screw'd up*, may be com-
puted to be about two millions. — *Swift*.

5. Oppress by extortion.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing*

and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. — *Swift*.

How long is it since he bought this yacht? —
Why I am not sure that it is already bought—that is, paid for. Levy was to meet Spendquick this very morning, to arrange the matter. Spendquick complains that *Levy screws* him. — *Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. vi.

Screwed. adj. Intoxicated. *Slang*.

She walked so unostentatiously as to attract the compassionate regards of diverse kind-hearted boys, who took the liveliest interest in her disorder; and in their simple language, bade her be of good cheer for she was 'only a little *sk-*' — *Di-*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxv.

Screw. s. One who screws: (with up).

Music seemed a *revolver* up of lower passions. *Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 484: 1653.

Screw-pine. s. [? two words.] In *Botany*. Tree resembling the palms with a spiral growth, more especially of the genus *Pandanus*.

Scribations. adj. [Lat. *scriba*.] Skilful in fond of writing. *Contemptuous*.

Popes were then not very *scribations*, or not so practical. — *Barnes, On the Pope's Supremacy*.

Scribble. v. a. [Lat. *scriba*.]

1. Fill with artless or worthless writing.

How gird the sphere
With contrick and cecentrick, *scribbled* o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 82.

Travellers, on reaching a distant point of journey, or on viewing any remarkable object of their curiosity, have at all times been fond of carving or *scribbling* their names on the spot, to boast of their prowess to after-comers. — *Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xii.

2. Write without care or elegance: (as, 'He *scribbled* a pamphlet').

Scribble. s. n. Write without care or beauty.

If a man should affirm that an ape casually scribbling with pen, ink, and paper, and failing to *scribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an atheist believe such a story? And I can easily digest things as incredible as that *Bentley*.

If *Maevius scribble* in Apoll's stile,
There are who judge still worse than he can write,
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 34.

Ye pimps, who, under virtue's fair pretence
Steal to the closet of young Innocence,
And teach her, unexperienced yet and green,
To *scribble* as you *scribbled* at fifteen.

Conybeare, Progress of Error.

'You may be sure of that, man,' said Miss Crab; 'once the propensity gets hold of a man, his pen never keeps still: *scribble scribble scribble*.' — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert's Grammar*.

Having once tasted praise, you will continue to sigh for it: you will perhaps never again get a publisher to bring forth a poem, but you will hanker round the parlours of the Muses, *scribble* for periphrastics, fall at last into a bookseller's drudge. — *Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. vi. ch. xiv.

Scribble. s. Worthless writing.

By solemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in a hasty scribble. — *Boyle*.

If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the plays and current *scribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language. — *Swift*.

Scribbler. s. One who scribbles; petty author; writer without worth.

I never yet could see any *scribbler* so unlearned, as that he durst not charge his opposite with ignorance. — *Bishop Hall, Against Breviaries*, (Ord MS.) To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigoted French *scribblers*. — *Swift*.

Nobody was concerned or surprised, if this or that *scribbler* was proved a dunce. — *Letter to the Bishop of the Dunes*.

Nature had intended Lucian Gay for a scholar and a wit; necessity had made him a *scribbler*. — *H. Diarist, Cambridge*, b. i. ch. v.

Scribbling. verbal abs. Act, or habit, of one who scribbles.

Leave . . . flattery to fulsome dedicators,
Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more
Than when they promise to give *scribbling* o'er.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 592.

Scribe. s. [Fr.; Lat. *scriba*; *scribo* = I write.]

1. Writer.

My master, being the *scribe* to himself, should write the letter. — *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

Hearts, tongues, figures, *scribes*, bards, poets, cannot

Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!

His love to Antony.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

Write down thy mind, let way thy meaning so;
And, if thy stumps will let thee, play the *scribe*.

Id., Titus Andronicus, ii. 5.

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *scribe*. — *Greene, Cosmographie*.

The following letter comes from some notable young female *scribe*. — *Spectator*.

2. In *Jewish History*. Member of an official, learned class, engaged upon the study and exposition of the law.

I mean revolved

The law and prophets, so arching what was writ
Concerning the Messiah, to our *scribes*.
Known partly. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, l. 250.

It appears from the frequent mention that is made in the Gospel of the *Scribes* and *Pharisees* in conjunction, that the greatest number of Jewish teachers or doctors of the law, for these are expressions equivalent to *scribe*, were at that time of the Pharisaical sect. — *Bishop Porry*.

Scriber. s. [Fr. *escrireur*.] Gladiator; fencing-master. *Obsolete*.

The scribes of their nation,

He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you opposed them. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 7.

Scrip. adj. Scanty.

Scrippiness. s. Scantiness.

Serine. s. [Lat. *serinum*.] Place in which writings or curiosities are reposit.

Help then, O holy virgin, chief of mine,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth, out of thine everlasting *serin*,
The antique rolls when there he hidden still.

Keble, Qu

Scrip. s. [? Lat. *seripula*, from *seripus* =

bullrush.] Small bag; satchel.

Come, shepherd, let . . . an honourable r
treat; though not with . . . baggage, yet wi
scrip and scrippage. *Shakespeare, As you like it*,
iii. 2.

He'd in requital ope his leathern *scrip*,

Telling the . . . at it

Milton, Comus, 626.

Scrip. s. [script.]

1. Schedule; small writing.

Call them man by man, according to the *scrip*.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 2.
This of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad,
Till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. —
Locke.

2. In *Commerce*. Temporary shares (chiefly, at present, but not exclusively, in *railways*) partly paid up.

Scrippage. s. That which is contained in a scrip.

(For example see under *Scrip*.)

Script. s. [Lat. *scriptum* = thing written.]

Small writing.

Do you see this sonnet,

This loving *script*!

Beaumont and Fletcher, Wife for a Month.

Scriptory. adj.

1. Written; not orally delivered.

Wills are *scriptory* and *scriptory*. — *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

2. Used for writing.

With such differences of needs, callatory, sagittary, *scriptory*, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. — *Sir T. Browne, Musæum*, p. 82.

Scriptural. adj. Contained in the Bible; biblical.

Creations, the *scriptural* use of that word determines some times to men. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Scripture. s. [Lat. *scriptura*.]

1. Writing.

It is not only remembered in many *scriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crassus. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.

2. Sacred writing; Bible.

With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service, without the reading of a great part of the holy *scripture*, which we account a thing most necessary. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The devil can cite *scripture* for his purpose:
An evil soul producing holy witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 3.

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the *scripture* will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. — *South, Sermons*.

Used adjectively.

Forbear any discourse of other spirits, till his reading the *scripture* history put him upon that enquiry. — *Locke*.

Scripture proof was never the talent of these men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Why are *scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *scripture* examples, that lie cross 'em? — *Id.*

Scripturist. s. One who thoroughly understands the sacred writings.

Wichfe was not only a good divine and *scripturist*, but well skilled in the civil, canon, and English law. — *Archbishop Newcome, On the English Translation of the Bible*, p. 6.

Scrivener. s. [N.F. *escrivain*.]

1. One who draws contracts.

We'll pass the business privately and well:
Send for your daughter by your servants here,
My boy shall fetch the *scrivener*.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, iv. 4.

The Whites soon had an opportunity of retaliating. They triumphantly related that a *scrivener* in the borough, a staunch friend of hereditary right, while exulting in the judgment which had overtaken the queen, had himself fallen down dead in a fit. — *Maccubbin, History of England*, ch. 22.

2. One whose business is to place money at interest.

How happy in his low degree,

Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the gaping *scrivener* free!

Depden, Translation from Horace, epode ii.

I am reduced to beg and borrow from *scriveners* and insurers, that suck the heart and blood. — *Archibald, History of John Bull*.

Scriveners are mentioned in the statute against usury and excessive interest of money. Money *scriveners* were understood to be those who received money to place out at interest, and who supplied those who wanted to raise money on security; thus rendering themselves useful to, and receiving a profit from, both parties. If a *scrivener* is entrusted with a bond, he may receive the interest; and if he fails, the obligee shall bear the loss; and so it is if he receives the principal, and deliver up the bond; for being entrusted with the security itself, it shall be presumed he is trusted with power to receive the principal and interest; and the giving up the bond on payment of the money is a discharge thereof. — *Faulstich, Late Dictionary*.

Serofula. s. [? see last extract.] In *Medicine*. Tubercular disease. See *Tubercle*.

If matter in the milk dispose to coagulation, it produces a *serofula*. — *Wise, Surgery*.

Serofula [is] constitutional asthma; a weak or atonic development of the frame, with a flabby state of the soft solids and predominance of cellular and lymphatic conformation; and a disposition to, or the presence of, swellings of the lymphatic glands, of disorder of the mucous surfaces, and of deposits, in various organs or parts, of small masses, varying in size, consisting of a firm, friable, elastic substance resembling cheese, and denominated tubercles. From the synonyms enumerated above, it may be inferred that the term *serofulous* diathesis, or cachexy, or vice; *serofulous* taint, or constitution, tuberculous cachexy, or evil; tuberculous *serofulous* may be considered as nearly synonymous. — *Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Serofula . . . was termed by the Greeks *σπυρμα*, swollen or indurated glands of the neck, to which it was said that the put (pus) is especially subject. Hence the Latin term *serofula* has been traced to *serola*, a sow; but the origin is in either case very dubious, the Greek word being akin, perhaps, to *σπυρμα*, hard, and the Latin to *seripus* and *ripes*, a stone or pebble. It is now regarded as the result of a general disorder to which the name tuberculosis is given. The blood is diseased, and according to the age of the patient different organs are liable to become attacked by tubercular deposit. In early infancy this deposit gives rise to water on the brain. In early manhood pulmonary consumption is the result, while in the intermediate period of life we find mesenteric disease opening. The popular use of the word *serofula* consists more especially in its application to tuberculosis in children. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art*.

Serofulous. adj. Diseased with, having the character of, *serofula*.

Serofulous persons can never be duly nourished; for such as have tumours in the parotids often have them in the pancreas and mesentery. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

English consumptions generally proceed from a *serofulous* disposition. — *Id.*

What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to trust to beside the *serofulous* consumptive production furnished by our men of wit and pleasure? — *Swift*.

Scroll. s. [N.F. *escrouille*, *escrou* = roll.]

Writing wrapped up or folded as a roll.

His chamber still was hung about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times derived;

Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls.

That were all worm-eaten, and full of ranker holes.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

We'll add a royal number to the dead,
Gracing the scroll, that tells of this war's loss,
With slaughter coupled to the name of k.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.
Here is the scroll of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude.
Id., Misanthropic's Dream, i. 2.

A Numidian priest, bellowing out certain superstitious charms, cast divers scrolls of paper on each side the way, wherein he cursed and banned the Christians.
Agallie, History of the Turks.

Such follow him, as shall be register'd;
Part good; part bad: of bad the longer scroll.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 525.

With this epistolary scroll,
Receive the partner of my innerd soul.

Prior, Harpoe's Letter to Mr. Harley.

Yet, if he wills, may change or spoil the whole;
May take you beautiful, mystick, starr'd roll,
And burn it, like an us parchment scroll.

Id., Solomon, i. 655.

He saw thro' life and death, thro' good and ill,
He saw thro' his own soul.

The marvel of the everlasting will,
An open scroll,
Before him lay.

Truncheon, The Poet.

Scrow. s. Scroll. *Obsolete.*

Serene, or schedule, of paper. Habot.

This is, perhaps, the word at present in use, colloquially, in such combinations as a scrow of tobacco, &c., where the article is either wrapped in a small roll, or is of the same quantity as that of such packets.

Scroyle. s. [N.Fr. *escrouelles* = scrofulous swelling.] Mean fellow; rascal; wretch.

The scroyles of Anciers flout you, kings,
And stand securely on their battlements,
As in a thicket.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

Major 'em, scroyles! there's nothing in them I the world.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

Scrub. r. a. [Provincial German, *schrubben*.]

Rub hard with something coarse and rough.

A skilful hand would draw
For an old cranian ape, when, with a wance,
She sits at squat, and wags her bottom like
Depden, The last time of Jane, x. 310.

Now Moll had whirr'd her hoop with dextrous airs,
Prepared to scrub the entry and the stairs.

Swift, Description of the Morning.

The children up stairs . . . are crying as their mind . . . is tearing Miss Emmy's hair out by the roots; or scrubbing Miss Polly's dumpty nose with mottled soap, till the little wretch screams in rage into fits.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. 33.

Scrub. s. [P. Scrab.]

1. Mean fellow.

They are esteemed scrubs and fools by reason of their carriage.
Barton, Autograph of Malachuk, p. 177.

Then, said Mr. Nothead, Away with such a fellow from the earth. Ay, said Mr. Matrice, for I hate the very looks of him. Then said Mr. Love-lust, I should never endure him. Nor I, said Mr. Love-ness, he would always be condemning my way. Hang him, hang him, said Mr. Heavy. A s cry scrub, said Mr. High-mind. My heart rises against him, said Mr. Embody. He is a rogue, said Mr. Laar. Hanging is too good for him, said Mr. Cruelty. Let us dispatch him out of the way, said Mr. Hate-light.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. 33.

2. Anything mean or despicable: (used adjectively in the extract).

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stored,
No little scrub joint shall come on my board.

Swift.

Scrubbed. adj. Scrubbily.

I gave it to a youth,
A kind of hog, a little scrubbed boy,
No higher than thyself.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

scrubbing-brush. s. Brush for scrubbing; the bristles being short, coarse, and in large tufts.

She never would lay aside the use of brooms and scrubbing brushes.
Abraham.

Scrubby. adj. Mean; vile; worthless; dirty; sorry.

The scrubbiest cur in all the pack
Can set the mastiff on your back.

Swift.

The scene a wood, produced no more
Than a few scrubby trees before.

Id.

As the first element in a compound.

A scrubby-looking, yellow-faced foreigner, with clematis: - yes, in warbling inaudibly in a corner, to the accompaniment of another.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xviii.

Scrubbyish. adj. Somewhat scrubby.

Why so, I happen to be sheriff of the county; and, as all writs are returnable to me, a scrubbyish fellow ask'd me to sign one against you.—G. Colman the younger, *The Poor Gentleman*.

Scruple. s. [Fr. *scrupule*; Lat. *scrupulus*.]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: (generally about minute things).

Macbeth, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wiped the black scruples, reconciled my thoughts
To your good truth.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his succession, than the consent of all estates of England for the receiving of the king.

thout the least scruple, pause, or question.—*Id.*

For the matter of your confession, let it be severe and serious; but yet so as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples, which only entangle the soul.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Mr. . . . to scruple to conclude, that those propositions, of whose knowledge they can find in themselves no original, were certainly the impressions of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one else.

Locke.

2. Twenty grains; third part of a dram.

Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a scruple, both con-
gulate the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol
goeth.—*Racon.*

3. Proverbially, any small quantity.

Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creator.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 1.

Scruple. r. n. Doubt; hesitate; demur.

He scrupled not to eat
Against his better knowledge; not deceived,
But fondly overcome with female charms.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 967.

Still, there doubtless are persons who would scruple to swear to a falsehood which they would not scruple deliberately to affirm.

Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric, pt. i. ch. ii. § 3.

Scruple. r. a. Cause to scruple or doubt.

Vague hearts wanted satisfaction in nothing causing the king's integrity, but only in the matter of . . . letters, which did still scruple many of them.

Symonds, Publication of King Charles I.: 1658.

Scruples. s. One who scruples. *Rare.*

Away with these nice scruples, who for some farther ends have endeavoured to keep us in an undue sense.

Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 253.

The scruples which many publick ministers would make of the worthiness of parents to have their children baptised, forced such questioned parents, who did not believe the necessity of having their children baptised by such scruples, to carry their children unto other ministers.—*Grand, Observations on the Ills of Mortality.*

Scruple. v. a. Perplex with scruples.

Rare.

Other articles may be so scrupled, — *Bishop Montague, A. J. vol to Cesar, p. 214: 1625.*

Scruple. s.

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.

The one sort they wanted to take heed, that scrupled did not make them rigorous in giving unadvised sentence against their brethren who were free: the other, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, who were scrupulous.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

So careful, even to scrupulous, were they to keep their sabbath, that they must not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time also to prepare them for their very preparations.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience.

The first sacrifice is looked on with horror; but when they have made the breach, their scruples soon retire.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Liberty.*

Scruple. adj.

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

They warned them that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty, . . . of their weak brethren which were scrupulous.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When the divine revelations were committed to them, that it was the business of the Minorites, to number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of the Younger.*

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose blood is cold as fish, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-days.

Locke.

In a state of civilisation so little advanced as that of the Anglo-Saxons, and under circumstances of such incessant peril, the fortunes of a nation chiefly depend upon the wisdom and valour of its sovereigns. No free people, therefore, would intrust their safety to blind chance, and permit an uniform observance of hereditary succession to prevail against strong public expediency. Accordingly the Saxons, like most other European nations, while they limited the inheritance of the crown exclusively to one royal family, were not very scrupulous about its devolution upon the nearest heir.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. i. ch. viii.*

Krusmus acutely observed—alluding to what then much occupied his mind—that one might be apt to swear that they had been taught, in the confessional cell, all they had learnt; so scrupulous are they of disclosing what they know.—*I. Duranti, Curiosities of Literature, Conception and Expression.*

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the most unprincipled public men who have taken part in affairs within our memory would, if tried by the standard which was in fashion during the latter part of the seventeenth century, deserve to be regarded as scrupulous and disinterested.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. ii.*

2. Given to objections; captious.

Equality of two domestic power.
Breeds scrupulous faction.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

3. Nice; doubtful.

As the cause of a war ought to be just, the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not scrupulous.—*Racon.*

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.

I have been the more scrupulous and wary, in regard the inferences from these observations are of importance.

Woodward.

Scrupulously. adv. In a scrupulous manner; carefully; nicely; anxiously.

The duty consists not scrupulously in minutes and half hours.

Jeremy Taylor.

Henry V. manifestly derived his courage from his piety, and was scrupulously careful not to ascribe the success of it to himself.

Johnson, Preface.

Scrupulousness. s. Attribute suggested by scrupulous; state of being scrupulous.

Others by their weakness, and fear, and scrupulousness, can not fully satisfy their own thoughts.

Fuller, Modestie of the Church of England, p. 16.

It is like scrupulousness was observed in regarding the smallest changes in private authors.—*Brady, Philanthropia Lipsiensis, § 32.*

Scrutably. adj. Capable of being submitted to scrutiny; discoverable by inquiry: (the negative compound Inscrutable common).

Shall we think God so scrutably, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us?

Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.

Scrutator. s. [Lat.] Enquirer; searcher; examiner; special officer so called in the Universities.

The scrutators were two of the scholars.—*Hales, Letter to the Spout of Dart, p. 2: 1618.*

In process of time, from being a simple scrutator, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more simply.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Scrutiniser. s. One who conducts a scrutiny: (especially in elections, one who examines the validity of the votes given).

Scrutinize. r. a. Examine by scrutiny.

The commissarii should choose according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to scrutinize.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Scrutinizing. part. adj. Closely searching.

Morey passed the chamber disturbed; Hutton remained silent and watched him with a scrutinizing eye.

R. B. Smith, Spill.

Scrutinous. adj. Captious; full of inquiries.

Rare.

Age is forward, uneasy, scrutinous,
Hard to be pleased, and parsimonious.

Sir J. Ingham, Old Age, pt. iii.

Scrutiny. s. [N.Fr. *scrutine*; Lat. *scrutinium*.] Enquiry; search; examination with nicety.

In the scrutiny for righteousness and judgement, when it is inquired whether such a person be a good man or no, the meaning is not what does he believe or hope, but what he loves.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*

I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower scrutiny, that I might learn
In what degree or manner thou art call'd

The Son of God, *Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 514.*

They that have delighted earnestness and deep scrutiny, have taken some one part of nature.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Their difference to measure, and to reach,
Reason well rectified must nature teach;
And these high *scrutinies* are subjects fit
For man's all-searching and enquiring wit.

We are astonished of want of clarity to others,
and want of a Christian *scrutiny* and examination
into ourselves. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

When any argument of great importance is man-
aged with that warmth which a serious conviction
of it generally inspires, somewhat may easily escape,
even from a wary pen, which will not bear the test
of a severe *scrutiny*. — *Bishop Atterbury*.
These, coming not within the scrutiny of human
senses, cannot be examined by them, or attested by
anybody. — *Locke*.

Scrutoire. s. [Fr. *escritoire*.] Case of
drawers for writing.

I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and my
scrutoire came to be unlocked. — *Prior*.

Seraze. r. a. Squeeze; compress. *Rare*.
Thou'p he caught him 'twixt his puissant hands,
And having *serazed* out of his carion corse
The lankish life, now loosed from sinful hands,
Upon his shoulders carried him.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Scud. v. n. [P]

1. Flew; run away with precipitation.

The vote was no . . . or passed, but away they
scudded to the next lake. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.
The frightened satyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And *scudding* thence, while their horn feet ply,
About their sires the little sylvan cry. — *Dryden*.
Away the frightened spectre *scuds*,
And leaves my lady in the snits. — *Sir R.*
The wind was high; the vast whiteclouds *scudded*
over the blue heaven; the leaves yet green, and tender
branches snapped like glass, were whirled in
eddies from the trees; the crassy sword undulated
like the ocean with a thousand tints and shadows. —
B. Disraeli, Coningsby, b. iv, ch. xvi.

2. Be carried precipitately before a tempest:

(applied to a ship).

Scud. r. a. Pass over quickly.

A shepherd, from the lofty brow
Of some proud cliff, surveys his leeseing flock
In snowy groups diffusive *scud* the vale.

Shakespeare, Richard III.

Scud. s. Cloud swiftly driven by the wind.
The combat thickens, like the storm that flies
From westward, when the showery *scuds* arise.

Dryden.

Scuddle. r. n. Run with a kind of affected
haste or precipitation.

Scuff. s. See extract.

[The *scuff*, *scruff* of the neck, [is] the loose skin hang-
ing about the neck of a dog, like the collar of a
coat or cuff of a sleeve. Dutch, *schouf*, collar of a
coat, replica, reflexio togæ. (Kilian.) *Wid-
gwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Scuffle. s. Confused quarrel; tumultuous
broil.

His captain's heart,
In the *scuffles* of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his breast.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, l. 1.

Avowed athletes, placing themselves in the seat of
a scouter, take much pleasing diversion, by
beriding our eager *scuffles* about that which they
think nothing. — *Dr. H. More, Essay of Christian
Piety*.

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and *scuffs* it to
pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to be
overturned. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Michael Lambourne . . . hoped he retained no un-
friendly recollection of the part he had taken in the
warrior *scuffle*. — *Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. viii.

Or like a black eye in some recent *scuffle*;
For sometimes we must box without the muffle.

Dryden, Don Juan, ii. 92.

Scuffle. r. n. [Swedish, *skuffa*.] Fight con-
fusedly and tumultuously.

I must confess I've seen, in former days,
The best knights in the world, and *scuffled* in some
frays.

Dryden.

A valiant man had rather fight to great disadvan-
tage in the field in an orderly way, than *scuffle* with
an undisciplined rabble. — *Eikon Basilike*.

Sculk. v. n. [Swedish, *skilka* = lurk, from
skil = hiding-place.] Lurk in hiding-
places; lie close.

Are not you to that rather than you durst go an
industrious voyage, being pressed to the islands,
skulk'd till the fleet was gone? — *Beaumont and
Fletcher, Love's Cure*.

It has struck me a sudden into such a reputation,
that it *scorns* any longer to *sculk*, but owns itself
publicly. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Fearful to be seen, within a bed
Of coverlets he concealed his wily head;
There *sculk'd* till afternoon, and watch'd his time.

Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, iv

My prophets and my sophists finished here
Their civil efforts of the verbal war;
Not so my rabbins and locusts yield;
Retiring still they combat; from the field
Of open arms unwilling they depart,
And *sculk* behind the subterfuge of art.

Prior, Solomon, l. 703.

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought his bride had *sculk'd* for shame;
Because her father used to
The girl had such a bashful way.

Swift.

Sculker. s. One who sculks; lurker; one
who hides himself for shame or mischief.

Scull (of the head). See Skull.

Scull. s. [A.S. *scule*.] Shoal.

They fly, or die, like scaled *sculls*
Before the belching whale.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

With fry innumerable swam, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and slapping scales
Glide under the green wave, in *sculls* that oft
Bank the mid sea. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii, 320.

Scull. s. Oar for both hands (in the extract
adverbial).

Like catfish vile, that for mislead
Rides with his face to rump of steed;
Or rowing *scull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move.

Butler, Hudibras, l. 3, 449.

Scüller. s.

1. Boat in which there is but one rower.

Her soul already was consen'd to fate,
And shivering in the leaky *scüller* sat. — *Dryden*.
They hire their *scüller*, and, when once aboard,
Grow sick, and damn the climate like a lord.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. l, ep. i.

2. Rower of such a boat.

If they called a boat, says a waterman, I am first
scüller; if they stoop to the Rose to take a bottle,
the drawer would cry, Friend, we sell no ale. —
Swift, Tale of a Tub, sect. ii.

Scüllery. s. Place where common utensils
as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyreus was famous for counterpoising his
thimbs, as pitchers, a *scüllery*, and setting rogue
together by the ears. — *Pearson*.

Scüllion. s. [N.Fr. *scüller*, *escuelle* = dish.]

Lowest domestic servant, who washes the
kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

I must, like a whore, unpack my heart with
words,
And fall a-cursing like a very drab,
A *scüllion*, fye upon't! foh! about my brain.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook,
the stablemen, and the *scüllion*, to stand in his way. —
Swift.

He was low-minded in all his pleasures and tastes,
and got the nickname of Cybrosenes, the *scüllion*.
Sharpe, History of Egypt, ch. ix.

Scüllionly. adj. Having the character of a

scüllion, especially as low, base, worthless.

This fellow brought forth his *scüllionly* paraphrase
on St. Paul. — *Milton, Coleridge*.

Sculp. r. a. [Fr. *sculpter*; Lat. *sculpo*.]

Carve, as in sculpture. *Rare*.

O that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculp'd* with steel on rocks of adamant!

Shakespeare, Pericles, act of Job.

Sculptile. adj. [Lat. *sculptilis*.] Made by

carving.

In a silver medal is upon one side Moses horned,
and on the reverse the commandment against *sculp-
tile* images. — *Sir T. Browne*.

All carved images they abhor, and anathematize
the adorners of *sculptile* representations. — *Sir T.
Browne, Present State of the Greek and Armenian
Churches*, p. 322.

Sculptor. s. [Lat.: Fr. *sculpteur*.] Carver;

one who cuts wood or stone into images.

Thy shape's in every part
So clean, as might instruct the *sculptor's* art.

Dryden.

The Latin poets give the epithets of 'trilium'
and 'trileum' to the thunderbolt, from the *sculp-
tors* and painters that lived before them, that had
given it three forks. — *Addison*.

Sculpture. s. [Fr.; Lat. *sculptura*.]

1. Art of carving wood, or chiselling stone
into images.

Then *sculpture* and her sister arts revive,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 701.

2. Carved work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with busy *sculptures* graven.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 713.

There too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 33.

3. Art of engraving on copper.

Sculpture. r. a. Cut; engrave.

Gold, silver, ivory & sea *sculptured* high,
There are who have not.

Pope.

Scum. s. [N.Fr. *escume*.]

1. That which rises to the top of any liquor.

The rust had several others assen'd;
Scum to the cream, as the cream to the milk;
Others to bear the same away did mind;
And others it to use according to his kind.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The salt part of the water doth partly rise into
a *scum* on the top, and partly goeth into a sediment
in the bottom. — *Bacon*.

Gather'd like *scum*, and settled to itself,
Self-fed, and self-consumed. — *Milton, Comus*, 595.

They mix a medicine to foment their limbs,
With *scum* that on the molten silver swims.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iii. 685.

Away, ye *scum*,
That still rise upmost when the nation boils.

Id., Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

Comes Plague, a winged wolf, who leashes away
The garbure and the *scum* that strangers make her
prey.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, x. 24.

The minister must apportion the ponder to the
illiterate elm, the *scum* that floats on the surface of
a party. — *B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. n. ch. vi.

2. Dross; refuse; recrement; that part which

is to be thrown away.

There flocked into him all the *scum* of the Irish
out of all places, that ere long he had a mighty
army. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very
scum of the world, such as their friends thought it
an exceeding good gain to be discharged of. — *Sir
W. Raleigh, Essay*.

I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, base *scum*.

Butler, Hudibras, l. 3, 825.

The Scythian and Egyptian *scum*
Had almost ruin'd Rome. — *Lord Roscommon*.
You'll find, in these hereditary tales,
Your ancestors the *scum* of broken jails.

Steuart, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 406.

The great and innocent are insulted by the *scum*
and refuse of the people. — *Addison, Freeholder*.

Scum. r. a. Clear off *scum*; skim.

A second multitude
Severing each kind, and *scum'd* the bullion dross.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 703.

Hear, ye sullen powers below;
Hear, ye tasks of the dead;
You that boil'd caudleous blow,
You that *scum* the mott'd lead!

Dryden and Lee, Ælfric, iii. 1.

What corn swim upon the top of the brine, *scum*
off. — *Beaumont, Hudibras*.

Scummer. s. [Fr. *écumoire*.] Vessel with
which liquor is scummed: (commonly
called a *skimmer*).

The salt, after its crystallizing, falls down to the
bottom, and they take it out by
and put it in frisks. — *Rap, Remains*, p. 129.

Scummy. adj. Abounding in *scum*.

As for the married clergy, that they were even ac-
cused the *scummy* and refuse of their order, it is
but the servile *scummy* bludge of an intemperate
pen. — *Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*.
(Ord MS.)

Scupper. s. [Spanish, *escupir*.] Hole in a

ship's deck or side for carrying off water.

Her *scupper* may be left unset, whereby the
water runs down her timbers years together. —
Maddam, Novel Speculations, p. 73: 3091.

Scupper are certain channels cut through the
waterways and sides of a ship, at proper distances,
and lined with sheet-lead, in order to carry the
water off the deck into the sea. — *Falconer, Marine
Dictionary*. (Barney.)

Used adjectivally.

The leather over these holes are called *scupper-
leathers*, and the nails with which they are fastened,
scupper-nails. — *Barney*.

Scupper is a leather pipe or tube nailed round
the outside of the *scupper* of the lower decks, and
which, by hanging down, prevents the water from
entering when the ship inclines under a press of
sail. . . . *Scupper-nails* are about an inch in length,
have broad heads, and are used for fastening leather
and canvas to the *scupper*. . . . *Scupper-plugs* are
used to stop the *scupper* occasionally. — *Falconer,
Marine Dictionary*. (Barney.)

Scurf. s. [A.S.]

1. Dry branny scab.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in late of honourable old,
Was overgrown with *scurf* and filthy scald.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The virtue of his hands
Was lost among Pætolus' sands,
Against whose torrent while he swims,
The golden scurf peels off his limbs.

Swift.

2. Soil or stain adherent.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The scurf is worn away of such committed crime,
No speck is left.

Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 1009.

3. Anything sticking on the surface.

There stood a hill, whose grisly top
Shone with a glossy scurf.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 671.

Upon throwing in a stone, the water boils; and at
the same time are seen little flakes of scurf rising
up.—*Addison*.

Scurfiness. s. Attribute suggested by
Scurfy; state of being scurfy.

In wretched lechery,
And manny wivery,
In lousy lustfulness,
And scabbed scurfiness. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 81.

Scurfy. adj. Having scurf or scabs.

Scurrilous. adj. [Lat. *scurrilus*, from *scurra*—
buffoon.] Low; mean; grossly oppro-
brious; lewdly jocose.

With him, Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks scurrl jests.

Shakespeare, *Truills and Cressida*, l. 3.

Scurrlie talk, obscene actions.—*Barton, Autobiog.*

Were it not for quaffing, ribaldry, dalliance, *scur-*
rilous proneness, these men would be dull, and (as
we say) dead on the spot!—*Bishop Hall, Reformer*,
p. 7.

Nothing can conduce more to letters than to
examine the writings of the ancients, . . . provided
the pleasure of judging and pronouncing against
them be away; such as envy, bitterness, precipita-
tion, impudence, and *scurrl* scollage. *R. Jonson*.
Thou mov'st me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy foul unnumber'd scurrl tanits

Dryden, *Don Sebastian*, iv. 3.Scurrlity. s. [Fr. *scurrlité*; Lat. *scurrlitus*,
-atix.] Grossness of reproach; lewdness
of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good master Holofemes, purge; so it shall please
you to abrogate *scurrlity*.—*Shakespeare, Love's*
Labour's Lost, iv. 2.

Banish *scurrlity* and profaneness, and restrain
the licentious insolence of poets.—*Dequien*.

For emitting those . . . terms of *scurrlity* betwix
us, which only differences our affections . . . not our
cause, there is between us one common name and
appellation, one faith and necessary body of prin-
ciples common to us both.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio*
Medici. (Ord MS.)

Scurrlous. adj. Grossly opprobrious; using
such language as only the license of a buf-
foon can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile;
low.

Scurrlous and more than satirical innuendo.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Let him approach singing. Forewarn him that he
use no *scurrlous* words in his tunes. *Shakespeare*,
Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

How often is a person, whose intentions are to do
good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scur-*
rlous a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind!
—*Addison, Freetholder*.

Their characters have been often treated with the
utmost barterity and injustice by *scurrlous* and
carned orators.—*Swift*.

Scurrlously. adv. In a scurrlous manner;
with gross reproach; with low buffoonery;
with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written *scurrlously*
against me, without any provocation. *Dryden*.

It is barbarous incivility *scurrlously* to sport
with that which others count religion.—*Archbishop*
Tillotson.

Scurrlousness. s. Attribute suggested by
Scurrlous; scurrlity; baseness of man-
ners.Scurrlly. adv. In a scurrlous manner; basely;
coarsely.

Look I your glass now,
And see how *scurrlly* that countenance shows;
You would be loth to own it.

B. Jonson, *Catiline's Conspiracy*.

This alters the whole complexion of an action,
that would otherwise look but very *scurrlly*, and
makes it perfect.—*South, Sermon*.

The clergy were never more learned, or so *scurrlly*
treated.—*Swift*.

He who has a judgment so weak and *carned*, that
no help . . . an correct or amend it, shall write *scurrlly*
out of rhyme, and worse in it. *Dryden, Essay on*
Dramatick Poetry. (Ord MS.)

Scurfiness. s. Attribute suggested by
Scurfy; state of being scurfy.

Scurfy. adj.

1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased
with the scurfy.

Whatsoever man . . . be *scurfy* or scabbed.—*Lee-*
tiens, xxi. 20.

2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemp-
tible; offensive.

I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *scurfy*, nor a temporary meddler.

Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

This is a very *scurfy* tune to sing to a man's
funeral. *Id.*, *Tempest*, ii. 2.

spoke such *scurfy* and provoking terms
Against your honour. *Id.*, *Othello*, l. 2.

It would be convenient to prevent the excess of
drink, with that *scurfy* custom of taking tobacco.
—*Swift*.

And, if he rhyme, shall praise for standard wit,
More *scurfy* sense than Pryme and Vices writ.

Othello, *Imitation of the Third Soliloquy of Jure*.

In Candide or the Optimist, there is an admirable
stroke of Voltaire's. Eight travellers meet in an
obscure inn, and some of them with not sufficient
money to pay for a *scurfy* dinner. In the course of
saloon, they are discovered to be eight mon-
archs in Europe, who had been deprived of their
crowns!—*I. D'Israeli, Curiosities of Literature*,
Enthroned Monarchs.

"Ho, Diomed, well met! Do you sup with Glaucus
to-night?" . . . "Alas, no dear Glodius; he has not
invited me," replied Diomed, a man of portly frame
and of middle age. "By Pollux, a *scurfy* trick! for
they say his suppers are the best in Pompeii."—*Lord*
Lytton, The Last Days of Pompeii, b. l. ch. i.

Scurvy. s. [Lat. *scurbutus*.] Well-known
disease to which seamen were far more
liable than they are now: consisting in
a degeneration of blood, and generally
arising from the want of fresh provisions;
purpura. See extracts.

Lemon-juice is really a specific against *scurvy*,
wholly if it be employed as a preventive or as a
remedy. It supplies something to the blood which
is essential to its healthy properties. Its virtues
were known in this country more than two hundred
years ago, as appears from the work entitled 'The
Surgeon's Mate, or Military and Domestic Medicine,'
by John Woodall, Master in Surgery: London, 1616.
But the merit in making the fact generally known,
and of procuring the systematic introduction of
lemon-juice into nautical diet, by an order from H.
Admiralty, is due to Dr. Blair and Sir Gilbert Blane,
in their capacity of Commissioners of the Board for
Sick and Wounded Seamen in 1793. 'The effect
(says Sir John Herschel) of this wise measure may
be estimated from the following facts. In 1780, the
number of cases of *scurvy* received into Haslar
Hospital was 1,477; in 1806 one only; and in 1807
one.' He adds, 'There are now many surgeons in
the navy who have never seen the disease.'—*Sir P.*
Walsby, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of
Physic, lect. x.

Of the symptoms of *scurvy* the earliest are ob-
served in the countenance. The face as well as the
rest of the surface, is pale and bloated. The car-
nucle of the eyes and lips have a dirty or greenish
hue. The expression of the features is depressed,
the gums are swollen, spongy, soft, livid, and bleed
on the slightest friction. The colour of the breath
is offensive. The skin is dry and harsh, and it
generally continues dry throughout the course of the
malady. Sometimes it is parched, resembling the
goose-skin appearance; but it is more frequently
shining with scurvy . . . streaks, or spots of a reddish-
brown, bluish, greenish, black or livid hue, resem-
bling those following a severe louse. The size of
these patches varies from a small point to that of a
hand-breadth; and it generally increases with the
progress of the malady. The patches are first ob-
served, and are most numerous, on the legs and
thighs; but they soon appear on the arms and
trunk, and on the scalp; very rarely on the face,
which, however, assumes a more dusky and bloated
hue. The ankles swell and the legs and feet become
exceedingly painful. *Copland, Dictionary of Practical*
Medicine.

Scurvygrass. s. Plant of the genus *Coch-*
learia (officinalis), supposed to be useful as
a remedy in scurvy.

Some *scurvygrass* do bring,

That inwardly applied 's a wondrous sovereign
thine. *Dryden, Polydorus*, song xviii.

Scurvygrass evolves, when rubbed, a somewhat
pungent odour. Its taste is penetrating and acrid.
It is a gentle stimulant, aperient, and diuretic.
It has long been esteemed as an antiscorbutic. It
has also been used in visceral obstructions. It is
occasionally eaten with bread and butter like water-
cress. *Perreira, Elements of Materia Medica and*
Therapeutics, 1863.

The common *scurvygrass* is cultivated in gardens
for its leaves. It flourishes best in a sandy soil, but
will succeed in almost any other, especially if

abounding in moisture. The situation must always
be as open as possible. It is propagated by seed,
which should be sown as it is ripe in July or June,
for if kept from the ground until the spring, they
will entirely lose their vegetative power, or produce
plants weak and unproductive. The sowing is per-
formed in drills eight inches apart, and half an inch
deep.—*Johanna, Encyclopedia of Agriculture*.

'Scuse. s. Excuse.

I shifted him away.

And laid good 'scuse upon your credence.

Shakespeare, *Othello*, iv. 1.Scut. s. [Norse, *skott*.] Tail of those ani-
mals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

In the hare it is adversely seated, and in its dis-
tension inclines into the coxix or *scut*.—*Sir T.*
Browne, Vulgar Errors.

He fled to earth; but first it cost him dear,
He left his *scut* behind, and half an ear. *Swift*.

Scotage. s. [Low Lat. *scutagium*.] Escu-
age; the one being formed from the Latin,
the other from the French.

Scotch. v. a. Prepare flax by benting.

We may in general estimate that a hundred
pounds of the stalks of retted flax, taken in the dry
state, afford from forty-five to forty-eight pounds of
broken flax, of which, in the swinane or *scutching*,
about twenty pounds of flax, with nine or ten pounds
of *scutch* tow, are obtained. The rest is boom-waste.
The breaking of a hundred pounds of stalks requires
in the ordinary routine of a double process by hand,
about twenty hours, and with the above described
machine, from seventeen to eighteen hours. To
scutch a hundred pounds of broken flax clean, a
hundred and thirty hours of labour are required by
the German swinane method.—*Cree, Dictionary of*
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

Scutcheon. s. Escutcheon.

And thereto laid she that *scutcheon* of her desires,
supported by certain badly digested numbers.—*Sir*
P. Selwyn.

Your *scutcheon*, and your signs of conquest shall
hang in what place you please.

Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 2.

Honour is a mere *scutcheon*.—*Id.*, *Henry IV.*
Part I, v. 1.

The chiefs about their necks the *scutcheons* wore
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er.

Dryden, *The Flower and the Leaf*, 236.

What further or better belief can be said to exist
in these twelve hundred? Belief in high plumed
bats of a feudal cut; in heraldic *scutcheons*; in the
divine right of kings, in the divine right of game-
destroyers.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iv.
ch. iv.

Scutellated. adj. Divided into small sur-
faces.

It seems part of the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon,
being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution.—
Woodward.

Scutiform. adj. Shaped like a shield.

Scuttle. s. [A.S. *scutell*.] Wide shallow
basket, so named from a dish or platter,
which it resembles in form.

A *scuttle* or screen to rid soil fro' the corn.

Thacker, Five Hundred Pounds of good Husban try.
The earth and stones they are fain to carry home
under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets. *Idem*,
Apology.

Scuttle. s. [? Scud.] Short and quick pace.

She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop.—
Spectator.

Scuttle. s. [Spanish, *escutillon*.] Small
grate; hole in deck of a ship.

To the hole in the door have a small *scuttle*, to
let mice are there. *Martinus, Husbandry*.

Scuttle. v. a. Cut holes in the deck or sides
of a ship, when stranded or overset, and
continuing to float on the surface.

In the middle of the Loire stream, on signal given,
the *scutters* are *scuttled*, she sinks with all her cargo.
—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. iii.

Scuttle. v. z. Run with affected precipita-
tion.

The old fellow *scuttled* out of the room.—*Ar-*
buthnot.

Scuttlesh. s. Corruption of Cuttlefish.

There are some persons made so by nature, that
they are slow, dark, gloomy, joyless, puzzling,
perplexing; and they pass for the wise, prudent,
guarded men of the world; they may attack error,
but wisdom find out truth by themselves; like the
scuttlesh they spit out their own black liquor on
the pellucid element.—*Cheyne, On Regimen*, preface.
(Ord MS.)

Scythe. s. Sithe.

He that in summer, in extremest heat
Scorched all day, in his own scolding sweat,
Slaves with keen *scythe* the glory and delight
Of motley meadows, reateth yet at night,

And in the arms of his dear phœr forgone
All former troubles and all former woe.

Sylvestre, Translation of Du Bartas.
I was only put to it for a scythe or sickle to cut it
down; and all I could do was to make one as well
as I could, out of one of the brand-swords, or cut-
lasses, which I saved among the armament of the ship.
—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Scdain or Sdain. v. a. Disdain. *Rare.*

For doubt of being adgned.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Unfitting thee, and adgned of thy skill.

Drayton, Shepherd's Garland: 1323.

Adgned up so high,

I adgned subjection.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 40.

Scdain. s. Disdain. *Rare.*

So she departed full of grief and scdain.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Scdainful. adj. Disdainful. *Rare.*

They now, putt up with scdainful insolence,
Despise the brood of blessed sapience.

Spenser.

Sea. s. [A.S. *se, sio.*]

1. Ocean; water: (opposed to the land).

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy multitudinous sea incarnadine,
Making the green one red.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

The rivers run into the sea. *Curat, Survey of Cornwall.*

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air,
So working seas settle and purge the wine.

Sir J. Davies.

Ambiguous, between sea and land,
The river horse. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 473.*

Against the Tyber's mouth, but far away,
An ancient town was seated on the sea—
A Tyrian colony—the people made
Stout for the war, and studious of their trade.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 9.

So when the first bold vessel dared the sea,
High on the stern the Thracian raised his strain,
While Argos stern her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main.

Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

2. Lake; mere.

Jesus, walking by the sea of Galilee, saw two
brethren. *Matthew, iv. 18.*

3. Proverbially, any large quantity.

That sea of blood which hath in Ireland been lar-
gerously shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy
and misery the malicious author and instigator of
its effusion. *Eden's Banquet.*

4. Anything rough and tempestuous.

To sorrow roundabout, but worse felt within,
And in a troubled sea of passion tost.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 717.

Half seas over. Half drunk.

The whole manufactory was pretty well disguised
before I gave 'em the slip; our friend the alderman
was half seas over before the bottle was out.
—*Spektor.*

At sea, all at sea. In a vague, uncertain
condition.

The combinations wherein this word
enters as an initial element are numerous;
and so are the true compounds. It is, how-
ever, in many cases, difficult to say to which
class the word belongs; nor is it always
safe, even when the metre seems to deter-
mine the point, to take the authority of
the writer. The best rule is to follow the
analogy of such other compounds as agree
in the second element; but this is often at
variance with practice.

Many are terms in Natural History;
and here, as a rule, the combination gives
two words rather than a genuine comp. and.
The difference seems to be regulated by
the extent to which the object of which the
second element is the name is marine, or
other than marine; yet, at the same time,
sufficiently like something that is marine to
suggest a comparison. And this difference
agrees to a great extent with the generic or
specific character of the term. Thus, of
birds, or *vereds*, some may belong as truly
to the sea as to the land; and when we use
a compound to say whether a land-bird or
a sea-bird be meant, the distinguishing
prefix takes an accent, for the distinction
it indicates is real, giving *seabirds* and
seawords, to which *land-birds* and *land-*

words may be opposed. With *cows*, *cats*,
&c., however, the second name is spe-
cifically that of a land animal, and no
real division into *land cows* or *land cats*
exists. Roughly speaking, then, the possi-
bility of a real contrast between the two
parts of a class carries us far in the fixation
of the accent. But not all the way. When
the word exceeds two syllables the ten-
dency to place the accent nearer the end
complicates our criticism. So does the
extent to which the word is in common
use. So do certain accidents; e.g. we say
seagull not *sé-gull*. Yet there are (in the
common acceptance of the name) no *land*
gulls. The bird, however, probably took
its name in the inland districts where it
was noticed as coming from the sea. This
principle of contrast gives us, also, *seafish*
as opposed to *freshwater fish*. What ap-
plies in this respect to the combinations
beginning with *sea*, applies also to those
beginning with *water*. When the object
is wholly or mainly marine, no prefix is
needed. It is, however, sometimes used as
an expletive, e.g. *sea-water*. In this case
there is a pair of words. This applies to
what has been said about *seagull*. The
name would never occur to a sea-side
resident unless there were other gulls in his
neighbourhood.

Of the forthcoming entries many will
be unaccompanied by any extract. Gene-
rally, when this is the case, the word is
found in the synonymy rather than in the
text of the author from whom it is taken;
or else an illustrative extract is to be found
under one of the equivalent names.

Sea-æcorn. s. Barnacle (i.e. the Cirrhopod
so called).

The Island (Barnacles) have also been named
sea-acorns, from some sort of resemblance to the
fruit of the oak.—*Translation of Cæsar's Rigæ*
Animal.

Sea-ædder. s. In *Ithyology*. British sea-
fish, akin to the sticklebacks, of the genus
Gasterosteus (spinachia); fifteen-spined
stickleback; bismore.

Sea-anémone. s. Radiate animal of the
genus Actinia.

[The fleshy body [of the Actinias] often adorned
with lively colours, developing numerous tentacula,
placed round the mouth on several ranges, like the
petals of a double flower, has occasioned the name
of *sea-anemone* to be bestowed upon them.—*Trans-*
lation of Cæsar's Rigæ Animal.

Sea-ape. s. Sea-fox.

Sea-bank. s.

1. Sea shore.

I was, the other day, talking on the *sea-bank* with
certain Venetians.—*Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.*

2. Fence to keep the sea within bounds.

Sea-bat. s. Flying-fish.

Sea-bear. s. Name given to certain seals;
also applied to the white bear.

Sea-beast. s. Large or monstrous animal of
the sea.

That *sea-beast*
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the ocean stream.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 200.

Sea-calf. s. Name given to the common
seal, or Phoca vitulina; sea-dog.

The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he
makes like a calf; his head comparatively not big,
shaped rather like an otter's, with teeth like a dog's,
and mustache like those of a cat; his body long,
and all over hairy; his forefeet, with fingers clawed,
but not divided, yet fit for going; his hinder feet,
more properly fins, and fitted for swimming, as being
an amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as
the porpoise and other viviparous fishes.—*Grew,*
Microsc.

Sea-cat. s. Name applied to two British
fishes.

1. Genus *Trachinus* (draco); great Weever;
sting-bull; sea-dragon.

2. Genus *Anarrhæus* (lupus); sea-wolf; swine-
fish; wolf-fish.

Seep-change. s. Change effected by the sea.

Full fathom five thy father lies;

Of his bones are coral made;

Those are pearls that were his eyes;

Nothing of him that doth fade,

But doth suffer a sea-change.

Shakspeare, Tempest, l. 2, song.

Sea-cow. s. Manatee. See *Sirenia*.

The *seacow* is of the cetaceoid kind. It grows to
fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circum-
ference; its head is like that of a hog, but longer,
and more cylindrick; its eyes are small, and it has
no external ears, but only two little apertures. Its
lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing
out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the
breast like hands, whence the Spaniards called it
manatee. The female has two round breasts placed
between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick
and hard, and not scaly, but hairy. *Sir J. Hall,*
Matéria Medica.

Sea-cucumber. s. Member of a group of
radiate animals, akin to the star-fishes, &c.,
so called from their shape. See *extract*.

The *sea-cucumber* are the most typical of the
Holothuridae, and their popular name is very ex-
pressive of their usual form. They have all the
power of changing their shapes in the strangest
manner, sometimes elongating themselves like
worms, sometimes contracting the middle of their
bodies so as to give themselves an hour-glass shape,
sometimes blowing themselves up with water so as
to be perfectly globular. . . . The great *sea-cucumber*
is the largest of all the known European species,
and probably one of the largest cucumbers in the
world, measuring when at rest fully one foot, and
capable of extending itself to the length of three.
He is the king of the *sea-cucumbers*, and seems to
have gathered the greater number of his subjects
around him in the Shetland seas. . . . The Shet-
landers designate him by the name of *sea-pudding*.
. . . The long *sea-cucumber* (Cucumaria fusiformis) is
in proportion to its thickness, the longest of all the
British *sea-cucumbers*. It is a small species, measur-
ing about an inch in length. It is rounded, and tapers
slightly towards each extremity. The pinkish white
skin is covered with plumose papillæ, and the five
rows of suckers are not prominent. The suckers
are doubly ranged, and alternate in each row,
generally about thirty. The tentacula are ten, short,
somewhat triangular, white, and pinnated to their
bases. It is a sluggish animal, and not fond of
changing form. We dredged several specimens in
the Shetland seas during the summer of 1859. . . .
The class *sea-cucumber* is a most beautiful and de-
licious animal, being almost transparent and of an
opaline hue. It was discovered by Dr. Fleming
in the Shetland seas, and was referred by Mr. Gould-
sir and myself when dredging near Lerwick in
1859. In both cases it was referred to the Hol-
thuria pellucida of Muller, which is doubtless a
nearly allied species, but differs from our animal
in being quite smooth. The smoothness and decer-
ness of the surface of the *sea-cucumber* is of great
importance as a source of specific character in the
genus, being very constant. When at rest the glass
sea-cucumber is of a fusiform shape, and attenuated
at each extremity. The tentacula are large, pumi-
culate, and pinnate at their extremities. The
suckers are placed in two close rows in each annu-
lus. The specimen taken by us was two inches and a
half in length. Dr. Fleming says it attains the
length of six inches. *Forbes, British Starfishes.*

Sea-dace. s. Sea-perch.

At Ramscote, and some other places along the
Kentish coast, the hase is called a *sea-dace*. *Far-*
rell, History of British Fishes.

Sea-dévil. s. British fish of the genus Lo-
phius (piscatorius); wide-gub; fishing-
frog; frogfish; angler.

Sea-dog. s.

1. Dogfish.

Three *seadogs* devour the mangled friends.

Lord Roscommon.

2. Common seal; sea-calf.

Sea-dragon. s. Sea-cat.

Sea-egg. s. Sea-urchin (smooth specimen).

Mr. Thomas Edmonstone tells me the Piper
[Cedaris papillata] is called king of the *sea-eggs*,
and that it is found in the 'farthest hat,' the term
applied to the deep-sea fishing in deep water. —
Forbes, British Starfishes, p. 148.

Sea-elephant. s. Species of seal, so called
from the proboscis-like character of its
snout; elephant seal.

It is not from [its trunk] alone that it has ac-
quired the name of the *sea-elephant*, but also because
it is by much the largest of its kind, in this respect
more than doubling the dimensions of its terrestrial

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unawake, reaching the enormous length of twenty-five and thirty feet, maintaining with a prodigious thickness. — *R. Hamilton, in Naturalist's Library.*

(See, also, under Sea-Serpent.)

Sea-girkin. *s.* Member of a group of radiate animals akin to the Sea-cucumber. See extract.

The animals to which we have applied the name of *sea-girkins* differ from the Cucumariae, externally, in the very few suckers which crown their apices; and internally, in having a strong muscular sizerd. In their motions they differ also very considerably, not constricting themselves, and blowing themselves up as the sea-cucumbers do, but elongating themselves like worms, to which animals they approximate in their movements. Their suckers are exceedingly strong, and always exerted, few in number, and appearing as if ranged in a single line. Two species, both of which seem to have escaped observations of British naturalists till lately, are found in our seas. The first, that before us, appears to be among the most abundant and extensively distributed of all the British Holothuriadae. The *Oeni* are sluggish creatures. The brown *sea-girkin* is about three-fourths of an inch in length, and sometimes longer. ... A second species of *sea-girkin* was found by Mr. Goodair and myself in the Sound of Bressay, Shetland, at the same time with the various sea-cucumbers which we have described from that quarter. *Forbes, British Starfishes.*

Sea-hare. *s.* Radiate animal, of the genus *Aplysia*.

Pliny and Dioscorides speak of a species of this genus under the name of *sea-hare*, and depict it as a venomous animal, which not only should not be touched, but not even looked at. Following them, Rondelet has spoken in the same manner. The *Aplysias* are supposed to possess the property of causing the hairs to fall from those parts of the body to which they are applied, and of causing strangury to those who are so foolish as to swallow a little of the saucy which flows from their bodies. But M. Cuvier has proved this opinion to be erroneous, at least, as far as the first of these properties is concerned. But they exhibit an odor so nauseous and foetid, that one would be more disposed to avoid than approach them. — *Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Sea-heath. *s.* Native plants of the genus *Frankenia* (lævis, pulverulenta).

Sea-hedgehog. *s.* Sea-urchin; sea-egg.

The *sea-hedgehog* is enclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a leaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer skin full of prickles, as the land-urchin. — *Cuvier, Survey of Cuvier.*

Sea-holly. *s.* British plant of the genus *Eryngium*, with leaves resembling in texture those of the holly.

The species are, *scabellum*, or *eryngo*, Common *eryngo*. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London for medicinal use, being the true *eryngo*. — *Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Sea-holm. *s.* Sea-holly.

Cornwall bringeth forth greater store of *sea-holm* and samplings than any other county. — *Cuvier, Survey of Cornwall.*

Sea-horse. *s.*

1. Walrus.

Part of a large tooth, round and tapering; a tusk of the morse, or walrus, called by some the *sea-horse*. — *Woodward.*

Sea-horses floundering in the slimy mud, Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the oar about 'em. *Dryden.*

I had just time, in a moment of desperation, to throw myself into the cave upon the back of the *sea-horse*, when the two enormous bodies of ice came in contact. ... I found myself pent up in an apartment not eight feet square, in company with a *sea-horse*. ... During the first month the calls of hunger obliged me to make frequent attacks upon the carcass of the *sea-horse*; after that, my appetite decreased, until at length I could not touch a mouthful of food in a week. — *Maryat, Fables of many Tales.*

2. Applied to certain fishes of the genus *Syngnathus*; in which the head resembles that of a horse. The Greek term *Hippocampus* is an approximate equivalent: (Pipe-fish is the commoner and more convenient name).

Sea-jelly. *s.* Name given to the jelly-like animals of the genus *Medusa*, and its allied genera.

Sea-lavender. *s.* Native plants of the genus *Statice* (limonium, &c.)

And the *sea-lavender* that lacks perfume. *Crabbe, The Borough.*

Sea-leech. *s.* A nnelid of the genus *Piscicola*.

Sea-legs. *s.* Capacity of keeping one's legs when a ship pitches or rolls.

Martin's turn ... to hear poor Mark Tapley in his wandering fancy ... making love-remonstrances to Mrs. Lapin, getting his *sea-legs* on the screw, ... and burning stumps of trees in Eden, all at once. — *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiii.

Sea-lion. *s.* Seal so called.

We turn first to the animals which have received the popular name of *sea-lion*, a name which has been applied by voyagers to seals of large dimensions for a variety of fanciful and absurd reasons. Thus Tunnell, in his narrative of that voyage, which goes under the name of Dampier's, applies the appellation to a great seal he encountered, because 'he roared like a lion'; and others conferred it upon other animals, because they had teeth like lion's teeth, and so forth. Steller, who, in 1772, first gave a detailed account of some of these larger seals, described one under the name of Dampier's *sea-lion*; but, in looking to Tunnell's account, it is evident that no one could thereby distasteful the species; and, from other considerations, it is almost certain it had reference to the proboscis seal just described, which, as we have seen, was called *sea-lion* by Anson, and *sea-wolf* by Permetty. But this is the least of our present confusion. Permetty gives an account of a *sea-lion* which he encountered at the Falkland Islands; and Forster, in his account of Cook's Voyage, supplies another of a somewhat similar animal, which they met with at Staten's Island. From the general resemblance merely, Permetty regarded the great lion of the Falkland Islands as identical with Steller's; at the same time remarking that there were several species of *sea-lion*; and Forster was disposed to identify the species he saw both with Steller's and Permetty's; whilst Peron and other naturalists, who have paid great attention to these amphibia, strongly contend that there are three or more different kinds. — *R. Hamilton, in Naturalist's Library, Amphibious Carnivora.*

Sea-leach. *s.* British fish of the genus *Motella* (vulgaris), so called from its wattle and general resemblance to the fresh-water leach; three-bearded rockling; whistle-fish.

Sea-milkwort. *s.* Native plant of the genus *Glaux* (maritima).

Sea-monster. *s.*

1. Strange animal of the sea.

Even the *sea-monsters* draw the in give suck to their young ones. *Let Where luxury late revent'd, sea- dera whelp, Milton, P. se Lord, xl. 751.*

2. Rough sailor. *Contemptuous.*

Let him in, by all means. He is the best creature to laugh at in nature. He is a perfect *sea-monster*, and always looks and talks as if he was upon deck. *G. Colman, The Jealous Wife*, iii. 1.

3. In *Zoology*. British fish of the genus *Chimara* (monstroa); rabbit fish; king of the herrings.

Sea-moss. *s.* Kind of coralline so called.

Some scurvygrass do bring; ... From Sleppy *sea-moss* come to cool his boiling blood. *Dryden, Polydorus*, some xviii.

Sea-mouse. *s.* Species of *Holothuria* so called. See extract.

The hairs and bristles, already mentioned, are also developed, in some species, e.g. *Aphrodita aculeata*, so abundantly as to give it the mammalian character of a hairy investment, when it has been shed by our fishery of this beautiful annelid reflect brilliant iridescent hues. — *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xi.

Sea-needle. *s.* British fish of the genus

Belone (vulgaris); garfish; garpike; sen-pike; muckrel-guide; hornfish; long-nose; garbail.

Sea-nettle. *s.* Name given to certain radiate animals of the genus *Aculepha* and its allied genera, from their property of irritating or stinging the skin when touched.

Dr. Gaertner refers the urticaria marinis, or *sea-nettle*, to the hydra of Linnæus, commonly called the polyp. — *Chandera.*

Sea-ooze. *s.* Mud in the sea or shore.

All *sea-oozes* or oozy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all sorts of land. — *Mur-tuer, Husbandry.*

Sea-otter. *s.* *Enhydra marina*. See extract.

The *sea-otter* is full twice the size of the common otter; the body is very long, and the tail about one-third the length of the body. Its skin, shining like velvet, is the most esteemed of all furs, and consequently the most expensive. It is black, with a shade of brown; but about the head there are, in

general, more or less of white hairs. The hinder legs, in particular, are very short, and placed nearer the anus than in quadrupeds in general; which accounts for the seal, to which it bears a considerable general affinity; it sometimes weighs as much as seventy or even eighty pounds. It is found, perhaps exclusively, in the northern parts of the Pacific Ocean, where the Asiatic and American continents nearly approach each other, and in the intervening islands. It is said that a single skin is sometimes sold in the Chinese and Japanese markets for upwards of twenty pounds sterling. — *Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Sea-owl. *s.* British fish of the genus *Cylopterus* (lumpus); cock-paddle; lump-sucker.

Sea-parrot. *s.* British bird so called from the thickness of its bill, of the genus *Fratercula* arctica; conterneb; Puffin.

Sea-pea. *s.* Native plant of the genus *Pisum* (maritimum).

Sea-pen. *s.* Polypus of the genus *Pennatula*.

Sea-perch. *s.* Sea-dace.

Sea-pheasant. *s.* Pintail duck.

To roast the pintail, or *sea-pheasant*. It should be roasted at a quick clear fire, &c. — *E. Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 294: 1808.

Sea-piko. *s.* Sea-needle.

Sea-plaintain. *s.* Native plant of the genus *Plantago* (maritima).

Sea-poacher. *s.* Native fish of the genus *Aspidophorus* (europæus); lyrie; pluck; noble (Scotch); pogge.

Sea-pudding. *s.* See under Sea-cucumber.

Sea-purslane. *s.* Native plant of the genus *Atriplex* (portulacoides; from Lat. *portulaca* = purslane).

Sea-radish. *s.* Native cruciferous plant, akin to the mustards, of the genus *Sinapis* (muralis); sand rocket.

Sea-reed. *s.* Native grass of the genus *Ammophila* (arundinacea).

Sea-resémbling. *adj.* Sea-like.

Jordan from two bubbling heads His oft returning waters leads, Till they their narrow bounds forsake, And grow a *sea-resémbling* lake. *Saunders, Christ's Passion*, p. 8.

Sea-rôbber. *s.* Pirate.

Trade is much disturbed by pirates and *sea-rôbbers*. — *Milton, Letter of State.*

Sea-rocket. *s.* Native plant akin to the sea-kale, of the genus *Cakile* (maritima).

Sea-rôver. *s.* Pirate.

A certain island long before dispeopled, and left waste by *sea-rôvers*. — *Milton, History of England*, b. i.

Sea-salt. *s.* [? compound.] See extract.

Sea-salt, or rock-salt, in a state of purity, consists of 60 of chlorine + 40 of sodium, in 100 parts. This important species of the saline class possesses even a mass a crystalline structure, derived from the alkali, which is its primitive form. *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sea-sandwort. *s.* Native plant of the genus *Arenaria* (peploides).

Sea-sérpent. *s.* [see Sea-snake.]

1. False. See extract.

[The] word *sea-sérpent*, with the common prefix *Great*, represents the idea of a surface-swimming, air-breathing marine animal, of a snake-like shape and undulatory motion, variously reported by alleged eye-witnesses as being from 100 to 600 feet in length; and, by most, as having a mane. ... Many and divers are the phenomena at sea which recall the preconceived notion of the great *sea-sérpent*; and, viewed in that frame of mind, a distance too great for accurate observation, leave a conviction of the marvel which is testified to in good faith. Whenever the monster has been closely approached or captured, it has turned out to be other than was supposed. Captain Sir James C. Ross, in his antarctic voyage, ordered out a boat to approach and if possible kill and capture what seemed to him, his officers, and crew, to be a veritable *sea-sérpent*. It proved to be the great *sea-elephant*, *Phoca* (*Cystophora*) proboscidea, nearly thirty feet in length, but leaving a strong wake of more than twice that length through the powerful action of the tail-propeller. In other instances, the supposed *sea-sérpent* has proved to be a succession of grampus or porpoises tumbling in line, one after another, and deceiving the eye as a continuous undulatory body.

when first seen at a distance; or it has been found to be a log or spar covered with barnacles and seaweed, which, lifted by the waves and falling, represented the mane of the preconceived monster. — *Owen, in Brand and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. True. See extract.

Nevertheless, *sea-serpents* do exist; they even abound in some localities in the tropics; they belong to the genus *Hydru* or *Hydrophis*, and are distinguished from land serpents by their compressed tail, which thus becomes a swimming organ. The species are commonly from two feet to four feet in length; rarely approaching to ten feet. — *Owen, in Brand and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sea-shore. s. Coast of the sea.

That *sea-shore* where no more world is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground.

Dryden.
Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along the *sea-shore*. — *Burart.*

To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has the positive idea of the number of the sands on the *sea-shore*. — *Locke.*

It has been remarked that plants which grow generally on the *sea-shore*, such as the *Trichochin maritimum*, the *Malicornia*, the *Salsola* salt, the *Aster tripolium*, or *Farwell-to-Summer*, the *Glaux maritima*, &c., occur also in the neighbourhood of salt-mines and salt-springs, even of those which are most deeply buried beneath the surface. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sea-side. s. [When opposed to land-side, a compound.] Edge of the sea.

Their camps were without number, as the sand by the *sea-side* for multitude. — *Judges*, vii. 12.

There disembarking on the green *sea-side*,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 639.

Sea-snipe. s. British fish of the genus (*Centriscus* (*scelopax*); 'Trumpet-fish; bellows-fish; snipe-fish.

Sea-starwort. s. Native plant of the genus *Aster* (*tripolium*); sea aster. The Greek *astrip* and the English star translate one another.

Sea-surgeon. s. Surgeon employed on ship-board; naval surgeon.

My design was to help the *sea-surgeon*. — *Wiscam, Rargus.*

Sea-surrounded. adj. Encircled by the sea.

To *sea-surrounded* realms the gods assign
Small tract of fertile lawn, the least to mine.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 827.

Sea-swallow. s. See Tern.

Sea-thrift. s. Native plant of the genus *Armeria* (*maritima*).

Sea-titling. s. British bird of the genus *Anthus* (*petrosus* or *aquileus*); dusky-lark; rock-lark; rock-pipit.

Sea-toad. s. Turtle. Coined, or rhetorical.

With this man I could not long make acquaintance,
For, do you know, he eat a great *sea-toad*;
It came from India; 'twas as big as me;
He called it calipash and calipye.

Prologue, by Garrick.

Sea-hedgehog. s. Sea-hedgehog.

Sea-wolf. s. Sea-cat.

Seabathed. adj. Bathed or dipped in the sea.

Seabathed Hesperus, who brings
Night on. — *Shakespeare, Christ's Passion*, p. 80: 1610.

Seabathing. s. Bathing in the sea.

Were I to enumerate half the diseases which are every day cured by *sea-bathing*, you might justly say you had received a treatise instead of a letter. — *Smollett, Rhapsody of Humphrey Clinker.*

Used *adjectively*, as a 'sea-bathing watering place.'

Seabent, or Seabeaten. adj. Dashed by the waves of the sea.

The sovereignty of seas he blames in vain,
That, once *sea-beat*, will to sea again.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Seaboard. s. In Physical Geography. Nature of the coast-line of maritime countries with special reference to its amount (compared with that of the whole country), as increased by indentations (e.g. in Greece and Ireland), and diminished (e.g. in Spain and Africa) by the want of them.

Seaboard. adv. Towards the sea: (a naval word).

Seaboard. s. Vessel capable to bear the sea.

Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being *sea-board*, and themselves but indifferent seamen. — *Arbuthnot.*

Seaboard. adj. Bordering on the sea. Rare.

There shall a lion from the *sea-board* wood
Of Neustria come roaring.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 3, 47.

Seabordering. adj. Forming a border to the sea.

Those *sea-bordering* shores of ours that point at France.
Dryden, Polyolbion, song xvii.

Seaborn. adj. Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

Like Neptune and his *sea-born* niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea.

All these in order march, and marching sing
The warlike actions of their *sea-born* king.

Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, vii. 903.

The tender nautils, who steer his prow,
The *sea-born* sailor of his shell came;
The Ocean Maids, the fairies of the sea,
Seems far less fragile, and, alas, more free.

Byron, The Island, l. 8.

Seabound, or Seabounded. adj. Bounded by the sea.

Our *sea-bounded* Britain.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 573.

Subject all nations to thy throne,
And make the *sea-bounded* earth thine own.

Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms, p. 2.

Seaboy. s. Boy employed on ship-board.

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet *seaboy* in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and the stillest night
Dost thou to a king?

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Seabreach. s. [? two words.] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

To an impetuous woman, tempests and *seabreaches* are nothing. — *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Seabreeze. s. [? two words.] Wind blowing from the sea.

Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to shelter the grass from the *seabreeze*. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Seabuilt. adj. Built for the sea.

Horne each by other in a distant line,
The *seabuilt* forts in dreadful order rose.

Dryden, Anna Mirabilis, lvi.

Seacap. s. Cap made to be worn on ship-board.

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no *seacap* on your head.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

Seacard. s. Mariner's card.

It is as absurd as to affirm, out of the *sea-card*, of one and the same wind, that it stands north-west! — *Bishop Morton, Discharge of the Five Imputations against the Bishop of Durham*, p. 82.

We are all like *sea-cards*:
All our endeavours, and our motions,
(As they do to the north) still point at beauty.

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

Seachart. s. Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or *seachart*, than reading the description. — *Watts.*

Seacoal. s. Coal so called, not because found in the sea, but because brought to London by sea.

Seacoal lasts longer than charcoal. — *Brenn.*
This pulmonicke indisposition of the air is very much heightened, where a great quantity of *seacoal* is burnt. — *Harvey.*

Used adjectively.

We'll have a prospect soon at the latter end of a *seacoal* fire. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, l. 4.

I like the taxes, when they're not too many;
I like a *seacoal* fire, when not too dear;

I like a beef-steak, too, as well as any;
Have no objection to a pot of beer.

Byron, Beppo, xlviii.

Seacoast. s. Shore; edge of the sea.

The venturesome mariner that way,
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southern *seacoast* lay;
For safety's sake that same his mark made,
And named it Albion. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
Upon the *seacoast* are many parcels of land that would pay well for the taking in. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Seacobb. s. Sengull.

Seacompass. s. Card and needle of mariners.

The needle in the *seacompass* still moving but to the north point only, with 'Glover immolatus' notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to one only. — *Camden, Rerum.*

Seafarer. s. [In the extract two words: *wayfarer*, however, and *seafaring* are true compounds.] Traveller by sea; mariner.

They stilly refused to vail their bonnets by the summons of those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the better enabled *seafarers*. — *Cervus, Nursery of Cornwall.*

A wandering merchant, he frequents the main,
Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain;
Stodious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd;
But dreads the athletic labours of the field.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 179.

Seafaring. adj. [See Seafarer.] Travelling by sea.

My wife fasten'd him unto a small spare mast,
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, l. 1.

It was death to divert the ships of *seafaring* people, against their will, to other uses than they were appointed. — *Arbuthnot.*

Seafight. s. Battle of ships; battle on the sea.

Seafights have been often fatal to the war; but this is when princes set up their rest upon the battles. — *Bacon.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, we should in the quietest retirement be less able to sleep than in the middle of a *seafight*. — *Locke.*

This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail,
Whereof they lost ninety-three in a *seafight*. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Seafish. s. Fish that lives in the sea; salt-water fish.

Seafowl. s. Bird that lives at sea.

The bills of curlews, and many other *seafowls*, are very long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. — *Dehaen, Physico-Theology.*

A length of seven and unbounded sky,
Which scarce the *seafowl* in a year o'er-fly. — *Pope.*

Seagirt. adj. Girded, or encircled, by the sea.

Neptune, besides the sway
Of every salt flood and each oblique stream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the *seagirt* isles.

Milton, Comus, 18.

Telemachus, the blooming heir
Of *seagirt* Ilium, demands my care:
'Tis mine to form his green unpractised years
In sage debates.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, l. 110.

Seagod. s. Fabulous deity of the sea.

Woever . . . doth boldness retain
Above his fellow-floods; whose healthful virtues taught,
Hath of the *sea-gods* oft equaled Woever to be sought.

There the highest-going billows crown,
Until some lusty *seagod* pull'd them down.

R. Jonson, Manages.

Seagown. s. Mariner's short-sleeved gown.

Up from my cabin,
My *sea-gown* scarf'd about me, in the dark
Grasped I to find them out.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.

Seagreen. adj. Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

Upon his arm well-met,
His *seagreen* mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd. — *Pope, H. Tulkor Forest.*

Their *sea-green* isle, their evil-won Paradise,
No more could shield their virtue or their vice.

Byron, The Island, iii. 1.

Seagreen. s. [? two words.] Colour resembling the distant sea.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their mixtures, as green, scarlet, purple, and *seagreen*, come in by the eyes. — *Locke.*

Seagull. s. Common British sea-bird of the genus *Larus*.

Seagulls, when they flock together from the sea towards the shores, forebode rain and wind. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Bittern, heron, and *seagulls* are great enemies to fish. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Seakale. s. Garden vegetable, akin to the cabbage, of the genus *Crambe* (*maritima*), growing in its wild state on the sea-shore.

The universal character of crucifers is to possess antiscorbatic and stimulant qualities, combined with an acrid flavour. The officinal species are among the commonest of all plants, and only require to be named. . . . When the acrid flavour is dispersed

among an abundance of mucilage, various parts of these plants become a wholesome food; such as the root of the radish, and the turnip, the herbages of the water-cress, the cabbage, and the sea-kale.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Seal. s. [A.S. *seol*.] In Zoology. Animal of the genus Phoca, and other allied genera. See extracts.

The seal or arcto is in make and growth not unlike a pig, ugly faced, and footed like a mow-warp; he delighteth in musk, or any loud noise, and thereby is trained to show himself above water: they also come on land.—*Corvse, Survey of Cornwall.*

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orcas, and seaweeds clang.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 181.
The seals, although smaller in size, are much more varied in form and species than the others. The head, observes M. Cuvier, resembles that of a dog, and they likewise possess the kind and intelligent expression of countenance peculiar to that animal. They are, in fact, easily tamed, and soon become attached to those who feed them. They live entirely upon fish, which they devour in the water: when diving, they can close the nostrils, by means of a particular valve. The common species is typical of the group. The zoological characters of the seals are chiefly drawn from their teeth. . . . Seals are found in all parts of the ocean, but more especially in the Southern Pacific, where their great abundance, and the value of the oil extracted from their bodies, have given rise to considerable fisheries, chiefly carried on in ships sent from this country. They are likewise inhabitants of the Frozen Ocean, where both their oil and skins are much prized by the inhabitants. — *Suainson, On the Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, §§ 124, 139.

Two small harks were employed in fishing and trawling along the coast. The supply of herrings, pickled, mackerel, and salmon was plentiful, and would have been still more plentiful, had not the beach been, in the finest part of the year, covered by multitudes of seals, which preyed on the fish of the bay. Yet the seal was not an unwelcome visitor: his fur was valuable; and his oil supplied light through the long nights of winter.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xii.

Seal. v. a.

1. Fasten with a seal.

He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me;
And by him seal on thy mind.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 3, letter.
I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, and afterwards seal it.—*Id., Macbeth*, v. 1.

2. Confirm or attest by a seal.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with treachery revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

3. Confirm; ratify; settle.

My soul is purged from grudging hate,
And with my hand I seal my true heart's love.
Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 1.
When, therefore, I have performed this, and have sealed to them this fruit, I will come by you into Spain.—*Romans*, xv. 28.

Though grace may have reversed the condemning sentence, and sealed the sinner's pardon before God, yet it may have left no transcript of that pardon in the sinner's breast.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Shut; close: (with up).

Seal up your lips, and give no words, but mum.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.
At my death
Thou hast seal'd up my expectation.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
The scene is like the sun; for the sun seals up the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth: so the scene doth obscure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things.—*Racon.*

5. Make fast.

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And seal thee so, as henceforth not to wren
The facile gates of hell too slightly barr'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 408.

6. Fix; decide.

His death sits lightly, but her fate
Has made me what thou well mayst hate.
His doom was seal'd—he knew it well,
Warn'd by the voice of stern Taneer,
Deep in whose darkly-holding ear
The deathshot peal'd of murder near.
As fled the troop to whom they fell.
Byron, The Giaour.

7. Mark with a stamp.

Seal. v. a. Fix a seal: (with to or unto).

We make a sure covenant and write it; and our prince, J-vites, and priests seal unto it.—*Nehemiah*, ix. 38.

I will seal me: this bond,
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Seal. s. [Lat. *sigillum*; A.S. *sigel*.]

1. Stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony.

The king commands you
To render up the great seal.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.
If the organs of perception, like wax over-hardened with cold, will not receive the impression of the seal; or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it; or else supposing the wax of a temper fit, but the seal not applied with a sufficient force to make a clear impression: in any of these cases the print left by the seal will be obscure.—*Locke.*

2. Impression made in wax.

Till thou canst rail the seal from off my bond,
Thou hast offend'd thy lungs to speak so loud.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
Solyman shew'd him his own letters, asking him
If he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that seal?—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

As the first element in a compound.

He saw his monkey picking the seal-wax from a letter.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Any act of confirmation.

They their ill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the seal.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1042.

Seal-ring. s. Ring in which a seal is set.

The same his grandsire wore about his neck
In three seal-rings, which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.
They dress'd themselves out for the occasion: a great seal-ring flamed on the finger, which, however, was pure copper gilt, and they often assumed the name of some person of good credit.—*F. Diercks, Curiosities of Literature.*

Sealed. part. adj. Having a seal.

a. As a stamp.

You'd rail upon the hostess,
And say you would present her at the lect,
Because she brought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, induction, sc. 2.

b. As a cover.

Sealer. s. One that seals (by stamping).

Sealer. s. One who hunts seals.

Sealing. verbal abn. Act of sealing.

Those that waked [in the margin, at the sealings] were Nehemiah, Seriah, &c.—*Nehemiah*, x. 1.

Sealing-wax. s. Hard wax used to seal letters.

The prominent orifice was closed with sealing-wax.—*Hagley.*

The Hindoos, from time immemorial, have possessed the resin lac, and were long accustomed to use it for sealing manuscripts, &c., before it was known in Europe. It was first imported from the East into Venice, and then into Spain; in which country sealing-wax became the object of a considerable commerce under the name of Spanish wax.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Seam. s. [from A.S. *seme*.] Tallow; grease; hog's lard.

Shall the proud lord,
That hates his arrogance with his own seam,
Be worshipp'd?
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.
Part about the rusty shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted axe.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 807.

Seam. s. [A.S.]

1. Suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 161.

Precepts should be so finely wrought together in the same piece, that no coarse seam may discover where they join.—*Addison.*

2. Juncture of planks in a ship.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
The seams instop (from friendly Sweden brought),
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, calvii.

3. Cicatrix; scar.

4. In Mining. See extract.

A stratum, bed, or seam of coal is not a solid mass of uniform texture, nor always of homogeneous quality in burning. It is often divided or intersected with its concomitant strata by what are called partings, beds, cutters, reefs, or ends. . . . The following considerations must be had in view in establishing a coal-mine. . . . The nature of the pavement of the coal seam, particularly as to hardness and softness; and, if soft, to what depth it may be so. The nature of the roof of the coal-seam, whether compact, firm, or strong; or weak, and liable to fall; and also the nature of the superincumbent strata.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

ther compact, firm, or strong; or weak, and liable to fall; and also the nature of the superincumbent strata.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Seam. v. a.

1. Join together by suture, or otherwise.

2. Mure; scar with a long cicatrix.
Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own sabre gave.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 335.
Say, has the sunn or greater pox
Munk down her nose, or seam'd her face? *See/ft.*

Seamaid. s.

1. Mermaid.

Certain stars shot from their spheres,
To hear the seamaid's music.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

2. Water-nymph.

You fisher-boyes, and sea-maid's dainty crew,
Far-well! for Thonmin will seek a new
And more respectful stream: ungrateful Chame,
adieu!

P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, ii. 21.

Seaman. s.

1. Sailor; navigator; mariner.

She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the seamen shout.
Sir J. Denham, Poems of Dido.
Seamen through dismal storms are wont
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellespont. *Boetius.*
By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the company of common seamen, you make it evident you will refuse no opportunity of rendering yourself useful.—*Bredon.*

Seams order'd on the shore
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,
A soldier's faulchion, and a seaman's car;
Thus was his friend interr'd.

Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 331.

Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength by sea, they might have had the greatest fleet and the most seamen of any state in Europe.—*Addison.*

All the remedy I found for this was, at last recollecting I had, among the seamen's clothes which were saved out of the ship, some neckcloths of calico or muslin.—*Defoe, Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

2. Mermaid; male of the mermaid.

Seals live at land and at sea; and porpoises have the warm blood and entrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids or seamen.—*Locke.*

Seamanship. s. Naval skill; good management of a ship.

Privateers and Moorish corsairs possess not the best seamanship, and very little discipline.—*Hurke, Considerations on the State of Affairs.*

The boatswain remonstrated strongly against this resolution. 'The lads,' he said, 'all knew Cleveland, and could trust his seamanship, as well as his courage.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxiv.

Seamark. s. Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of their course.

Those white rocks,
Which all along the southern season lay,
Threat'ning unhelv'd wreck and rash decay,
He for his safety's sake his seamark made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*
Though you do see me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
The very seamark of my utmost sail.

Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.
They were executed at divers places upon the season, for seamarks or light-houses, to teach Perkin's people to avoid the coast.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

I live I once more
To see these hands and arms free! those that often
In the most dreadful horror of a fight
Have been as seamarks, to teach such as were
Seconds in my attempts to steer between
The rocks of too much daring and pale fear,
To reach the port of victory.

Massinger, The Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

They are remembered with a brand of infamy fix upon them, and set as seamarks for those who observe them to avoid.—*Dryden.*

He private mark'd the fault of others' way,
And set as seamarks for himself to shun.

Id., Heroic Stanza on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

Seaman. s. Seamew; seagull.

Seamew. s. Seagull.

As a compound.

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orcas, and seaweeds clang.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 184.

As two words.

Adieu; adieu, my native shore
Fades o'er the waters blue;
The night-winds sigh, the breakers roar,
And shrieks the wild seamew.
Byron, Childs Harold.

Seamless. adj. Having no seam.

The soldiers have parted thy garments, and cast lots upon thy seamless coat.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Crucifixion.*

Ye, whose faction and turbulence in novel opinions rends the seamless coat, not considering that of Melancthon, that schism is no less than idolatry.—*Id., Sermons, The Hypocrite.*

There forward authors, with disputes, have torn
The garments seamless as the firmament.

Sir W. Dromant, Gondibert, li. ii.

Show such a seamless coat from schism so free,
In no communion join'd with heresy.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, li. 620.

Seamrent. s. Separation of anything where it is joined; breach of the stitches.

Seamrent. adj. Split along the course of a seam.

Metinks a lord should turn away his tailor, of all men; and how dost thou, tailor?—I do so, so; but, indeed, all my lord's wants are long of this publican, my lord's hair; for had he been rent-gatherer still, our plumes had been together still; now we are seam-rent, all, cracked in the whole piece.—*Mastinger, The Old Law, li. 1.*

Seamster. s. See Sempster.

Our rages pretend to be our reformations; and our schismatics would seem our *seamsters*, and our reformers will needs be our reformers and repairers.—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Bishop Rowley, p. 212.*

Seamstress. s. Sempstress. For the form see Spinster.

They wanted food and raiment; so they took Religion for their *seamstress* and their cook.

Clearland.

Seamy. adj. Having a seam; showing the seam.

Some such squire he was
That turn'd your wit the *seamy* side without,
And made you to suspect me.

Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.

Seam. s. [A.S. *seyne*; Lat. *seymus*.] Kind of net.

Birds are ta'en
With trawls, fishes by the *seamy* gill.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Ecclesiasticus, p. 14: 1618.

Seamymph. s. Goddess of the sea.

Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation of Æneus's ships into *seamymphs*.—*Browne.*

Her maidens, dressed like *seamymphs* and graces,
handled the sullen tackle and steered the vessel.—*Shap, History of Egypt, ch. x.*

Seapiece. s. Picture representing anything at sea.

Painters often employ their pencils upon *seapieces*.—*Addison.*

Seapool. s. Lake of salt water.

I heard it wished, that all that land were a *seapool*.—*Spenser.*

Seaport. s. Harbour.

Scene, for the first act, in Venice; during the rest of the play, at a *seaport* in Cyprus.—*Shakespeare, Othello.*

Sear. adj. Dry; not any longer green.

I have lived long enough: my May of life
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *sear*.
Milton, Lycidas, 2.

Some may be cherished in dry places, as in *sear* wood.—*Roy.*

Sear. v. a. [A.S. *searjan*.]

1. Burn; cauterize.

The scorching flame sore singed all his face,
And through his armour all his body *sear'd*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Some shall depart from the faith . . . spak'ling . . . having their conscience *sear'd* with a hot iron.—*1 Timothy, iv. 1.*

Cherish veins of good humour, and *sear* up those of ill.—*Sir W. Temple.*

I'm *sear'd* with burning steel, till the scorch'd marrow

Fries in the bones.
Rome, Royal Concert.

Houses were burned: the stones of mills were broken to pieces; fruit trees were cut down, and the very roots *sear'd* with fire.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. v.*

2. Wither; dry.

The wither'd frame, the ruin'd mind,
The wreck by passion left behind,
A shrivel'd scroll, a scatter'd leaf,
Sear'd by the autumn blast of grief.

Byron, The Gleaner.

Searecloth. s. [sear, improperly for cere, from cera = wax.] Cerement; cloth for spreading it on: (in the extract, *adjectival*).

Rees' wax is the ground of all *searecloth* salves.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Searce. v. a. [Fr. *sasser*.] Sift.

For the keeping of meal, bolt and *searce* it from the bran.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Searce. s. [Fr. *sas*.] Sieve; bolter.

My next difficulty was to make a sieve, or *searce*, to dress my meal, and to part it from the bran and the husk, without which I did not see it possible I could have any bread. This was a most difficult thing, even but to think on; for I had nothing like the necessary thing to make it: I mean fine thin canvass or stuff, to *searce* the meal through.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Searced. part. adj. Sifted.

Put the finely *searced* powder of saltpetre into a flat-bottomed and well-beated brass vessel. *Boyle.*

Searser. s. [Fr. *sasseur*.] One who sifts or bolts corn.

Search. v. a. [Fr. *chercher*.]

1. Examine; try; explore; look through.

Go and *search* diligently for the young child.—*Matthew, ii. 8.*

Help to *search* my house this one time; if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your table sport.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.*

Through the void immense
To *search* with wandering quest a place foretold.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 820.

2. Inquire; seek for.

Now clear I understand
What oft my steadiest thoughts have *search'd* in vain.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 576.

Enough is left besides to *search* and know.

Id., vii. 125.

Draw up some valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and *search* them through the vast ocean.—*Watts.*

3. Probe as a surgeon.

Alas, poor shepherd! *searching* of thy wound,
I have, by hard adventure, found my own.

Shakespeare, As you like it, li. 4.

With this good sword,
That ran through Cæsar's bowels, *search* this be

Id., Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

Search out. Find by seeking.

Ye did not believe the Lord your God, who went before you, to *search* you out a place to pitch your tents in.—*Deuteronomy, i. 32.*

They may sometimes be successful to *search* out truth.—*Watts.*

Search. v. n.

1. Make a search; look for something.

Satisfy me once more; once more *search* with me.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

2. Make inquiry.

To ask or *search* I blame thee not.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 68.

Those who seriously *search* after or maintain truth, should study to deliver themselves without obscurity or equivocation.—*Locke.*

It suffeth that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars that could give any light to the question.—*Id.*

With piercing eye some *search* where nature plays,
And trace the wanton through her darksome maze.

Tickell.

3. Seek; try to find.

Your husband's coming, woman, to *search* for a gentleman that is here now in the house.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.*

We in vain *search* for that constitution within a fly, upon which depend those powers we observe them.—*Locke.*

I *search'd*, but vainly *search'd*, to find
The workings of a wounded mind;

Each feature of that sullen course
Betray'd his rage, but not remorse.

Byron, The Gleaner.

Search. s.

1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place.

The orb he ruin'd
With narrow *search* and with inspection deep.

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 82.

2. Examination.

The mind sets itself on work in *search* of some hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it.—*Locke.*

3. Inquiry; act of seeking: (with *of*, *for*, or *after*).

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them, they are not worth the *search*.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.*

Who search in *search* of God and nature grow,
They beat the wise Creator's praise declare.

Dryden.

Now mourn thy fatal *search*.

It is not safe to have too quick a *search*.

By the philosophical use of words, I mean such

an use as conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may be satisfied with in its *search* after knowledge.—*Locke.*

The parents, after a long *search* for the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal.—*Addison.*

This common practice carries the heart aside from all that is honest in our *search* after truth.—*Watts.*

4. Quest; pursuit.

If zealous love should go in *search* of virtue,
Where should he find it purer than in Blanche?

Shakespeare, King John, li. 2.

Stay him from his intendment, or break such disgrace well as he shall run into: in that it is a thing of his own *search*, and altogether against my will.

Id., As you like it, i. 1.

Nor did my *search* of liberty begin,

Till my black hairs were claued upon my chin.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, l. 39.

Searcher. s. One who, that which, searches.

1. Examiner; trier.

The *searchers* found a marvellous difference between the Anakins and themselves.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Religion has given us a more just idea of the divine nature; he whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great *searcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.—*Addison.*

2. Seeker; inquirer.

In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies;
The *searcher* follows fast; the object faster flies.

Prior, Solomon, l. 745.

Avoid the man who practises any thing unbecoming a free and open *searcher* after truth.—*Watts.*

3. Person formerly appointed in London to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

The *searchers*, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corpses lie, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corpse died.—*Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Searching. part. adj. Minute and careful in the way of investigation: (as, 'A *searching* enquiry').

Searching. verbal abs. Examination; inquiry.

For the divisions of Reuben there were great *searchings* of heart.—*Judges, v. 16.*

Used adjectively.

The signs of wounds penetrating are discovered by the proportion of the *searching* candle, or probe which enters into the cavity.—*Wiseeman, Surgery.*

Seared. part. adj. Dried up; scorched.

Some beauty prepped through lattice of *seared* age.

Shakespeare, Love's Complaint.

With all that grace, that nobleness, that suavity, under which lay, hidden from all common observers, a *seared* conscience and a remorseless heart, he professed himself the most devoted, the most loyal, of all the subjects of William and Mary, and expressed a hope that he might, in this emergency, be permitted to offer his sword to their majesty.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. 23.*

Searedness. s. Attribute suggested by Seared.

He wonders at my extreme prodigality of credit, and *searedness* of conscience, in citing an epistle so convicted by Bezaune!—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy, p. 261.*

Delivering up the sinner to a stupidity, or *searedness* of conscience.—*South, Sermons, ix. 31.*

He is *seared* up under a spirit of *searedness* and reprobation.—*Id., s. 233.*

Seasick. s. Hazard at sea.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himself with all the *sear-risk* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter.—*Arbutnot.*

Seasroom. s. Open sea; spacious main.

There is *sear-room* enough for both nations, without offending one another.—*Baron, Advice to Follies.*

The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth *sear-room* with her face to play.

Waller.

Seaservice. s. Naval war.

You were pressed for the *seaservice*, and got off with much ado.—*Sir W. Temple, Advice to Servants.*

Seashell. s. Shell found on the shore.

Seashells are great improvers of sour or cold land.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Seasick. adj. Sick; as new voyagers on the sea.

She began to be much *seasick*, extremity of weather continuing.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 2.*

Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was, as they said, sea-sick, and troubled with an ague.—*Knight, History of the Turks.*
In love's voyage nothing can offend;
Woman are never sea-sick.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 141.
Weary and sea-sick, when in these confined;
Now, for thy safety, ears distract my mind.—*Swift.*
A mind diseased no remedies can physic—
Here the ship gave a lurch, and he grew sea-sick.

Byron, Don Juan, ii. 19.

Seasake. s. [A compound rather than two words; sea-serpent, which is entered as two words rather than a compound, differs from this in accent chiefly from being a trisyllable.] Sea-serpent (true and false).

In the blue depth of waters,
Where the wave has no strife,
Where the wind is a stranger,
And the sea-sake has life,
Where the mermaid is dawning
Her green hair with shells,
Like the storm on the surface,
Came the sound of thy spells;
O'er my calm fall of coral,
The deep echo roll'd;
To the spirit of Ocean
Thy wishes unfold.—*Byron, Manfred, i. 1.*

Season. s. [Fr. *saizon*.]

1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

The fairest flowers of the season
Are our variations and streak'd gillyflowers.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.
Then Summer, Autumn, Winter did appear;
And Spring was but a season of the year.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. 1.

• We saw, in six days' travelling, the several seasons of the year in their beauty.—*Adrian, Travels in Italy.*

2. Time as distinguished from others.

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits of the season.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 2.*
The season prime for sweet scents and airs.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 200.

3. Fit time; opportune concurrence.

At seasons fit let her with thee partake.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 587.
All business should be done betimes; and there's a little trouble of doing it in season too, as out of season.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*
For active sports, for pleasing rest,
This is the time to be possess'd;
The best is but in season best.—*Dryden.*
I would inquire the gladness of my heart!
Let us retire: her grief is out of season.—*A. Phillips.*
There is no season to which such thoughts as these are more suitable.—*Bishop Ath. Elph.*
The season when to come, and when to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

4. Time not very long.

We'll slip you from season, but our jealousy
Does yet depend.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 3.*

5. That which gives a relish.

You lack the season of all nature's sleep.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.
Salt too little, which may season give.
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Season. r. a.

1. Mix with food anything that gives a high relish.

Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou season with salt.—*Leviticus, ii. 13.*
They seasoned every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the priests.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors.*
For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children: only let them not be seasoned with sugar.—*Lucar.*

2. Give a relish to; recommend by something mingled.

You season still with sports your serious hours;
For ne'er but tastes of pleasures, youth devours.
Dryden, Epistle, To his kinsman John Dryden, 60.
The proper use of wit is to season conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Qualify by admixture of another ingredient; temper.

Merry is above this accepted away;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power does then show likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
Season your admiration but a while
With an attentive ear, till I deliver
This marvel to you.—*Id., Hamlet, i. 1.*

4. Imbue; tinge or taint.

Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour unspared,
Till I, in man residing, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,
And season him thy last and sweetest prey.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 603.

Secure their religion, season their younger years
With prudent and pious principles.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured
Into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons;
the touch and tincture go together.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Fit for any use by time or habit; mature.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and, I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren;
How many things with season season'd are,
To their right praise and true perfection!

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly seasons him his enemy.—*Id., Hamlet, iii. 2.*
A man should harden and season himself beyond
the degree of cold wherein he lives.—*Adrian.*

6. Dry; harden: (applied to timber).

Many a tree must be felled and squared, and many
a stone hewn and polished, ere this foundation
could be laid; neither could those large estates be
cut, sown, season'd, in one year.—*Bishop Hall, The Temple. (Ord MS.)*

Season. v. n.

1. Become mature; grow fit for any purpose.
Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that
they may set them by to season.—*Maron, Mechanic's Exercises.*

2. Savour.

Lose not your labour and your time together;
It seasons of a fool.
Ben Jonson and Fletcher, The Chances.

Seasonable. adj. Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.

Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction, as
clouds of rain in the time of drought.—*Ecclesiasticus, v. 2.*

If ever it was seasonable to preach courage in the
despised abused cause of Christ, it is now, when his
truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands
and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened.—*South, Sermons.*

As soon as he had reason to believe that the day of
deliverance and retribution was at hand, he had, by
a most dexterous and seasonable treason, earned his
pardon.—*Marsden, History of England, ch. 12.*

Seasonableness. s. Attribute suggested by Seasonable; opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.

I must never lay too much hope on the forward
beginnings of wit and memory, which have been
applauded in children. I know they could but
attain their vigour, and if sooner on which the
better; for the earlier is their perfection of wisdom,
the longer shall be their witless age. Seasonableness
is best in all these things which have their
ripeness and decay.—*Bishop Hall, Holy Observations, § 15: 1602.*

Neither the goodness of the soil, nor the seasonableness
of the weather, nor the industry of the
husbandman, is now inferior to that of former
ages.—*Harvey, Apology, p. 115.*

A British freeholder would very ill discharge his
part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and
seasonableness of those laws by which his country
has been recovered out of its confusions.—*Adrian.*

Seasonably. adv. In a seasonable manner; properly with respect to time.

This is that to which I would most earnestly, most
seasonably advise you all.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Seasonage. s. Seasoning; sauce. Rare.

Light gives a seasonage to all other fruits, lays
open the bosom of the universe, and shows the
treasures of nature; in a word, gives opportunity
to the enjoyment of all the other senses.—*South, Sermons, viii. 408.*
Charity is the grand seasonage of every christian
duty.—*Id., ix. 152.*

Seasoned. part. adj. Rendered strong (as timber).

We charge you, that you have contrived to take
from Rome all season'd olive, and to wind
Yourselves into a people tyrannical.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

The archers of his guard shot two arrows every
man together against an inch board of well season'd
timber.—*Sir J. Hymers.*

His plentiful stores do season'd timber send;
Thither the brawny carpenters repair.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxlii.

Seasoner. s. One who, that which, seasons.

Seasoning. verbal abs.

1. Act by which anything is seasoned

2. That which is added to anything to give it a relish.

Brads we have of several grains, with divers kinds
of leavenings and seasonings; so that some do ex-
tremely move appetites, and some do nourish as
divers do live of them alone.—*Lucar.*

Some abound with words, without any seasoning
or taste of matter.—*B. Jonson.*

A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of
learning, are required to give a seasoning to retire-
ment, and make us taste the blessing.—*Dryden.*

Political speculations are of no dry and austere a
nature, that they will not go down with the pub-
lic without frequent seasonings.—*Adrian, Freeholder.*

The public accept a paper which has in it none
of those seasonings that recommend the writings
which are in vogue among us.—*Id., Spectator.*

Many vegetable substances are used by mankind
as seasonings, which abound with a highly exalted
aromatic oil; as thyme and savory.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Discipline.

I am too hot now, and o'erexposable,
For the tedious processes, and creeping wisdom,
Of human acts, and enterprizes of a man.
I want some seasonings of adversity,
Some strokes of the old milder Calamity,
To take these swellings down, divines call vanity.
C. Lamb, John Woodvil.

Seastick. s. See extract.

The herrings caught and cured at sea are called
seasticks.—*A. Smith, Wealth of Nations, vol. ii. p. 10. (Ord MS.)*

Seat. s. [Lat. *sedes*.]

1. Chair, bench, or anything on which one may sit.

The sons of light
Jaded, resorting to the summons high,
And took their seats.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 80.*
The lady of the last ordain'd a feast.
And made the lady of the flower her guest;
When, in a bower ascended on the plain,
With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either
train.—*Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 423.*

2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal.

With due observance of thy godlike seat,
great Agamemnon, Nestor shall supply
Thy latest words.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.

This we discuss

The nature of our seats, and make the rubble
Call our cars fours.—*Id., Coriolanus, iii. 1.*
Whatever be the manner of the world's end,
most certain it is an end it shall have, and as certain
that then we shall appear before the judgement-
seat of Christ, that every man may receive according
to that which he hath done in his body, whether it
be good or evil.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode.

It were enough in reason to succeed with virtuous,
and other helps, a vast multitude, compelled by ne-
cessity to seek a new seat, or to direct them into a
country able to receive them.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

O earth, how like to heaven! if not preferred
More justly, seat worthier of gods, as built
With second thoughts, reforming what was old.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 93.

In Alba he shall fix his royal seat;
And, born a king, a race of kings beget.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 109.
His winter caused thee, friend, to change thy seat,
And seek in Salina air a warmer treat.

Id., Translation of Persius, vi. 1.

The promised seat of empire shall again
Cover the mountain, and command the plain.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 827.

4. Situation; site.

It followeth now that we find out the seat of Eden;
for it was Paradise by God planted.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
A church by Strand-bridge, and two bishops'
houses, were pulled down to make a seat for his new
building.—*Sir J. Hymers.*

He that builds a fair house upon an ill seat, com-
mitteth himself to prison.—*Lucar.*

The fittest and the easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war,
The rather for their seat, being next borderers
On Italy.—*B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*

Seat. v. n. Rest; lie down. Rare.

Him thither eke for all his fearful threat
He followed fast, and chased him so nie,
That to the folds, where sheep at night do seat,
And to the little cots, where shepherds lie
In winter's wrathful time, he forced him to flee.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 9. 4.

Seat. v. a.

1. Place on seats; cause to sit down.

The guests were no sooner seated but they entered
into a warm debate.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Place in a post of authority, or place of distinction.

Thus high was king Richard seated,
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 2.

Not Babylon,

Nor great Alezio, such magnificence
Equal'd in all their glories to insurine
Belus or Scarpia their parks, or seat
Their kings. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 717.

A spirit of envy or opposition makes mankind un-
easy to see others of the same species seated above
them in a sort of perfection.—*Pope*.

3. Fix in any particular place or situation;
settle.

Should one family or nation hold possession
of all the southern undiscovered continent, because
they had seated themselves in Nova Guinea?—*Sir
W. Raleigh*.

By no means build too near a great ... neighbour,
which were, in truth, to be an unfortunately seated
on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the
most part ever in combustion, or obscurity, under
brighter beams than his own.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Seated, part. adj. Settled; fixed; placed
firm.

Why do I yield to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth uplift my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature?—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, l. 3.

From their foundations loosening to and fro,
They pluck'd the seated hills.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 683.

Seaterm. s. Word of art used by the sen-
imen.

I serve with you in your censure of the *seaterm*
in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant
words, suit the majesty of epic poetry.—*Pope*.

Seathiel. s. Pirate.

The one be *sea-theives*, such as lye In the straits
and corners of the sea, and take other men's goods
from them by force.—*Bishop of Chichester, Two Ser-
mons*, c. l. b.: 1576.

Seatorm. adj. Tied by the sea.

As fair a bay,
As ever merchant wish'd might be the road,
Whereto to ease his *sea-torn* vessel's load.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song i.

Seatost. adj. Tost by the sea.

The ship upon whose deck
The *sea-tost* prince appears to speak,
Shakespeare, Pericles, iii. Gower.

Seawall. s. Embankment against the sea.

There is much difference of opinion among en-
gineers as to whether *sea-walls* intended to encounter
the shock of the waves should be vertical, or in-
clined like a beach. . . . The best material for
the heart or body of a *sea-wall* is stiff clay, but
even this material requires to be carefully packed
to prevent percolation. In Essex the clay is dug
from the fore shore in spits, and packed into a
sea-wall by an operation termed Flood Flanking.
The spits are delivered by the barge men to the
packers, who, taking each spit on a pitchfork,
strike it forcibly into its place. The revet-
ment by the shrinkage of the spits in drying are
filled with mud, which is called blinding. Boat
or bog is sometimes used for *sea-walls*, and it is fibrous
and tough, but light, and requires to be weighted
with stone. Gravel is valuable for the formation of
an artificial beach at the foot of the wall, and which
also serves as a road. Usually *sea-walls* are faced
with stone, and by spreading gravel over this facing
the small stones insinuate themselves and wedge
the large stones together. *Bouvier, in Grande and
Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Seawalled. adj. Surrounded by the sea.

Our *sea-walled* garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds. *Shakespeare, Richard II.* iii. 4.

Seaward. adj. Directed towards the sea.

To your *seaward* steps farewell.
Donne, Poems, p. 175.

Seaward. adv. Towards the sea.

The rock robb'd *seaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to the abyss the boister bore.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 681.

With to.

[They] vialling again, with brave and manlike
minds,
To *seaward* cast their eyes, and pray for happy
winds.
Dryden, Polydorus, some ii.

Seawater. s. Water of the sea; salt (as
opposed to fresh) water; natural (as op-
posed to artificial or mineral) salt water.

By digging of pits in the sea-shore, he did frustrate
the labours of the sea-monks, which had turned
the *sea-water* upon the wells of Alexandria.—*Reverend,
Natural and Experimental History*.

I bathed the member with *sea-water*.—*Wiseman*.

Sea-water has many gross, rough, and earthy par-
ticles in it, as appears from its saltness; whereas
fresh water is more pure and unmixt.—*Browne*.

Sea-water contains in 1000 parts, 25 of chloride of
sodium, 5.3 sulphate of magnesia, 35 chloride of
magnesium, 0.3 carbonate of lime and magnesia, 0.1

sulphate of lime, besides 1-two-thousandth of sul-
phate and nitrate of potash. It also contains iodide
of sodium, and bromide of magnesium. Its average
specific gravity is from 1.029 to 1.030. *Sea-water*
and weak brines may be concentrated either by the
addition of rock-salt, by spontaneous evaporation in
brine-pits, or by graduation. . . . When it is requisite
to extract the chloride of sodium from *sea-water* by
fire alone, many countries, even maritime, would
find the process too costly. The salt is therefore
obtained from it by two different manners: 1. by
natural evaporation alone; 2. by natural and arti-
ficial evaporation combined.—*Ure, Dictionary of
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Seaweed. s. Etymologically, this is a name
for any plant growing in the sea or salt-
water. In *Botany*, however, it is restricted
to the members of the great group Alga;
in which case it includes several fresh-
water plants, and excludes the *Sea-
wacks*. It is, by some botanists, further
restricted to the order Fucales. Prac-
tically, it may translate either the Latin
words, Alga or Fucus.

Fucales, or *seaweeds*, [are] cellular or tubular
unsymmetrical bodies, multiplied by simple spores
formed externally. Plants sometimes inhabiting
fresh water, but more commonly salt water; the
former approaching closely to the Coniferæ. . . .
The *seaweeds* have no particular geographical limits,
but occur wherever the ocean or rivers spread
themselves over the land. . . . The *Macrocystis pyra-
mida* appears to be the *seaweed* reported by naviga-
tors to be from five hundred to fifteen hundred
feet in length. . . . In the manufacture of kelp, for
the use of the glass-maker and soap-boiler, *seaweeds*
take their place among the more useful vege-
tables. . . . French kelp, according to Sir Humphry
Davy, yields more iodine than British; and from
some experiments made at the Cape of Good Hope,
Ecklonia buccinalis is found to contain more than
any European *seaweed*.—*Lindley, Vegetable King-
dom*.

Seaworthy. adj. In Navigation. See ex-
tract.

[*Seaworthy*] implies the state or quality of a ship
which is in every respect fit for a voyage. Every
ship assured must, at the time of the assurance, be
able to perform the voyage, unless some external ac-
cident should happen, and if she has a latent defect,
though wholly unknown to the parties, that will
void the contract, and the insurers are discharged.
But although the assured ought to know whether
the ship was *sea-worthy* or not at the time she set
out upon her voyage, yet he may not be able to know
the condition she may be in after she is out a twelve-
month, and therefore whenever it can be made ap-
pear the decay to which the loss is attributed did
not commence till a period subsequent to the as-
surance, as she was *sea-worthy* at the time, the as-
sured-writer should be liable.—*Falcover, Nautical Dic-
tionary*. (Burney.)

Seawrack. s. Etymologically, any marine
plant; especially when thrown up by the
sea, or collected for manure, kelp, or the
like. Botanically, it is limited to the
few *flowering* plants which grow in salt-
water, allied to the *Zostera marina*, a
British plant.

Zosteraceæ—*Sea-wracks*—[are] marine plants re-
sembling *sea-weeds*, and living among them. Leaves
grassy, thin, sheathing at the base. Flowers very
minute, absolutely naked, or surrounded by three
seals. . . . If we are to find anywhere a positive
intercalation of flowering and flowerless plants, it is
here; where, with naked flowers and distinct scales,
we have the pollen in a condition which may well
be compared with the clusters of *Marchantia* and its
allies, and totally different from all that is known to
other flowering plants. The habit, too, is quite that of
sea-weeds. . . . They can scarcely be said to form any
part of the vegetation subdued by man, except in the
case of the *Sea-wrack*, *Zostera marina*, which is a
common material for packing, and for stuffing
cushions, and has also been used for
tumours, owing apparently to the iodine of the *sea-
weeds* that are gathered with it.—*Lindley, Vegetable
Kingdom*.

Sebacous. adj. [Lat. *sebum*—suet.] In
Physiology. Connected with the secretion
of a fatty matter, more especially from the
skin.

The skin is further provided with *sebaceous* and
odoriferous glands.—*Marshall, Quilnes of Physio-
logy*, p. 440: 1807.

Secant. s. [Lat. *secans*,—*antis*, pres. part.
of *seco*—I cut.] In *Geometry*. Right line
drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting
and meeting with another line, called a
tangent, without it.

A *secant* cannot be a tangent.—*Bishop Haskelley,
The Justif.*, § 21.

Secede. v. n. Withdraw from fellowship or
association.

This is one of the grounds on which the right to
secede has been founded.—*Brande and Cox, Dic-
tionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Secern. v. a. [Lat. *seerno*.] Separate finer
from grosser matter; make the separation
of substances in the body: (*Secrete com-
moner*).

Birds are better meat than beasts, because their
flesh doth *secrete* more finely, and *secrete* more
subtly.—*Bacon*.

The pituita or mucus *secretes* in the nose and
windpipe, is not an excrementitious but a valuable
humour, necessary for defending these parts, from
which it is *secretes*, from excretions.—*Arbuthnot*.

Secernent. adj. In *Physiology*. Connected
with, having the function of, secretion:
(*Secreting commoner*).

Secess. s. [Lat. *secessus*.] Retirement; re-
treat. *Rare*.

Silent *secess*, waste solitude.—*Dr. H. More, Song
of the Soul*, preface, B. 4. b.: 1617.

Secession. s. [Lat. *secessio*,—*onis*.]

1. Act of departing.

The *secession* of bodies upon, or *secessing* thereof
from the earth's surface, perhaps not the equilibri-
um of either hemisphere.—*Sir T. Browne*.

2. Act of withdrawing from any council, al-
liance, or confederation: (specially applied
to the attempted separation on the part of
the Southern States of America).

The cells and cloisters of retired votaries, whose
very *secession* proclaims their contempt of sinful
seculars.—*Bishop Hall, Peccator's Progress*, § vii.

A Union and *secession* paper employed the same
type, and this was spared.—*Saturday Review*,
November 21, 1868.

Secessionism. s. Principle of secession (as
of the Southern States of America).

Secessionist. s. One who defends *seces-
sionism*.

The author seems to have been much struck . . .
that the Unionists . . . did not shoot, or slay any of
the *Secessionists*.—*Saturday Review*, November 21,
1868.

Secle. s. [Fr. *siècle*; Lat. *seculum*.] Cen-
tury. *Absolute*.

Of a man's *age*, part he lives in his father's life-
time, and part after his son's birth; and therefore
it is wont to be said that three generations make
one *secle*, or hundred years, in the genealogies.—
Hammond, Practical Catechism.

Seclude. v. a. [Lat. *secludo*; pass. part.
seclusus; *seclusio*,—*onis*.] Confine from;
shut up apart; exclude.

None is *secluded* from that function of any de-
gree, state, or calling.—*Archbishop Whitgift*.

Exclude your tender plants in your conservatory,
excluding all entrance of cold. *Ertyu, Kalendar*.

Seclusion. s. Shutting out.

Their women appear to have been devoted to a
state of *seclusion*.—*T. Warton*.

Seclusion is kept also in judicious *seclusion*.—*Mil-
man, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Secund. adj. [Fr.; Lat. *secundus*.—The
English have no ordinal of two, as the Latins
and the nations deriving from them
have none of *duo*. What the Latins call
secundus, from *sequi*, the Saxons term
order, i.e. other.]—

1. Next in order to the first; ordinal of two.

Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Nor needed to be warn'd a *second* time,
But bore each other back. *Dryden*.

2. Next in value or dignity; inferior.

I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be
suspected of partiality; but this I may truly say,
they are *second* to none in the Christian world.—
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

None I know
Second to me, or like; equal much less.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 406.

My eyes are still the same; each glance, each
glance,
Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,
Not *second* yet to any other face. *Dryden*.

By a sad train of miseries alone
Distinguish'd from, and *second* now to none. *Pope*.
Persons of *second* rate merit in their own country,
like birds of passage, thrive here, and fly off when
their employments are at an end.—*Swift*.

Second. s.

1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him.

Their seconds minister an oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and truth

No muck they supplied;
And sought them that they had no charms,
Where-with to work each other's harms,
But came with simple open arms

To have their causes tried. *Drayton, Nymph's*
Their first encounters were very furious, till after
some toll and bloodshed they were parted by the
seconds.—*Addison*.

Personal brawls come in as seconds to finish the
dispute of opinion.—*Watts*.

'I think we may adjourn,' said Lieutenant Tap-
leton.—'Certainly,' added the doctor.—'Unless,'
interposed the man with the camp-stool, 'unless
Mr. Winkle feels himself aggrieved by the challenge;
in which case, I submit, he has a right to satisfaction.'
Mr. Winkle, with great self-denial, expressed
himself quite satisfied already.—'Or possibly,' said
the man with the camp-stool, 'the gentleman's sec-
ond may feel himself affronted with some observa-
tions which fell from me at an early period of this
meeting; if so, I shall be happy to give him satis-
faction immediately.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*,
ch. ii.

2. One who supports or maintains; sup-
porter; maintainer.

He propounded the duke as a main cause of
divers infirmities in the state, being sure enough of
seconds after the first onset.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Courage, when it is only a second to injustice, and
falls on without provocation, is a disadvantage to
character.—*Collier*.

3. Second division of an hour by sixty; six-
tieth part of a minute.

Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept
alive the space of sixteen second minutes, though
one of these flames blows, in the same vessel, will
not last above twenty-five or at most thirty seconds.
—*Bishop H. King, Mathematical Magick*.

Seconds move above 1140 English feet in a second
minute of time, and in seven or eight minutes of
time about 100 English miles.—*Locke*.

Second. v. a. [Fr. *seconder*.]

1. Signpost; forward; assist; come in after
the act as a maintainer.

Though we here fall down,
We have supplies to second our attempt,
If they miscarry, theirs shall second them.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.
The king tends his health at Seared, whilst the
captives were enjoying and seconding their success at
Ramoth.—*Bishop Hall, Jehu with Jhoram*,
(Ord MS).

I to be the power of Israel's God
Arrow, and chief name, Baron to the test,
Offering to combat these his champion bold,
With the utmost of his smallest second.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1150.
Familiar Ord tender thoughts inspires,
And nature seconds all his soft desires.

If in company you offer something for a jest, and
nobody seconds you in your laughter, you may con-
demn their taste; but in the mean time you make
a very indifferent figure.—*Swift*.

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thousand movements serve one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its ends produce,
Yet serves to tend to some other.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 23.

2. Follow in the next place.

You come permit
To second ill with ill.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 1.
Having formerly discoursed of a maritime voyage,
I think it not impertinent to second the same with
some necessary relations concerning the royal navy.
—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

He saw his pitiful act

By Eve, though all unwitting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 354.
Sin is seconded with sin; and a man seldom com-
mits one sin to please, but he commits another to
defend himself.—*South, Sermons*.

- Second-sight. s. Power of seeing things
future, or things distant; (supposed in-
herent in some of the Scottish islanders).

As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized
with a fit of second sight; the face of the country
presented him with a wide prospect of woe, which
which he had never seen before.—*Addison, Fables*.

He tells us many remarkable stories, which he
collected rather as a judicious enquirer than as a
credulous believer; such as of second sight, an ac-
count of a lad who fell asleep in the field while
wandering his sheep, and then slept for fifty-seven
years, and awoke to wonder at the strangeness of
the changes that had taken place in the meanwhile.
—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xii.

- Second-sighted. adj. Having the second
sight.

Sawney was descended of an ancient family, re-
nowned for their skill in prognosticks: most of his
ancestors were second-sighted, and his mother but
narrowly escaped for a witch.—*Addison*.

On Port's black hills he chanced to spy
An aged wizard six feet high,
With bristled hair and visage blighted,
Wall-eyed, bare-limbed, and second-sighted.

Tickell, Imitation of the Prophecy of Virgil.

- Secondarily. adv. In a secondary manner;
in the second degree; in the second order;
not primarily; not originally; not in the
first intention.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend down-
wards, though other accidental causes impel them
secondarily to a sloping motion.—*Sir K. Digby*.

He confesses that temples are erected, and festi-
vals kept, to the honour of saints, at least second-
arily.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of
melancholic blood, or secondarily out of the dross
and remainder of a phlegmuous or ordematous
tumour.—*Harvey*.

- Secondariness. s. Attribute suggested by
Secondary; state of being secondary.

That which is peculiar and discriminative must be
taken from the primariness and secondariness of the
perception.—*Norris*.

- Secondarily. adj. [Lat. *secundarius*.]

1. Not primary; not of the first intention.

Two are the radical differences: the secondary
differences are as four.—*Bacon, Natural and Experi-
mental History*.

Perhaps in a more advanced state of our knowl-
edge, we may be able to state it as an axiom, that
two secondary qualities, which are intimately con-
nected in their causes and effects, must be affections
of the same medium.—*Whewell, Philosophy of the
Inductive Sciences*.

But the priests were no longer the earnest sincere
teachers as of old; they had invented a system of
secondary meanings, by which they explained away
the coarse religion of their statues and sacred
animals.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiv.

2. Succeeding to the first; subordinate.

Wherever there is moral right on the one hand,
no secondary right can discharge it.—*Sir R. L. Es-
trange*.

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds
together the ungentle structure of the world,
which stretcheth the North over the empty space,
and langeth the earth upon nothing, to transfer the
words of Job from the first and real cause to the
secondary.—*Beatty*.

3. Not of the first order or rate.

If the system had been fortuitously formed by
the conveniency of a chaos, how is it con-
ceivable that all the planets, both primary and
secondary, should revolve the same way from the
west to the east, and that in the same plane?—
Beatty.

Her idleness, strange to say, was a person only of
secondary consideration in their minds just then—
they were intent upon the reception which the
returning brother and sister would afford them.—
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

4. Acting by transmission or deputation.

That we were form'd then, say'st thou, and the
work
Of secondary hands, by task transferr'd
From father to his son?

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 852.

As in a watch's fine machine,
Though many artful springs are seen,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their secondary power
From that which simply points the hour.

Prior, Alma, iii. 239.

5. See extracts.

But the most important difference between the
two forms (of small-pox) is in what is called the
secondary fever, which sets in about the eleventh
day of the disease, or the eighth of the eruption,
just when the maturation of the pustules is com-
plete, and they begin to desiccate. This secondary
fever is slightly marked in the distinct small-pox,
and very intense and perilous in most instances of
the confluent. It is at this period of the disorder
that death, in the fatal cases, most often occurs.—*Sir
T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice
of Physic*, lect. lxxvii.

A secondary fever is that which arises after a crisis,
or the disclosure of some morbid matter, as after the
disclosure of the small-pox or measles.—*Quincy*.

6. In *Geology*. See extract.

The secondary series of rocks are admirably de-
veloped in England. Except the limestone near the
base of the whole series, there is hardly a European
secondary rock of the smallest importance that is
not well and thoroughly represented in the British
series, while many are with us exhibited in such

interesting groups as to enable us to deduce a
history of the period much more complete than can
be learnt elsewhere. . . . In consequence of this ad-
mirable development, the English geologists have
elevated the subdivisions of the series into an im-
portance not warranted by what is known in Euro-
pean countries. In Asia and America, secondary
rocks are still less important than on the mainland
of Europe. The secondary rocks include in England
the best limestone for building purposes, but no
marble properly so called. In the Alps, the rocks of
this kind are much more metamorphosed, and exist
on a far grander scale. The key to the complications
of the Alpine system has, however, often been found
by a close study of English rocks and their fossil
contents. The secondary rocks are extremely rich
in fossils, and are remarkable for the number and
variety of bones of reptiles found in them. The
period has for this reason been called the Age of
Reptiles. It is not less remarkable for the abun-
dant variety of cephalopodous molluscs, of which
a vast number of groups exist, and which also
seem to have been characteristic of the period.
There can be little doubt that the unusual richness
of the secondary period in organic remains is due
to the fact that land was at no great distance from
the localities where the rocks are best shown.—
*Judet, in Brinde and Cox, Dictionary of Arts,
Manufactures, and Mines*.

- Secondarily. s. Delegate; deputy.

He wishes to take on board the eight secondaries,
or minor canons, of his college.—*T. Warton, His-
tory of English Poetry*, li. 22.

It was tacitly understood, and was very proper in
itself, that these secondary ushers of a school were
not to be grossly in grossing the rarities, when
strangers, which often happened, were at dinner.—
Wakfield, Memoirs, p. 47.

Secondary (is) an officer who is second, or next to
the chief officer; as the Secondary to the Prothono-
taries of the Courts of B. R. and C. B. The
Secondary of the Remembrance in the Exchequer,
Secondary of the Compter, Secondary of the King's
Bench may have clerks.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

- Seconder. s. One who seconds, who sup-
ports or maintains the proposition or
assertion made by another.

I do not tell the respectable mover and seconder,
by a perversion of their sense and expressions, that
their proposition built between the ridiculous and
the dangerous.—*Huckle, Speech on the Duration of
Parliaments*.

- Seconduhand. s. Possession received from
the first possessor.

- Seconduhand. adj. Not original; not pri-
mary.

Some men build so much upon authorities, they
have but a second-hand or implicit knowledge.—
Locke.

They are too proud to cringe to second-hand fa-
vourites in a great family.—*Swift, Letter to Gay*.

- Seconduhand. adv. In imitation; in the
second place of order; by transmission;
not primarily; not originally: (with *ad*).

They pelted them with satire and epigram,
which perhaps had been taken up at first only to
make their court, and at second-hand to flatter
those who had flattered their king.—*Sir W. Temple*.

In imitation of preachers at second-hand, I shall
transcribe from Bruyère a piece of rallery. *Tatler*.
Spurious virtue in a maid;
A virtue but at second-hand.

Swift.

- Secondly. adv. In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law; and, secondly,
transgressed against her husband.—*Ecclusiasticus*,
xxiii. 23.

The house of commons in Ireland, and, secondly,
the privy council, addressed his majesty against
these half-pence.—*Swift*.

- Seconduate. s. Second order in dignity or
value.

They call it thunder of the seconduate.
*Addison, Translation from Ovid,
Birth of Lucina*.

- Used adjectivally.

He was not then a seconduate champion, as they
would have him, who think fortitude the first virtue
in a hero.—*Dryden*.

- Sececy. s.

1. Privacy; state of being hidden; conceal-
ment.

That's not suddenly to be perform'd,
But with advice and silent sececy.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. li. 2.

The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in sececy long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen.

Id., Henry VIII. iii. 2.

In Nature's book of infinite sececy.

A little can I read. *Id., Antony and Cleopatra. i. 2.*

2. Solitude; retirement; not exposure to
view.

Thou in thy secrecy, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 437.
There is no such thing as perfect secrecy, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetration of any base action; for a man must first extinguish and put out the great light within him, his conscience; he must get away from himself, and shake off the thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, before he can be alone.—*South, Sermons*.

3. Forbearance of discovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayer: in this rather secrecy is commanded than outward shew; whereas that being the publick act of a whole society, requireth accordingly more care to be had of external appearance.—*Honker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.

For secrecy
No lady closer; for I will believe
Thou wilt not utter what thou dost not know.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3.
Secrecy and fidelity were their only qualities.—*Bishop Hurst*.

Secret. adj. [Fr.; Lat. *secretus*.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed.

The secret things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us.—*Deuteronomy*, xlii. 20.

Be this or aught
Than this more secret now design'd, I have
To know.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 437.
'I should like to visit the penetralia of these radical fellows,' said the tall man. 'They have secret societies here, too, as in Paris. You remember the "Vrais Amis" that I introduced you to?'—*Manning, Singleton Rectory*.

2. Retired; private; unseen.

Thou open'st Wisdom's way,
And giv'st access, though secret she retire;
And I perchance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 809.
There secret in her sapphire veil
He with the Nuns went to dwell.
Fenton.

3. Faithful to a secret entrusted.

Secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not utter.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

4. Private; affording privacy.

The secret top
Of Orch or of Minn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 6.

5. Occult; not apparent.

Or sympathy, or some conatural force
Powerful at greatest distance to unite
With secret amity things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 240.

My heart, which by a secret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet.
Ibid., x. 354.

6. Privy; obscene.

Secret. s. [Lat. *secretum*.]

1. Something studiously hidden.

Inferred minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets.
Shakespeare, Much Ado, v. 1.
There is no secret that they can hide from thee.—*Eschyl.*, xviii. 3.
'We not to explore the secrets ask
Of his eternal empire.'
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 95.

2. Thing unknown; something not yet discovered.

All heret secrets.
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 4.
All secrets of the deep, all Nature's works.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 678.
The Romans seem not to have known the secret of paper-credit.—*Arbuthnot*.

3. Privacy; secrecy; invisible or undiscov red state; (used adverbially, with in).

Bread eaten in secret is pleasant.—*Proverbs*, ix. 17.
'The night-lark, when call'd
In secret, riding through the air she comes.'
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 602.

Secret. v. a. Keep private. Rare.

Great care is to be used of the clerks of ti council, for the secreting of their consultations.—*Bacon, Advice to Filiius*.

Secretary. s. In Ornithology. Bird akin to the kites, of the genus *Serpentarius*, or *Gypogerranus*; snake-eater.

This bird, found at the Cape of Good Hope, is remarkable for very long legs, which seem to approximate it to the crane; for its robust beak, equal to that of a bird of prey; for its brown, formed by a single rank of black hairs... for its tuft, composed of a double rank of long feathers... situated towards the base of the occiput; and for its wings,

known group... The secretary is rather more than three feet high... When the secretary... meets or discovers a serpent, he attacks it at first with his wings to tire it out; he then seizes it by the tail, raises it to a great height in the air, and then lets it fall... When the secretary is disturbed, he makes a hoarse kind of creaking sound... The secretary, when taken young, is easily tamed... It has a cry analogous to the eagle, and usually walks with very long steps, and for a long time without slackening its pace or stopping. From this it has probably derived the name of messenger. That of *secretary* is given it from the tuft of feathers behind the head bearing some fancied resemblance to a pen stuck in a man's ear.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal*.

Secretary. s. [Fr. *secrétaire*; Low Lat. *secretarius*.] One entrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another.

Call Gardiner to me, my new secretary.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII., ii. 2.
That which is most of all profitable is acquaintance with the *secretaries*, and employed men of ambascadors.—*Bacon*.
Continued was *secretary* to the prince.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Secretaryship. s. Office of a secretary.

Since your *secretaryship* in the queen's time I believe you were so gladd with the office, that you had not patience to venture on a letter to an absent, useless acquaintance.—*Swift, Letter to R. Lewis*: 1737.

Secrete. v. t.

1. Hide; conceal.

2. Form as a secretion.

(For example see under following entry.)

Secretion. s.

1. Agency in the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.

The literal meaning of the term *secretion* is separation; and this is nearly its true application in physiology. But the ordinary processes of nutrition involve a separation of certain of the components of the blood, which are withdrawn from it by the appropriating power of the solid textures; and every such removal may be considered in the light of an act of excretion, so far as the blood and the rest of the organism are concerned. Moreover, the separation of certain matters from the blood in a fluid state, either for the purpose of being cast forth from the body, or of being employed for some special purpose within it, which constitutes what is ordinarily known as *excretion*, is effected by an activity of the nature with that whose operation constitutes an essential part of the nutritive process; namely, the production and subsequent agency of cells. Hence there is no other fundamental difference between the two processes, than such as arises out of the diverse destinations of the separated matters, and from the anatomical arrangements which respectively minister to these.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 363: 1865.

2. That which is secreted.

The principal part of the *secretions* of plants is deposited in some eminent station in them; as in the roots of green plants, and the bark and heart-wood of trees and shrubs. It appears, however, that they have, besides this, the power of getting rid of superfluous or deleterious matters in a material form. In the Linnæan plants there is a large pore terminating the veins of the apex of the leaf, from which water is constantly distilled. The pitchers of *Nepenthes*, which are only a particular kind of leaves, secrete water enough to fill half their cavity. But besides this more subtle fluid, *secretions* of a gross quality take place in plants. The honeydew... instance... the sh is another, and the gum balsamum that exudes from *Cistus ladaniferus* is a third instance of this kind of perspiration.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, h. ii. ch. xiv. p. 395: 1848.

Secretist. s. Dealer in, affector of, secrets.

Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal, not out of any envious design of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with these *secretists*, that will not part with ours but in exchange for another.—*Boyle*.

Secretitious. adj. Parted by animal secretion. Rare.

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours*.

Secretly. adv. In a secret manner.

1. Privately; privily; not openly; not publicly; with intention not to be known.

Give him this letter, do it *secretly*.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 3.
Some may place their chief satisfaction in giving

secretly what is to be distributed; others, in being the open and avowed instruments of making such distributions.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Latently; so as not to be obvious; not apparently.

thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *secretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him.—*Dryden*.

Secretness. s. Attribute suggested by Secret.

1. State of being hidden; privacy; concealment.

This feeding time of the Lord 'in *secretness* hath been sometime shorter, sometime longer.—*Bate, On the Revelations*, pt. ii. l. 159.

By reason of their said combination and *secretness* used, many times he hid from these in authority.—*Bishop Haverhill, Dangerous Position*, b. i. ch. 1.

2. Quality of keeping a secret.

I could muster up
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast constancy and *secretness*.
Donna.

Secretory. adj. Performing the office of secretion, or animal separation.

All the glands are a congeries of vessels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct.—*Erg*.

Sect. s. [Lat. *sectus*.] In Gardening. Cutting.

Of our unbitted huts, I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or scion.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

Sect. s. [Fr. *secte*; Lat. *secta*.] Body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets.

We'll wear out
In a wall'd prison, racks and *sects* of great ones,
That abh and flow by th' moon.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of *sects* and religions; for those who rule in men's minds most. The true religion is built upon the rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves of time.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Vicissitude of Things*.

The academics were wiser to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness.—*Dryden*.

The jealous *sects* that dare not trust their cause
So far from their own will as to the laws,
You for their umpire and their synod take. *Id.*
A *sect* of free-thinkers is a sum of cypresses.—*Bentley*.

Sectarian. adj. Belonging to sectaries.

He hatches and fosters a spirit of pride and *sectarian* insolence, (a sure and fatal divider) under the specious pretence of religious strictness.—*Glanville*, 300.

dress of athletes and *sectarian* brass.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 730.

Zeal for some opinion, or some party, heareth out men of *sectarian* and factious spirits in such practices.—*Bacon, S. Novus*, vol. i. serm. xviii.
Holy intercourse... is from fanaticism, puritanism, or any *sectarian* adium.—*Goodman, Hinder Exciting Confession*, pt. i.

Sectarianism. s. System of division into sects.

That deluge of *sectarianism*... is now inundating our land on every side.—*Danby, Appendix to his Guide to the Church*, letter ix. l. 1790.

Sectarianism. s. Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established; (Sectarianism common).

Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarianism* than this presbyterian way.—*Frederic Ruythke*.

Sectariat. s. One who divides from public establishment; sectary: (the latter being the commoner word).

In a *sectariat* I flame,
Lise the air of Amsterdam.
Jordan, Poems.
Milton was certainly of that profession, or general principle in which all *sectariats* agree; a departure from establishment.—*T. Norton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems*.

Sectary. s. [Fr. *sectaire*.]

1. One who divides from public establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.

My lord, you are a *sectary*;
That's the plain truth.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., v. 2.

Roman catholic tenets are inconsistent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion professed and protected by the church of England, whence we are called protestants; and the anaplastics, separatists, and *sectaries*, on the other hand, whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy.—*Bacon*.

The number of *sectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of interest or conscience.—*Swift*.

2. Follower; pupil.

The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,
That want to be the world's chief ornament,
They under keep. *Spenser*.
Lactantius (was) the great admirer and *sectary* of
Epictetus. *Locke*, *Apology*, p. 53.
Galen, and all his *sectaries*, affirm, that fear and
sadness are the true characters, and inseparable
accidents of melancholy. *Childman*, *Translation of*
Perraud on Love Melancholy, p. 56.

Sectator. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *sectateur*.] Fol-
lower; imitator; disciple.

Hereof the wiser sort and the best learned phi-
losophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth,
gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*.
—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

The philosopher busies himself in accommodating
all her nature's appearances to the principles of a
school, of which he has sworn himself the *sectator*.
—*Bishop of Warburton*, *An Enquiry into the Causes*
of Prejudice and Miracles, p. 92.

Sectio. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *sectio*, -onis.]

1. Act of cutting or dividing.

In the *section* of bodies, man, of all sensible crea-
tures, has the fullest brain to his proportion. *Sir*
H. Wotton.

2. Part divided from the rest.

A map, without accompanying *sections* to explain
and interpret it, is of comparatively little value, as
the object of the sections is to teach something of the
internal structure, in addition to that knowledge of
the surface, which is all that the map can convey.
The natural *sections* of strata observable in the cliffs

artificially through a hilly country, form but a very
small and unimportant part of the *sections* upon
which the geologist depends for information, al-
though they offer, perhaps, the best specimens of
the actual meaning of the word.—*Aschard*, *Geology*,
Introductory Descriptive and Practical, vol. I. p. 42.
1846.

3. Small and distinct part of a writing or book.

Without breaking in upon the connection of his
language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view
of his several arguments in distinct *sections*.—*Locke*.

Sector. *s.* [Fr. *secteur*.] In Geometry. *Sec-*
torial.

Sector is an instrument made of wood or metal,
with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to
make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents,
secants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, alti-
tudes, metals, and solids. It is generally useful in
all the practical parts of the mathematics, and
particularly contrived for navigation, surveying,
astronomy, diameter, and projection of the sphere.
All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated to
any radius, which is done by taking off and drawing
parallelwise, and not lengthwise, the ground of
which practice is this, that parallels to the base of
any plain triangle bear the same proportion to it as
the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the
whole legs.—*Harris*.

Sectorial. *adj.* [Setting].

In some of the smaller species . . . the molars
present a surface more cuspidated than *sectorial*.
—*Owen*, *Anatomy of Vertebrata*, vol. in. p. 294.

Sécular. *adj.* [Fr. *séculaire*; Lat. *secu-*
laris.]

1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the
present world; not holy; worldly.

This, in every several man's actions of common
life, appertains unto morals; in public and politic
secular affairs, unto civil wisdom.—*Hooker*, *Eccle-*
siastical Polity.

Then shall they seek t' avail themselves of names,
Places and titles; and with these to join
Secular power, though feigning still to act
By spiritual. *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, xii. 515.

2. Not bound by monastic rules.

Those northern nations easily embraced the reli-
gion of those they subdued, and by their devotion
gave great authority and reverence, and thereby
ease to the clergy, both *secular* and regular.—*Sir*
W. Temple.

In France, vast numbers of ecclesiastics, *secular*
and religious, live upon the labours of others.—*Addison*.

3. Happening or coming once in a secle or
century.

The *secular* year was kept but once in a century.
—*Addison*.

Sécular. *s.*

1. Not a spiritual person; layman.

The clergy thought that, if it pleased the *seculars*,
it might be done.—*Hales*, *Letter from the Signet of*
Leat, p. 6.

2. Eekastic, in the Romish church, not
bound by monastic rules.

Secularity. *s.* Worldliness; attention to
the things of the present life.

Lightness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest
enemy to contemplation. *T. Burnet*, *Theory of the*
Earth.

Secularization. *s.* Act of converting eccle-
siastical property into secular.

Religious, that want to be released of their vows,
obtain briefs of *secularization* from the pope. *Cham-*
bers.

Sécondine. *s.* [Fr. *secondines*, *sécondes*;
Lat. *secundæ* (i.e. *partes*).] In Physiology.
After-birth.

The casting of the skin is by the ancients compared
to the breaking of the *secundine*, or cawl, but not
rightly; for the *secundine* is but a general cover, not
shaped according to the parts, but the skin is.—*Bar-*
tholin, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Future *secundine*
Wrapt in their sacred *secundine* asleep. *Cowley*.
If the fetus be taken out of the womb inclosed in
the *secundine*, it will continue to live, and the blood
to circulate.—*Bay*.

Securo. *adj.* [Lat. *securus*.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terror; easy;
assured.

Confidence then bore thee on *secura*
To meet no danger. *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 1173.
The portion of their wealth they design for the
uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these
publick repositories, *secura* that it will be well em-
ployed.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Confident; not distrustful; (with of).

But thou, *secura* of soul, unbent with woes;
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose.
Dryden.
One maid she had, beloved above the rest;
Secura of her, the secret she confess'd.
Id., *Theodore and Honoria*, p. 65.

3. Sure; not doubting; (with of).

It concerns the most *secura* of his strength, to
pray to God not to expose him to an enemy.—*Ro-*
gers.
Haply too *secura* of our discharge
From penalty. *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, xi. 190.
In Lethe's lake (saith) long oblivion taste;
Of future life *secura*, forgetful of the past.
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 268.

We live and act as if we were perfectly *secura* of
the final event of things, however we may behave
ourselves.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

4. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigi-
lance.

Gideon . . . smote the host, for the host was *secura*.
—*Judges*, viii. 11.

5. Free from danger; safe.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not *secura* to sin or combinate.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 338.
Messapus next (great Neptune was his sire),
Secura of steel, and fated from the fire,
In pomp appears.
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 955.

Secura from fortune's blows,
Secura of what I cannot lose,
In my small power I can sail.
Id., *Translation from Horace*, b. i. ode xxix.

It has sometimes of before the object in all
its senses; but more properly from before
evil, or the cause of *evil*.

Securo. *v. a.*

1. Make certain; put out of hazard; ascer-
tain.

Nothing left
That might his happy state *secura*,
Secura from outward force.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 316.

Actions have their preference, not according to
the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or
follows them here, but as they serve to *secura* that
perfect durable happiness hereafter.—*Locke*.
Truth and certainty are not *secura* by innate
principles; but men are in the same uncertain
floating state with as without them.—*Id.*

That prince who shall be so wise as by es-
tablished laws of liberty to *secura* protection to the
honest industry of mankind, against the oppression
of power, will quickly be too hard for his neigh-
bours.—*Id.*

Deeper to wound, she shuns the flight;
She drops her arms to gain the field;
Secura her conquest by her flight,
And triumphs when she seems to yield.

Id., *Id.* *A study refusing to dispute with him*.
Nothing can be more arduous than the address of
Elyseus: he *secura* himself of a powerful advocate,
by paying an ingenious and laudable deference to
his friend.—*Brown*.

2. Protect; make safe.

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secura* his flight;
Even then *secura* him, when I sought with joy
The vow'd destruction of ungrateful Troy.
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, v. 1080.

Where two or three sciences are pursued at the
same time, if one of them be dry, as logic, let an-
other be more entertaining, to *secura* the mind from
weariness.—*Watts*.

Secured. *part. adj.* Made certain; made
safe.

When I say *secured*, I mean it in the sense in
which the word should always be understood at
courts, that is, insecurely.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Securely. *adv.* In a secure manner.

1. Without fear; carelessly.

Love, that had now long time *securely* slept
In Venus' lap, unarm'd then and naked,
Came rear his head, by Clotho being wak'd. *Spenser*.

'Tis done like Hector, but *securely* done,
A little proudly, and great deal misprising
The knight opposed. *Shakespeare*, *Trinobis and Cressida*, iv. 5.

His daring for . . . *securely* him deluded.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 129.

A soul that can *securely* death defy,
And count it nature's privilege to die.
Dryden, *Translation of Juvenal*, x. 250.

Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent,
I *securely* leave to the judgement of the reader.—
Bishop Atterbury.

2. Without danger; safely.

We upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the lunar world *securely* pry.
Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, clix.

Securement. *s.* Cause of safety; protec-
tion; defence.

They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the con-
trary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *secura-*
ment from it.—*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Errors*.

Secureness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Se-*
cura; want of vigilance; carelessness.

Which omission was a strange neglect and *se-*
curousness to my understanding. *Johnson*, *Letters*,
p. 29: 1657.

Alas, my son, nor fate, nor heaven itself,
Can or would wrest my whole care of your good
To any least *securousness* in your ill.
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Bloody Brother*.

Securer. *s.* One who, that which, secures
or protects.

Very excellent things are spoken of thee, O thou
rich grace of God, the *securer* from sin, the deli-
verer from death. —*Dr. Clarke*, *Sermons*, p. 471: 1637.

Securitan. *s.* One who lives in fancied
security. *Harris*.

The sensual *securitan* pleases himself in the
conceit of his own peace. —*Bishop Hall*, *Sermons*,
(Ord. MS.)

Security. *s.* [Fr. *sécurité*; Lat. *securitas*,
-atis.]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.

Marvelous *securitas* is always dangerous, when
men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until
they have a sharp sense of their stings.—*Sir J.*
Hayward.

2. Vicious carelessness; confidence; want of
vigilance.

How senseless then, and dead a soul hath he,
Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;
Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,
That he might sin with more *securitas*!
Sir J. Davis, *Immortality of the Soul*.

3. Protection; defence.

If the providence of God be taken away, what *se-*
curitas have we against those innumerable dangers
to which human nature is continually exposed!—
Archbishop Tillotson.

4. Anything given as a pledge or caution;
insurance; assurance for anything; act of
giving caution, or being bound.

When they had taken *securitas* of Jason, and of
the other, they let them go.—*Acts*, xvi. 6.

There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies
secura; but *securitas* enough to make fellowships *se-*
curous.—*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

It is possible for a man, who hath the appear-
ance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite;
but it is impossible for a man who openly declares
against religion, to give any reasonable *securitas*
that he will not be false and cruel. *Swift*.

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned
the surest and most *securitas* of all *securities*.—*Id.*,
Examiner.

The chief objection to a pure monarchy is, that it
leaves to chance the character of the sovereign;
whereas, in an aristocracy and a democracy, some
securities exist for a due selection of the persons
exercising the supreme power. To which it may
be added, that in a country in a low state of civil-
ization, an enlightened despot would find his

measures counteracted by the resistance of the people, or marred in their operation by the want of fit instruments for their enforcement. — *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.

5. Safety; certainty.

Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we should have no security for our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family. — *Swift*.

Sedán. s. Kind of portable coach; chair: (first made at Sedan; introduced into this country in the time of king Charles I.; the Duke of Buckingham is said to have occasioned the introduction of them. In 1634, Sir Sanders Duncumb had the sole privilege allowed, for fourteen years, of letting these portable chairs).

Some have learnt the trick

To be for absent persons, from them sick,
Close new'd in their sedan for want of air,
And for their wives produce an empty chair.

Drighn, Translation of Juvenal, l. 184.

Sedate. adj. [Lat. *sedatus*.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.

With countenance calm and soul *sedate*,

Thus Turnus.

Drighn, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 399

Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth. — *Hatta*.

Sedately. adv. In a *sedate* manner; calmly; without disturbance.

That has most weight with them that appears *sedately* to come from their parents' reason. — *Locke*.

Sedateness. s. Attribute suggested by *Sedate*; calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

There is a part, *very sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great integrity that fits them for action. — *Addison, On the Present State of the War*.

Sedation. s. Settling.

The unevenness of the earth is clearly Providence; for since it is not any *sedation*, but a most uniform mild variety that pleases the hills and valleys, it has all their special use. — *Edington, Remarks*, &c. (Oud MS.)

Sedative. adj. Causing quiet; or settled, demeanour.

In such cases, small doses of this (the hydrocyanic) acid have a *sedative* effect. — *Parac, Pharmacologia*.

Sedative. s. That which quiets or settles: (common as a medical term).

In small doses this hydrocyanic acid is a *sedative*. — *Parac, Pharmacologia*.

Sedentariness. s. State of being *sedentary*; inactivity.

Those that live in great towns, together with the wealthier sort in the country, are inclined to idleness, which may be imputed to their *sedentariness*, or want of motion: for they seldom stir abroad. — *L. Ad Libitum, West Eschamps*, p. 115; 1671.

Sedentary. adj. [Fr. *sedentaire*.]

1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action.

A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels; and, for want of stirring the body, suffers the spirits to be dormant. — *Harey, Incurable Consumption*.

2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.

The *sedentary* earth,

That better might with far less compass move,
Served by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least motion.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 52.

Till length of yeas,
And *sedentary* numbness, craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obscure.

Id., Samson Agonistes, 370.

The soul, considered abstractedly from its passions, is of a *sedentary* nature, slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. — *Addison, Spectator*.

Sedérent. s. [Lat. = they sat; *sedeo* — I sit.] Sitting.

An Association . . . met at the Baron d'Holbach's; there had its blue-light *sedérents*, and published transactions. — *Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, Diderot.

Sedge. s. [A.S. *seep*.] In Botany. Plant, distinguished from the grass by having an angular and solid, instead of a round and hollow stem, chiefly of the genus *Carex*.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;

But when his fair course is not hindered,
He makes sweet music with the enamell'd stones,
Giving a gentle kiss to every *sedge*.
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage
And so by many winding nooks he strays,
With willing sport, to the wild ocean.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

Adonia, painted by a running brook,
And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid;
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Even as the waving *sedges* play with wind.

Id., Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

In hotter countries a fly called *hucule*, that shineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of summer, and *sedge* or other green of the fens give as good shade as bushes. — *Bacon*.

He hid himself in the *sedges* adjoining. — *Sandys*.

My bonds I brake,

Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,

Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid.

Sir J. Denham, Instruction of Troy.

Nymphs, with inverted urn,

And dropping *sedge*, shall his Armeida mourn.

Drighn, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 45.

Sédged. adj. Composed of flags.

You nymphs, call'd Naimds, of the wand'ring

brooks,

With your *sédged* crowns and ever harmless locks,

Leave your crisp channels.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.

Sédgy. adj. Overgrown with narrow flags.

On the gentle Severn's *sédgy* bank,

In single opposition, hand to hand,

He did confound the best part of an hour,

In changing hariment with great Glendower.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I., i. 3.

Old father Thames raised up his reverend head,

But fear'd the fate of Simois would return:

Deep in his own he sought his *sédgy* bed,

And shrunk his waters back into his urn.

Drighn, Anna Meridita, cxxxii.

Sédiment. s. [Fr.; Lat. *sedimentum*.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

The salt water rises into a kind of scum on the top, and partly worth into a *sediment* in the bottom, and so is rather a separation than an evaporation. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. — *South*.

That matter sunk not down till last of all, settling at the surface of the *sediment*, and covering all the rest. — *Woodward*.

Seditio. s. [Fr.; Lat. *sedition, -onis*.] Tumult; insurrection; popular commotion; uproar.

That sunshine brew'd a shower for him,

That wash'd his father's fortunes forth of France,

And heap'd *seditio* on his crown at home.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III., ii. 2.

In soothing them we nourish, against our senate,

The cockle of rebellion, insolence, *seditio*.

Id., Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Seditious. s. Inciter to *seditio*; promoter of insurrection.

Borlombs was a thief, murderer, *seditious*. —

Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts, § 30.

A *seditious* in a state, or a schismatick in the church, is like a sulphureous fiery vapour in the bowels of the earth, able to make that stable element reel again. — *Id., Romulus*, p. 71.

Seditious. adj. [Fr. *seditieux*; Lat. *seditiosus*.] Factions with tumult; turbulent.

The cause why I have brought this army hither, is to remove proud Somerset from the king, *seditious* to his grace and to the state.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., v. 1.

Very many of the nobility in Edinburgh, at that time, did not appear yet in this *seditious* behaviour. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

From flight, *seditious* anger.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 151.

But if she has deform'd this earthly lim

With murderous rapine and *seditious* strife . . .

In everlasting darkness must she lie.

Prior, Solomon, iii. 607.

Seditiously. adv. In a *seditious* manner; tumultuously; with factious turbulence.

Beware of such *sectaries* as (under their many both godly and godly pretences) do thus *seditiously* endeavour to disturb the land. — *Bishop Bancroft, Dangerous Positions and Proceedings under Pretence of Reformation*, h. iv. ch. xv.

Seditiousness. s. Attribute suggested by *Seditious*; turbulence; disposition to *seditio*.

Seduce. v. a. [Lat. *seduco*, pass. part. *seductus; seductio, -onis*.] Draw aside from the right; tempt; corrupt; deprave; mislead; deceive.

'Tis meet

That noble minds keep ever with their likes;

For who so firm that cannot be *seduced*?

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.

Me the gods of France did not *seduce*,

Although I did admit it as a motive,

The sooner to effect what I intended.

Id., Henry V., ii. 2.

A beauty-wannur and distressed widow,
Stoov'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension.

Id., Richard III., iii. 7.

Subtle he needs must be, who could *seduce*

Angels.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 307.

Nor let false friends *seduce* thy mind to flume,

By arrogating Jonson's hostile name;

Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praise,

And uncle Osely thy envy raise.

Drighn, Macbeth, 171.

Seducción. s. Practice of *seduction*; art or means used in order to *seduce*.

To season them, and win them early to the love of virtue and true labour, ere any flattering *seducción* of vain principle seize them wandering, some easy and delightful book of education should be read to them. — *Milton, Tracts on Education*.

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying power,

The nymph's *seducción*, and the music bower.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 10.

Seducer. s. One who seduces, draws away from the right; tempter; corruptor.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone. — *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, v. 3.

There is a teaching by restraining *seducers*, and so removing the hindrances of knowledge. — *South*.

soft *seducer*, with enticing looks,

The following rivals to the light provoked.

Drighn, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 337.

He whose firm faith no reason could remove,

Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love.

Id., State of Innocence, iv. 2.

Seducible. adj. Capable of being *seduced*; of being drawn aside from the right.

The vicious example of ages past posess the curiosity of the present, affording a kind of sin unto *seducible* spirits. — *Sir T. Browne*.

We owe much of our error to the power which our affections have over our so easy *seducible* understandings. — *Id.*

Seducing. part. adj. Having a tendency to *seduce*.

In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to *seducing* spirits. — *1 Timothy*, iv. 1.

Seduction. s. [Fr.; Lat. *seductio, -onis*.] Act of *seducing*; act of drawing aside.

Whosoever men's faith, patience, or perseverance were, any remarkable indulgence to this sin, the *seduction* of Satan, were sure to bring judgments. — *Hammond*.

To procure the miseries of others in those extremities, wherein we hold an hope to have no society ourselves, is a strain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary *seduction* of hell. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The deceiver soon found out this soft place of Adam's, and innocence itself did not secure him from this way of *seduction*. — *Gloucester, Sermon St. Mattheu*.

Helen ascribes her *seduction* to Venus, and mentions nothing of Paris. — *Pope*.

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is morally speaking, out of reach of *seduction*. — *Richardson, Clarissa*.

Seductive. adj. Apt to *seduce*; apt to mislead.

You ask me if I know such a word as *seductive*. It is used perpetually in conversation, and I find a consciousness of having met it often in elegant writing. — *Steward, Letters*, ii. 151.

Sedulity. s. [Lat. *sedulitas*.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application; intenceness of endeavour.

Man oftentimes pursues, with great *sedulity* and earnestness, that which cannot stand him in any stead for vital purpose. — *Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and industrious industry in men's enquiries into it. — *South, Sermons*.

Sedulous. adj. [Lat. *sedulus*.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; persevering; diligent; painful.

Not *sedulous* by nature to indite Wars, Intertwino the only argument

He took down'd. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 27.

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to such an end? — *Sir M. L'Esrange*.

875

The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthaea, reach'd her teat, distent
With milk, thy early food: the *sedulous* bee
Distill'd her honey on thy purple lips.

Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

The bare majority of a few representatives is often
procured by great industry and application, wherein
those who engage in the pursuits of malice are much
more *sedulous* than such as would prevent them.—
Swift.

sedulously, adv. In a sedulous manner;
assiduously; industriously; diligently;
painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other
parts of sacred writ, were most *sedulously*, most
religiously guarded by them.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

All things by experience
Are most improved; then *sedulously* think
To moderate thy stock, no way or rule
Be unnecessary.—*J. Philips, Cyder, l. 520.*

Sedulousness, s. Attribute suggested by
Sedulous; assiduity; assiduosity; industry; diligence.

By their *sedulousness* and their erudition they
discovered difficulties.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture, p. 29.*

See, s. [Lat. *sedes*—seat.] Seat of episcopal
power; diocese of a bishop; formerly,
the seat of power in a general sense.

Jove laugh'd on Venus from his sov'reign throne
Spun a *See*, *Fairie Queen*.

You, my lord archbishop,

Whose *see* is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whose hand the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose well-investments secure innocence,
The dove and very blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and hoarse tongue of war?

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iv. 1.

It is a safe opinion for their *sees*, empires, and
kingdoms; and for themselves, if they be wise.

Bacon.
The pope would use those treasures, in case of any
great calamity that should endanger the holy *see*.

Addison.
Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that
three or four *sees* were often united to make a tolerable
compuler.—*Swift.*

See, v. a. preter. *saw*; part. pass. *seen*.
[A.S. *seon*.]

1. Perceive by the eye.

I was bow'd down at the hearing of it; I was dismay'd
at the *seeing* of it.—*Isaiah, xli. 3.*
[Jesus] asked him if he *sees* ought. And he look'd
up, and said, I *see* men as trees walking.—*Mark,*
viii. 23.

Dear son Edgar,

Might I but live to see thee in my touch
I'd say I had eyes again.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.

He'll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes *as* *sees*, and gods and heroes *as*.

Dryden.

It was a right answer of the physician to his
patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure
in the taste of wine than in the use of your
sight, wine is good for you; but if the pleasure of
seeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine
is naught.—*Locke.*

I *see* her sober over a sampler.—*Pope.*

Observe; find.

Seven other kine came up. . . lean fleshed, such
as I never *see* in all the land of Egypt for badness.
—*Genesis, xli. 19.*

Such command we had,
To *see* that none thence issued forth a spy.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 252.

Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that they
perfectly comprehend it, before you go any farther.

Locke.

The thunderbolt we *see* used by the greatest part
of Augustus's age to express irresistible force in
battle.—*Addison.*

3. Discover; deservy.

Who is so gross
As cannot *see* this palpable device?
Yet who so bold but says he *sees* it not,
When such ill dealings must be *seen* in thought?

Shakespeare, Richard III, iii. 6.

4. Converse with.

The main of them may be reduced to language,
and to an improvement in wisdom and prudence
by *seeing* men, and conversing with people of different
temper and customs.—*Locke.*

5. Attend; remark.

I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did
not care for contradicting him.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

See, v. n.

1. Have the power of sight; have by the eye
perception of things distant.

Air hath some secret decree of light; otherwise
cats and owls could not *see* in the night.—*Bacon,*
Natural and Experimental History.

2. Discern without deception.

Many sagacious persons will find us out, will look
under our mask, and *see* through all our fine professions,
and discern the absurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when we do the contrary.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Could you *see* into my secret soul,
There you might read your own dominion doubled.

Dryden.

You may *see* into the spirit of them all, and form
your pen from those general notions.—*Fellon.*

3. Inquire; distinguish.

See now whether pure fear and entire cowardice
doth make thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman.
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, ii. 4.*

4. Be attentive.

Mark and perform it, *see* thou; for the fail
Of any point isn't shall be death.
—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.*

5. Scheme; contrive.

Cassio's proper man: let me *see* now;
To get his place.—*Id., Othello, i. 3.*

See to. Behold; look at.

A great altar to *see to*.—*Joshua, xxi. 10.*
A certain shepherd laid
Of small regard to *see to*.—*Milton, Comus, 619.*

See, interj. Lo; look; observe; behold.

See, see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands,
By his own view adjusting his commands.

Lord Holifax.

See! the sole bliss Heaven's could on all best;
Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know.
—*Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 827.*

See what it is to have a poet in your house! *Id.*

Seed, s. [A.S. *sed*.]

1. Organised particle produced by plants and
animals, from which new plants and animals
are generated.

If you can look into the *seeds* of time,
And say which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.*

Seed of a year old is the best, though some *seed*
and grains last better than others.—*Bacon, Natural*
and Experimental History.

That every plant has its *seed* is an evident sign of
Divine Providence.—*Dr. H. More.*

Did they ever see any herb, except those of the
grass-leaved tribe, come up without two *seed* leaves;
which to me is an argument that they came all of
seed, there being no reason else why they should
produce two *seed* leaves different from the subsequent.
—*Rap.*

Just gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine arises from her mother's juice:
When feeble plants or tender flowers decay,
They to their *seed* their images convey.

Prior.

Used adjectivally.

In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the
north for *seed* corn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. First principle; original.

The *seed* of whatsoever perfect virtue growth
from us, is a right opinion touching things divine.
—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a *seed*,
Which may the like in coming ages breed.—*Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd
In all that seemed fit for kingly *seed*.

Spenser, Fairie Queen.

The thing doth touch
The main of all your states, your blood, your *seed*.
—*Id., Id.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought
fit to put his *seed* into the grant too.—*Locke.*

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held,
Which other mortals so excell'd;
And beauty too in such excess,
As yours, Zelinda! claims no less.

Waller.

Seed, v. n.

1. Grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the
seed.

Whatever I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry.—*Swift.*

2. Shed the seed.

It hath already flour'd, so that I fear it will
shortly *seed*.—*Lyte, Herbar: 1578.*
They pick up all the old roots, except what they
design for *seed*, which they let stand to *seed* the
next year.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Seedcake, s. Sweet cake interspersed with
warm aromatic seeds.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The *seedcake*, the justice, and furniture pot.
—*Tamer, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.*

Seeded, part. adj.

1. Bearing seed; covered thick with seeds.
Some hollow tree, or led
Of *seeded* nettles.—*Pletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

2. Interspersed as with seeds.

A blue mantle *seeded* with stars.—*B. Jonson, King*
Jacob's Coronation.

Seedfield, s. Field for sowing.

Sleep who will, crumbled in hope and short vision,
like Lafayette, who 'always in the danger done sees
the last danger that will threaten him.'—Time is not
sleeping, nor Time's *seedfield*.—*Carlyle, The French*
Revolution, pt. ii. b. iii. ch. ii.

Seediness, s. Attribute suggested by Seedy.

A casual visitor might suppose this place to be a
Temple dedicated to the genius of *Seediness*.—
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xlii.

Seedling, s. Plant just risen from the seed.

Carry into the shade such *seedlings* or plants as
are for their choiceness reserved in pots.— *Evelyn,*
Kalendar.

Seedpearl, s. Grain of pearl, from its comparative
smallness of size, or both, suggesting the notion of seeds.

In the dissolution of *seedpearl* in some acid men-
struum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be cast
in whole, they will be carried in swarms from the
bottom to the top.—*Boyle.*

As two words.

Emilia Wyndham, aged six years, in small *seed*
pearl, surrounding a lock of that golden hair.—
Emilia Wyndham, ch. vii.

Seedplot, s. Ground on which plants are
sown to be afterwards transplanted.

To counsel others, a man must be furnished with
an universal store in himself to the knowledge of all
nature; that is, the matter and *seedplot*; there are
the seeds of all argument and invention.—*B. Jonson.*
Humidity is a *seedplot* of virtue, especially Christian-
ity, which thrives best when its deep rooted in the
humble lowly heart.—*Hammond.*

It will not be unusual to present a full narration
of this rebellion, looking back to those passages by
which the *seedplots* were made and framed, from
whence those mischiefs have successively grown.—
Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.

Seedtime, s. Season of sowing.

While the earth remaineth, *seedtime* and harvest
... shall not cease.—*Genesis, viii. 22.*

If he would have two tributes in one year, he
must give them two *seedtimes*, and two harvests.—
Bacon.

The first rain fell upon the *seedtime* about Oc-
tober, and was to make the seed to root; the latter
was to fill the ear.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Day and night,
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their course, till fire purge all things.—
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 888.

Their very *seedtime* was their harvest, and by
sowing tares they immediately reaped gold.—*Dr. H.*
More, Decay of Christian Piety.
He that too curiously observes the face of the
heavens, by missing his *seedtime*, will lose the hopes
of his harvest.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Seedness, s. Seedtime; time of sowing.

Blossoming time
From the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
To teeming fowls.—
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 1.

Seedman, s.

1. Sower; he who scatters the seed.
The richer Nilus swells,
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the *seedman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest.—
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

2. One who sells seeds.

Seedy, adj.

1. Filled with seeds.

2. Shabby; threadbare.

'Step this way, Mr. Pickwick. Perker is in, and
he'll see you, I know. Devilish cold,' he added, pe-
tishly, 'standing at that door, waiting one's time
with such *seedy* vagabonds.'—*Dickens, Pickwick*
Papers, ch. xxi.

3. Suffering from recent intoxication. *Slang.*

Seeing, verbal abs. Sight; vision.

Love adds a precious *seeing* to the eye.
—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.*

Seeing, part. used adverbially. Since; it
being so that.

Why should not they be as well victualled for so
long time, as the ships are usually for a year, *seeing*
it is easier to keep victuals on land than water!—
Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and ability to preach, seeing that he may not publickly either teach or exhort, because he is not yet called to the ministry?—*Archbishop Whitgift*.

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the languages of those people who have been most industrious after wisdom.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

Seeing they explained the phenomena of vision, imagination, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow from the surfaces of bodies, and by their subtlety penetrate any obstacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the several bodies from which they proceed: in consequence of this hypothesis they maintained, that we could have a phantom of any thing, but what did really subsist either hitherto or in its several parts.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Seek, v. a. pret. sought; pass. part. sought.
[A.S. *secan*, pret. *sahle*.]

1. Look for; search for: (often with out).

Because of the money that was returned in our sacks at the first time, are we brought in, that in may seek occasion against us, . . . and take us for bondmen.—*Cicero*, *lib. 18*.

He seeketh unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a graven image.—*Isaiah*, *xl. 20*.

Seek thus a man which may go with thee.—*Tobit*, *v. 3*.

He did range the town to seek me out.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, *iv. 3*.

I have a venturesome fairy, that shall seek
The squirrel's board, and fetch thee thence new nuts.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, *iv. 1*.

Sweet peace, where dost thou dwell?
I humbly crave,
Let me once know:
I sought thee in a secret cave,
And ask'd if peace were there.—*G. Herbert*.

The king would not to seek out nor to decline
fighting with them, if they put themselves in his way.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

No fatal 'twas to seek temptations out!
Most confidence has still most cause to doubt.
Dryden.

We must seek out some other original of power
for the government of politics than this of Adam,
or else there will be none at all in the world.—*Locke*.

2. Solicit; endeavour to gain.

Others tempting him, sought of him a sign.—*Luke*, *xi. 16*.

The young lions roar after their prey, and seek
their meat from God.—*Psalms*, *civ. 21*.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us, unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts.
Milton, Paradise Lost, *x. 1001*.

Of our alliance other lands desired,
And what we seek of you, of us required.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, *viii. 157*.

3. Go to find.

Let us seek death, or, he not found, supply
His office.
Milton, Paradise Lost, *vii. 323*.

Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet sought the Phrygian shore.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, *cn. 283*.

Like fury seized the rest; the progress known,
All seek the mountains, and forsake the town.
Ibid., *vii. 530*.

Since great Ulysses sought the Phrygian plain,
Within these walls in glorious silence reigns.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Indulge one labour more,
And seek Alcides on the Spartan shore. • *Ibid.*

4. Pursue by machinations.

I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life.
Shakespeare, King Lear, *iii. 4*.

David saw that Saul was come out to seek his life.
—*1 Samuel*, *xlii. 15*.

Seek, v. n.

1. Make search; make enquiry.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read.—*Isaiah*, *xxiv. 16*.

I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and
have endeavoured to seek after some better reason.
—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Endeavour.

Why should he mean me ill, or seek to harm?
Milton, Paradise Lost, *ix. 1152*.

Ask not what pains, nor further seek to know
Their process, or the forms of law below.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, *vi. 830*.

3. Make pursuit.

Thou shalt not see thy brother's ox or sheep go
astray . . . it shall be with thee until thy brother
seek after it.—*Deuteronomy*, *xxii. 1*.

Violent men have sought after my soul.—*Psalms*,
lxxvii. 14.

4. Apply to; use solicitation.

All the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wis-
dom.—*1 Kings*, *x. 24*.

Unto his habitation shall ye seek, and thither
thou shalt come.—*Deuteronomy*, *xii. 5*.

5. Endeavour after.

Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom
to order that which the young prince sought for by
war.—*Knutson, History of the Turks*.

• **At a loss; without measures,**

knowledge, or experience: (with to).

Being brought and transferred from other services
abroad, though they be of good experience in those,
yet in these they will be new to seek; and before
they have gathered experience, they shall buy it
with great loss to his majesty.—*Spenser, View of
the State of Ireland*.

Unpractised, unprepared, and still to seek.

Milton, Paradise Lost, *viii. 107*.

But they misplace them all;
And are as much to seek in other things,
As he that only can design a tree.
Would he to draw a shipwreck.—*Lord Roscommon*.

The following is a translation of Porson's
imitation of Phœnyides:

Nicias *εἰς τὴν πόλιν*, ὁ Τεῖρας, οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ δ' οὐ
Harvest *καὶ* *Εὐφροσύνη*, ὁ δ' *Εὐφροσύνη* *ἐφ' ὅσον* Τεῖρας.

The Germans in Greek
Are sadly to seek;
Not five in five score;
But ninety-five more;
All squire Hermann,
And Hermann's a German.

Dr. Goodhall, in Museum of Criticism.

Seeker, s. One who seeks.

1. Enquirer.

Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a seeker,
yet I cannot believe that a sceptic in philosophy
must be one in divinity.—*Glennville*.

A language of a very witty volatile people, seekers
after novelty, and abounding with a variety of no-
tions.—*Locke*.

Who is represented to be a seeker to oracles.—
Philochorus apud Lipsius, *§ 53*.

2. Name of a sect which professed no deter-
minate religion.

One is a rantor, another is a seeker, a third is a
. . . .—*Bishop Hall, Hea. can.*, *p. 161*.

The seekers deny that there is any true church, or
any true minister, or any ordinance.—*Phyllis, Hec-
tograph*, *p. 124*.

A sceptic [is] ever seeking, and never finds; like
our new upstart sect of seekers.—*Hallifax, Expostu-
lator*, *1650*.

Sir Henry Vane . . . set up a form of religion in a
way of his own; yet it consisted rather in a with-
drawing from all other forms, than in any new or
particular opinions or forms; from which he and his
party were called seekers.—*Bishop Barret, History
of his own Time*, *in 1661*.

Seekersrow, s. One who contrives to give
himself vexation.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou seekersrow, Kins, thou among:
Indeed thou saidst it was thy friend to see,
Strephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long.
Sir P. Sidney.

Seel, v. a. [Fr. *siller*.] Close the eyes:

(term of Falconry, the eyes of a wild or
haggard hawk being for a time seeled or
closed).

Now she brought them to see a seeled dove, who
the blinder she was, the higher she strave.—*Sir P.
Sidney*.

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But seel'd up with death shall have their deadly
meed.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Come, seeling night,
Seal up the tender eye of pitiful day.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, *iii. 2*.

To seel her father's eyes up, close us oak.
Id., Othello, *iii. 3*.

Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in
matters of danger and envy; for no man will take
such pains, unless he be like the seel'd dove, that
mounts and mounts, because he cannot see about
him.—*Bacon*.

Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar
Like a seel'd dove, his crimes shall be his punish-
ment.

To be deprived of sight. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*.

Seel, v. n. [A.S. *syllan*.] Lean on one
side.

When a ship seels or rolls in foul weather, the
breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous.
—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Seel, s. Agitation of a ship in foul weather.

At His command black tempests rise;
Thou mount they to the troubled skies;
Thence sinking to the depths below,
The ship hulls as the billows flow:
And all aboard, at every seel,
Like drunkards on their tables reel.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms, *p. 381: 1630*.

Seel, s. [A.S. *seel*.] Season; time. *Obsolete*.

It is a fair seel for you to come at, i.e. a fair season

or time; spoken ironically to them that come late.

What seel of day? i.e. what time of day? *Spenser*.—
Bay, and Grove.

Used as the second element in a compound.

Hay seel, hay-time; *hark seel*, what seel, hark-
seel, Norfolk. *Grove*.

Seely, adj. [A.S. *seelig* = happy; this being

the original meaning of the term; whence
the notions of easiness, simplicity, silliness,
in its present sense.]

1. Lucky; happy.

My seely sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough, I trow,
And taken their abode.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

2. Silly; foolish; simple; inoffensive.

If thou hast to hidden chat
With seely shepherd's swains,
Come downe, and learne the little what
That Thousan can sayne.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

These, so wretchedly abused, resemble the latter-
ly, which lieth into the candle, and burneth him-
self, and these simple seely birds, which fly into the
fire, thinking they are in the warm sun.—*Harnar,
Translation of the Bible*, *p. 277*.

Pearce and I tuckers, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to seely poor hoo,
*Tasso, Five Hundred Poets of Good
Husbandry*.

Seem, v. a. Besom. *Hare*.

The best in honest north that seem'd her well.
Spenser.

Seem, v. n. [Fr. *sembler*.]

1. Appear; have resemblance.

Speak: we will not trust our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou seem'st.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 4.

So spake the Omnipotent: and with his words
All seem'd well pleased; all seem'd, but were not all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, *v. 610*.

She cast her eyes around the court, to find
A worthy subject suited to her mind,
To him in holy nuptials to be tied,
A smiling widow, and a sweet bride.
Dryden, Sigismunda and Uniscardo, *13*.

The youth who first appears in sight,
And holds the nearest station to the light,
Already seems to snuff the vital air.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, *vi. 1020*.

2. Have the appearance of truth.

It seems to me, that the true reason why we have
so few versions which are tolerable, is because there
are so few who have all the talents requisite for
translation.—*Dryden*.

It seems. This phrase sometimes signifies
that there is an appearance, though no
reality; but generally it is used ironically to
condemn the thing mentioned, like the
Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsomth*.

'Id mihi datur negotii scilicet'—'This, it
seems, is to be my task.'

The earth by these, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown to adult, so chance, it seems, rejoind,
Did male and female propagate.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

a. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.

A prince of Italy, it seems, entertained his mis-
tress upon a great lake.—*Addison, Cato*.

The raven, urged by such impertinent news,
Grow passionate, it seems, and took offence.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Story of Corinna.

He had been a chief magistrate, and had, it seems,
executed that high office justly and honourably.—
Bishop Atterbury.

It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping
on the ground, the emperor had early notice.—
Sir J. Galtier's Trench.

b. It appears to be.

Here's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, it seems,
Koderigo meant to have sent.
Shakespeare, Othello, *v. 2*.

It seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for
the skin with the hair on.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar
Errors*.

Seemer, s. One who, that which, carries an
appearance.

Amo to seamer confusion
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone; hence shall we see,
If poor's chance purpose, what our seamer be.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, *l. 4*.

Seeming, verbal abn.

1. Appearance; show; semblance.

All good seeming,
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought
Put out for villainy.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, *iii. 4*.

Give him heedful note;
And after, we will both our judgements join
In censure of his seeming. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.*

2. Fair appearance.
For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

3. Opinion.
Nothing more clear unto their seeming, than that
a new Jerusalem, being often spoken of in Scrip-
ture, they under-
Jerusalem. Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.
His persuasive words unprejud
With reason to her seeming.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 737.

Seeming, part. adj. Looking like something
which it is not; simulated; specious.
My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;
And I dare swear, you borrow not that frown
Of seeming sorrow; it is sure your own.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.
Sir, there she stands:
If aught within that little seeming substance
May fitly like your grace,
She's there, and she is yours.
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.
Pluck the borrowed veil of modesty from the so
seeming mistress Page.—*Id., Merry Wives of Wind-
sor, iii. 2.*

Seemingly, adv. In a seeming manner;
in appearance; in show; in semblance.
To this her mother's plot,
She seemingly obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.
They to their viands fell, not seemingly
The angels, nor in mist.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 434.

I have touched upon them, though seemingly col-
lateral to my scope; and yet I think they are more
than seemingly so, since they pertinently illustrate
my design.—*Glennville, Seignior's Seignior.*
The city came was so well loved, as seemingly to
take all in good part. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*
The king and chauntly express, to our wonder,
If not atoned, yet seemingly at peace. *Dryden.*
This the father seemingly complied with; but af-
terwards refusing, the son was likewise set aside.—
Addison, Freeholder.
They depend often on remote and seemingly dis-
proporportioned causes.—*Rush, p. 106, ch. 10.*

Seemingly, v. Attribute suggested by
Seeming.

1. Plausibility; fair appearance.
The seemingly of these reasons persuades us on
the other side. *Sir K. Dylly.*

2. Simply appearance.
Hypocrisy will obstruct, and put in a prejudice
against all things, under the seemingly, as or appear-
ance of evil, which is not only allowed of God, but
necessary.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness,*
ness, p. 91.

Seemless, adj. Unseemly.
Thence he her drew
By the faire locks, and bowly did array
Withouten pity of her goodly hair,
That Artegall himself whose plight did rear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 2, 25.
Here I vow
Never to dream of second marriages toge.
J. Jonson, Case in Altere.

Seemliness, s. Attribute suggested by
Seemly; decency; handsomeness; com-
eliness; grace; beauty.

When substantialness combineth with delightful-
ness, with just
with staydness, how can the language sound other
than full of sweetness? *Combe.*

Seemly, adj. Decent; becoming; proper;
fit.

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were
said and seemly for Christian men than the hot
pursuit of these controversies.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity.*
I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a seemly answer to such persons.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 1.
The wife
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 267.
May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with seemly draughts
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love.
J. Phillips, Cyder, ii. 43.

Seemly, adv. In a decent or proper man-
ner.
There, seemly ranged in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disused to blood.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Seemly, read, or Seemlihood, s. Decent,
comely appearance.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ares,
But wondered much at his so secret case;
And by his person's secret seemed
Well wend, that he had bene some man of place
Before misfortune did his hew deface.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 8, 14.

Seem, adj. Skilled; versed: (with in).
Latinism, from spectatus.
Petraclio shall offer me, disguised in sober robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster
Well seen in music.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.
Noble Boyle, not less in nature seen,
Than his great brother read in states and men.
Dryden, Epistles, To Dr. Charleson, 27.

Seer, s.
1. One who sees.
We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of
dreams, and a seer of visions. *Addison, Spectator.*
2. Prophet; one who foresees future events.
How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!
Measured this transient world the race of time,
Till time stand still.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 353.

By day your frightened eyes
Shall call for fountains to express your tears,
And wish their eyes were floods; by night from
dreams
Of opening culps, black storms, and raging flames,
Startling amazed, shall to the people show
Emblems of heavenly wrath and mystic types of
woe.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 804.

Seer, adj. See Sore (as in full sore).
They are gone seer ways.—*Ray, North Country
Words, and Grace.*

Seesaw, s.
1. Reciprocating motion.
His wit all seersaw, between that and this
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,
And he himself one vile antithesis.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

2. At whist. A double Ruff.
Seesaw, v. n. Move with a reciprocating
motion; in a see-saw manner.
Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then
it work all of a sudden again on John's side; so they
went seersawing up and down, from one end of the
room to the other. *Arbuthnot.*

Seesaw, v. a. Move anything in a seesaw
manner.

Softly dropped the yellow-dun on the water, and
swiftly did it glide before the gaze of the latest
front; and now the trout seemed aroused for in his
apathy, behold he moved forward, balancing him-
self upon his fins; now he slowly ascended towards
the surface; you might see all the speckles of his
coat; the corporal's heart stood still—he is now at a
convenient distance from the yellow-dun; lo, he
surveys it steadily; he ponders, he seersaws himself
to and fro.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram, l. 1.*

Seethe, v. a. pret. *soil* or *seethed*; part. pass.
soiled. [A.S. *seodan*.] Boil; decoct in
hot liquor.

The Scythians used to seethe the flesh in the hide,
and so do the northern Irish.—*Spenser, View of the
State of Ireland.*
Set on the great pot, and seethe the pottage for the
sons of the prophets.—*2 Kings, iv. 38.*
Go, suck the subtle blood of the grapes,
Till the lush fever seethe your blood to froth,
And so seape humming.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Seethe, v. n. Be in a state of ebullition; be
hot.

The boiling baths at Chirmdon,
Which seethe with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,
Noarish the flames, which they are warm'd upon.
Spenser, Faerie Queen,
I will make a complimentary assault upon him; for
my business seethes.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cres-
sida, iii. 1.*

Seether, s. One who, that which, seethes.
The fire this form'd, she sets the kettle on;
Like burnished gold the little seether shows.
*Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Lucina and
Philomona.*

Seething, part. adj. Boiling.
I woe and woe have such seething brains,
Such shapeless fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.
The species of lunacy which quickens and exalts
the imagination of a lover, would, in one of so seeth-
ing a brain as he was, strive to expend itself in all
sorts of novel and wayward combinations.—*Crusk,
History of English Literature, vol. i. p. 552.*

Seething, verbal abs. State of boiling.
The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in
seething, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his
hand; and he struck it into the pan.—*1 Samuel,*
ii. 13.

Seg, s. Sedge.
A place where segges do grow.—*Barret, Alesrie;*
1590.

Seg, s. Castrated bull.
Segar, or Cigar, s. [Spanish, *cigarro*.] Small
roll of tobacco, truncated at one end, and
pointed at the other, permeable to air, and
adapted for smoking; roll of tobacco,
which the Spaniards smoke without a pipe.
Our hostess supplied us with plenty of fruit, and
then obligingly smoked a segar with me.—*Ticiss,
Travels through Spain; 1773.*

Segment, s. [Fr.; Lat. *segmentum*.] Figure
contained between a chord and an arch of
the circle, or so much of the circle as is
cut off by that chord.
Unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the
poles for half a year, some *segmenta* may appear at
any time, and under any quarter, the sun not set-
ting, but walking round.—*Sir T. Browne.*
Their segments or arcs, which appeared so nume-
rous, for the most part exceeded not the third part
of a circle.—*Sir L. Newton.*

Segregate, v. a. [Lat. *segrego*; pass. part.
segregatus; *segregatus, -onis*.] Set apart;
separate from others.
Nor does the black dissipate or segregate those
purer atoms.—*Translation of Lactantius, p. 5: 1604.*
Segregating heterogeneous bodies, and congregat-
ing those that are homogeneous.—*Nichol Berkeley,*
Sir, § 190.

Segregate, adj. Select.
A kind of *segregate* or cabinet senate.—*Sir M.
Wotton, Revenant, p. 240.*

Segregation, s. Separation from others.
What shall we hear of this?—
A segregation of the Turkish fleet;
For do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to peck the clouds.
Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.
To decline offenses, to be careful and conscionable
in our several actions, is a purity that every man
ought to labour for; which we may well do, without
a sudden segregation from all society.—*Eccellham.*

Seigneurial, adj. Seigneurial.
Those lands were *seigneurial*.—*Sir W. Temple.*
They were the statesmen, they were the lawyers;
from them were often taken the batties of the
seigneurial courts. *Burke, Abridgement of English
History, b. m. ch. vi.*

Seignorage, s. [Fr. *seignurage*.]
1. Authority; acknowledgement of power.
They brought work to the mint, and a part of the
money coined to the crown for a *seignorage*.—*Lucke.*

2. Payment made for the use of a patent.
The *seignorage*, if levied at all, must not be too
high, else it affords an almost irresistible temptation
to private coining, and as it must be high in order
to form any important branch of revenue, it is gene-
rally no more than is thought sufficient to cover the
cost of minting. The effect of a *seignorage* is to
make coin more valuable than bullion. In this
country no fixed *seignorage* is levied on gold, which
is the standard of value. Any person may have
standard gold coined in quantities of not less than
1000*l.*, at the public cost. The short delay, in-
deed, during which the manufacture takes place
would amount by the interest on the specie to a
slight *seignorage*; but as the coinage is carried on
through the agency of the Bank of England, and no
private person can employ the agency of the mint
for obtaining sovereigns, the loss is not really in-
curred, and such a *seignorage* as might affect the
private individual does not take effect on the Bank
issues of coin. In France, however, coin is worth
more than bullion, by reason of the *seignorage*, and
when monetary transactions take place between
this country and France, coin must be treated as
bullion. . . . A considerable *seignorage* is levied on
the silver and copper currencies in this country.—
Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature,
and Art.

Seignorial, adj. Appertaining to the juris-
diction, or rights, of a seignior.
There was the most extraordinary variety of laws
and usages throughout the realm, Roman Greek,
Gothic, Lombard, Norman, Imperial-German insti-
tutes; old municipal and recent seignorial rights.—
Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. x. ch. iii.

Seigniorize, v. n. Lord over.
As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that seignurieth hell. *Fairfax.*

Seignior, s. [Fr. *seigneurie*.] Lordship;
territory.
O'Neil never had any seignior over that country,
but what by emendment he set upon the English.
—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
Were you not restored
To all the duke of Norfolk's seignior?
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Hosea, in the person of God, sayeth of the Jews, they have rejected, but not by me; they have set a *seignior* over themselves; which phrase proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not view. — *Hosea*.

William, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and every one of his five sons enjoyed that *seignior* successively. — *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Seine. s. Sean; net.

They have cock-baits for passengers, and *seine* boats for taking of pilchards. — *Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Seiner. s. Fisher with nets.

Seiners complain with open mouth that these drawers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap small gain to themselves. — *Carew*.

Seisin. s. [Fr. *saisine*.]

1. In Law.

Seisin in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken; *seisin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin*, as an investiture. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong disseised of them. — *Covent*.

2. Act of taking possession.

Every inbred sin gives Satan livery and *seisin* of his heart, and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*. *Seisin* is the same in the canon law as livery and *seisin* at the common law. — *Aspliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

3. Things possessed.

Many recoveries were had, as well by heirs as me, of the *seisin* of their predecessors. — *Sir H. Hale*.

Seismic. adj. Belonging or relating to, connected with, earthquakes.

(For examples see under Seismology and Seismomet.)

Seismologist. s. One engaged in Seismology.

(For example see under Seismology.)

Seismology. s. [Gr. *σεισμός* = shaking, earthquake + *λογία* = word, principle.] Doctrine of earthquakes.

I have derived advantage from the contemplation of the labours of the few physicists who have been engaged in *seismology*. . . The labours of future *seismologists* will be in a great degree thrown away, unless the cultivators of science in all countries . . . shall unite in agreeing to some uniform system of *seismic* observation. — *R. Mallet, Report on the Facts and Theory of Earthquake Phenomena, in Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science: 1858*.

Seismometer. s. Instrument for measuring the impulse of an earthquake.

(For example see under Seismometry.)

Seismometric. adj. Connected with, relating to, Seismometry.)

(For example see under Seismometry.)

Seismometry. s. Measurement of the impulse of earthquakes.

The *seismic* map of Berglaus . . . is the most important attempt of this sort emanating from abroad. . . *Seismic* energy may become sensible at any part of the earth's surface. . . I proceed to some observations upon instrumental *seismometry*, and the construction of *seismometers*. . . I wish to see the construction of *seismometric* instruments, seemed a comparatively easy matter. — *R. Mallet, Report on the Facts and Theory of Earthquake Phenomena, in Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science: 1858*.

Seismoscope. s. [Gr. *σκοπέω* = I spy, see, observe, deserv.] Instrument for the purpose of rendering visible the very feeblest impulses of the shaken ground.

This instrument I have named the *seismoscope*. — *R. Mallet, Report on the Facts and Theory of Earthquake Phenomena, in Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science: 1858*.

Seize. v. n. [Fr. *saisir*.]

1. Take hold of; gripe; grasp.

Then as a tiger who by chance hath spy'd In some parient two gentle fawns at play, Straight catches close, then rising, clutches off His couchant watch, as one who chases his ground, Whence rushing he might surely seize them both. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, iv, 403*.

2. Take possession of by force.

At last they seize The sceptre, and regard not David's sons. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii, 356*.

3. Take possession of; lay hold on; invade suddenly.

In her sad breast the prince's fortune

And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul. — *Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv, 1033*.

4. Take forcible possession of by law.

An exchequer of London had arrested a clothier that was outlawed, and seized his goods. — *Gravelin*. It was judged by the high-st. kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and seized, and his houses pulled down. — *Ibid*.

5. Make possessed; put in possession of.

So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right: As when a griffin, seized of his prey, A dragon fierce encountereth in his flight, Through wildest air making his idle way. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

6. Fasten; fix; (with on).

No down he fell before the cruel beast, Who on his neck his bloody claws did seize; That life might crush'd out of his printing breast, — *Spenser, Faerie Queene, i, 8, 13*. Fairest Carolina, There and thy virtues here I seize upon; He't lawful I take up what's east away. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, i, 1*.

Where there is a desire of supplanting, that necessarily requires another of accusing; even Jewish projects not to seize on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Seizure. s.

1. Act of seizing.

2. Thing seized.

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death, Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress, Deceased of his *seizure* many . . . Given thee of grace. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, xl, 252*.

3. Act of taking forcible possession.

Thy lands, and all things that thou dost call

Worth *seizure*, do we seize into our hands. — *Shakespeare, As you like it, iii, 1*.

In the general town he maintaineth possession of the whole. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

Henry continued to hurt protestants, after he had cast off the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. — *Swift*.

The first of the three kinds of conquest, then, has for its object and effect the complete displacement of the ancient inhabitants. . . Under the second form of conquest the conquerors . . . feel that they will gain most by foregoing something of their right to the whole *seizure* and appropriation of the soil, and neither wholly destroying or expelling ancient possessors, nor even reducing them to a state of slavery, but only treating them as a lower caste. . . Finally, there is that kind of conquest of one people or country by another which results simply in the overthrow of the independence of the *seizure*, and the substitution in it or over it of a native go. — *Craik, History of English Literature, vol. i, p. 13*.

4. Gripe; possession.

And shall these hands so lately purged of blood, Unyoke this *seizure* and this kind revolt? — *Shakespeare, King John, iii, 1*.

Make over thy honour by a deed of trust, And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. — *Dryden*.

5. Catch.

Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable to play upon it. — *Watts*.

Sejant. adj. [N.Fr. *sitting*.] In Heraldry.

Term to describe beasts in a sitting posture: (*sejant-rampant* means sitting with the feet lifted up).

Sejoin. v. n. [Lat. *sejungo*.] Separate.

There is a season when God, and nature, *sejoin* man and wife in this respect. — *Whately, Arch-Bishop, or Working Sermon, p. 44: 1617*.

Sejunction. s. Act of disjoining or separating.

The constitution of that people was made by a *sejunction* and separation of them from all other nations on the earth. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. ii*.

Sejunctible. adj. Capable of being separated.

The spawn and egg are *sejunctible* from the fish and land, and yet still retain the prodigious power of generation. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. i*.

Selesouth. adj. Rarely known; uncommon.

Yet nothing more his meaning she arde, But wondred much at his *selesouth* case. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene, iv, 8, 11*.

Seldom. adv. [A.S. *seld*, *seldan*.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one; and the ordinary course of the world is more according to Job's observation, who giveth men advice to seek wisdom amongst the ancients, and in the length of days understanding. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace, which pardoning grace *seldom* gives. — *South, Sermons*.

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *seldom* it is seen it is the more valuable. — *Giles*.

Seldom. adj. Rare; not frequent.

The *seldom* discharge of a higher and more noble office. — *Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy, b, l, ch. iv*.

By prayer is not meant a formal customary attendance up on the offices of the church, undertaken only out of a worldly fear of the eye of man, and then performed with weariness and irreverence, with *seldom* access, and more *seldom* devotion. — *South, Sermons, ix, 161*.

His sickness in the later years of his life gave him but short and *seldom* truce. — *Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

Seldomness. s. Attribute suggested by Seldom; uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *seldomness* and oftentimes of doing well. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The strength of delight is in its *seldomness* or rarity. — *Sir T. Browne, Christiana Moralia, ii, 1*.

Seldshewn. adj. Seldom exhibited to view.

Seldshewn famous Do press among the popular throngs. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii, 1*.

Select. e. n. [Lat. *selectus*.] Choose in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *selected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminished, being now scarce eight to a hundred strong. — *Kaibler, History of the Turks*.

The pious chief, who sought by peaceful ways To found his empire, and his town to raise, A hundred youths from all his train *selects*. — *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii, 293*.

Select. adj. Nicely chosen; chique; culled out on account of superior excellence.

To the nuptial bow I led her, blushing like the morn: all heaven, And happy constellations on that hour Sined their *select* influence. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, viii, 510*.

Select from vulgar herds, with garlands gay, A hundred bulls ascend the sacred way. — *Prior, Solomon, iii, 63*.

Selectedly. adv. In a selected manner;

with care in selection.

Prime workmen of the kingdom, *selectedly* employed in this service. — *Haywood, Description of the King's Ship at Woodrich, p. 48: 1687*.

Selection. s. Act of culling or choosing; choice.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems arbitrary. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Some of the best illustrations of functional heredity are furnished by the mental characteristics of human races. Certain powers which mankind have gained in the course of civilization, cannot, I think, be accounted for, without admitting the inheritance of acquired modifications. The musical faculty is one of these. To say that 'natural selection' has developed it, by preserving the most musically endowed, seems an inadequate explanation. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology, pt. ii, ch. viii*.

Selective. adj. Exercising choice in the way of selection.

Who can enough wonder at the pitch of this *selective* power of the Alchymist. — *Beacon Hill*. Being unable to accept the voluntary hypnosis, or that of impulse from within, or the *selective* force exerted by outward circumstances, I began an infinite tendency to deviate from parental type, operating through periods of adequate duration, to be the most probable nature, or way of operation, of the secondary law, whereby species have been derived one from the other. — *Cuvier, Anatomy of Vertebrates, vol. iii, p. 867*.

Selenite. s. In Mineralogy. Variety (hydrated) of sulphate of lime, or crystallized and transparent gypsum.

Selenite is found . . . in the London clay, . . . in the Eocene clays of the Isle of Wight, . . . in the Oxford clay of Shotover Hill, . . . in the lias of Gloucestershire, the Gault of Folkestone, &c. — *Astle, in Grande and Cox, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Selenites. s. [Gr. *σεληνίτης*, from *σελήνη* = moon.]

Your mentioning of a *selenite* that has the shape and appearance of a diamond, puts me in mind of what both you and Mr. Lhwyd have told me; that you have met with a sort of an opaque *selenite* among the stones I sent from hence. — *Bishop Nicholson to Dr. Woodward, Epistolary Correspondence, i, 81: 1687*.

Selenium. *s.* [Gr. *σέληνη* = the moon; the term, as one of Chemistry, being artificial.] Metalloid elementary substance so named by Berzelius, who discovered it.

Selenium. . . . occurs sparingly in combination with several metals, as lead, bismuth, copper, and quicksilver; in the Harz, at Tellerode; with copper and silver in Sweden; with tellurium and bismuth in Norway; with tellurium and gold in Siberia; in several copper and iron pyrites, and with sulphur in the volcanic products of the Lipari Islands. — *Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Selenograph. *s.* Delineation, portrait, or picture of the surface, or part of the surface, of the moon.

My next attempt was made . . . with a fine telescope by Cooke, of 64-inch aperture and 11 feet sideral focus, mounted equatorially, in the old English mode, and carried by clockwork. With this excellent arrangement I was enabled to use photography very successfully, and to obtain *selenographs* 2 inches across in 5 seconds of time. The drawing of Cassenelli, No. 3, was made with this instrument. From these experiments the conclusion was obvious: — that for obtaining good drawings of the moon, convenient mounting was actually more important than great optical power; and that for such a purpose it was desirable to increase in every way the comfort of the observer, and furnish him with special arrangements for his own position and the placing of his drawing-board and light. — *J. Phillips, On some Parts of the Surface of the Moon, in Proceedings of the Royal Society, Jan. 10, 1848.*

Selenographic. *adj.* Belonging to selenography.

Selenography. *s.* [Gr. *σέληνη* = moon; *γραφία* = I write.] Description of the moon.

Hecvlus, in his accurate *selenography*, or description of the moon, hath well translated the known appellations of rivers, seas, and mountains, unto the picture of that luminary. — *Sir T. Browne.*

Self. In most languages the word which either has the same meaning as *self*, or constitutes an approximate equivalent, is more or less irregular; whilst in English the question as to its nature is one of more than ordinary difficulty.

In English, the fact which first commands attention is, to a great extent, a negative one. It affects the language, however, to a great extent. In Latin, and in all the languages derived from the Latin, there is what is called the Reflective Pronoun of the Third Person, viz., *se*, with its secondary forms, *sui*, *sibi*, *seus*, *sua*, *sum*, &c.; and with its compounds, *seipse*, *semet*, and others. It is the Greek *ἐν* in *ἐν*, the aspirate representing the *s*. In the Slavonic and Lithuanic the same word appears; and so it does in all the German languages and dialects of the Continent. It is the *sich* of the Teutonic, the *sik* and *sig* of the Scandinavian, tongues.

But in English it is wanting; wanting in the earlier epochs of the language, as well as in the later: all that the Anglo-Saxon stage gives us being a few instances of the possessive pronoun *sin* (his, hers, or its) in poetry, and these in the single poem of Beowulf. In the Old Saxon, however, of Westphalia, it is as common as in the other German forms of speech. Without accounting for this remarkable instance of defect in English, we may note three points wherein it affects the language: — (1) From having nothing to coincide with the Latin *sui*, *sua*, *sum*, the German *seiner*, *seine*, *seiner*, and the Norse *sin*, *sit* (forms giving us a difference of gender), we express possession on the part of an object in the third person, by the genitive cases *his*, *her*, and *its*; so that, when the name of the object possessing and that of the object possessed differ in gender, we get such combinations as *his mother*, and *her father*. (2) We have no simple reflective pronoun like

the *se* of the classical, the *sie* of the Slavonic, and the *sich*, *sig*, *sich* of the German languages; an element which in the Scandinavian, or Norse, branch has developed a true passive voice—e.g. from the Old Norse *kalla mik* (= call myself), &c., we have *kalla sig* (= call one's self), for all three persons; *kallast* (= call one's self and be called); *kallast*, *kallast*, *kallast* (= am called), the ordinary passives of the present Swedish and Danish. (3) We have the difficulties connected with the construction and the composition of the word *self*, which form the subject of the present notice.

There is no very easy way of giving the meaning of *self*, except in a general and approximate manner. It suggests the ideas of *personality*, *individuality*, and *identity*; and this gives, probably, its primary meaning. In these there is the notion of a *unit*; and as the act of a person who does anything to himself limits both the act and the result of it to a single object, a connection with the idea suggested by the term Reflective (Pronoun or Verb) is manifest. The complications increase, however, when, in coming to the details of certain constructions, we ask *how* the word, as a *Part of Speech*, has such or such an import. Thus—

1. We may say, 'I one and individual, personal, or identical, mean this;' in which case the construction is, purely and simply, adjectival.

2. We may say, 'I the individual mean this;' in which case the adjective is treated as a substantive.

3. We may say, 'My individuality means this.' This gives us a true substantive.

4. 'I, myself, mean this.' What have we here? That depends upon which of the two constructions we consider. Take *myself* as it is spelt, i.e. as a single word, and it means, I *individually*, *personally*, *actually*, *identically*, and the construction is adverbial. Analyze, however, the combination, and *self* becomes a substantive. Hence the construction is that of *my head*, *my body*, *my person*, and the like. To I it stands in apposition; just like, 'I, your master; I, my father's son.'

5. 'He hit himself.' Here, too, we may say there is an adverbial import; also that there is an apposition. But the apposition is that of *him* and *self*; not that of *himself* and *he*. This is as much as need be said in the introduction of the peculiarities of the word.

Johnson has entered the word as a pronoun, and that rightly; but he has (less rightly) followed up the entry by the remark that its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective.

The present Editor will deal with the word—I. When it stands alone; and II. When it enters into either Combination or Composition.

I.—Standing alone.

Self. *s.* Individuality; personality; identity. Its shades of meaning range from the metaphysical sense of *ego* (see Egoism), to the colloquial sense of *Number one*; as in, 'Take care of *number one*,' i.e. of *yourself*. The plural is *selves*.

Self is that thing, which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness and misery, and so is concerned to itself as far as that consciousness extends. *Locke.* Since consciousness always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he

calls *self*, and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity, i.e. the sameness of a rational being. — *Locke.*

It is by the consciousness it has of its present thoughts and actions, that it is *self* to it *self* now, and so will be the same *self*, as far as the same consciousness can extend to actions past or to come. — *Ibid.*

The fondness we have for *self*, and the relation which other things have to our *selves*, furnishes another long rank of prejudices. — *Hutton.*

I know ye; and these lakes and echoes know The darkness and the clangour of your wings, But why more hideous than your feathered *selves* Gather ye up in legions from the deep? — *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.*

Peace, wanton! thou art yet not old enough. Think ye by gazing on each other's eyes To multiply your lovely *selves*, and fill With sphered fires the interlunar air? — *Ibid.*

Martin . . . had been bred up in his grandfather's house; and it will usually be found that the manner domestic vices propagate themselves to be their own antagonists. Selfishness does this especially; so do suspicion, cunning, stealth, and covetous propensity. Martin had unconsciously reasoned as a child, 'My guardian takes so much thought for himself, that unless I do the like by myself, I shall be forgotten.' So he had grown selfish. But he had never known it. . . . He never would have known it, but that being newly risen from a bed of dangerous sickness, to watch by such another couch, he felt how nearly *self* had dropped into the grave, and what a poor dependent, miserable thing it was. It was natural for him to reflect—he had months to do it in—upon his own escape, and Mark's extremity. This led him to consider which of them could be the better spared, and why? Then the curtain slowly rose a very little way; and *self*, *self*, *self*, was shown below. He asked himself, . . . whether he had done his duty by him, and had deserved and made a good response to his fidelity and zeal. No. Short as their companionship had been, he felt in many, many instances, that there was blame against *self*; and still inquiring why, the curtain slowly rose a little more, and *self*, *self*, *self*, dilated on the scene. — *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxii.

Self, *adj.*

1. In the extract, (her) own. *Barbarous.*

Calling home our exiled friends abroad, That fled the snare of hateful tyranny Producing forth the cruel ministers Of this dead butcher and his fiendlike queen; Who, as 'tis thought, by *self* and violent hands, Took off her life. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 7.

2. Same; selfsame.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow of the selfsame flight The selfsame way, with more advised watch, To find the other forth. . . . If you please To shoot another arrow that *self* way Which you did shoot the first. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 1. I'm made of that *self* metal as my sister, And prize me at her worth. — *Ibid., King Lear*, i. 1. On these *self* hills the air is so thin, that it is not sufficient to bear up the body of a bird. — *Sir W. Raleigh.* At that *self* moment enters Palamon The gate of Venus. — *Drayton, Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 362

Here the word is an adjectival pronoun rather than a true adjective. It has not, however, been thought necessary to make a separate entry.

Self, *pron.* This is what the word actually is, as a *Part of Speech*; whether we consider its inflection or its import. An objection has been made on the score of its having a plural—*selves* in the present, and *selves* in the older, stages of our language. The same applies to *others*, and *ones*; as, 'My wife and little *ones*.' In the way of import it expresses a relation; a relation, indeed, of a peculiar kind; but one which is generally recognised as a relation; viz. the relation of identity, as in the formula 'A is A.' As a pronoun, however, it is more substantival than adjectival, as may be seen by the preceding entries.

This pronominal character is by no means incompatible with the statement (under 5) that its import may be adverbial, indeed that it may be an actual adverb. The same is the case with *either*, *neither*, and other words; for which there are two renderings, as in 'Either A or B is to blame,' which may be either 'One or the

other,' or 'In the way of an alternative.' See under Either. It is in composition, however, that the question as to its nature takes its chief importance.

II. Combination and Composition.

a. As the first element. Here the list of examples (which are arranged chronologically) stands as it was left by Johnson; Todd, before the present editor, having thought it unnecessary to extend it. The character of the compositions, however, may be noticed. The best and simplest are those where the second element is the present participle of a transitive verb; in which case the government is simply that of a verb and noun, the intervention of a preposition in the analysis of its import being unnecessary; e.g. *self-supporting*, *self-forming*. When the participle is *passive*, i.e. *passive*, the intervention of *by* is required; *self-tormented* = tormented by (one's) self. With *tormentor*, or *supporter*, and the *verbal abstracts* in *-ing*, there is the similar implication of some preposition—*tormentor of* (one's) self.

As the transitive and verbal character of the first element becomes obscure, the compound becomes exceptionable; i.e. the preposition required for the full rendering of it and the import of the word *self* become uncertain. The remark that Shakespeare's use of the word is harsh (the present editor would use a stronger term) is Johnson's, and it is one which the examples verify.

Then held she her tongue, and cast down a *self-avenging* look, finding that in herself she had shot out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind than she minded to have done.—*Sir P. Solberg*.

Mas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist of our *self-love*, so passions do deceive, We think they hurt, when most they do assist. *Id.* Till Stephon's plaining voice him nearer drew, Where by his words his *self-like* case he knew. *Id.*

Ah! where was first that cruel cunning found, To frame of earth a vessel of the mind, Where it should be to *self-distracted* bound? *Id.* Before the door sat *self-communicating* Care, Day and night keeping wary watch and ward.

In their anger they slew a man, and in their *self-will* they digged down a wall. *Id.*

My strange and *self-drawn*, Is the initiate fear that wants hard use.

His walks, and that *self-chain* about his neck, And with Demetrius thought to have spoke thereof; But being over full of *self-figures*, My mind did lose it.

By me that's said or done amiss this night, Unless *self-chastity* be sometimes a vice, And to defend ourselves it be a sin.

When violence assails us, He walks, and that *self-chain* about his neck, Which he forsook.

But lest myself be guilty of *self-wrong*, I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song.

It is in my power, in one *self-born* hour, To plant another's when custom.

His treasuries will sit blushing in his face, Not able to endure the sight of day, But *self-affrighted* tremble at his awe.

The stars above us govern our conditions; Else one *self-made* and mute could not begot Such different issues.

Know if his last purpose hold, Or whether since he is advised by night To change the course? He's full of alteration.

He conjunct and flattering his displeasure, Tript me behind; being down, insulted, rail'd . . . Got prais'd of the king, For him attempting who was *self-subdued*.

He may do some good on her: A Jewish *self-wild* harlotry it is.

The Everlasting . . . flat His canon 'gainst *self-slaughter*.

More nor less to others paying, Than by *self-sufficiency* weighing: Blame to him whose cruel striking, Kills for faults of his own liking:

Bellona's braver son, lapt in proof, Confronted him with a *self-comparisons*, Point against point.

Self-love, my love, is not so vile a sin As *self-neglecting*.

His lords desire him to leave borne His bruised helmet and his gaudied sword Before him through the city; he forbids it, Being free from vainness and *self-glorious* pride.

A full hot horse, who, being allow'd his way, *Self-mettle* tires him.

To lay aside *self-harming* heaviness, And entertain a cheerful disposition.

The most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty especially in certain *self-planning* and humorous minds, which are so sensible of every restraint as to think their grivels and garters to be bonds and shackles.

First thou set up nothing in competition with God: no pride, profit, *self-love*, or *self-interest* of thy own.

Up through the spacious palace passed she, To where the king's proudly reposed head, If any can be soft to tyranny

And *self-tormenting* sin, had a soft bed.

With a joyful willingness these *self-loving* reformers took possession of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and subsistence.

Repent the sin; but if the punishment Thou canst avoid, *self-prosecution* bids.

No virtue given for lost, Deprest and overthrow, as seem'd, Like that *self-begotten* bird,

In the Arabian woods embost, That no second knows nor third, And lay ere while a holocaust,

From out her ashly womb now trem'd.

Off times nothing profits more Than *self-destruction*, grounded on just and right.

Well managed, *Self-keeping*, and from thence Magnanimous to correspond with Heaven.

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite, My motions in him; longer than they move, His heart I know how variable and vain,

He approves this *self-homicide*.

Thyself from flattering *self-pleases* if defend, Nor what thou dost not know, to know pretend.

Man's that savage beast, whose mind, From reason to *self-love* declined, Delights to prey upon his kind.

Man's that savage beast, whose mind, From reason to *self-love* declined, Delights to prey upon his kind.

And my just anger be no more confined To vain complaints, or *self-deceiving* silence.

They are yet more mad to think that men may rest by death, though they die in *self-murder*, the greatest sin.

Are not these strange *self-delusions*, and yet attested by common experience?

If the image of God be only sacerdotally, certainly we have been hitherto much mistaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourselves unlike God, by too much *self-denial* and humility.

If a man would have a devout, humble, sin-aborning, *self-denying* frame of spirit, he cannot take a more efficacious course to attain it than by praying himself into it.

Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of *self-examination* by a strict scrutiny into the whole estate of his soul.

A fatal *self-imposture*, such as defeats the design, and destroys the force of all religion.

When he intends to beleave the world of an illustrious person, he may cast him upon a bold *self-opinioned* physician, worse than his distemper, who shall make a shift to cure him into his grave.

Neatlect of friends can never be proved rational, till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self-sufficient*, and such as can never need any mortal assistance.

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self-murder* has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime.

A *self-conceited* fop will swallow anything.

He has given you all the commendation which his *self-efficiency* could afford to any.

From Atreus though your ancient lineage came, And both the brother kings your lineage claim,

Yet my *self-consciousness* worth, your I requir'd, Your virtue, through the night, as nations blown . . . Have led me hither.

There hangs the ball of earth and water mist, *Self-created* and unmoved.

All these receive their birth from other things, But from himself the phoenix only springs; *Self-born*, begotten by the parent flame In which he burn'd, another and the same.

The burning fire that shone so bright, Flow off all sudden with extinguish'd light, And left one altar dark, a little space; Which turn'd *self-kindled*, and renew'd the blaze.

Thou first, O king! release the rights of away; Power, *self-estranged*, the people last obey.

Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-seven, by the same *self-evidence* that one and two are equal to three.

A contradiction of what has been said is a mark of yet greater pride and *self-conceit*, when we take upon us to set another right in his story.

I am as justly accountable for any action done many years since, appropriated to me now by this *self-consciousness*, as I am for what I did the last moment.

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two it is immediately placed between: the ideas of men and *self-determination* appear to be connected.

Body cannot be *self-existent*, because it is not *self-moving*; for motion is not of the essence of body, because we may have a definitive conception of body, abstracted from that of motion: wherefore motion is something else besides body, something without which body may be conceived to exist.

This *self-existent* being hath the power of perfection, as well as of existence in himself for he that is above, or existeth without, any cause, that is, hath the power of existence in himself, cannot be without the power of any possible existence.

Confidence, as opposed to modesty, and distinguished from deceitful assurance, proceeds from *self-opinion*, occasioned by ignorance or flattery.

It is a first body may to any place, be not determined in the boundless space, 'tis plain it then may absent be from all, Who then will this *self-existent* call?

Shall Nature, crying from her first command, *Self-preservation*, tall by her own hand?

Low nonsense is the talent of a cold obsequious temper: a writer of this complexion grasps his way softly amongst *self-contradiction*, and grovels in absurdities.

This fatal hypocrisy and *self-deceit* is taken notice of in these words, Who can understand his errors? Cleanse that man from secret faults.

The guilt of perjury is so *self-created*, that it was always reckoned amongst the greatest crimes by those who were only governed by the light of reason.

Self-efficiency proceeds from inexperience.

Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines which are *self-contradictory*.

Light, which of all bodies is nearest allied to spirit, is also most diffusive and *self-communicative*.

Thus we see in bodies, . . . more of kin they are to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more spreading are they and *self-depressive*.

God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be infinitely *self-sufficing* and communicative.

Every animal is conscious of some individual, *self-moving*, *self-terminating* principle.

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradesman, a *self-making* wretch.

We wish to charm, and seek to be believed, Prior. Living and understanding substances do clearly demonstrate to philosophical enquirers the necessary *self-existence*, power, wisdom, and beneficence of their Maker.

If it can intrinsically stir itself, and either commence or alter its course, it must have a principle of *self-activity*, which is life and sense.

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul: it is *self-preservation* in the highest and truest meaning.

The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *self-sufficiency* of the Godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all.

Matter is not endued with *self-motion*, nor with a power to alter the course in which it is put: it is merely passive, and must ever continue in that state it is settled in.

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I took not arms, till urged by *self-interest*.
The eldest law of nature.

His labour and study would have shown his early
mistake, and cured him of *self-flattering* delusions.

This is not to be done in a rash and *self-sufficient*
manner; but with an humble dependence on divine
grace, while we walk among sinners.—*Id.*

The religion of Jesus, with all its *selfish* needs, vir-
tues, and devotions, is very practicable. *Id.*

Achilles's courage is furious and untractable;
that of Ajax is heavy and *self-convicting*.—*Id.*

In dubious thought the king awakes,
And *self-convicting* ring, as he stands, debates. *Id.*

By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;
For who *self-moved* with weary wings would sweep
Such length of ocean.

Id. Translation of the *Odyssey*, p. 121.
A doom, to fix the gallant ship,
A mark of vengeance on the sable deep;
To warn the thoughtless *self-convicting* train,
No more undisciplined thus to brave the main.

What is loose love? a transient gust,
A vapour fed from wild desire,
A wandering *self-convicting* fire.

Id. *Chorus* in the *Tragedy of Brutus*.
They who reach Parianus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to spur some others down;
And while *self-love* each jealous writer rules,
Contenting with become the sport of fools.

Id. *Essay on Criticism*, li. 514.
It may be thought that Ulysses here is too reason-
fation, and that he dwells more than modestly
upon his own accomplishments, but *self-love*
sometimes no fault.—*Hume*.

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is
provoked beyond the regards of religion or *self-con-
viction*.—*Scott*.

b. As the *second element*, the *first* being a
• pronoun. Here the combinations are as
follows:—1. With the pronouns of the first
and second person. 2. With those of the
third.

1. With *my-self*, *thy-self*, *our-selves* and
your-selves, the construction is that of a
substantive, preceded by either a possessive
case or an adjective; in other words, by an
equivalent to either *mei*, *tui*, *nostrum*,
vestrum, or *meus*, *tuus*, *noster*, *vester*. The
treatment of the two words as one is
merely a piece of printing. When they
come together they *may*, when any word
comes between them they *must*, be sepa-
rated—*my own self*, *our noble selves*, &c.

2. With *himself* and *themselves*.

(a.) In the *objective* (accusative) case the
construction is either that of two pronouns
in apposition, or of a pronoun followed by
an adverb; the former view being the
simpler, the latter being complicated by
recognition of a plural number for adverbs.

• The sense, however, in both is adverbial.

(b.) With *herself*, the first element is am-
biguous. It may answer to *my* and *thy*,
or it may answer to *me* and *thee*. The
analogy of *himself* would make it ac-
cusative.

(c.) With *it* and *one*, the analysis is com-
plicated by the spelling; since, whether
the combinations be *its + self* and *one's +
self*, or *it + self* and *one + self*, the difference
is one which in writing is likely to be
neglected. It is probable, however, that
the omission of the second *s* is correct; in
other words that the rule stands as follows:—
With the first and second persons the first
element is possessive; with the third (for
the three genders and the two numbers) it
is accusative.

But we not only say '*He hit himself*,' but
'*He himself hit me*,' and the like; in other
words we use an accusative form with a
nominative sense. Whatever we may call
this—irregularity, anomaly, paradox, solec-
ism, &c.—it is as old as the Anglo-Saxon
period, and it occurs in other languages.

Himself in the nominative case . . . has long been
authorized by constant custom; and it is remarkable,

that a solution of the same sort has prevailed in the
French language. In which *moi* and *toi*, the oblique
case of *je* and *tu*, when combined with *me* and *te*, are
used as nominatives as *my* and *thy* have
just been supposed to be when combined with *self*: *Je te
reproche*, &c., thou shalt see it thyself; and so, in
the accusative case, *me-même* is added emphatically
to *me*, and *toi-même* to *te*. It is probable, I think,
that these particles from grammar, in both lan-
guages, have been made for the sake of fuller and
more agreeable sounds. *Je-même*, *tu-même*, and *te-
même*, would certainly sound much thinner and
more languid than *moi-même* and *toi-même*; and
moi-même, *toi-même*, &c., are as clearly preferable in point
of pronunciation, to *self*, *me*, *te*, *thou*, *thy*, *thee*, &c.,
though not all, perhaps, in an equal degree. It
should be observed, that *self*, where a change of
case in the pronoun would not have improved the
sound, has never undergone any alteration.—*Tyr-
whitt*, *Glossary to Chaucer*, *Self*.

For another view of this see under *My*;
where the original objective character of
ae, *sip*, *sich* (i.e. the reflexive pronoun) is
supposed to have had the effect of exclud-
ing from composition the *nominative* alto-
gether, and the other cases to a great
degree.

In the way of *syntax* the omission of the
simple pronoun is exceptional.

A horse well fitted which *himself* did dress.

Depden.
And touched with miseries *myself* have known. *Id.*
I learn to pity woes so like my own.

In full—*he himself*, *I myself*.

Self-heal. s. In *Botany*. Popular name of
two native plants; (1) *Sanicula*; (2) *Prun-
ella*. It is to this last that it is most
generally applied. The first syllable is
generally, looked upon as a corruption of
slough. The extract, however, shows that
this view (perhaps on insufficient grounds)
has been objected to.

Self-heal, correctly so spelt, and not *slough-heal*,
... It meant that with which one may cure one's
self, without the help of a surgeon, to which effect
Ramus quotes a French proverb, that no one wants
a surgeon who keeps *Prunella*.—*Dr. J. P. Poirer*, *Popu-
lar Names of British Plants*, in voce *Self-heal*.

Slough-heal [sic] supposed, but mistaken cor-
rection of *self-heal*, the *slough* being that which is
thrown off from a foul sore, and not that which is
healed, the wound itself. Besides, the term *slough*
was not used in surgical language till long after the
plant had been raised *self-heal*, and applied as a
remedy, not to sloughing sores, but to fresh cut
wounds.—*Id.*, in voce *Slough-heal*.

Selish. adj. Attentive only to one's own
interest; void of regard for others.

What could the most aspiring *selish* man desire
more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom
he would recommend him? If, then, such a knowledge
as can discover the least appearance of perfection,
and such a goodness as will proportion a reward to
it?—*Addison*, *Spectator*.
Passions, though *selish*, if their means be fair,
List unto reason, and deserve her care;
Those that imparted court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name.

Pope, *Essay on Man*.
Selishly. adv. In a selish manner; having
regard only to self-interest; without love
of others.

[He can your merit *selishly* approve,
And show the sense of it without the love.

Pope, *Epistle to Arbuthnot*.
Selishness. s. Attribute suggested by
Selfish; attentive to one's own interest,
regardless of others; self-love.

This selish love, being, by an intimate conjunc-
tion with its object, thoroughly refined from all base
dross of *selfishness* and interest, nobly begets a
perfect subordination of our wills to the will of God.—
Bogle, *Scotch Kirk Lore*.

Selishness. s. Self-love; selishness. *Obso-
lete*.

Wholly hers, all *selfishness* she forgoes.
Sir P. Sidney, *Art of Self* and *Self-love*.
The simple root, without a *selfishness* or *self-love*.
—*For. H. May*, *Song of the Sea*, notes, p. 556.
O late and wicked colours of desire!
Eternal bondage unto him that seeks
To be possessed of all things that he likes!
Shall I, a son and subject, seem to dare,
For my *selfishness*, to seek redress on fire.

Lord Brooke, *Mystic*.
Selfsame. adj. Exactly the same; very
same; identical.

I have no great cause to look for other than the
selfsame portion and lot, which your manner hath
been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in
opinion with you.—*Hooker*, *Ecclesiastical Polity*,
preface.

Flight pursued one way the *selfsame* hour.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xl. 208.

I have been lame,
Base even to him from whom I did receive
All that a son could to a parent give;
Hehold me punish'd in the *selfsame* kind;
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find.

Drayton, *Aurengzebe*, iv. 1.

Sell. s. [Fr. *sella*; Lat. *sella*.]

1. Saddle. *Obsolete*.

Turning to that place, in which while
He left his lofty steed with golden *sell*
And goodly gorgeous barbs, him found not there.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*.

2. Royal seat; throne.

The tyrant proud from n'd from his lofty *sell*.
Fairfax, *Translation of Tasso*, b. iv.

Sell. v. a. pret. sold. [A.S. *sylhan* = give.]

1. Give for a price; vend.

Let us *sell* him to the Ishmaelites.—*Genesis*, xxxvii.
27.

The Midianites *sell* him into Egypt, unto Pati-
phar.—*Id.*, xxxvii. 36.

This sense is like wise mistress of an art,
Which to soft people sweet perfumes doth *sell*.

Sir J. Dyer, *Immortality of the Soul*,
All the inns and public-houses are obliged to
furnish themselves with corn, which is *sold* out at a
much dearer rate than 'tis bought up.—*Addison*,
Papers in Italy.

You have made an order that ale should be *sell*
for three half-pence a quart.—*Swift*.

2. Betray for money; (as, 'He *sell* his
country').

You would have *sell* your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to servitude.

Shakespeare, *Henry V.*, ii. 2.

Sell. v. n.

1. Have commerce or traffic with one.

I will buy with you, *sell* with you, talk with you,
walk with you, and so too, win; but I will not eat
with you. *Shakespeare*, *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.
Consult not . . . with a buyer of *selling*.—*Eccle-
siastes*, xxxvii. 11.

2. Be sold.

Few writers *sell*, which are not filled with gro-
nances.—*Addison*, *Spectator*, no. 567.

Sellander. s. [?] Dry scab in a horse's
hough or pastern.

Seller. s. One who sells; vendor.

To things of sale a *seller's* praise belongs.
Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

The same market as is old, crowded by the same
buyers and *sell*ers; brisk with the same business.—
De la Haye, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvii.

Seltzer-water. s. Mineral water from
Selters, one of the spas of Germany.

The ladies themselves soon withdrew; the gentle-
men lingered for awhile; the Duke took up his
candle, and bid his guests good night; Lord Ever-
inch did drink a glass of *Seltzer-water*, nodded, and
vanished.—*Id.*, *Diary*, i. Continuity.

Selvedge. s. [?] *Self-edge*. Edge of cloth
where it is closed by complicating the
threads.

Many loops of blue upon the edge of the one
curtain from the *selvedge* in the coupling.—*Keates*,
xxxvi. 1.

Meditation is like the *selvedge*, which keeps the
cloth from raveling.—*Richard*, *Observations on the
Answer to the Confutation of the Clergy*, p. 110.

Sémaphero. s. [Gr. *σημα*, *σημαίνω* = mark,
signal.] Word of recent origin, used,
with doubtful advantage, as an approxi-
mate equivalent to telegraph.

Homophony, and *semaphere*, are instances of this
irregularity; the compound being founded upon
the nominatives *sema*, and *phero*, instead of the
fuller and more fundamental forms *σημα*, and
φερειν. . . This laxity is as old as the best Greek
writers; where we have *σημαίνω*, from *σημα*, rather
than *σημαίνω*—mouth.—*Dr. R. G. Latham*, *English
Language*.

Sémbiable. adj. [Fr.] Like; resembling.
With a *semblable* reason we might expect a regula-
rity in the winds.—*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Er-
rors*.

Used substantively.

They he abhorred
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His *semblable*, you himself, Timon diabolus.

Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens*, iv. 2.

Sémbliably. adv. In a semblable manner;
with resemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
Scumbly turn'd like the king himself.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 3.

Sémbiance. s.

1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation.

Sollicit Henry with her wondrous praise;
Belink thee on her virtues, that surmount
Her natural graces, that extinguish art:
Repeat their *semblance* often.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 3.

Seemance of worth, not substance, gently raised
Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears.
Milton, Paradise Lost. i. 528.

It is not his meaning that we put on the outward
face and *semblance* of virtue, only to conceal and
disguise our vice. — *Romero.*

Like to the mother plant in *semblance*, grow
A flower all gold.
Longman.

2. Appearance; show; figure.

Be you the soldier; for you liket are,
For mimic *semblance* and for skill in war.

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their features
were.
Peace in their hands, and friendship in their eyes.
Farfax.

All that fair and good in thy divine
Seemance, and in thy beauty's heavenly ray,
United I behold. — *Milton, Paradise Lost. ix. 604.*

Sémbiant. adj. [Fr.] Like; resembling;

having the appearance of anything. *Rare.*

Thy picture, like thy fame,
Entire may last; that as their eyes survey
The *semblant* smile, men yet unborn may say,
Thus great, thus gracious look'd Britannia's queen;
Her brow thus smooth, her look was thus serene.

Prior, Epistle describing the Queen's Picture.

Sémbiant. s. Show; figure; resemblance;

representation. *Obsolète.*

Her purpose was not such as she did feign,
Nor yet her person such as it was seen;
But under simple show, and *semblant* plain,
Lurks false Deceit, secretly unseen.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Full lively is the *semblant*, tho' the substance
dead. — *Ibid.*

Sémbiative. adj. Suitable; accommodate;

fit; resembling. *Rare.*

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and ruby; thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound;
And all is *sembiative* to a woman's part.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night. i. 4.

Sémbie. v. n. [Fr. *sembler*.] Represent;

make a likeness. *Rare.*

Sémbing. part. adj. Representing; imita-

tive.

Let Europe, saved, the column high erect
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *sembing* art may carve the fair effect,
And full achievement of thy great designs.

Prior.

Sémétiologie. s. [Gr. *σημειωσις* = sign.] In

Medicine. Doctrine of symptoms; symptomatology: (with several less usual con-

geners).
Sémétiologie, *sémétiologie*, *sémétiologie* [is] that
part of medicine which considers the symptoms, or
signs, of disease. It is divided into diagnosis . . . and
prognosis. — *Hopier, Medical Dictionary.*

Sémion. s. [Lat.]

1. In *Botany*. Seed of a plant.

2. In *Physiology*. Secretion of a testicle;
sperm.

Sémi. s. [Lat. = half.] As a prefix in com-

position: (as, *semicircle* = half a circle).

Sémilunular. adj. [Lat. *annularis* = like a

ring, i. e. annulus.] Half circular.

Another bear tusk, somewhat slender, and of
a *semilunular* figure. — *Green, Mammals.*

Sémibrevé. s. [Fr.; Lat. *brevis* = short.]

In *Music*. See first extract.

A *semibreve* is a note of half the quantity of a
breve, containing two minims, four crotchets, &c.
It is reckoned one measure of time, or the interval
infraction and multiples, whereby the time of the
other notes is expressed. — *Musical Dictionary.*

The period, colon, semicolon, and comma are in
the same proportion to one another as the *semibreve*,
the minim, the crotchet, and the quaver, in music.
— *Bishop Lenth, A short Introduction to English*
Grammar.

Sémiconstruption. s. Excision of one testicle.

One testicle sufficeth unto generation, as hath
been observed in *semiconstruction*, and oftentimes
in carious ruptures. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-*
rors. (Ord MS.)

Semicircle. s. Half round; part of a circle

divided by the diameter.

Black brows
Become some women best, so they be in a *semicircle*,
Or a half-moon, made with a pen.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale. ii. 1.

Has he given the leg
In circle, or oblique, or a *semicircle*,
Or direct parallel?

De Witt and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth. iv. 1.

The chiming that held my wit low gave me the li-
berty of walking backwards and forwards in a *semi-*
circle. — *Swift.*

Semicircled. adj. Formed as a semicircle.

The sign fixture of thy foot would give an ex-
cellent motion to thy sail, in a *semicircled* forth-
sailing. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor. iii. 3.*

Semicircular. adj. Half round.

The rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun fall-
ing upon a void and opposite cloud, whereof some
reflected, others refracted, beget the *semicircular*
variety we call the rainbow. — *Sir T. Browne, Vul-*
gar Errours.

The seas are inclosed between the two *semicir-*
cles that surround it. — *Adrian, Tristram in*
Italy.

Sémicolon. s. Half a colon; point made

thus [;] to note a greater pause than that

of a comma.

A member of a sentence, whether simple or com-
pounded, that requires a greater pause than a
comma, yet does not of itself make a complete sen-
tence, but is followed by something closely depend-
ing on it, may be distinguished by a *semicolon*.
Bishop Lenth, A short Introduction to English
Grammar.

Sémidiámetro. s. Half the line which, drawn

through the centre of a circle, divides it

into two equal parts; straight line drawn

from the circumference to the centre of a

circle.

The difference is as little considerable
diámetro of the earth in two measures of the highest
heaven, the one taken from the surface of the
earth, the other from its centre; the disproportion
is just nothing. — *Dr. H. More.*

The force of this instrument consists in the dis-
proportion of distance betwixt the *semidiámetro* of
the cylinder and the *semidiámetro* of the rundle
with the spokes. — *Bishop Wilkins.*

Sémidiaphanéty. s. Half transparency;

imperfect transparency.

The transparency or *semidiaphanéty* of the super-
ficial corpuscles of bigger bodies may have an in-
terest in the production of their colours. — *Boyle,*
Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.

Sémidiaphaneus. adj. Half transparent;

imperfectly transparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *semi-*
diaphaneus grey or sky, yellow and brown. — *Wood-*
ward, On Fossils.

Sémidouble. s. Name given in the Romish

breviary, to such offices and feasts as are

celebrated with less solemnity than the

double ones, but yet with more than the

single ones.

Sémifluid. adj. Imperfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or pituite, is a sort of *semifluid*, it being
so far solid that one part draws along several other
parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a
perfect fluid, and yet no part will draw the whole
mass, as happens in a perfect solid. — *Arbuthnot.*

Sémilunar. adj. Resembling in form a half

moon.

The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. —
Green.

Sémilunary. adj. Same as preceding.

This lay is of a *semilunary* form. — *Sir T. Herbert,*
Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the
Great Asia. p. 13.

Sémimetal. s. Half metal; imperfect

metal.

Sémimetals are metallic fossils, heavy, opaque, of a
bright glistening surface, not fusible under the
hammer; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the
arsenicks, bismuth, zinc, with its ore calamine; to
these may be added the semimetallic minerals,
tutty and pampulyx. — *Sir J. Hill, Materia*
Medica.

Séminal. adj. [Lat. *seminalis*, from *semen*

= seed.]

1. Belonging to seed; contained in, having

the nature of, seed.

Had our *semen* never presented us with those ob-
vious *seminifical* principles of apparent generations, we
should never have suspected that a plant or animal
would have proceeded from such unlikely materials.
— *Glauville, Sceptic Scientific.*

Though we cannot prolong the period of a com-
monwealth beyond the decree of heaven, or the date
of its nature, any more than human life beyond the
strength of the *seminifical* virtue, yet we may manage
a sickly constitution, and preserve a strong one. —
Swift.

2. Spermatic.**Séminal. s. Seminal state.**

The *seminifical* of other iniquities. — *Sir T. Browne,*
Christian Morals. iii. 4.

Séminalité. s.**1. Nature of seed.**

As though there were a *seminifical* in urine, or
that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every
part, they conceive we be hold therein the anatomy
of every particle. — *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Power of being produced.

In the seeds of wheat there both obscurely the
seminifical of harvest. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-*
rors.

Séminalist. s. Romish priest educated in a

seminary.

Seminarists now come from Rome to pervert souls.
— *Shelton, Miracles of Antichrist. p. 170: 1616.*

Séminary. s.

1. Ground where anything is sown to be
afterwards transplanted; seed-plot.

Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their
seminaries, cut them off about an inch from the
ground, and plant them like quickset. — *Mortimer,*
His Majesty.

2. Place or original stock whence anything
is brought.

This tratum is expanded, serving for a common
intestment, and being the *seminary* or promontory
that furnisheth forth matter for the formation and
increment of animal and vegetable bodies. — *Wood-*
ward.

3. Seminal state.

The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath
justly contrived that in their proper *seminaries*,
where they best maintain the intention of their
seeds. — *Sir T. Browne.*

4. Principle; causality.

Nothing subalternates after matter to be con-
verted into pestilent *seminaries*, sooner than steams
of nasty fumes and beggars. — *Hopier, On the Pagan.*

5. Breeding-place; place of education, from
whence scholars are transplanted into life.

It was the seat of the greatest monarchy, and the
seminary of the greatest men of the world, whilst it
was heathen. — *Raven.*

The Inns of court must be the worst instituted
seminaries in any Christian country. — *Swift.*

6. Seminarist.

O my conscience, a *seminary*! he kisses the
stocks. — *H. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

Used adjectively.

But the oath of supremacy was not refused, the
worship of the church was frequented by multitudes
who secretly repined for a change; and the council,
whose fear of open enmity had prompted their first
severities, were led on by the fear of disaffected re-
sistance to devise yet further measures of the same
kind. Hence, in 1554 a law was enacted, enjoining
all Jesuits, *seminary* priests, and other priests,
whether ordained within or without the kingdom,
to depart from it within forty days, on pain of being
adjudged traitors. — *Hallam, History of England.*
ch. iii.

Séminary. adj. Seminal; belonging to

seed.

Seminary vessels, both preparatory and ejacula-
tory. — *Smith, Portrait of Old Age. p. 17: 1663.*

Séminate. v. n. Sow; spread; propagate.

Thus all were doctors, who first *seminated* learn-
ing in the world by special instinct, and direction
of God. — *Watkins, Apology for Learning. p. 10:*
1653.

Sémination. s. Act of sowing; act of dis-

persing.

To do this there were but four means. 1. By the
advantage of arms in time of action. 2. By open
preaching. 3. By dispersion of books. 4. By secret
semination. — *Sir H. Watson, Remains. p. 463.*

If the place you sow in be too cold for an autumnal
semination. — *Keble.*

Sémindé. adj. Covered as with seeds. Rare.

Her garments blue, and *seminé* with stars. —
H. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Sémifical. adj. Productive of seed. Rare.

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth
year males are *seminifical* and procreant; but he
that shall inquire into the generality, will rather
adhere unto Aristotle. — *Sir T. Browne.*

Sémification. s. See extract. Rare.

Semification is the propagation from the seed
or seminal parts. — *Sir M. Hale, Origination of*
Mankind.

Semipalcoes. adj. Half dark.

Semipalcoes bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opaque bodies.—*Boyle*.

Semiordinate. s. See *extract*.

A *semiordinate* [is] a line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another; the half of which is properly the *semiordinate*, but is now called the ordinate.—*Harris*.

Semipede. s. Half a (metrical) foot.

From the *caesura*, after the first *semipede* day, stops as unexpectedly, and forcibly impresses the imagination with the greatness of the author's loss, the loss of sight.—*Murray, Grammar of the English Language*. (Orel MS.)

Semipellucid. adj. Half clear; imperfectly transparent.

A light grey *semipellucid* flint, of much the same complexion with the common Indian agate.—*Woodward*.

Semiperspicuous. adj. Half transparent; imperfectly clear.

A kind of amethystine flint, not composed of crystals or grains; but one entire massy stone, *semiperspicuous*, and of a pale blue, almost of the colour of some cows' horns. —*Greene*.

Semiquartile. s. Aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

Semiquartile, or *semiquartile*, in the language of Astrology [is] an aspect of the planets when distant from each other half a right angle, or 45°. The terms *semiquartile* and *semisextile* have a similar meaning; the first denoting the half of a fifth of a complete circle, that is 36°; and the second the half of a sixth, or 30°. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Semiquaver. s. Note having half the duration of the quaver.**Semiquaver. v. a.** Sing in, or as in, semiquavers.

Ovidius is a pastor of renown;
When he has pray'd and preach'd the sabbath down,
With wire and catgut he concludes the day,
Quav'ring and *semiquaver* ring care away.
—*Cowper, Progress of Error*, 127.

Semiquintile. s. In Astronomy. Aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.

(For example see under *Semiquartile*.)
Semisextile. s. In Astronomy. Semisixth: aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.
(For example see under *Semiquartile*.)

Semispherical. adj. Belonging to half a sphere.**Semispheroidal. adj.** Formed like a half spheroid.**Semitertian. s.** Age compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

The natural product of such a cold moist year as tertian *semitermian*, and some quarters.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

Semitone. s. In Music. One of the degrees of consecutive intervals of concords.**Semitranssept. s.** Half of a transept.

There is a proportionable lateral projection, or southern *semitranssept*, before we enter the chancel. —*T. Walton, History of the Parish of Kildington*, p. 2.

Semivowel. s. Articulate sounds, intermediate in character to the vowels are consonants. The two semivowels are the sounds of *y* (as in *yon*), and of *w* (as in *wine*): the first is intermediate to *ee* (as in *feet*) and *y* (as in *yet*); the second to the *oo* in *cool*, and the *r* in *rut*; i. e. they are respectively intermediate to *i* and *y*, and to *u* and *v*.

When Homer would represent any agreeable object, he makes use of the smoothest vowels and most flowing *semivowels*. —*Brown*.

Semolina. s. Amylaceous, or starchy preparation from wheat.

(For example see under *Taploca*.)

Sempervivo. s. [Lat. *sempervivum*, from *semper* = always + *vivum* = alive.] House-leek. Rare.

The greater *sempervivum* will put out branches two or three years; but they wrap the root in an oleothol once in half a year.—*Bacon*.

Sempiternal. adj. [Fr. *sempiternel*; Lat. *sempiternus*.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.

Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal, 'a parte ante', are not contented to suppose it to be *sempiternum* or eternal 'a parte post'; but will carry up the creation of the world to an immense antiquity.—*Sir M. Hale*.

2. Eternal.

Should we the long-dependant scale ascend
Of sons and fathers, will it never end?
If 'twill, then must we through the ether run,
To some one man whose being ne'er began;
If that one man was a *sempiternal*, why
Did he, since independent, ever die?
—*Sir R. Blackmore*.

Sempiternity. s. Future duration without end.

This silent night, when all things lie in lap of sweet repose,
Ye only wake; the powers of sleep your eyes do never close;
To shew the *sempiternity*, to which their names ye

On wines of your immortal verse, that truly merit praise.
—*Mirrored F. Magistrates*, p. 557.

The future eternally, or *sempiternity* of the world, being admitted, though the eternity 'a parte ante' be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodness. —*Sir M. Hale*.

Sempster. s. Worker with the needle; dealer in goods made with a needle.

He was by trade a *sempster* in Chancery Lane.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxoniense*, vol. i. col. 261: 1691.
He [Johnson] supposed that Walton had given up his business as a linen-draper and *sempster*. —*Boswell, Life of Johnson*.

Sempstress. s. Seamstress; needle woman. See *Spinstress*.

Two hundred *sempstresses* were employed to make me shirts, and linen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt together in several folds.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

The tucked up *sempstresses* walks with hasty strides.
—*Id., Description of a City Shower*.

Sénate. s. [Lat. *senatus*.] Assembly of consellers; body of men set apart to consult for the public good.

We debate
The nature of our seats, which will in time break
The locks of th' senate, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles. —*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

The high-priest came, and they that were with him, and called the council together, and all the senate of the children of Israel. —*Acts*, v. 21.

There they shall found
Their government, and their great senate choose.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 225.

If he an hundred years had seen,
He had not used excursions, spears, or darts,
But counsel, order, and such aged arts,
Which, if our ancestors had not retain'd,
The senate's name our counsel had not gain'd.
—*Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age*.

'Tis true: that since the senate's successors came,
They grow more bold.
—*Dryden, Tyrannick Love*, l. 1.

Sénatohouse. s. Place of public council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going
All to the *senatohouse*; some news is come.
—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

Sénator. s. [Lat.; Fr. *senateur*.] Public counsellor.

Most unwise patricians,
You grave but reckless *senators*,
—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

As if to every top it might belong,
Like *senators*, to censure, right or wrong.
—*Granville*.

Senatorial. adj. Belonging to senators; befitting senators.

Go on, brave youths, till, in some future age,
Whips shall become the *senatorial* badge.
—*T. Walton, Newmarket*: 1751.

Senatoriaily. adv. In a senatorial manner; in a way becoming a senator.

The mother was cheerful; the father *senatoriaily* grave.—*Drummond, Tracts*, p. 17.

Senatorial. s. Senatorial.

The king encircled with the *senatorial* worthies of the higher and lower order.—*Hackett, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 170: 1693.

Propose your schemes, ye *senatorial* band,
Whose ways and means support the sinking land.
—*Johnson, Invitation of the Irish Satire of Juvenal*: 1759.

Sénatorship. s. Office or dignity of a senator.

From which step his courage and wisdom raised him by degrees to the sovereignty of Lucca, the *senatorship* of Rome, the special favour of the emperor, and a near hope, only by death prevented, of subduing Florence.—*Cicero, Speech of Cicerone*.

Send. v. a. pret. and part. pass. *sent*. [A.S. *sendan*.]

1. Despatch from one place to another: (used both of persons and things).

[He] *sent* letters by posts on horseback.—*Ether*, viii. 10.

His citizens hated him, and *sent* a message after him, saying, We will not have this man to reign over us.—*Luke*, xix. 14.

There have been commissions
Sent down among them, which have draw'd the heart
Of all their loyalties. —*Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, i. 2.

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee
I *send* along. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 103.

To remove him I decree,
And *send* him from the garden forth to till
The ground whence he was taken, bitter soil.
—*Id.*, xi. 96.

His wounded men he first *sent* off to shore.
—*Dryden, Anna Mirabilis*, lxxiv.

Servants, *sent* on messengers, stay out somewhat longer than the message requires.—*Swift*.

2. Commission by authority to go and act.

I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they run.—*Jeremiah*, xxiii. 21.

But first whom shall we *send*
In search of this new world? Here he had need
All circumspection, and we now no less
Choice in our suffrage; for on whom we *send*,
The weight of all and our last hope relies.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 512.

3. Transmit by another.

They *sent* it to the elders by the hands of Barrebas.—*Acts*, xi. 30.

4. Dismiss another as agent.

God will deign
To visit oft the dwellings of just men
Delighted, and with frequent intercourse,
Thine *errand* will *send* his wisest messengers
On errands of supernal grace.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 569.

5. Grant as from a distant place: (as, 'If God *sent* life').

I pray thee *send* me good speed this day, and shew kindness unto my master Abraham.—*Genesis*, xxi. 17.

O *send* out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. —*Psalms*, xliii. 3.

6. Indict, as from a distance.

The Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto.
—*Isaiah*, l. 26.

7. Emit; emit; produce.

The water *sends* forth plants that have no roots fixed in the bottom, being almost but leaves.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The senses *send* in only the influx of material things, and the imagination and memory present only their pictures or images, when the objects are absent. —*Chyca*.

8. Diffuse; propagate.

Cherubick songs by night from neighbouring hills
Aerial music *send*. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 547.

When the fury took her stand on high,
Where vast Cithæron's top salutes the sky,
A hiss from all the snaky tire went round:
The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound,
And through the Aethiopian cities *send* the sound.
—*Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Theosis of Statius*.

9. Let fly; cast or shoot.

Send. v. n. Despatch a message.

The son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away my head.—*2 Kings*, vi. 32.

I have made bold to *send* in to your wife:
My suit is that she will to Desdemona
Procure me some access. —*Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 1.

They could not attempt their perfect reformation
In church and state, till these votes were utterly
abolished; therefore they *sent* the same day again to the king: —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Send for. Require by message to come, or cause to be brought.

Go with me some few of you, and see the place:
and then you may *send for* your sick, which bring on land.—*Bacon*.

He *sent for* me; and while I raised his head,
He threw his aged arms about my neck,
And, seeing that I wept, he pressed me close.
—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iii. 3.

Séndal. s. [L. Lat. *sendallum*.] Sort of thin silk.

Thy petticoat of *sendall* right.
—*Song in Handful of Pleasant Delites*: 1598.

Sensilla . . . was a thinnie stuffe like sarcenet, and of a rawe kynde of sylke or sarcenet.—*Thynne, Animadversions on Spight's Chaucer*: 1598.

Sénder. s. One who sends.

This was a merry message.—

We hope to make the *sénder* blush at it.

Shakespeare, Henry V. 1. 2.

Love that comes too late,
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,
To the great *sénder* turns a wail offence.

Id., *All's well that ends well*, v. 3.

Best with the best, the *sénder*, not the wunt.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 852.

Sénega. s. In *Medicine and Botany*. Plant and root of *Polygala senega*; Snakeroot.

Sénescence. s. [Lat. *senescens*, pres. part. of *senesco*.] Tendency towards growing old; beginning of old age; state of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least *senescence* or decay, without jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another.—*Wundt*.

Séneschal. s. [Low Lat. *seneschaleus*.]

1. One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestic ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made Sir John Arundel, of Trevice, *seneschal* of his household, as well in peace as in war.—*Cressy, Barony of Cornwall*.

Marshall's feast,

Served up in hall with sewers and *seneschals*;
The skill of artifice, or office mean.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 37.

2. It afterwards came to signify other offices.

There eke he placed a strong *seneschal*,
And set a *seneschal* of dreaded might,
That by his power oppressed
And vanquished all venturous knights in flight.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. 10, 30.

Sénile. adj. [Lat. *senilis*.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that nature, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a person in whom nature, education, and time have happily watched a *senile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of fancy.
—*Bogle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Loss of colour of the hair may be accidental, premature, or *senile*; and it may be partial or general.
—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, art. *Hair*.

Senility. s. Old age.

Mr. Edwards, when going away, again resoured in his consciousness of *senility*; and, looking full in Dr. Johnson's face, said to him, 'You'll find in Dr. Young, 'O my convuls! remem'brs of yourself; Johnson did not relish this at all.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson*.

Sénior. s. [Lat.]

1. One older than another; one who on account of longer time has some superiority: (generally preceded by a possessive pronoun, as, *my senior*—older than I).

How can you audit your *seniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts also?—*Archbishop Whitgift*.

He [Pope] died in May, 1744, about a year and a half before his friend Swift, who, more than twenty years his *senior*, had naturally anticipated that he should be the first to depart, and that, as he cynically, and yet touchingly too, expressed it, while Arbuthnot grieved for him a day, and Gay a week, he should be lamented a whole month by 'poor Pope'; whom, of all those he best knew, he seems to have the most loved.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 225.

2. Aged person.

A *senior* of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden*.

Seniorty. s. Eldership; priority of birth.

As in insurrections the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first provoker has, by his *seniorty* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Sénna. s. [Arabic, *sene*.] In *Botany and Medicine*. Plant, and leaves thereof used as a purgative infusion, of certain genera of the Labiata or Fabaceae, i.e. the great class of plants akin to the pea, bean, tamarind, &c. There are several species with properties sufficiently alike to be confounded with one another: (often used *adjectively*, or as the *first element* in a compound).

What rhubarb, *senna*, or what purgative drug,
Would scour these English hence!

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.

Senna tree is of two sorts: the bastard *senna*, and the scorpion *senna*, both of which yield a pleasant leaf and flower.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Purgative properties are the great character of this sub-order [the Cassia]—their most remarkable product. The *senna* of the shops consists, according to Deile, of *Cassia acutifolia* and *Cassia lanceolata*. *Id.* says the *Cassia lanceolata* of Arabia does not yield the *senna* of commerce, but this statement is at variance with the positive statement of Forskhal. For the various qualities of *senna*, the reader is referred to the *Flora Medica* and other works in which the subject is treated specially; it will there be found that many species yield this useful drug, which, according to Pallon, is not an Egyptian product, as is usually supposed, the whole . . . of the Alexandrian product coming from Dongola. . . . Well-marked purgative properties occur in *Columba arborescens* (bladder *senna*), whose leaves are used for adulterating the blunt-leaved *senna* of the druggists, *Coronilla emerus* (scorpion *senna*) and *C. varia*, which last is even poisonous; as well as in certain species of *Genista*, *Cytisus*, *Robinia*, *Clitoria*, *Anagyris foetida* (plants of the sub-order Papilionaceae). . . . Tephrosia *senna* is used as a purgative by the people . . . of Popayan.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

The leaves of various species of *Cassia*, as *C. oblongata*, *elongata*, *acutifolia*, . . . are imported in large quantities, . . . under the name of *senna* . . . from Alexandria, whither they are brought from Upper Egypt. They are largely mixed with the leaves of *Solenostemma Argel*, which, however, are thick, and not ribbed like the genuine *senna* leaves. They have a mucous, mucilaginous, bitter taste, and yield a pale brownish-green infusion. The true *senna* leaves are distinctly ribbed, thin, generally pointed, and when chewed have a peculiar nauseous flavour, and yield a dark brown infusion. It is a gripping, nauseating, and somewhat drastic purge, but a valuable addition to, or relief for, other purgatives. Other kinds are imported from India. . . . Various preparations of *senna* are used medicinally, and several different species of the plant are to be found in the markets supplying the drug. The Alexandrian and the Indian *senna* are chiefly used in this country. The former is collected in Nubia and Upper Egypt from the *Cassia acutifolia* and *oblongata*. The latter going by the name of 'timberly *senna*' grows in India, but in all probability is only naturalized there. It is the product of *Cassia elongata*. *Senna* contains a purgative principle called Cathartin, and also an odorous volatile oil.—*Moore, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Sénnight. s. [sereen-night.] Week.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a *sénnight*, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Sens. adv. Since.

With honest vain pret
Stept Bragachio forth, and as his thrall
Her claim'd, by him in tattered woman's *sens*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, iv. 5, 23.

Sénsated. part. adj. Perceived by the senses.
Rare.

As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye.—*Hooke, in the History of the Royal Society*, iii. 194.

Sénsation. s. Perception by means of the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances, vary the *sensations*; and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Glandville, Synopsis Scientifera*.

The brain, disempowered by a cold, beating against the root of the auditory nerve, and protracted to the tympanum, causes the *sensation* of noise.—*Harris, Discourse of Consumption*.

This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the understanding, I call *sensation*.—*Locke*.

When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous *sensations* of pain or pleasure than at any other time.—*Addison*.

The happiest, upon a fair estimate, have stronger *sensations* of pain than pleasure. *Rayna*.

Sensations and ideas in our knowledge are like matter and form in bodies. Matter cannot exist without form, nor form without matter: yet the two are altogether distinct and opposite. There is no possibility either of separating or of confounding them. The same is the case with sensations and ideas. Ideas are not transformed, but informed *sensations*; for without ideas, *sensations* have no form. The *sensations* are the objective, the ideas the subjective part of every act of perception or knowledge.—*Hewitt, Normum Organum Rationum*, Aphorismus, h. l. aph. vi. vii.

The feelings connected with the movements of the body, or the action of the muscles, have come to be recognised as a distinct class, differing materially from the *sensations* of the five senses. They have been regarded by some metaphysicians as proceed-

ing from a sense apart, a sixth or muscular sense, and have accordingly been enrolled under the general head of *sensitina*. That they are to be dealt with as a class by themselves as much as any sounds or sights, the feelings of affection, or the emotion of the ludicrous, is now pretty well admitted on all hands.—*Bara, The Senses and the Intellect*, h. l. ch. i.

Sénsational. adj.

1. Constituted by, consisting in, having the nature of, a sensation.

Are we then obliged to give in our adherence to the *sénsational* philosophy?—*Edgar, Origin of Language*, p. 115.

2. Melodramatic: (recently applied to a certain school of novelists).

The evil spirit which inhabited the breast of the old madhouse-keeper has been translated to another human form. Cast down from his former sphere, he now, in the guise of the low-class *sénsational* novel-writer, endeavours to scare the poor lunatic from the benefits provided for him.—*Dr. Stokely, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. xiii.

Sénsationalism. s. Doctrine of sensationists.

Sénsationalist. s. One who regards the phenomena of mind as having their origin in sensations: (used *adjectively* in the extract).

Accordingly we are not surprised to find that Locke was claimed as the founder of a *sénsationalist* school, whose ultimate conclusions his calm and pious mind would have indignantly repudiated. . . . We consider this on the whole a less objectionable term than 'sensualist' or 'sensist'; the latter word is unsmooth, and the former, from the things which it connotes, is hardly fair.—*Edgar, Origin of Language*, p. 154, and note.

Sense. s. [Fr. *sens*; Lat. *sensus*.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; sight; touch; hearing; smell; taste.

This power is *sense*, which from abroad doth bring
The colour, taste, and touch, and so it, and sound,
The quantity and shape of every thing.

Within earth's centre, or heaven's circle found;
And through things sensible in lumberless,
But only live the *sense*'s organs be;

And in these live, all things their forms express,
Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear or see.

Sir J. Denham, Immortality of the Soul.

Then is the soul a nature, which contains
The power of *sense* within a greater power.

Which doth employ, and use the *sense*'s pains;
But sits and rides within her private power.

Phil.

The feeling of resistance—to begin with this—is, I conceive to be ascribed, not to our organ of touch, but to our muscular frame, to which I have already more than once directed your attention, as forming a distinct organ of *sense*, the affections of which, particularly as existing in combination with other feelings, and modifying our sensations, are several of these, as in the case of distant vision, for example, are not less important than those of our other sensitive organs. The sensations of this class are, indeed, in common circumstances so unconscious to be scarcely heeded or remembered by us; but there is probably no contraction even of a single muscle which is not attended with some faint degree of sensation that distinguishes it from the contraction of other muscles, or from other degrees of contraction of the same muscles.—*Dr. T. Brown, Lectures on the Philosophy of the Mind*, lect. 5.

Man is the interpreter of nature, science the right interpretation. The *sense* place before us the characters of the book of nature; but these convey no knowledge to us, till we have discovered the alphabet by which they are to be read. The alphabet, by means of which we interpret phenomena, consists of the ideas existing in our own minds; for these give to the phenomena that coherence and significance which is not an object of sense. The antithesis of *sense* and ideas is the foundation of the philosophy of science. No knowledge can exist without the union, no philosophy without the separation, of these two elements. Fact and theory correspond to *sense* on the one hand, and to ideas on the other, so far as we are conscious of our ideas; but all facts involve ideas unconsciously; and thus the distinction of facts and theories is not tenable, as that of *sense* and ideas is.—*Whewell, Novum Organum Rationum*, Aphorismus, h. l. aph. i. v.

2. Perception by the senses; sensation.

In a living creature, though never so great, the *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transgression throughout the whole.—*Racon, Natural and Experimental History*.

If we had naught but *sense*, then only they
Should have sound minds which have their *sense*'s sound;

But wisdom grows when *sense* do decay,
And fully most in quickest *sense* is found.

Sir J. Denham, Immortality of the Soul.

Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth, it leaves the *sense* behind.
Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 1691.

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.
This Basilus, having the quick *sense* of a lover,
took as though his mistress had given him a secret
revelation. *M. P. Solary.*
God, to remove his ways from human *sense*,
Placed heaven from earth so far.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 100.

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.
He should have lived,
Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous *sense*,
Might in the times to come have been revenged.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason.
Oppress nature's sleep;
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *sense*.
Shakespeare, As You Like It, in. 3.
God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities, which we call natural *sense* and reason, and common *sense*. *Baile.*
Something there is more useful than expense,
And something precious 't' to taste. 'Tis a *sense*,
Good *sense*, which only is the gift of heaven,
And, though no science, fairly worth the seven;
A light within yourself you must perceive;
Jones and Le Notre have it not to give.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 41.

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.
He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and sentenring wide from *sense*:
You see he knows not me, his natural father . . .
That now the wind has lost into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

7. Opinion; notion; judgement.
I speak my private but impartial *sense*,
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence.
Lord Kilmarnock.

8. Consciousness; conviction.
In the due *sense* of my want of learning, I only
make a confession of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.
Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have
no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *See R. L. Exchange.*

10. Meaning; import.
In this *sense* to be preserved from sin is not impossible. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
My hearty friends,
You take me in too dolorous a *sense*.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 2.
A haughty presumption, that because we are encouraged to believe that in some *sense* all things are made for man, that therefore they are not made at all for themselves. *Dr. H. More.*
All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what is since, is, in a legal *sense*, within the time of memory. *Sir M. Hale.*
In one *sense* it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon the foundation of Christianity. *Archbishop Tillotson.*
When a word has been used in two or three *senses*, and has made a great breach for error, drop one or two of those *senses*, and leave it only one possible; and affix the other *senses* or ideas by other words. *Watts, Logic.*

Sensed, part. adj. Perceived by the senses.
Rare.
Let the scientist tell me, why things must needs be so as his individual senses represent them; is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others than they are by him? And why must his sense be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is white to us is black to negroes. *Glanville, Scipio Sensatiffus.*

Senséful, adj. Reasonable; judicious. *Rare.*
The lady, hearkning to his *senséful* speech,
Found nothing that he said unwelcome nor reason.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 4. 37.
Men, otherwise *senséful* and ingenious, quote such things out of an author as would never pass in conversation. *Norris.*

Senseless, adj.
1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception.
The charm and venom, which they drunk,
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the *senseless* trunk,
That through the great contagion direful deadly stunk.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.
The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing,
To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.
You blocks, you worse than *senseless* things!
Id., Julius Caesar, i. 1.
It is as repugnant to the idea of *senseless* matter, that it should put into itself sense, perception, and knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a tri-

angle, that it should put into itself greater angles than two right ones. *Locke.*

2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.
The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows.
Rare.

3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish.
If we be not extremely foolish, thankless, or *senseless*, a great joy is more apt to cure sorrow than a great trouble is. *Jeremy Taylor.*
They would repeat this their *senseless* perception when it would be too late, and when they found themselves under a power that would destroy them. *Lord Christies, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
The great design of this author's book is to prove this, which I believe no man in the world was ever so *senseless* as to deny. *Archbishop Tillotson.*
She saw her favour was misplaced;
The fellows had a wretched taste;
She needs must tell them to their face,
They were a *senseless* stupid race.
Swift, Calenus and Taurant.

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason.
It is a *senseless* thing in reason, to think that one system can stand without the other, when the order of natural causes, government in presbytery, &c. is by the wiser & goodness, &c.

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception. *Rare.*
To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an offensive conduct, or that hot-spurred Hargrave in Virgil, proceeded from a *senseless* and over-cold judgement. *Johnson.*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious; (with of).
The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep,
Fatten'd in vice, so callous and so gross,
He sins and sees not, as a *senseless* of his loss.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 50.
Hear this,
You un-blessed, lawless, rambling libertines,
You *senseless* charm in love, beyond
The prostitution of a common bed. *Southern.*

Senselessly, adv. In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.
If any one should be found so *senselessly* arrogant as to suppose man alone knowing and wise, but yet the product of mere ignorance and chance, and that all the rest of the universe acted only by that blind hap-hazard, I should have with him that very rational and empirical rebuke of Tully. *Locke.*

Senselessness, s. Attribute suggested by Senseless; folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity.
That we fall not therefore into that like *Apollonius*, stupidity and *insensibility*, our way is to catch these young loves, and strangle them in the nest. *Hobbes, G. Leviathan, p. 126.*
The *senselessness* of the tradition of the crocodile's maw his upper jaw, is plain from the attention of the occupant with the neck, and the other jaw with the upper. *Gros.*
My brain began to fail when the fourth sun burst o'er the golden isles—a fearful sleep, which through the caverns dreary and forlorn of the green soul, sent its foul dreams to sweep with whirlwind swiftness—a fall far and deep—a Gulf, a void, a *senselessness*—these things dwell in me.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam.

Sensibility, s. [Fr. *sensibilité*.]
1. Sensibleness; perception.
Any *sensibility* of his power and will for the illustration of his own glory. *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. i.*

2. Quickness of sensation.

3. Quickness of perception; delicacy.
Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul; it is such an exquisite *sensibility*, as warns a woman to shun the first appearance of every thing hurtful. *Johnson, Spectator.*

In the plural.
There's better to be born a stone,
Of ruder shape, and fewer nose
Than with a tenderness like mine,
And *sensibilities* so fine!
I envy that unfeeling shrub,
Fast rooted against every rub.
Coleridge, The Puck, the Opium, and Sensitivity Plant.

Sensible, adj. [Fr.]
1. Having the power of perceiving by the senses.
Would your cambric were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 3.*
These be things discourses of God, whose effects those that live witness in themselves; the *sensible* in

their *sensible* natures, the reasonable in their *reasonable* souls. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion of some other *sensible* faculty. *Glanville, Scipio Sensatiffus.*

2. Perceptible by the senses
By reason man attaineth unto the knowledge of things that are and are not *sensible*: it is so, therefore, that we search how man attaineth unto the knowledge of such things *sensible* as are to be known. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Is this a danger which I see before me,
The handie tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch thee:
I have thee not, and yet I see thee still;
Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*
To feeling as to sight? *Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.*
The space left and acquired in every *sensible* moment in such slow progressions, is so incommensurable, that it cannot possibly move the *sense*. *Glanville, Scipio Sensatiffus.*
It is manifest that the heavens are void of all *sensible*, and by consequence of all *unstable* matter. *Sir I. Newton.*
The greater part of men are no otherwise moved than by *sense*, and have neither leisure nor ability so to improve their power of reflection, as to be capable of conceiving the divine perfections without the assistance of *sensible* objects. *Boyle.*
Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion, and by its resistance to bodies moved in it. *Boyle, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

3. Perceived by the mind.
Idleness was punished by so many stripes in publick, and the disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. Perceiving by either mind or senses, having perception by the mind or senses.
I saw you in the east at your first arising: I was as soon *sensible* as any of that light, when just shining out, and beginning to travel upwards to the meridian. *Dryden.*
I do not say there is no soul in man, because he is not *sensible* of it in his sleep; but I do say, he cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it. *Locke.*

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.
If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,
I should not make so great a shew of zeal.
Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, v. 1.

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected.
Even I, the bold, the *sensible* of wrong,
Restrained by shame, was forced to hold my tongue.
Dryden.

7. Convinced; persuaded. *Colloquial.*
They are very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests on the other side of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together. *Johnson.*

8. In conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise.
I have been tired with accounts from *sensible* men, furnished with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Johnson.*

Used substantively.
a. Sensibility.
Our torments also may in length of time become our elements; these previous fires as soft as now severe, our temper changed into their temper; which must needs remove the *sensibility* of pain. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 27.*

b. Whatever is perceptible around us.
The creation
Of this wide *sensible*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2. 157.

Sensibleness, s. Attribute suggested by Sensible.
1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.
Nor was it altogether bodily pains that made him withdraw the *sensibleness* of divine assistance from him. As the sun at our Saviour's crucifixion, though not disjoined from the world, yet for a time deserted the world by withdrawing his light from it. And although this withholding the *sensibleness* of the divine presence was done without any aversion, or dislike, of the person of our blessed Lord, which not only before, but at that very instant was tenderly beloved of God, yet the apprehension of it could not but make him become his case in that sad exclamation, 'My God, my God, why forsakest thou forsaken me?' *Hallwell, Sermon of South, p. 22: 167.*

2. Actual perception by mind or body.
The retirement or privacy used by sober women here in England, when they apply anything helpful to their looks or complexion, is no argument of any sinful shame, but of modesty, civility, and that discretion, which commands us to do many things apart from any witnesses or spectators, which is

are no more, but only *sensibleness* and reflexions upon those infirmities to which our vile bodies are subject. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 167.

3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

The *sensibleness* of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp medicines. — *Shakespeare*.

4. Painful consciousness.

There is no condition of soul more wretched than that of the senseless obdurate sinner, being a kind of numbness of soul; and, contrariwise, this feeling and *sensibleness*, and sorrow for sin, the most vital quality. — *Hammond*.

5. Judgement; reasonableness: (a use not admitted but in conversation).

Sensibly, adv. In a sensible manner.

1. Perceptibly to the senses.

He is your brother, lord; *sensibly* feel Of that self-blood, that first gave life to you.

— *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

A sudden pain in my right foot increased *sensibly*.

— *Mr W. Temple*.

The salts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corrosive; and so they affect the fibres of the brain more *sensibly* than other parts. — *Aschwin*.

2. With perception of either mind or body.

3. Externally; by impression on the senses.

That church of Christ, which we properly term his body mystical, can be but one; neither can that one be *sensibly* discerned by any, inasmuch as the parts thereof are some in heaven already with Christ. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

4. With quick intellectual perception.

Bear not too *sensibly*; nor still exist To afflict thyself in vain.

— *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 912.

5. Judiciously; reasonably.

Sensitive, adj. [Fr. *sensitif*.] Having sense or perception, but not reason.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects, which though moderated so as not to fall into sin; yet, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards that inferior object than towards God; this is a piece of human frailty. — *Hammond*.

All the activities of the *sensitive* appetite are in pain or called passions, because the soul is irritated by them, and *sensitive* faculties are *sensitive* by nature. — *Depledge*.

Bodies are such as are endued with sensitive soul, as plants; a *sensitive* soul, as animals, or a rational soul, as the body of man. — *Eg.*

Sensitive plant. s. Plant of the genus Mimosa so called.

Vegetables have many of them some degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briskly alter their figure and motion, and so have obtained the name of *sensitive plants*, from a motion which has some resemblance to that which in animals follows upon sensation. — *Locke*.

Whence does it happen, that the plant, which well we name the *sensitive*, should move and feel? Whence know her leaves to answer her command, And with quick horror fly the neighbouring hand?

— *Poet, Solomon*, l. 56.

The *sensitive plant* is so called, because, as soon as you touch it, the leaf shrinks. — *Mortimer, Husbands*.

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, having many stamens in the centre; these flowers are collected into a round head; from the bottom of the flower rises the pistil, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways and contains in each partition one roundish seed. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched the pistil of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive plant* are only contracted. — *Milner, Gardener's Dictionary*.

When, 'O ye the botanists, and sages, Did plants call a *sensitive* are we there? No matter when a poet's muse is To make them grow just where she chooses.

— *Corpe, The Poet, the Shepherd, and the Sensitive Plant*.

A *sensitive plant* in a garden grew, And the young winds fed it with silver dew, And it opened its fan-like leaves to the light, And closed them beneath the kisses of night, And the Spring rose on the garden fair, And the Spirit of Love felt everywhere; And each flower and herb on earth's dark breast Rose from the dews of its whiny rest, But none ever trembled and panted with bliss; In the garden, the field, or the wilderness, Like a doe in the moonlight with love's sweet want, As the companionless *sensitive plant*.

— *Shelley, The Sensitive Plant*.

In certain species [of the Oxalidaceæ] plants akin to the wood-sorrels [an irritability of so marked a kind has been found as to cause them to be classed among *sensitive plants*. — *Averroes blinvi and Ox-*

is *sensitive* are the most remarkable; but the same irritability has been observed by Professor Warren in the European Oxalidaceæ. — *Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

When the leaf of a *sensitive plant* is at rest, it consists of many leaflets spreading flat, and connected in pairs along the sides of certain common leaf-stalks. When one of these leaflets is irritated, the pair to which it belongs rise up, and apply their faces to each other; this is rapidly followed by the same action in the successive leaflets, and in the course of a few seconds the whole of the leaflets are in a state of collapse; then the leaf itself suddenly bends downwards; and if the plant is in very good health, the shock thus communicated to it will extend to those immediately above and below. After a time the leaf resumes its original position. Upon the approach of night, that is to say, upon the withdrawal of light, the leaf falls of itself into the same state, without any special irritation. This kind of irritability is by no means confined to the Mimosa pudica; ... among the *Lea* it is also found beyond the *Lea* ... in the *Hedysarum gyrans*, whose three leaflets are in a continual state of dancing or balancing during the day. ... Nor is such irritability confined to this order; the ternate and pinnate leaved species of Oxalis, the *Dioclea muscipula*, and numerous other plants, exhibit similar phenomena. — *Id., in Brach and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Sensitively, adv. In a sensitive manner.

The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more *sensitively* towards an inferior object than towards God; this is a piece of frailty. — *Hammond*.

Sensorium. s. [Lat.] Part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; seat of sense.

As sound in a bell or musical string, or other sounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *sensory* is a sense of that motion under the form of sound. — *Sir I. Newton*.

Imagine that an immense number of fingers could be packed side by side, so that their ends made a flat surface; and that each of them had a separate nervous connection with the same *sensory*. If anything were laid upon the flat surface formed by these finger-ends, an impression of touch would be given to a certain number of them — a number great in proportion to the size of the thing. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*.

Sensory. s.

1. Sensorium.

Spiritual species, both visible and audible, will work upon the *sensory*, though they move not any other body. — *Boon*.

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensitive species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance. — *Sir I. Newton*.

2. Organ of sensation.

That we all have double *sensories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheistical sophism. — *Boyle*.

Sensory, adj. Connected with the sensorium.

The actions of sneezing, swallowing, coughing, hiccuping, vomiting, and expelling the faeces and urine ... are directed ... from those vibrations which first ascend up to the *sensory* nerves, and are then detached down by the motory nerves, which communicate with them by some common trunk, plexus, or ganglion. — *Harvey, De Motu*, vol. i. p. 97.

Sensual, adj. [Fr. *sensuel*.]

1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses.

Men in general are too partial, in favour of a *sensual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Far as creation's simple power extends, The scale of *sensual*, mental power ascends.

— *Pope, Essay on Man*, l. 207.

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *sensual* before that which is most divine. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Devoted to sense; lowly; luxurious.

Even amidst them rose Behind the dissolute spirit that fell, The *sensual* of; and after Asmodei, The fleshiest incubus.

— *Milton, Paradise Regained*, ii. 151.

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Sensualism. s.

1. State of subjection to carnal feeling and appetite; lewdness; luxury.

Or he is formed for abjectness and woe, To grovel on the carcass of his nose. To shrink at every sound, to quench the flame Of natural love in *sensuality*, to know That he is as best when on his worthless days The frozen hand of death shall set its seal.

— *Shelley, Queen Mab*.

Since tyrants, by the sale of human life, Heap cruelties to their *sensuality*, and flume To their wide-wasting and insatiate pride, Success has sanctioned to a credulous world The ruin, the disaster, the woe of war. — *1651*.

2. Doctrine of sensualist philosophers.

The best known, and the most elaborate attempt ... to resolve all our mental acts and intellectual powers into various modifications of mere sensation ... which has been made in modern times, is that of Condillac, who conceived that he was following out the principles of Locke into their legitimate consequences. ... The theory opposed to *sensualism* is called Intellectualism. — *Brace and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Sensualist. s. Carnal person; one devoted to corporeal pleasures.

Let atheists and *sensualists* satisfy themselves! ... they are able; the former of which will find that, as her ground, religion neither can nor will lose hers. — *South, Sermons*.

Sensuality. s. [Fr. *sensuelité*.] Devotedness to the senses; addiction to brutal and corporeal pleasures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals That rage in savage *sensuality*.

— *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

Kill not her quickening power with surfeits; Mar not her sense with a *sensuality*;

Cast not her serious wit on idle things; Make not her free-will slave to vanity.

— *Sir J. Denham, Immortality of the Soul*.

Sensuality is one kind of pleasure, such an one as it is. — *South, Sermons*.

They avoid dress, but they should have affection satisfied by any *sensuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the most comfort and delight of their whole beings. — *Aldrich*.

She was certainly pretty, but disagreeably pretty, at least I thought so. Whether it was a certain *sensuality* in her face, that conveyed the idea of ripeness without bloom, or not, — she could not analyse the impression at the instant, but certainly, he shrunk from her black eyes, devotedly, a mediocrity. — *Hannay, Singleton Parkway*, ii. 1. ch. iv.

Sensualize. v. a. Sink to sensual pleasures; degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

A *sensualized* soul would carry such appetites with her thither, for which she could find no suitable objects. — *Norris, On the Faithfulness*, p. 165.

Not to suffer one's self to be *sensualized* by pleasures, like those who were changed into brutes by Care. — *Pope*.

Sensually, adv. In a sensual manner.

Epicures, that *sensually* are bent.

— *Sir J. Denham, The Player's Song*, Stan. K. 1.

She had lived most corruptly and *sensually*. — *Lord Herbert, History of the Reign of Henry VIII*, p. 171.

Sensualous. adj. Pertaining to sense; feeling.

The soul by this means of overbalancing herself, given up to fleshly delights, bated her wing above downward; and finding the ease she had from her visible and *sensualous* colleague the body, in performance of religious duty, her piousness now broken and flagging, shifted off herself the labour of high soaring any more. — *Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

To this poetry would be made precedent as being less subtle and fine; but more simple, *sensualous*, and passionate. — *Id., Tractate on Education*.

Sentence. s. [Fr.; Lat. *sententia*.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge, civil or criminal.

Nor will I give *sentence* against them. — *Jeremiah*, iv. 12.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *sentence* that reason gives, concerning the goodness of those things which they are to do. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

If we have neither voice from heaven, that so pronounced them, neither *sentence* of men grounded upon such manifest and clear proof, that they, in whose hands it is to alter them, may likewise faithfully, even in heart and conscience, judge them so; upon necessity to urge alteration, is to trouble and disturb without necessity. — *Id.*

If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, still there are other evidences, that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the detestable rigours of a condemning *sentence*. — *South, Sermons*.

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrine. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

2. It is usually spoken of: condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.

By the consent of all laws, in capital causes, the evidence must be full and clear; and if so, where one man's life is in question, what say we to a war, which is ever the sentence of death upon many? *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, a Holy War.*

What rests but that the mortal sentence pass? *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 48.*

3. Maxim; axiom (generally moral).

An excellent spirit, and knowledge, and understanding, and shewing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel. *Daniel, v. 12.*

A sentence may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words. *Brown, Notes on the Olym.*

4. Short paragraph; period in writing.

A simple sentence has but one subject and one finite verb; a compound sentence has more than one subject or one finite verb, either expressed or understood; or it consists of two or more simple sentences connected together. *Bishop Latham, A Short Introduction to English Grammar.*

Sentence. v. a.

1. Pass the last judgment on any one.

After this cold consideration, sentence me; And, as you are a king, speak in your state, What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shakespeare, Henry IV., Part II, v. 2.*

Came the mild judge and intercessor both, To sentence man. *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 94.*

2. Condemn; doom to punishment.

Could that derive from any brotherhood? Nature herself is sent to you in your doom: Pity is no more. *Dryden, Aeneas, iii. 1.*

Idleness, sentenced by the decurions, was punished by so many stripes. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Relate, or express, in a short and energetic way.

The best way for speech, is to be short, plain, material. Let me hear one wise man sentence it, rather than twenty fools, curiously in their lengthened tale. *R. Wharton, Reader, l. 13.*

Sentential. adj. Comprising sentences.

Dr. Gieseler is an advocate for a translation which is not literal or verbal, but *sentential*; that is, where every sentence of the English corresponds exactly to the Hebrew as the difference of the two idioms will permit. *Archbishop Newcome, On the Translation of the Bible, p. 24.*

Sententiousness. s. Comprehension in a sentence.

Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiousness* of common conceits with us. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Sententious. adj. [Fr. *sentencieux*.]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic.

He is very swift and *sententious*. *Shakespeare, As you like it, v. 4.*

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues: *Sententious* showers! O let them fall! Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms, Foretold us useful and *sententious* truths. *Waller.*

Curse on the strutting! how he ups his side, Ambitiously *sententious*! *Addison, Cato.*

2. Comprising sentences.

The making of figures bestations, and requir much room, put men first upon contracting them; as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did; next, instead of *sententious* mark to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Greer, Cosmologia.*

Sententiously. adv. In a sententious manner; in short sentences; with striking brevity.

They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*; they say, Look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath. *Bacon, Essays.*

Sententiousness. s. Attribute suggested by Sententious; pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Media I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryden.*

Sentry. s. Sentry.

What strength, what art can then Suffer, or what evasion bear him safe Through the strict *sentries*, and stations thick Of angels watching round? *Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 412.*

Sentient. adj. [Lat. *sentiens*, -entis, pres. part. of *sentio* - I perceive.] Perceiving; having perception.

This acting of the sentient phantasy is performed

by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hummer, and that without any formal syllogism presseth him to eat. *Sir J. Hale.*

With us we say, Socrates was contemporary with the Peloponnesian war, the foundation of this assertion, as of all assertions concerning substances, is an assertion concerning the phenomena which they exhibit; namely, that the series of facts by which Socrates manifested himself to mankind, and the series of mental states which constituted his *sentient* existence, went on simultaneously with the series of facts known by the name of the Peloponnesian war. *J. S. Mill, System of Logic, pt. I. ch. v. § 6.*

Sentient. s. One who has perception.

If the *sentient* be carried, "passibus equis," with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glanville, Serpax Sentientist.*

Sentiment. s. [Fr.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion.

The consideration of the reason, why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. *Locke.*

Anke to counsel or the assembly came, With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, lii. 157.*

2. Sense considered distinctly from language or things; striking sentence in a composition.

Those who could no longer defend the conduct of Cato, praised the *sentiments*. *Dean.*

3. Sensibility; feeling.

He pretends to love and recommends *sentiment* and liberality; but I know him to be artful, close, and malicious; in short a *sentimental* knave. *Sheldon, School for Scandal, l. 1.*

Sentimental. adj. Abounding with sentiment; expressing quick intellectual feeling; affecting sensibility; (in a contemptuous sense).

The French use the word 'naïve' in such a sense as to be explainable by no English word, unless we will submit to restrain ourselves in the application of the word *sentimental*. *Shadour.*

Petrarch has described the perplexities of a lover's mind, and his struggles between hope and despair, a subject most fertile of *sentimental* complaint, by a combination of contradictions; a species of wit highly relished by the Italians. *T. Warton, History of English Poetry, l. 31.*

Sentimentalism. s. Affectation of sentiment.

O Philosophic *sentimentalism*, what hast thou to do with peace, when thy mother's name is Jewish? Foul product of still fouler corruption, thou with the corruption art doomed! *Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. I. li. ii. ch. iii.*

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Sentimentalist. s. One who affects sentiment.

It is in that thin element of the *sentimentalist* and distinct host-female that Silvery-Glenis works. *Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. I. li. ii. ch. iii.*

Sentimentality. s. Affectation of fine feeling.

even the false pity and *sentimentality* of many modern ladies. *T. Warton, History of English Poetry, l. 31.*

Miss Seward's own poetry, with much more *sentimentality* and much less sense and substance, belongs to the same school with Darwin's. *Craik, History of English Literature, vol. ii. p. 52.*

Sentinol. s. [Fr. *sentinelle*.]

1. One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

Norfolk, hie thee to thy charge; Use careful watch, choose trusty *sentinols*. *Shakespeare, Richard III, v. 3.*

Counselors are not commonly so united, but that one counselor keepeth *sentinol* over another; so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon, Essays.*

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing power, Stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinol*, Being placed aloft, within the head's high tower; And though both see, yet both but one thing tell. *Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.*

Love to our ethereal resorts Through those deceitful sallies; Our *sentinols* betray our torts. *Sir J. Davies, Friendship and Single Life against Love and Marriage.*

The senses are situated in the head, as *sentinels* in a watch-tower, to receive and convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Roy, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept; but even this would be unsoldierlike. *Brown.*

2. Watch; guard; duty of a sentinel. Rare.

The parson in *sentinel*: the country parson, wherever he is, keeps God's watch. *Herbert, Country Parson, ch. xiii.*

Sentry. s.

1. Watch; sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise.

If I do send, dispatch

Those *sentries* to our aid; the rest will serve For a short holding. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 7.*

The youth of hell strict guard may keep, And set their *sentries* to the utmost deep. *Dryden, State of Innocence, l. 2.*

One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow, A wakeful *sentry*, and on duty now. *Id., Translation from Ovid, Daedalus and Philémon.*

2. Guard; watch; duty of a sentry.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep, O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep; Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes, Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Sir T. Browne.*

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep, Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. *Tyden, Translation of the Aeneid, vi. 38.*

3. Prop; support. Rare.

Pleasure is but like *sentries* or wooden frames, set under arches, till they be strong by their own weight and consolidation to stand alone. *Jeremy Taylor, Apple of Sodom, (Ovid MS.)*

Sentry-box. s. Shelter for a sentinel.

Menialism, sensationism has covered into guard-houses, barracks of Flindre, to the light of cheerful fire; failing that, to churches, otherhouses, *sentry-boxes*, where ever wretchedness can find a lair. *Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. I. li. vii. ch. iv.*

Sépal. s. See extract.

The divisions of a calyx are called its *sepals*; a term first invented by Necker, and revived by DeCandolle. Botanists of the school of Linnæus call them *lobes* or *lobula*. Link thinks the word *sepalum* is barbarous, and proposes to substitute *phyllum*. *Lindley, Introduction to Botany, vol. i. p. 327; 1848.*

Separability. s. Quality of admitting disunion or disconnection.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glanville.*

The greatest argument of real distinction is *separability*, and actual separation; for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris.*

Séparable. adj. Capable of being separated.

1. Susceptive of disunion; disceptible.

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Possible to be disjoined from something; (with from).

Expansion and duration have this further agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not a *separable* one from another. *Locke.*

Séparableness. s. Attribute suggested by Separable; capability of being separated.

Teals permit me not to talk of the *separableness* or a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

Séparate. v. a. [Lat. *separatus*, pass. part. of *separo*; *separatio*, -unia.]

1. Break; divide into parts.

Resolved, Rather than death, or aught than death more dread, Shall *separate* us. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 98.*

2. Disunite; disjoin.

Can a body be inflammable from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*

Death from sin no power can *separate*. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 231.*

4. Set apart; segregate.

David and the captains of the host *separated* to the service of the sons of Asaph, and of Heman, and of Jeduthan, who should prophesy with harps, with psalteries, and with cymbals. *1 Chronicles, xxv. 1.*

Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts, xiii. 2.*

5. Withdraw.

Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me; if thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right. *Genesis, xiii. 9.*

Séparate. v. n. Part; be disunited.

When there was not room enough for their herds

to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture.—*Locke*.

Séparate. adj.

1. Divided from the rest; parted from another.

Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Disjoined; withdrawn.

Beyond his hope, *Eve separate* he spied.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 424.

3. Secret; secluded.

In a secret vale the Trojan sees
A *separate* grove,
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1053.

4. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate with the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, *etc.* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke*.

Séparately. adv. In a separate manner; apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly.

It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council, both *separately* and together, for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved.—*Bacon*.

If you admit of many figures, conceive the whole together, and not everything *separately* and in particular.—*Dryden*.

Séparateness. s. Attribute suggested by *Separate*; state of being separate.

Sacred things, which continue their state of *separateness* and sanctity.—*Macle, Reverence of God's House*, p. 3: 1635.

Séparation. s.

1. Act of separating; disjunction.

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon a *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated, that which is a part since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke*.

2. State of being separate; disunion.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of *separation*, the loss of it was a mark of unity.—*Bacon*.

3. Chemical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.

A fifteenth part of silver, incorporated with gold, will not be recovered by any manner of *separation*, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separations*.—*Bacon*.

4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.

Did you not hear
A buzzing of a *separation*
Between the king and Catherine?
Shakspeare, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Séparatist. s. One who divides from the church; schismatic; seceder.

The antipathists, *separatists*, and sectaries' tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy.—*Bacon*.

Our modern *separatists* pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn.—*Dr. H. More, Theory of Christian Piety*.

Says the *separatist*, if those who have the rule over you should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them.—*South, Sermons*.

After a faint struggle he yielded, and passed, with the show of alacrity, a series of odious acts against the *separatists*. It was made a crime to attend a dissenting place of worship. A single justice of the peace might convict without a jury, and might, for the third offence, pass sentence of transportation beyond sea for seven years. With refined cruelty it was provided that the offender should not be transported to New England, where he was likely to find sympathising friends.—*Maccubbin, History of England*, ch. ii.

Séparator. s. One who divides; divider.

Séparatory. adj. Used in *separation*. *Rare*.

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the intestines are the emissary vessels, or *separatory* ducts.—*Chayne, Philosophical Principles*.

Sépia. s. [Lat.] See *extract*.

Sépia is a pigment prepared from a black juice secreted by certain glands of the cuttlefish, which the animal ejects to darken the water when it is pursued. One part of it is capable of making 1000 parts of water nearly opaque. All the varieties of this mollusk secrete the same juice; but the *Sépia officinalis* the *Sépia boliga*, and the *Sépia tunicata*, are chiefly sought after for making the pigment. The first, which occurs abundantly in the Mediterranean.

ranean, affords more colour; the sac containing it being extracted, the juice is to be dried as quickly as possible, because it runs rapidly into putrefaction. Though insoluble in water, it is extremely diffusible through it, and is very slowly deposited.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Sépiment. s. [Lat. *sepiumentum*; *sepe* = hedge.] Hedge; fence; (Dissepiment common.)

A farther testimony and *sepiement* to which, were the Samaritan, Chaldee, and Greek versions.—*Lively Oracles*, p. 28: 1678.

Sépône. v. a. [Lat. *sepositus*, pass. part. of *sepono* = I put aside.] Set apart. *Rare*.

God *seponed* a seventh of our time for his exterior worship.—*Donne, Letter to Sir H. G.*, *Locusts*, p. 270: 1650.

Sépôt. v. a. Set aside. *Rare*.

Parents, and the nearest blood must all for this be laid by and *sepoited*.—*Felltham, Letters*, no. 1. (Ord MS.)

Séposition. s. Act of setting apart; segregation. *Rare*.

We must contend with prayer, with actual devotion and *seposition* of all our other affairs.—*Jeremy Taylor, Life of Christ*, ii. § 12.

Sépoý. s. [Mindustani and Persian, *sipáhi*, and *sipáh*.] Native Indian soldier.

The garrison was reinforced by the arrival of one hundred Europeans, two hundred *sepoys*, and one hundred *sepoys* from Bombay, beside four hundred *sepoys* from Tellicherry.—*Mill, History of British India*, b. i. ch. l. 1708.

Sept. s. [Lat. *septem*.] Clan; tribe.

This judge, being the lord's brother, adjudged a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that *sept*, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or *septs*, of the Irish as 'did possess this island.'—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

The true and ancient Russians, a *sept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes.—*Leitch*.

Septária. s. pl. [Lat. *septum*, q. v.] In *Geology*.

Large nodules, with compartments of lime. *Septaria*, called anciently Ludus Helmontii (the quails of Van Helmont, from their form), are lenticular concretions of clay, ironstone, intersected by veins of calc-spar, which when calcined and ground to powder, form an excellent hydraulic cement.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Septaria [rare] flattened calcareous nodules found in clay, chiefly in the London clay and Kimmeridge clay, but also in the lias and elsewhere. They are aggregations of the more calcareous portions of a deposit of marly clay, and are not unfrequently (perhaps always) collected round some organic body. Once formed, probably while the mass was wet, they have cracked in drying, and the cracks are filled up with crystalline carbonate of lime or calc-spar. They are sometimes cut across and polished for ornamental purposes. Their chief use is to grind down, after burning, into hydraulic lime.—*Lasch, in Brandes and Cuvier, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

September. s. [Lat.] Ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.

September hath his name as being the seventh month from March; he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe.—*Puckham, On Dressing*.

Séptenary. adj. [Lat. *septenarius*.] Consisting of seven.

Extolling, as Philo doth, the rare and singular effects of the *septenary* number. *Hakewill, Apology*, p. 176.

Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; though the order of nature seems too much cited by a counsellor to this *septenary* number. *Watts*.

Séptenary. s. The number seven.

The days of men are cast up by *septenaries*, and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, has no reason in the nature of the thing.—*Barnet*.

Séptennial. adj. [Lat. *septennis*, from *annus* = year.]

1. Lasting seven years.

The dreadful disorders of frequent elections have also necessitated a *septennial* instead of a triennial duration [of parliaments].—*Burke, On the Cause of the present Discontent*.

2. Happening once in seven years.

Being once dispensed with for his *septennial* visit,

by a holy instrument from Petropolis, he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers.—*Howell, Vindicta Furoris*.

Séptentrion. s. North.

Thou art as opposite to every good,
As the antipodes are unto us,
Or as the south to the *septentrion*.
Shakspeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 4.

Séptentrion. adj. Northern.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That screen'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men
From cold *septentrion* blasts.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 29.

Séptentrional. adj. Northern.

Those *septentrional* inundations.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, sign. K. 2: 1605.

The Goths, and other *septentrional* nations.
Howell, Letters, ii. 30.

If the spring
Preceding should be drearful of rain,
Or blind *septentrional* with brushing wings
Sweep up the smoky mists and vapours damp,
Then was to mortals. *J. Phillips, Cyder*, l. 143.

Séptentrionally. adv. Towards the north; northerly.

If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *septentrionally* excited.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Séptentrionate. v. n. Tend northerly.

Steel and good iron, never excited by the load-stone, *septentrionate* at one extreme, and australize at another.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Séptfoil, and Séptfoil. s. See *Tormentil*.

Séptic. adj. [Gr. *septicus*.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

Cedar, . . . after the nature of *septic* and escharotick medicines, corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time, if applied to a living body; but, on the contrary, is a sovereign preservative for the . . . the very moment it is deprived of life.—*Gresham, Art of Embalming*, p. 272.

Séptical. adj. Septic.

As a *septic* media . . . Galen commended the scales of a salmonidae. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Séptilateral. adj. Having seven sides.

By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a *septilateral* figure, described within a circle.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Séptuagénary. adj. Consisting of seventy.

The three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's *septuagénary* determination.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Séptuagésima. s. [Lat.] Third Sunday before Lent.

Séptuagésimal. adj. Consisting of seventy.

In our abridged and *septuagésimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Séptuagint. s. Greek version of the Old Testament, attributed to seventy-two translators: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

Which way soever you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *septuagint* chronology, it will still be far higher.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Séptuary. s. Collection of seven.

Months, however taken, are not exactly divisible into *septuaries* or weeks, which fully contain seven days.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 212.

Séptum. s. [Lat.] Fence; hedge; dividing body; dissepiment. Common in *Zoology* as applied to certain divisions like that between the nostrils (*septum narium*) or that between the chest and abdomen (the diaphragm). In *Anatomy* it applies to the divisions between the cells of the ovary; and has *septicid* = splitting along the division, and other less important derivatives.

Séptuple. adj. [Lat. *septuplex*.] Seven times

Sépulchral. adj. [Fr.; Lat. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

Whilst our souls negotiate there,
We like *sepulchral* statues lay;
All day the same our postures were,
And we said nothing all the day.
Mine eye hath found that sad *sepulchral* rock,
That was the casket of Heaven's richest store.
Milton, Ode, The Passion, 43.
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Sépulchral lies our holy walls to grace,
And new-year odors, and all the (tribe-street) race,
Pope, Ducial, i. 43.

Sépulchre. s. [Fr. *sépulchre*; Lat. *sepulchrum*.] Grave; tomb.

To entomb him and his heirs unto the crown,
What is it but to make thy *sépulchre*?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 1.
Flies and spiders get a *sépulchre* in amber, more
durable than the monument and embalming of any
king.—*Bacon*.

There where the Virgin's Son his doctrine taught,
His miracles, and our redemption wrought;
Where I, by thee inspired, his praises sung,
And on his *sépulchre* my offering hung.
If not one common *sépulchre* contains
Our bodies, or one urn our still remains,
Yet Ours and Ayleone shall join.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

Sépulchre. v. a. Bury; entomb; (accnt in older writers often on the second syllable).

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence:
Or, at the least, in her's *sépulchre* thine.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.
I am glad to see that thou survive,
Where merit is not a *sépulchre* alive;
Where good men's virtues tend to honours bring,
And not to dangers.
H. Johnson.

Thou, our fancy of itself bereaving,
Dost make us marble with too much conceiving,
And so a *sépulchre* in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.

Milton, Ode, On Shakespeare, 7.
Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,
And, deep surprised, by sandy mountains lie,
Obscurely *sépulchred*.
Prior, Solomon, l. 339.

Sépulture. s. [Fr.; Lat. *sepultura*.] Interment; burial.

That Nisole, weeping over her children, was turned
into a stone, was nothing else but that during her
life she erected over her *sépulture* a marble tomb
of her own.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Where, may royal *sépulture* prepare;
With speed to Melinda bring relief,
Recall her spirits, and moderate her grief.
Dryden, Juvénal, v. 1.

In defence, *sépulture*, or burial of the dead, may
be deferred and put off for the debts of the person
deceased.—*Allyce, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

Sequacious. adj. [Lat. *sequax*, from *sequor* = I follow.]

1. Following; attendant.
Rather a *sequacious* and credulous easiness.—
Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 111.
Orpheus could lend the savage race,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Cecilia raised the wonder higher:
When to her organ vocal breath was given,
An angel heard, and straight appear'd,
Mistaking earth for heaven.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

2. Ductile; pliant.
In the greater bodies the force was easy, the
matter being ductile and *sequacious*, and obedient
to the hand and stroke of the artiller, and apt to
be drawn, formed, or moulded.—*Bay*.

Sequaciousness. s. Attribute suggested by
Sequacious; state of being sequacious.

This *sequaciousness* of people seems to be given
governors, as a grateful acknowledgment of that
peace, which under their good government their
subjects enjoy.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning, p. 57: 1653.*

That servility and *sequaciousness* of conscience.—
Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 181.

Sequacity. s.

1. Ductility; toughness
Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a
closeness, tenor, and *sequacity*.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History, no. 900.*

2. Act of following.
Liberty of judgement seemeth almost lost either
in lazy or blind *sequacity* of other men's votes.
—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English, p. 207.*

Séquel. adj. [Fr. *séquelle*; Lat. *sequela*.]

1. Conclusion; succeeding part.
If black scandal or foul-faced reproach
Attend the *sequel* of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquaintance me.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.

Was he not a man of wisdom? You, but he was
poor; but was poor not also successful? True, but
still he was poor: grant this, and you cannot keep
off that unavoidable *sequel* in the next verse, the
more man's wisdom is displayed.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Consequence; event.

Let any principal thing, as the sun or the moon,
but once cause, fail, or swerve, and who doth not
suddenly conceive that the *sequel* thereof would be
ruin both to itself and what ever dependeth on it?
—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

In this he put two weights,
The *sequel* each of parting and of fight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 1002.

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness.
What *sequel* is there in this argument? An arch-
deacon is the chief deacon; ergo, he is only a deacon.
—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Séquence. s.

1. Order of succession.

How art thou a king,
But by fair *sequence* and succession?
Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 1.
Besides the propositions which assert *sequence* or
coexistence, there are some which assert simple ex-
istence; and others assert causation, which, subject
to the explanations which will follow, . . . must be
considered professionally as a distinct and peculiar
kind of assertion.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, bk. I. ch. v. § 6.*

2. Series; arrangement; method.

The cause precedeth from a precedent *sequence*,
and series of the seasons of the year.—*Bacon, Nat-
ural and Experimental History.*

3. At cards.

Séquent. adj. [Lat. *sequens*, -entis, pres.
part. of *sequor* = I follow.]

1. Following; succeeding. *Rare.*
Let my trial be mine own confession;
Immediate sentence then, and a *sequent* death,
Is all the grace I here.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
Either I am
The forerunner in the train, or I am none
That draw I the *sequent* trace.

Barham and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.
There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown
Suspected to a *sequent* king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 163.

2. Consequent.

Séquent. s. Follower. *Rare.*
Here he hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the
stranger queen's, which accidentally miscarried.—
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 2.

Sequester. v. n. [Fr. *sequesterer*.]

1. Separate from others for the sake of
privacy.

In shady bowers,
More sacred and *sequestered*, though but feign'd,
Pan or Sylvanus never slept.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 705.

With the accent on the first syllable.

Why you are *sequestered* from all your train?
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

2. Put aside; remove.

Although I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs,
yet I set down, out of experience in business, and
conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to
this affair. *Bacon*.

3. Withdraw; segregate.

A thine as reasonable in grief as in joy, as decent
being added unto actions of greatest weight and
solemnity, as being used when men most *sequester*
themselves from action.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity.*

4. Set aside from the use of the owner to
that of others: (as, 'His annuity is *se-
questered* to pay his creditors').

5. Deprive of possessions.

It was his tailor and his cook, his fine fashions
and his French ragous, which *sequestered* him; and,
in a word, he came by his poverty as sinfully as some
usually do by their riches.—*South, Sermons.*

Sequester. v. n. Withdraw; retire.

To *sequester* out of the world into Atlantick
and Utopian politics, which can never be drawn into
use, will not mend our condition.—*Milton, Arc-
opagistia.*

Sequestered. part. adj. Separated from
others.

To the which place a poor *sequestered* stag,
That from the hunter's aim had taken a lung,
Did come to languish.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 1.
Ye sacred Nine! that all my soul possess,
Whose raptures fire me, and whose visions bless,
Hear me, oh hear me to *sequestered* scenes
Of bow'ry mazes, and surrounding greens.

Pope, Windsor Forest.

Sequestrable. adj. Capable of being se-
questered.

1. Subject to privation.

2. Capable of separation.
Hartshorn, and divers other bodies belonging to
the animal kingdom, abound with a not uncom-
monly *sequestrable* salt.—*Boyle.*

Sequestrate. v. n. Sequester; separate.

In general contagions more perhapp for want of
necessaries than by the malignity of the disease,
they being *sequestrated* from mankind.—*Arbuthnot,
On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Sequestration. s.

1. Separation; retirement.

His addiction was to courses vain:
I never noted in him any study,
Any retirement, any *sequestration*
From open haunts and popularity.

Shakespeare, Henry V. l. 1.
There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and a
sequestration of a man's self from the noise of the
world; for truth seems to be seen by eyes much
flat upon inferior objects.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Disunion; disjunction.

The metals remain unseparated, the fire only divid-
ing the body into smaller particles, hindering rest
and continuity, without any *sequestration* of ele-
mentary principles.—*Boyle.*

3. State of being set aside.

Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign,
Before whose glory I was great in arms,
This last income *sequestration* have I had.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 3.

4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a
possession.

If there be a single spot in the globe more barren,
the vector or view may be obliged, by the caprice or
pique of the bishop, to build upon it, under pain of
sequestration.—*Swift.*

Sequestrator. s. One who takes from a
man the profit of his possessions.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *sequestra-
tors*, and they have taken all from me.—*Jeremy
Taylor.*

By their *sequestrators*, men for the most part of
insatiable hands and noted dishonesty, those orders
were commonly dissolved.—*Milton, History of Eng-
land, b. iii.*

Seraglio. s. Serai, generally for the Sultan's
concubines; harem.

The diet of so endless a retinue, the attendance
of his *seraglio*, the purveyance for his forty thousand
stables, the cost of his sacrifices must needs weigh
heavy. *Bishop Hall.*

Seraglio [is] the palace wherein the great Turk
misch up his concubines.—*Voltaire.*
There are not many great houses in all the Morra:
not above three deserve the name of *seraglio*, as
they call palaces. *Rasselas, State of the Morra or
Ethiopian Empire, p. 19: 1684.*

There is a great deal more solid content to be
found in a constant course of well living, than in
the voluptuousness of a *seraglio*.—*Norria.*

Adulation, however, could not alter the general
condition and fortune of this unhappy being, who
became a sovereign without knowing what it is to be
one. He was brought out of the *seraglio* to be
placed on the throne, and it was he, rather than the
spectators, who might have truly used the interjec-
tion of astonishment!—*L. Darul, Curiosities of
Literature.*

Serai. s. [Persian, the root of *seraglio*:
the latter being the commoner term.]
Large building; palace; (in combination,
inn; resting-place; as in Caravansary).

My boat on shore, my galley on the sea;
Oh, more than cities and a *serai* to me.
Egmont, The Bride of Abydos.

Serral. s. Serai.

I could add much concerning the enormities of
Rome and your *serral*.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Anti-
christ, p. 17: 1616.*

In that stately *serral* he discerned a prince.

Situation of Paradise, p. 68: 1693.

Séraph. s. [Hebrew.] One of the orders
of angels.

On the eastern cliff of Paradise
He lights, and to his proper shape returns,
A *seraph* wing'd: six wings he wore to shade
His lineaments divine.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 275.

He is infinitely more remote in the real excellency
of his nature, from the highest and perfectest of all
created beings, than the purest *seraph* is from the
most contemptible part of matter, and consequently
must infinitely exceed what our narrow understand-
ings can conceive of him.—*Locke.*

As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,
As the ray *seraph* that adorns and burns.
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 277.

Seraphic. adj.

1. Angelic; angelical.

Seraphick arms and trophies.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 539.
This *seraphic* countess . . . has a touch of the
supra-mundane Outline in her.—*Carlyle, Critical
and Miscellaneous Essays, Cant. Quattro.*

2. Pure; refined from sensuality.

"Tis to the world a secret yet,
Whether the nymph, to please her swain,
Talks in a high romantic strain;
(Or whether he at last descends,
To like with less seraphic ends,
Swift, Cadenus and Tancress.

Seraphical. *adj.* Seraphic.

Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of
angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and seraphical
fervour.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Seraphim. *s.* Angels of one of the heavenly
orders.

To thee cherubim and seraphim continually do
cry.—*Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum*.
Then drew one of the seraphim unto me, having
a live coal in his hand.—*Isaiah, vi. 6*.
Of seraphim another rumour.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 604*.

Seraphine. *s.* [seraph; from its music.]
Musical instrument so called; harmonium.**Sere.** *adj.* [A.S. *scarim* = to dry.] Dry;
withered; no longer green.

The muses, that were wont green boys to wear,
Now brimmed bitter elder-branches sere.—*Spenser*.
He is deformed, crooked, old and sere,
Ill-faced, worse bodied, shapeless every where;
Vicious, ungentle.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.
Ere this diurnal star
Leaves cold the night, how we his father'd beams,
Reflected, may with milder sere foment.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1069.

On a sere branch,
Low bending to the bank, I sat me down,
Musing and still.—*Rosset, Royal Consort*.

Sere. *s.* [N.Fr. *serre* = hawk's talon.] Claw;
talon.

Two eagles . . . arriving now
Amidst the council, over every brow
Shook their thick wings, and threatening death's
cold fears,
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager sere.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, p.

Serenade. *s.* [Fr.; Italian; Spanish, *serenata*;
= first extract.] Music with which ladies
are entertained by lovers in the night.

Mist dances, or wanton mask, or midnight ball,
Or serenade, which the starved lover sings
To his proud fair; best quitted with disdain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 768.

Foolish swallow, wilt thou dost thou
So often at my window do,
With thy tuneless serenade?—*Cowley*.
Shall the neighbours' nightly rest invade,
At her deaf doors, with some vile *serenade*?

Dryden, Translation of F. Ronsard, v. 238.
Will fancies he never should have been the man
he is, had not he broken windows, and disturbed
honest people with his midnight *serenades*, when he
was a young fellow.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Serenade. *v. a.* Entertain with nocturnal,
or crepuscular, music.

He continued to *serenade* her every morning, till
the queen was charmed with his harmony.—*Spectator*.

Serenade. *v. n.* Perform a serenade.

A man might as well *serenade* in Greenland as in
our region.—*Tatler, no. 222*.

Serene. *adj.* [Fr. *seren*; Lat. *serenus*.]

1. Calm; placid; quiet.

Spirits live in a serenity
In regions mild, of calm and serene air.
Milton, Comus, 3.
The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky.—*Pope*.

2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper;
peaceful or calm of mind; showing a calm
mind.

There wanted yet a creature might erect
His stature, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 704*.
Recalling them, by a due remembrance of all that
is past, unto future circumspicion, and a serene
expectation of the future life.—*Grew, Comminologia
Sæcra*.

3. Applied as a title of respect.

To the most serene Prince Leopold, Archduke of
Austria, &c.—*Milton, Letters of State*.

4. Translation of the medical term Gutta
serena. *Latinism*.

These eyes that roll in vain,
So thick a drop serene with quench'd their orb.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 24.

Sereno. *s.* Calm damp evening.

Where ever death doth please to appear,
Sens, senses, swords, slits, sickness, all are there.
J. Jonson, Epigramme, xxiii.
Some *sereno* blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face.—*Id., Volpone, iii. 7*.

The fog and the serene offend us.

Lucius, Queen's Arcadia.
He hath felt the excess of heat, the dangerous
sereno.—*Hawell, Instructions for Foreign Travel, p. 212*.

Sereno. *v. a.*

1. Calm; quiet.

She, where she passes, makes the wind to lie
With gentle motion, and serene the sky.
Sir R. Faushaue, Translation of the Lusiad, p. 178; 1653.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing the effusive force of Spring on man,
When heaven and earth, as if contending, vie
To raise his being, and serene his soul.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

2. Clear; brighten. *Rare; improper.*

Take care
Thy muddy liverance to *serene*, and drive
Precipitant the baser rosy love.
J. Phillips, Cyder, ii. 312.

Serenely. *adv.* In a serene manner.

1. Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone serenely bright.
Pope.

2. With unruffled temper; coolly.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken cannot
be supposed innate; it being impossible that
men would, without shame or fear, confidently and
serenely break a rule, which they could not but evi-
dently know that God had set up.—*Locke*.
The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly fair;
Soft fell her words as flow the air.
Prior, The Lady's Looking-glass.

Sereneness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Serene; serenity.

The *sereneness* of a healthful conscience.—*Fell-
tham, Resolves, i. 5*.
These sweet waters of heaven, and those balmy
drops of fatness wherewith it was wont to be be-
sprinkled, are restrained, and have given place to
unwholesome *sereneness* and killing vapours.—*Se-
rable Sermons, p. 15; 1614*.

Serénitude. *s.* Calmness; coolness of
mind. *Rare*.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatic
humour will flow quietude and *serénitude* in the
affections.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Serénity. *s.* [Fr. *serénité*.]

1. Calmness; mild temperature.

In the constitution of a perpetual equinox, the
best part of the globe would be desolate; and as to
that little that would be inhabited, there is no reason
to expect that it would constantly enjoy that admired
calm and *serénity*.—*Bentley*.

2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance.

A general peace and *serénity* newly succeeded
a general trouble and cloud throughout all his king-
dom.—*Sir H. Temple*.

3. Evenness of temper; calm state of mind;
coolness.

I cannot see how any man should ever transgress
these moral rules, with confidence and *serénity*, were
they innate, and stamped upon their minds.—*Locke*.

4. Highness; title of respect.

The sentence of that court, now sent to your
serénity, together with these letters, positively de-
clares, &c.—*Milton, To Prince Leopold, Letters of
State*.

Serf. [Lat. *servus* = slave, servant.] Pre-
dial slave; forced labourer attached to the
soil. See also Villein.

A great part of them were *serfs*, and lived in a
state of absolute slavery or villainage.—*Hume, His-
tory of England, Appendix II. after the Life of
King John*.
The characteristic distinction of a *villain* was his
obligation to remain upon his lord's estate. He was
not only precluded from selling the lands upon
which he dwelt; but his person was bound, and the
lord might reclaim him at any time, by suit in a
court of justice, if he ventured to stray. But, equally
liable to this confinement, there were two classes of
villeins, whose condition was exceedingly different.
In England, at least from the reign of Henry II.,
one only, and that the inferior species, existed; in-
capable of property, and destitute of redress, except
against the most outrageous injuries. The lord
could seize whatever they acquired or inherited, or
convey them, apart from the land, to a stranger.
Their tenure bound them to what were called *villain
services*, ignoble in their nature, and indeterminate
in their degree; the millings of timber, the carrying
of manure, the repairing of roads for their lord, who
seems to have possessed an equally unbounded right
over their labour and its fruits. But by the customs
of France and Germany, persons in this abject state
seem to have been called *serfs*, and distinguished
from *villeins*, who were only bound to fixed pay-
ments and duties in respect of their lord, though, as

it seems, without any legal redress, if injured by
him.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during
the Middle Ages, ch. ii*.

One of the most remarkable privileges of chartered
towns was that of conferring freedom on runaway
serfs, if they were not reclaimed by their masters
within a certain time. This was a pretty general
law. . . . The cities of Langensiege had the same privi-
lege. . . . A similar custom was established in Ger-
many; but the term of prescription was, in some
places at least, much longer than a year and a day.
Ibid.

Serge. *s.* [Fr.; Spanish and Arabic, *zeryu*.]
Kind of woollen cloth.

The same wool one man felt into a hat, another
weaves into cloth, another into kersey or *serge*, and
another into arras.—*Sir M. Hale*.
Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,
And bid broad-cloth and *serges* grow.
Gay, Prologue to the Shepherd's Week.

Sérial. *adj.* Consisting of, constituted by,
having the nature of, a series.

Classification by a single attribute, which the ob-
jects possess in different degrees, may be more or
less *serial*, or linear. Books may be put in the order
of their dates, in shingle file; or if they are grouped
as works in one volume, works in two volumes,
works in three volumes, &c., the groups may be
placed in an ascending succession.—*Herbert Spen-
cer, Lectures of Biology, pt. ii, ch. x. § 98*.

Séries. *s.*

1. Sequence; order.

Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly
upon the text as it lies in the *series* of the epistle.—
Ward, Of English.

The chains of the correspondence I cannot sup-
ply, having destroyed too many letters to preserve
any *series*.—*Pope*.

The main principle of division must of course be
natural affinity; the classes formed must be natural
groups; and the formation of these has already been
sufficiently treated of. But the principles of natural
grouping must be applied in subordination to the
principle of a natural *series*. The groups must not
be so constituted as to place in the same group
things which ought to occupy different points of the
general scale.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, pt. iv,
ch. viii. § 1*.

2. Succession; course.

This is the *series* of perpetual war,
Which thou, alas! and thine are born to know.—
Pope.

Sérions. *adj.* [Lat. *serius*.]1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light
of behaviour.

Ah! my friends! while we laugh, all things are
serious round about us; God is *serius*, who exer-
ceth patience towards us; Christ is *serius*, who
shed his blood for us; the Holy Ghost is *serius*,
who striiveth against the obduracy of our hearts;
the Holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most
serious things in the world; the Holy Sacraments
represent the most *serious* and awful matters; the
whole creation is *serius* in serving God, and us;
all that are in heaven or hell are *serious*; how then
can we be gay? To give these excellent words their
full force, it should be known that they came not
from the priesthood, but from the court; and from a
courtier as eminent as England ever boasted.—
Young.

2. Important; weighty; not trifling.

I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III, v. 5.
There's nothing *serious* in mortality;
All is but toys.—*Id., Macbeth, ii. 3*.

Sériously. *adv.* In a serious manner;
gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without
levity.

It cannot but be matter of very dreadful consi-
deration to any one, who in his fits, to think
seriously with himself, what horror and confusion
must needs surprise that man, at the last day of
account, who had led his whole life by one rule,
when God intends to judge him by another.—*South,
Sermons*.

All laugh'd to find
Unthinking plagues so o'erspread thy mind,
That thou could'st not *seriously* persuade the crowd
To keep their souls, and to believe a God.
Cowley, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 54.

Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arno-
bius, tell us, that this martyrdom first of all made
them *seriously* inquisitive into that religion, which
could reduce the mind with so much strength, and
overcome the fear of death, nay, raise a earnest
desire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors.—
Addison.

Sérioussness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Serious; gravity; solemnity; earnest
attention.

That spirit of religion and *serioussness* vanished all
at once, and a spirit of libertinism and profaneness
started up in the room of it.—*Bishop Atterbury,
Sermons*.

The youth was received at the door by a servant, who then conducted him with great silence and seriousness to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon-day.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Serjeanty. s. Office of a serjeant-at-law.

A call of serjants was splendidly solemnized. May 6, 1821, who on that day made their appearance before the lord keeper, who congratulated their adoption to that title of serjeanty.—*Hackett, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 110.

Serjeant. s. [Fr. *sergent*; Italian, *sergente*, from Lat. *servius*; see last extract.]

1. Officer whose business it is to execute the commands of magistrates.

When it was day, the magistrates sent the serjeants, saying, Let those men go.—*Arle*, vii. 33. Had I but time, as this fell serjeant, death, Is strict in his arrest, oh! I could tell.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.

2. Petty officer in the army.

This is the serjeant.

Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2.

3. Lawyer of the highest rank under a judge. None should be made serjants, but such as probably might be held fit to be judges afterwards.—*Bacon*.

Your name is a name of reverence, though you are styled *serjeant*; for you are the principal of all that practise in the courts of law; *serjants*, that is, officers preferred above all ranks of pleaders.—*Address to the Serjants-at-Law by the Lord Keeper Williams*, May 6, 1823, in *Hackett's Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 117.

4. It is a title given to some of the king's servants: (as, 'serjeant chirurgens;') that is a chirurgieon servant to the king.)

Serjeantry. s. See extract.

Grand serjeantry is that where one holdeth lands of the king by service, which he ought to do in his own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear, or to lead his horse, or to be his marshal, or to blow a horn, when he seeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four seas, or else to do it himself; or to bear the king's sword before him at his coronation; or on that day to be his sewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit serjeantry is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing toward his wars; as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like.—*Cowell*.

Serjeanship. s. Office of a serjeant.

Sermocination. s. Act or practice of making speeches.

The orator conveyeth his speech either to prosopopeia, *sermocinal* or, &c.—*Peachment, Garden of Eloquence*, Q. 1. 15.

No *sermocinations* of ironmongers, felt-makers, cobblers, broom-men!—*Bishop Hall, Free Prisoner*.

Sermocinator. s. Preacher; speechmaker.

These obtrusive *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar.—*Hurd*.

Sermon. s. [Lat. *sermo*, -onis.] Discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

As for our sermons, be they never so sound and perfect, God's word they are not, as the sermons of the prophets were; no, they are but ambiguously turned his word, because his word is commonly the subject whereof they treat, and must be the rule whereby they are framed.—*Musker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

This our life, exempt from public haunt, Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 1.

Sermons he heard, yet not so many

As left no time to practise any;

He heard them reverently, and then

His practice preach'd them o'er again.

Many, while they have preached Christ in their

sermons, have read a lecture of atheism in their

practices.—*South, Sermons*.

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought.

A living sermon of the truths he taught.

Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 77.

Sermon. v. a. [Fr. *sermoner*.]

1. Discourse as in a sermon. Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or sermoned at large, than thus cloudily wrapped in allegorical devices.—*Spenser*.

2. Tutor; teach dogmatically; lesson.

Come, sermon me no farther:

No villainous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart.

Shakespeare, Titus of Athens, ii. 2.

Sermon. v. n. Compose or deliver a sermon.

Sermoning. verbal abn. Discourse; instruction; advice; persuasion.

Three sedulous prayers, these frequent sermonings.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 230. Canons and quaint sermonings, interlined with barbarous Latin.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnua*.

A weekly charge of sermoning.—*Id., Arcopagitica*.

Sermonize. v. n.

1. Preach.

Under a pretence of sermonizing, they have cast off God's solemn worship on this day: . . . the primitive church never thought preaching the sole work of the Lord's day.—*Bishop Nicholson, On the Catechism*, p. 104, 105.

2. Inculcate rigid rules.

If you consider them as the dictators of a morose and sermonizing father, I am sure they will be not only unattended to, but unlearned.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Serosity. s. [Fr. *serosité*.] Thin or watery fluid exuding from the serum of the blood when coagulated.

In these the salt and liquidated serosity is divided between the guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The tumour of the throat, which occasions the difficulty of swallowing and breathing, proceeds from a serosity obstructing the glands.—*Arbuthnot*.

Serosa. adj. [Lat. *serosus*.] Relating to, connected with, indicated by, having the nature of, serum.

This disease is commonly an extravasation of serum, received in some cavity of the body; for there may be also a dropsy by a dilatation of the serous vessels, as that in the ovarium.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Inflammation tends to the deposition of lymph, and to the effusion of serum and of blood, and to suppuration. . . . Accordingly . . . inflammation will bear to be called adhesive or serous, or humorrhoidal, or suppurative.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xiii.

Serpent. s. [Lat. *serpens*, -entis; *serpo* = I creep.]

1. Member of the Ophidian class (i.e. the class represented by the snakes and vipers so called: (sometimes opposed to *snake*, the serpents being venomous, the snakes not. See *Snake*).

She was arrayed all in lily white, And in her right hand bore a cup of gold, With wine and water fill'd up to the height; In which a serpent did himself enfold, That horror made to all that did behold.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

* My eyes and ears are witnesses. I wouldn't have believed it otherwise. I wouldn't have believed it, Mr. Chuzzlewit, if a fiery serpent had proclaimed it from the top of Salisbury Cathedral. I would have said, 'cried Mr. Pecksniff, 'that they repent lied. Such was my faith in Thomas Pinch, that I would have cast the falsehood back into the serpent's teeth, and would have taken Thomas to my heart. But I am not a serpent, sir, myself, I grieve to say, and no excuse or hope is left me.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxi.

Serpent, in zoology, [is] a general name for the species of the order Ophidia. *Serpents* are divided into spurious, or Pseudophidians, and true, or Ophidians proper. The Pseudophidians, although presenting the well-marked external characters of the order, retain an imperfect pelvis, a small sternum, scapula, and coracoids or clavicles, hidden beneath the skin; whereby, as well as in the structure of the skull, they approach the Saurian order. . . . The true *serpents* have neither sternum nor vestige of the scapular arch. . . . Several species retain a vestige of hind-limbs, which in some even shows itself externally in the form of a small hook. The chief subdivisions of the true Ophidia are: the Amphibene; the Typhlopes; the Bolea (Tortrix); the Bolea; the Python; Colubera; the Acherodons—all which tribes are non-ven. The Pseudobolea, Rattle-snake, Trigonocephali, and Vipers are the venomous tribes. . . . The last tribe of true *serpents* includes the Hydrophidians, or sea-serpents, which have likewise a poison-gland and duct, the latter being enclosed by the last instead of the first of the maxillary series of teeth. The tail of the sea-serpent is flattened vertically, and forms their chief organ of swimming. No species of this family has yet been discovered which exceeds ten feet in length. The remains of an extinct genus of *serpents* (Palaeophis), indicating species of from ten to twenty feet in length, have been discovered in the Eocene tertiary formations in Suffolk, Kent, and Sussex.—*Osborn, in Brander and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

She struck me with her tongue, Most serpent-like upon the very heart.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

They, or under-ground, or circuit wide, With serpent-error wandering, found their way.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 301.

2. Sort of firework.

In fireworks give him leave to vent his spite, These are the only serpents he can write.

Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, ii. 651.

3. Musical instrument, serving as a bass in concerts of wind music.

Serpentry. s. In Medicine. Root of Aristolochia serpentaria; Snakewort.

In small doses, *serpentry* promotes the appetite. In large doses it causes nausea, flatulency, uneasy sensation of the stomach, and more frequent but not liquid stools.—*Ferris, Elements of Materia Medica*, vol. ii. p. 1135.

Serpentine. adj.

1. Resembling a serpent.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from so serpentine a companion as I am.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Who can be afraid of malice that knows what hooks God hath in the nostrils of men and devils? What charms hee hath for the most serpentine hearts!—*Bishop Hall*.

Nothing wants but that thy shape

Like his, and colour serpentine may shew

Thy inward fraud.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 632.

They became saved from those destructive sins, which from the devil's serpentine insinuations they had incurred.—*Berrow, Sermons*, i. 630.

The figures and their parts ought to have a serpentine and flaming form naturally; these sorts of outlines have, I know not what of life and seeming motion in them, which very much resembles the activity of the flame and serpent.—*Dryden*.

2. Winding like a serpent; anfractuons.

Nor can the sun

Perfect a circle, or maintain his way

One inch direct; but where he runs to-day

He comes no more, but with a cowering line

Stagnate by that point and so is serpentine.

Donne.

His hand the adorned firmament display'd;

Those serpentine, yet constant motions made.

Baillie.

How many spacious countries does the Rhine,

In winding banks, and mazes serpentine,

Traverse, before he splits in Belgia's plain,

And lost in sand, creeps to the German main?

Sir R. Blackmore.

Serpentine. v. n. Wind like a serpent; meander.

In those fair vales by nature form'd to please, Where Guadalupe serpentine with ease. Harts. From the two lakes issued a rivulet, that serpentine in view for two or three miles.—*Lord Lyttelton*.

Serpentine. s. Magnesian stone, so called from its colour and spotted appearance; see extracts.

Accept in good part a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which hath the quality to give any wine or water that shall be infused therein for four-and-twenty hours the taste and operation of the spaw-water, and is very medicinal for the cure of the spleen and gravel.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

There were three species of this stone known among the ancients, all resembling one another, and celebrated for the same virtues. The one was green, variegated with spots of black, thence called the black ophite; another, called the white ophite, was green also, but variegated with spots of white; the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with small black spots. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents; but it is now justly rejected.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

Serpentine [is] a hydrated silicate of magnesia found disseminated in rocks, or forming large rock-masses, as in the Lizard district in Cornwall. The stone from this locality, as well as that from Portcull in Banffshire, is much used for ornamental purposes instead of marble, being soft and easily worked, and susceptible of a fine polish. The name has reference to its spotted and veined appearance, like that of a serpent's skin.—*Ansted, in Brander and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Serpentine. v. n. Meander; serpentine.

Rare.

Between these hills, in the richest of valleys, the Laine serpentine for many a mile, and comes forth simple and clear, through a well wooded and richly patterned foreground.—*Mason, Note on Gray's Letters*.

Serpiginous. adj. [Lat. *serpigo*.] Diseased with a serpigio.

The skin behind her ears downwards became serpiginous, and was covered with white scales.—*Wise-man, Surgery*.

Serpigo. s. [Lat.] Skin disease so called; spreading tetter.

For thy own bowels, which do call thee fire, Do curse the gout, serpigio, and the rheum, For ending thee no sooner.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

She had a node with pains on her right leg and a *serpigo* on her right hand.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Serr, or Serry. v. a. [Fr. *serrer*.] Drive together; crowd. *Rare*.

Heat attenuates and sends forth the spirit of a body, and upon that the more gross parts contract and *serr* themselves together.—*Huon*.

The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or *serring* of the spirits, to resist in some measure; and also this knitting will follow upon earnest studying, though it be without dislike.—*Id.*, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Serrate. adj. [Lat. *serratus*, from *serra* = saw.] Formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

All that have serrate teeth are carnivorous.—*Ray*. The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck unswayable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it, and long toes with strong hooked talons, one of which is remarkably serrate on the edge.—*Darwin, Physico-Theology*.

Serrated. adj. Serrate.

This stick is usually knotted, and always armed: one of them with a curious shark's tooth near an inch long, and indented or *serrated* on both edges; a scury weapon.—*Grew*.

The immortal Pinel effected a great revolution in the moral treatment of the insane. Lunatic asylums no longer resemble a battle surrounded by high *serrated* walls, and protected by iron-barred windows.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*.

Serrature. s. Indenture like teeth of saws. Three are serrated on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest.—*Woodward*.

Serrated. part. adj. Crowded; compacted.

With them rose A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms Appeared, and *serrated* shields in thick array.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 544.

Foul dissipation followed, and forest-rout; Nor served it to relax their *serrated* files.

Ibid. vi. 398.

Serrous. adj. Serrate. *Rare*

If while they humme, we lay our finger on the brook; or other parts, there will be felt a *serrous* or jarring motion, like that which happeneth while we blow on the teeth of a comb through paper.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Serrum. s. [Lat. = whey.]

1. Thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream.

The blood . . . drawn from the body . . . and allowed to remain at rest . . . undergoes a spontaneous coagulation, in the course of which it separates into a red crassamentum, and a nearly colourless serum.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, § 130: 1863.*

(See, also, under *Serous*.)

2. Part of the blood, which in coagulation separates from the grume, clot, or crassamentum.

Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body; the red part of it differs from the *serum*, the *serum* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humours separated in the glands.—*Arbuthnot*.

Serval. s. [?] Species of cat, or member of the genus *Felis*, so called; *Felis serval*.

The *serval* inhabits the mountainous parts of India; and is called by the natives of Malabar, the marapute. It is larger than the wild cat. . . It . . . lives chiefly in trees. . . Sparman mentions an animal of this kind, found at the Cape of Good Hope, which he calls the tiger cat, and supposes to be the same as the *serval*.—*Bewick, History of Quadrupeds*.

Servant. s. [Fr.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at his command.

We are one in fortune; both Fell by our servants, by those men we loved most.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Thenceforth the form of servant to assume.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 213.

For master or for servant here to call Was all alike, where only two were all.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid. Baucis and Philemon.

As the first element in a compound.

I had rather be a country servant-maid, Than a great queen with this condition.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 3.

2. One in a state of subjection.

Being unprepared, Our will became the servant to defeat, Which also should free have wrought.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.

3. Word of civility used to superiors or equals.

This subjection, due from all men to all men, is something more than the compliment of course, when our betters tell us they are our humble servants, but understand us to be their slaves.—*Swift*.

Servant. v. a. Reduce to the condition of a servant. *Rare*.

My affairs

Are *servanted* to others: though I owe My revenge properly, remission lies In Volscian breasts. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 2.*

Serve. v. a. [Fr. *servir*; Lat. *servio*.]

1. Work for.

Because thou art my brother, shouldst thou therefore *serve* me for nought?—*Genesis, xxix. 15.*

2. Attend at command.

A goddess among gods adored, and *served* By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 517.*

3. Obey servilely or meekly.

When wealthy, shew thy wisdom not to be To wealth a servant, but make wealth *serve* thee. *Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.*

4. Supply with food ceremoniously.

Others, jamp'd in their shameless pride, Are *served* in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*

5. Bring meat as a menial attendant: with *in* or *up*: (with *in*, as meat dressed in the kitchen is brought *into* another room; with *up*, as the room of repast is commonly higher than the kitchen).

Did them cover the table, *serve* in the meat, and we will come in to dinner.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.*

Soon after our dinner was *served in*, which was right good viands.—*Bacon*.

Dissevered with the horrid juice of aspid, they danced a little in phantastick postures, retired a while, and then returned *serving up* a banquet as at solemn funerals.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Some part he points: then *serve* it *up* so sweet, And bids me welcome to this human feast: Moved with disdain, the table I return'd.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

The same mess should be *served up* again for supper, and breakfast next morning.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

6. Be subservient or subordinate to anything.

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve* The less not bright. *Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 87.*

7. Supply with anything: (as, 'The curate *served* two churches').

They that *serve* the city shall *serve* it out of all the tribes of Israel.—*Exodus, xlviii. 19.*

8. Obey in military actions: (as, 'He *served* the king in three campaigns').

9. Be sufficient to.

If any subject, interest, or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it *serves* their turn.—*Locke*.

10. Be of use to; assist; promote.

When a storm of a sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage; by observing where it can *serve* another end, either of religion or prudence.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

[He] with inspection deep Consider'd every creature, which of all Most opportune might *serve* his wiles.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 83.

11. Help by good offices.

Shall he thus *serve* his country, and the muse The tribute of her just applause refuse? *Tate*.

12. Comply with; submit to.

They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

13. Satisfy; content.

As the former empty plea *served* the satish Jews, this equally *serves* those to put them into a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives.—*South, Sermons*.

Nothing would *serve* them then but riding.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

One half-pint bottle *serves* them both to dine, And is at once their vinegar and wine.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. sat. ii.

14. Stand instead of anything to one.

The dull flat falsehood *serves* for policy, And in the cunning, truth itself a lie.

Pope, Moral Essays, l. 67.

15. Treat; requite: (in an ill sense; as, 'He *served* me ungratefully').

16. Worship the Supreme Being.

Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid; Leave them to God above: . . . Him *serve* and fear.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 167.

17. Present a writ; summon an offender, and carry to justice.

Mr. Jackson seemed rather puzzled by Rafn's proceedings; but, as he had *served* the subpoena, and had nothing more to say, he made a feat of putting on the one glove which he usually carried in his hand, for the sake of appearance; and returned to the office to report progress.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xxx.*

Serve an office. Discharge any onerous and public duty.

Serve himself of. Avail himself of. *Gallicism*.

A complete brave man must know solidly the un... end he is in the world for; and withal how to *serve himself* of the divine high contemplations of the metaphysician's subtle speculations, and of the natural philosopher's minute observations.—*Sir K. Dighton, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul*.

They would *serve themselves* of this form.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

I will *serve myself* of this concession.—*Chillingworth*.

It is much more easy for men to *serve* their own ends of those principles, which they do not put into men, but find there.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve themselves* of other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor virtue.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting*.

Serve out. Pay according to desert.

If it is thought desirable still further to *serve the public out*, passengers may perhaps at some time find that travelling by the South-Eastern Railway is as expensive as posting.—*Saturday Review, p. 219, August 22, 1863.*

Serve. v. n.

1. Be a servant, or slave.

We will give thee this also, for the service which thou shalt *serve* with me. *Genesis, xxix. 27.*

Israel *served* for a year for a wife in kept sheep. *Genesis, xii. 12.*

2. Be in subjection.

Thou hast made me to *serve* with thy sins; thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities.—*Isaiah, xliii. 24.*

3. Attend; wait.

Martha was cumbered about much serving, and said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* alone?—*Luke, x. 40.*

4. Engage in the duties of war under command.

Both more or less have given him the revolt; And gone aside with him but constrained things, Whose hearts are absent too.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 4.

Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Ital., who had before been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay.—*Knutson, History of the Turks*.

5. Produce the end desired.

The look betrayed, that as she used those ornaments, not for herself, but to prevail with another, so she feared that all would not *serve*.—*Sir J. Sidney*.

6. Be sufficient for a purpose.

Take it, she said; and when your needs require, This little brand will *serve* to light your fire.

Dryden, Signa and Guicardo, 83.

7. Suit; be convenient.

We have the summary of all our griefs, When time shall *serve* to show in articles.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

As occasion *serves*, this noble queen And prince shall follow with a fresh supply.

Id., Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd, And given me by the king, when time should *serve*, To be perused by you.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 3.

8. Conduce; be of use.

Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they *serve*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Our speech to worldly superiors we frame in such sort as *serves* best to inform and persuade the minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor would greatly regard our necessities.—*Ibid.*

Who knows thee, against his purpose *serves* To manifest the more thy might.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 614.

Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the ostentation of riches; and therefore the high price of what *serves* to that, rather increases than lessens its vent.—*Locke*.

Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects.—*Swift*.

9. Officiate or minister: (as, 'He *served* at the public dinner').

Sérver. s. Salver, or plate.

Some mastick is brought them on a *scrver*.—*Randolph, Islands in the Archipelago*, p. 49: 1687.

Sérvice and Sérvice-tree. s. [Lat. *sorbus*.]

Tree, akin to the mountain-ash, &c., of the genus *Pyrus* (*sorbus*).

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *scrvice*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late.—*Procham*.

The flower consists of several leaves which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes fruit-shaped like a pear or medlar; to which must be added, in a rated leaves like that of the ash.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary*.

Sérvice. s. [N.Fr.; Lat. *servitium*.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master.

The bluish'd Kent, who in disguise Follow'd his king, and did him *scrvice* Improper for a slave. *Shakspear, King Lear*, v. 3.

2. Attendance of a servant.

Both fell by our servants, by those men we loved most.

A most unnatural and faithless *scrvice*. *Shakspear, Henry VIII.* ii. 1.

3. Place; office of a servant.

I have *scrved* prince Florizel; but now I am out of *scrvice*.—*Shakspear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

By oppressing and betraying me, Thou might'st have sooner got another *scrvice*.

Id., Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

These that accuse him are a yoke of his discarded men; very rogues, now they be out of *scrvice*. *Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to *scrvice* that thinks he has enough to live well of himself. *Sir W. Temple*.

4. Anything done by way of duty to a superior.

This *scrvice* is not *scrvice*, so being done, But being so allow'd. *Shakspear, Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

This poem was the last piece of *scrvice* I did for my master king Charles.—*Dryden*.

James repeated again and again that he fully acquitted them all. Nevertheless it would, in his judgment, be for his *scrvice* and for their own honour that they should publicly vindicate themselves. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

5. Attendance on any superior.

Madam, I entreat true peace of you.

Which I will purchase with my dutious *scrvice*. *Shakspear, Richard III.* ii. 1.

Riches gotten by *scrvice*, tho' it be of the best use yet when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongst the worst. *Bacon*.

6. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

I am a woman lacking wit

To make a seemly answer to such persons;

I pray do my *scrvice* to his majesty. *Shakspear, Henry VIII.* iii. 1.

7. Obedience; submission.

Thou, Nature, art my goddess; to thy law My *scrvice* are bound.

Shakspear, King Lear, i. 2.

God requires no man's *scrvice* more hard and unreasonable term.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.

8. Act on the performance of which possession depends.

Although they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *scrvice* reserved to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect and dependency of the common people unto themselves. *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

9. Actual duty; office.

The order of human society cannot be preserved, nor the *scrvice* requisite to the support of it be supplied, without a distinction of stations, and a long subordination of officers.—*Rogers*.

10. Employment; business.

If stations of power and trust were constantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themselves for public *scrvice*.—*Swift*.

11. Military duty.

When he cometh to experience of *scrvice* abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy soldier.—*Spenser*.

Your day's *scrvice* at Shrewsbury hath a little gilded over your night's exploit on Gad's hill.—*Shakspear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

12. Military achievement.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where *scrvice* were done, at such and such a breach.—*Shakspear, Henry V.* iii. 6.

13. Purpose; use.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean *scrvice*, yet profitable.—*Sir H. Spelman*.

14. Useful office; advantage conferred.

The stock's plea, when taken in a net, was the *scrvice* she did in picking up venomous creatures.—*Sir R. L. Kyrle*.

The clergy prevent themselves from doing much *scrvice* to religion, by affecting so much to converse with each other, and caring so little to mingle with the laity.—*Swift*.

Gentle streams visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and *scrvice* to them.—*Pope*.

That *scrvice* may really be done, the medicine must be given in larger quantities.—*Mead*.

Darrell rarely forgot a foe, and never a *scrvice*.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?*

You will not underrate such *scrvice*, even if you do appreciate their conduct as statesmen, though that has often been laboured, and sometimes diminished.—*H. Russell, Sybil*.

15. Favour.

To thee a woman's *scrvice* are due;

My foot usurps my b. d. *Shakspear, King Lear*, iv. 2.

16. Public office of devotion.

According to this form of theirs, it must stand for a rule, no sermon, no *scrvice*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

If that very *scrvice* of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence that the like may be bestowed in the like manner?—*Id.*

The *scrvice* of *Id.* up. 4, and divine

17. Particular portion of divine service sung in cathedrals, or churches.

Those hymns which church-musicians call by the technical name of *scrvice*, by which they mean the 'Te Deum,' 'Magnificat,' &c. which the rubrick appoints to be sung after the first and second lessons at morning and evening prayer.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 141.

18. Course; order of dishes.

Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was an extraordinary *scrvice* to the board.—*Mackail, Apology*.

Sérviceable. adj.

1. Active; diligent; officious.

He was sent to the king's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *scrviceable* diligence in discovering so great a personage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

I know thee well, a *scrviceable* villain;

As dutious to the views of thy mistress As baseness could desire. *Shakspear, King Lear*, iv. 6.

2. Useful; beneficial.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in public affairs, the more *scrviceable*; governors the apter to rule with conscience; inferiors, for conscience sake, the willing to obey. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

So your father charmed me at our parting Be *scrviceable* to my son.

Shakspear, Tempest of the Shrew, i. 1.

His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and by *scrviceable* to religion and learning. *Bishop Altieri*.

A book to justify the reformation, archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king as the most *scrviceable* treatise that could have been published then.—*Swift*.

Why, hark thee, we will have thee down to an old house of mine in the country, where thou shalt live with a halibut slave, whom thy alchemy may convert into ducks, for to such conversion alone is thy art *scrviceable*.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xviii.

James justly rewarded these renegades as the most *scrviceable* tools that he could employ.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

The leading idea of the book is indicated by its second title, Private Views Public Benefits;—in other words, that what are called and what really are views in themselves, and in the individual indulging in them, are nevertheless, in many respects, *scrviceable* to the community.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 237.

Sérviceableness. s. Attribute suggested by Serviceable.

1. Officiousness; activity.

He might continually be in her presence, showing more humble *scrviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Usefulness; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *scrviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end.—*Norris*.

Sérviceably. adv. In a serviceable manner; so as to be serviceable.

Sérvient. adj. [Lat. *serviens*, -entis, pres. part. of *servio*.] Subordinate.

Omitting the relative whom, which, in the oblique cases, when it antecedently immediately precedes, by putting its preposition or sign after the verb, (as the thing of which we speak, the thing we speak of,) is to be forborne in the end of a period; which monosyllables do not so decently conclude, especially the *scrvient*.—*Instructions for Orators*, p. 27: 1692.

Then *scrvient* youth, and magisterial child.

Dyer, The Floore.

Sérville. adj. [Fr.; Lat. *servilis*.]

1. Slavish; dependent; mean.

Fight and die, in death destroying death;

Where fearing dying, pays death *scrvice* breath. *Shakspear, Richard II.* iii. 2.

From imposition of strict laws to free Acceptations of large grace, from *scrvice* fear To ill. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 503.

Even fortune rules no more; O *scrvice* land! Where exiled tyrants still by turns command.

Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

The earliest traditional notices of the social condition of Greece, after the spread of Hellenic supremacy, describe that country as divided into petty patriarchal states, where tribes of high-spirited warriors yielded a ready, but not a *scrvice*, obedience to martial chiefs descended from the heroes under whose guidance their possessions had been acquired. *W. Ware, Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece*, ch. iv. § 1.

2. Fawning; cringing.

The most *scrvice* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceits draweth a yielding to their greater, and then have they not wit to discern the right degree of duty.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

3. In Grammar. Applied to those letters (in Hebrew and Arabic grammars) which are used in the inflectional parts of words, as opposed to the *radical*, i.e. those which are found in the root, but not in the inflection.

Sérvilely. adv. In a servile manner; (the l doubled in sound as well as in spelling).

Who more than thou

Once fawn'd, and cring'd, and *scrvice* adur'd

Heaven's awful monarch? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 178.

T' each changing news, they changed affections bring.

And *scrvice*ly from fate expect a king. *Dryden, Aurengzebe*, i. 1.

He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *scrvice*ly to copy from the wisest.—*Swift*.

Sérvility. s.

1. Subjection; involuntary obedience.

What, besides this unhappy *scrvice* to custom, can possibly reconcile men that own Christianity to a practice widely distant from it?—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

2. Meanness; dependence; baseness.

3. Submission from fear.

The angels and demons, those by their inferiority, and these by the *scrvice* of their obedience, manifestly declared Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord.—*Wat*.

4. Slavery; condition of a slave.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile Than is a slave in base *scrvice*;

For princes should be free. *Shakspear, Henry VI. Part I.* v. 3.

Sérving-maid. s. Female servant.

They never acknowledged her mistressship over them, or themselves to be her *scrving*-maids.—*Bishop Hall, Corruptions of the Church of Rome*.

Sérving-man. s. Menial servant.

Your niece did more favours to the duke's *scrving*-man, than ever she bestowed on me.—*Shakspear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

Just in the nick the cook knock'd thrice, And all the waiters in a trice

His summons did obey;

Each *scrving*-man, with dish in hand, March'd boldly up, like our train'd band, Presented, and away.

Sir J. Suckling, The Wedding.

With Dennis you did ne'er combine, Not you, to steal your master's wine; Except a bottle now and then, To welcome brother *scrving*-men. *Swift*.

Sérvisor. s. [Fr. *serviteur*.]

1. Servant; attendant.

This workman, whose *scrvisor* Nature is, being only one, the Heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta, and Ceres.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Thus are poor *servitors*,
When others sleep upon their quiet beds,
Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain, and cold.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 1.

Fearful commencing
Is laden *servitor* to dull delay;
Delay lends impotent and small-paced beggary.
Id., Richard III. iv. 3.

2. One who acts under another; follower.
Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors*
the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his
invasion.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of*
Ireland.

3. One who professes duty and obedience.
My noble queen, let former grudges pass,
And henceforth I am thy true *servitor*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

4. One of the lowest order in the university
of Oxford, similar to the sizer in that of
Cambridge.

His learning is much of a size with his birth
and education; no more of either than what a poor
hungry *servitor* can be expected to bring with him
from his college.—*Nutt.*

Servitors (or sizers as they are called in Cam-
bridge) were probably appointed when colleges were
first established, and when there was a scarcity of
ill persons to supply the learned professions.—
Græce, Recollections of Shakspeare, p. 2.

Servitorship. s. Office of a servitor.
Dr. Johnson, by his interest with Dr. Adams,
master of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was
educated for some time, obtained a *servitorship* for
young M'Aulay.—*Boncell, Tour to the Hebrides.*

Servitude. s. [Fr.;] Old Scotch coin so called.
1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependence.

Aristotle speaketh of men, whom nature hath
framed for the state of *servitude*, saying, They have
reason so far forth as to conceive when others direct
them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

You would have sold your kind to slaughter,
His princess and his peers to *servitude*,
His subjects to oppression and contempt.
Shakespeare, Henry V. ii. 2.

Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name
Of *servitude*, to serve whom God ordains,
Or nature: God and nature bid the same,
Who he who rules is worthiest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 174.

Tho' it is necessary, that some persons in the
world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*,
yet certainly they must be much beholden to their
own fancy, that they be pleased at it; for he that
rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive
addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom,
as he that waits to present one.—*South, Sermons.*

In every age and country, until times compara-
tively recent, personal *servitude* appears to have
been the lot of a large, perhaps the greater, portion
of mankind. We lose a good deal of our sympathy
with the spirit of freedom in Greece and Rome,
when the importunate recollection occurs to us, of
the tasks which might be enjoined, and the punish-
ments which might be inflicted, without control
either of law or opinion, by the keenest patriot of
the Comitia, or the Council of Five Thousand. A
similar, though less powerful, feeling will often force
itself on the mind, when we read the history of the
middle ages. . . . Under every denomination of *servi-
tude*, the children followed their mother's condition;
except in England, where the father's state deter-
mined that of the children, on which account bar-
tards of female villains were born free; the law pre-
serving the liberty of their father. . . . It was not
generally known, I think, that predial *servitude*
was not abolished in all parts of France till the revo-
lution. In some places, says Pasquier, the peasants
are tailables & volentes, that is, their contribution is
not permanent, but assessed by the lord with the
advice of proud-hommes, rosevents sur les lieux, ac-
cording to the peasant's ability. Others pay a fixed
sum. Some are called serfs de poursuite, who can-
not leave their habitations, but may be followed by
the lord into any part of France for the tailie upon
their goods. This was the case in part of Cham-
pagne, and the Nivernois.—*Hallam, View of the*
State of Europe during the Middle Ages, ch. ii. and
note.

None of those Roman patriots, who portended
Julius Cæsar for aspiring to be a king, would have
had the smallest scruple about crucifying a whole
school of gladiators for attempting to escape from
the most odious: ad degrading of all kinds of *ser-
vitude*.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xvii.*

2. Servants collectively. *Rare.*
After him a cumbrous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 131.

Sesame. s. [Fr.; Lat. *sesamum*; Gr. *σησάμη*.]
Plant and seed of the genus *Pedalin*, and
order *Pedaliaceæ*; oilseed plant; oilseed.

Open sesame. The meaning of this as a
talisman, or word of power, is to be found in
the well-known tale of Ali Baba and the

Forty Thieves, in the 'Arabian Nights'
Entertainment.' In Mr. Baring-Gould's
'Curious Myths of the Middle Ages' (Sclani-
mir), reasons are given for believing that
this was the true Forget-me-not; i.e. the
plant which was not to be forgotten on
leaving the cave.

Sesamoid. s. [Gr. *σῖς* = form; *-οειδής* = like.]
Having the shape of the sesame seed.
Applied in *Anatomy* to certain bones.

Seseli. s. In *Botany*. Umbelliferous plant
so called: (the English species is the
Seseli Libanotis. Corrupted into *Cicely*,
Sweet Cicely, &c. it applies to the Myrrhis).

Seselia, or Haric-wort of Candy, and in times
past not elsewhere found, took its surname from
that place where it was first found, but now-a-days
is to be seen in the cornfields about Narbonne in
France, from whence I had seeds which prosper well
in my garden. . . . There is a kind of *Seseli* Creticum,
called also *Tordylium*. . . . There is likewise a kind
of *Seseli*, which hath a root as big as a man's arm.
. . . There is also a kind of *seseli*, which Penn seteth
forth for the first kind of *Daucus*. . . . There is like-
wise a kind of *seseli* called *Seseli Marsiliense*, which
hath leaves very much cloven or cut, and finely
jagged, very much like the leaves of sweet fennel;
greater and thicker than the common fennel. . . .
There is another *Seseli* of Marsilia, which hath large
and great leaves like unto fennel.—*Gerarde, Herbal*,
pp. 1630, 1631; 1633.

Sesleri. s. [?] Old Scotch coin so called.
Obsolete.

There was at that time forbidden certain other
coins called *sesleris* and *doikins*, with all Scotch
monies.—*Stowe, London*, p. 97; 1590. (Nares by
H. and W.)

Sesperial. s. ? Spiracle. *Obsolete.*
No man shall hurt, cut, or destroy any pipes, *ses-
perials*, or windvents pertaining to the conduit under
pain of imprisonment.—*Calthrop's Reports*: 1670.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Sesquil. [Lat.] In *Composition*. One and
a half.

Sesquialter. adj. In *Geometry*. Ratio,
where one quantity or number contains
another once and half as much more, as
six and nine.

In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun,
and of the secondary planets about the primary
ones, the periodical times are in a *sesquialter* pro-
portion to the mean distances.—*Chapue.*

Sesquialteral. adj. *Sesquialter*.
As the six primary planets revolve about the sun,
so the secondary ones are moved about them in the
same *sesquialteral* proportion of their periodical
motions to their orbits.—*Halley.*

Sesquipedal. adj. Containing a foot and a
half.

As for my own part, I am but a *sesquipedal*,
having only six foot and a half of stature.—*Addison*,
Gambler.

Sesquipedalian. adj.

1. Same as preceding.
Hast thou ever measured the giantlike Ethiopian,
whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the
sesquipedalian pigmy?—*Archibald and Pope.*

2. Latinism from the line—

Projet ampulæ et *sesquipedalia* verba.
(Horace, Epistola ad Pisones),
where it means words a foot and a half
long, and is applied to turgid and bomb-
astic language.

Sesquiplicate. adj. Is the proportion one
quantity or number has to another, in the
ratio of one and a half to one.

The periodical times of the planets are in *sesqui-
plicate* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion
of these distances from the centre or the radii; and
consequently the planets cannot be carried about by
an harmoniously circulating fluid.—*Chapue, Philo-
sophical Principles.*

Sesquitertian. adj. Having such a ratio, as
that one quantity or number contains an-
other once and one third part more; as
between six and eight.

Sess. s. [cens.] Tax.

His army was so ill paid and governed, as the
English suffered more damage by the *sess* of his
soldiers than they gained profit or security by
abating the pride of their enemies.—*Sir J. Davies*,
Discourse on the State of Ireland.

Sessa. interj. Quiet (as an interjection);
gently.

Dolphin, my boy, *sesse*, let him trot by.—*Shake-
speare, King Lear*, iii. 1
Sesse, come march to wakes and fairs.—*Id.*, iii. 6.
Sessa pallidus; let the world slide; *sesse*—
Id., *Timing of the Slave*, induction, sc. 1. (Nares
by H. and W.)

Sessile. adj. [Lat. *sessilis*; *sed-* = I sit.] In
Botany. Not having a stalk.

Session. s. [Fr.; Lat. *sessio*, *-onis*.]

1. Act of sitting.

He hath as man, not as God only, a supreme author-
ity over quick and dead; for so much his ascension
into heaven, and his *session* at the right hand of
God do import.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Many, tho' they conceive a false picture, will
hardly allow this usual way of *session*.—*Sir T.*
Browne, Vulgar Errors.

2. Stated assembly of magistrates or mem-
bers.

They are ready to appear
Where you shall hold your *session*.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Summon a *session*, that we may arrange
Our most disloyal body. *Id.*, *Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.
The old man mindfull still of man,
Weeping, thus besake the *session*.

Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Of their *session* ended they had cry

The great result. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 514.

3. Space for which an assembly sits, without
intermission or recess.

It was contrary to the course of parliament, that
my bill that had been rejected should be again pre-
sented at the *session*.

The second Nicene council affords us plentiful
assistance, in the first *session*, wherein the pope's
year declares that Meletius was ordained by Asian
bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned.
—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next
session are repealed.—*Norris.*

The loyal affection which the parliament had tes-
tified to him during the first days of the *session* had
perceptibly cooled.—*Macaulay, History of England*,
ch. xxi.

4. Meeting of justices: (as, 'the sessions of
the peace').

Sestero. s. [Fr.; Lat. *sestertium*.]

1. Among the Romans, a sum of about
84. 1s. 5d. sterling.

The *sestertius* contained a thousand *asertiti*,
about 7. 16s. 3d. of our money. We do not find it
in any ancient author in the singular number, as
now it is used, but very often meet with it in the
plural, though with the same signification. In reck-
oning by *sestercii*, the Romans had an art. *Isidore*
Origines.

Several of them would rather chuse a sum in *se-
stertia*, than in pounds sterling.—*Addison, Dialogues*
on the Confusion of ancient Money.

2. Roman silver and also copper coin.

Suffer him not to drop in prospect of a player,
a rogue, a stage; put twenty into his hand, twenty
sestercii I mean. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Set. v. a. [A.S. *setian*, *setian*.]

1. Place; put in any situation or place; put.
God *set* them in the ornament of the heaven, to
give light upon the earth.—*Genesis*, i. 17.
They have *set* her a bed in the midst of the slain.
—*Ezekiel*, xxvii. 25.

They that are younger than I have me in deri-
sion, whose fathers I would have disdained to have
set with the dogs of my flock.—*Job*, xxi. 1.
He that hath received his testimony, hath *set* to
his seal, that God is true.—*John*, iii. 35.

Ere I could
Give him that parting kiss which I had *set*
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 3.

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counter-
feiting the words of an old woman, delivered me, the
knave constable had *set* me in the common stocks
for a witch. *Id.*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 3.

She *set* the bar that causes all my pain;
One gift refused, makes all their bounty vain.

Dryden.

The lives of the revelers may be justly enough
set over against the revelation, to find whether they
.....—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Put into any condition, state, or posture.
They thought the very disturbance of thine
established an hire sufficient to *set* them on work.
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Every sabbath he shall *set* it in order before the
Lord continually.—*Leviticus*, xxiv. 8.

Thou shalt pour out into all those vessels, and
then shalt *set* a saddle that which is full.—*2 Kings*, iv. 3.

Ye caused every man his servant, and every man
his handmaid, whom he had *set* at liberty, to return.
—*Jeremiah*, xxxiv. 16.

The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are set on edge.—*Jeremiah*, xxi. 20.
As for the beauty of his ornament he set it in majesty, but they made the images of their abominations and of their detestable things therein; therefore have I set it far from them.—*Ezekiel*, vii. 20.

The gates of thy land shall be set wide open unto thine enemies.—*Nahum*, iii. 13.
I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother.—*Matthew*, x. 35.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
Would he abuse the countenance of the king,
Alack! what mischiefs might he not broach?

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.
Our princely general
Will give you audience; and wherein
It shall appear that your demands are just,
You shall enjoy them; every thing set off
That might so much as think you enemies.

Ibid., iv. 1.
This present enterprise set off his head,
I do not think a braver gentleman
Is now alive.

Id., *Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.*
The shipping might be set on fire by fishing,
by transportations from port to port.—*Shakespeare*.

This wheel set on going, did pour a war upon the
Venetians with such a trumpet, as Padua and Treviso
were taken away from them.—*Id.*

Equal success had a set these champions high,
And both resolved to conquer, or to die.—*Waller*.

Nothing renders a man so inconsiderable, for it
sets him above the manner set of company, and
makes him intolerable to the better.—*Dr. H. More*,
Government of the Tongue.

Some are reclaimed by punishment, and some are
set right by good nature.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

The fire was found, she sets the kettle on.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Balaia
and Philemon.

Set him betimes to school, and let him be
instructed in rules of husbandry.
Id., *Translation of the Georgics*, iii. 261.

Over labour'd with so long a course,
This time to set at ease the smoking horse.
Ibid., ii. 713.

Jove call'd in-haste
The son of Maia with severe decree,
To kill the lewyer, and to set her free.
Id., *Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses*, h. i.

If such a tradition were at any time endeavour'd
to be set on foot, it is not easy to imagine how
it should at first gain entertainment.—*Archbishop*
Tillotson.

If the fear of absolute and irresistible power set
it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to sink the
deeper.—*Locke*.

When he has once chosen it, it raises desire that
proportionably gives him uneasiness which deter-
mines his will, and sets him at work in pursuit of
his choice, on all occasions.—*Id.*

When the father looks sour on the child, every
body else should put on the same coldness, till for-
giveness asked, and a reformation of his fault has
set him right again, and restored him to his former
credit.—*Id.*, *Thoughts on Education*.

His practice must by no means cross his precepts,
unless he intend to set him wrong.—*Ibid.*

This river,
When nature's self lay ready to expire,
Quench'd the dire flame that set the world on fire.
Addison.

A couple of lovers agreed at parting, to set aside
one half hour in the day to think of each other.—*Id.*
That the wheels were but small may be expressed
from a custom they have of taking them off and
setting them on.—*Pope*.

Be frequent in setting such causes at work, whose
effects you desire to know.—*Watts*.

3. Make motionless; fix immovably.

Struck with the sight, inanimate she seems,
Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs.
Garth, Translation from Ovid, Story of Iphis
and Anaxarete.

4. Fix; state by some rule.

Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing in the
bitterest terms; which the gentleman with a set
gesture and countenance still soberly related, until
the ordinary, driven at last into a mad rage, was
fain to give over.—*Carew*.

The town of Itern has handsome fountains planted,
at set distances, from one end of the streets to the
other.—*Addison*.

5. Regulate; adjust.

In court they determine the king's good by his
desires, which is a kind of setting the sun by the
dial.—*Sir J. Suckling*.

God bears a different respect to places set apart
and consecrated to his worship, to what he bears
to places designed to common uses.—*South, Ser-*
mons.

Our palates grow into a liking of the seasoning
and cookery, which by custom they are set to.—
Locke.

Against experience he believes,
He argues against demonstration;
Pleased when his reason he deceives,
And sets his judgment by his passion.—*Prior*.

He rules the church's blind dominions,
And sets men's faith by his opinions.—*Id.*, *Alma*, l. 88.

6. Fit to music; adapt with notes.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute.
Dryden.

Grief he tames that fetters it in verse;
But when I have done so,
Some man, his heart or voice to show
Doth set and sing my pain;
And by delighting many, frees again
Grief, which verse did restrain.—*Donne*.

I had one day set the hundredth psalm, and was
singing the first line, in order to put the congrega-
tion into tune.—*Spectator*.

7. Plant, not sow.

Whatever fruit useth to be set upon a root or a
slip, if it be sown, will degenerate.—*Bacon, Natural*
and Experimental History.

I prostrate fell;
To shrubs and plants my vile devotion paid,
And set the bearded look to which I pray'd.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 920.

8. Intersperse or varieguate with anything.

As with stars, their bodies all
And wings were set with eyes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 754.

High on their heads, with jewels richly set,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf.

The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis
set with ridges round the joint.—*Woodward*.

9. Reduce from a fractured or dislocated state.

Can honour set to a leg? no: or an arm? no:
In honour hath no skill in surgery then? no.—*Shake-*
speare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

Considering what an orderly life I had led, I only
commended that my arm and leg should be set, and
my body anointed with oil.—*G. Herbert*.

The fracture was of both the facets of the left leg;
he had been in great pain from the time of the set-
ting.—*W. Smith, Surgery*.

Credit is gained by course of time, and seldom
recovers a strain; but if broken, is never well set
again.—*Sir W. Temple*.

10. Fix the affection; determine the thoughts.

Set your affection on things above, not on things
on the earth.—*Colossians*, iii. 2.

That they might set their hope in God, and not
forget the works of God, but keep his command-
ments.—*Psalm*, lxxviii. 7.

Because sentence against an evil work is not exe-
cuted speedily, the heart of men is fully set in them
to do evil.—*Ecclesiastes*, viii. 11.

Some I found wondrous harsh,
Contemtuously proud, set on revenge and spite.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1461.

Set not thy heart
Thus overfond on that which is not thine.
Id., *Paradise Lost*, xl. 233.

When we are well, our hearts are set,
Which way we care not, to be rich or great.
Sir J. Denham.

Our hearts are so much set upon the value of the
benefits received, that we never think of the be-
stower.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

These lullabies of the shallowest, emptiest sorrow,
Which children vent for toys and women rain
For any trifle their fond hearts are set on.
Dequ and Lee, Kilian, v. 1.

Should we set our hearts only upon these things,
and be able to taste no pleasure but what is sensual,
we must be extremely miserable when we come
into the other world, because we should meet with
nothing to entertain ourselves.—*Archbishop Til-*
lotson.

No sooner is one action dispatched, which we are
set upon, but another uneasiness is ready to set us
on work.—*Locke*.

Minds, altogether set on trade and profit, often
contract a certain narrowness of temper.—*Addison*.

Men take an ill natural pleasure in disappoint-
ing us in what our hearts are most set upon.—*Id.*,
Spectator.

An Englishman, who has any degree of reflection,
cannot be better awakened to a sense of religion in
general, than by observing how the minds of all
mankind are set upon this important point, and how
every nation is attentive to the great business of their
being.—*Id.*

I am much concerned when I see young gentle-
men of fortune so wholly set upon pleasures, that
they neglect all improvements in wisdom and know-
ledge.—*Id.*

11. Predetermine; settle.

We may still doubt whether the Lord, in such
indifferent ceremonies as those whereof we dispute,
did frame his people of set purpose unto any utter
disinclination with Egyptians, or with any other
nation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

He remembers only the name of Conon, and
forgot the other of set purpose, to show his country
again was no great scholar.—*Dryden*.

12. Establish; appoint; fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this service,
the greatest is that very set and standing order
itself, which, framed with common advice, hath for
matter and form prescribed whatsoever is herein
publicly done.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

It pleased the king to send me, and I set him a
time.—*Nehemiah*, ii. 6.

He setteth an end to darkness, and searcheth out
all perfection.—*Nah*, xxviii. 3.

In studies, whatsoever a man commandeth upon
himself, let him set hours for it; but whatsoever is
agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any
set times; for his thoughts will fly to it of them-
selves, so as the spaces of other business or studies
will suffice.—*Locke*.

For using set and prescribed forms there is no
doubt but that wholesome words, being known, are
apt to excite judicious and fervent affections.—
Eikon Basilike.

I am to bruise his heel;
His seed, (when is not set), shall bruise my head.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 498.

Though set form of prayer be an abomination,
Set forms of petition find great approbation.
Sir J. Denham, Meditation of the Poets
to the Pious Men.

Set places and set hours are but parts of that
worship we owe.—*South, Sermons*.

That law cannot keep men from taking more use
than you set, the want of money being that alone
which regulates its price, will appear, if we consider
how hard it is to set a price upon unnecessary com-
modities, but how impossible it is to set a rate upon
virtues in a time of famine.—*Locke*.

Set him such a task, to be done in such a time.—
Id.

Take set times of meditating on what is future.—
Bishop Atterbury.

Should a man go about with never so set study
and design to describe such a natural form of the
year as that which is at present established, he could
scarcely ever do it in so few words that were so fit.
—*Woodward*.

13. Appoint to an office; assign to a post.

Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou settest a watch
over me?—*Job*, vii. 12.

As in the subordinations of government the king
is offended by any insult to an inferior magistrate,
so the sovereign ruler of the universe is affronted
by a branch of allegiance to those whom he has set
over us.—*Addison*.

14. Exhibit; display; (with before).

Through the variety of my reading, I set before
me many examples both of ancient and later times.
—*Bacon*.

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows
But God hath set before us, to return thee
Home to thy country and his sacred house?

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 516.

Long has my soul desired this time and place,
To set before your sight your glorious race.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 970.

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
That set the unhappy Phaeton to view:
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd.
Addison.

When his fortune sets before him all
The pomp and pleasures that his soul can wish,
His rigid virtue will accept of none.—*Id.*, *Cato*.

He supplies his not appearing in the present
scene of action, by setting his character before us,
and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and
valour upon our observation.—*Brown*.

15. Propose to choice.

All that can be done is to set the thing before
men, and to offer it to their choice.—*Archbishop*
Tillotson.

16. Value; estimate; rate.

Be you contented
To have a son set your dearest at naught?
To pluck down justice from your awful bench?
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

The backwardness parents show in divulging their
faults, will make them set a greater value on their
credit themselves, and teach them to be the more
careful to preserve the good opinion of others.—
Locke.

If we set by several broken views, and will not
only be virtuous but wealthy, popular, and every
thing that has a value set upon it by the world, we
shall live and die in misery.—*Addison*.

Have I not set at naught my noble birth,
A spotless fame, and an unblemish'd race,
The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?
My prodigality has given thee all.
Bence, Jane Shore.

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger effort of his pow'r,
And always set the gem above the flower.
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 143.

17. Stake at play.

What sad disorders play begets!
Desperate and mad, at length he sets
Those darts, whose points make gods adore.
Prior, Cypri and Charybdis, 25.

18. Offer a wager at dice to another.

Who sets me else? by heaven! I'll throw at all.
Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. l.

19. Fix in metal.

Think so vast a treasure as your self
Too great for any private man's possession;

And him too rich a jewel to be set
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 1.
He may learn to cut, polish, and set precious stones.—*Locke.*

20. Embarrass; distress; perplex.

Those who raise popular murmurs and discontent against his majesty's government, that they find so very low and so very improper occasions for them, show how hard they are set in this particular, represent the bill as a grievance.—*Addison.*

21. Fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect.

The proud have laid a snare for me, and corals; they have spread a net by the wayside; they have set gins for me.—*Psalms, cxi. 5.*

22. Apply to something, as a thing to be done.

Unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury, that the Lord may bless thee in all that thou shalt do.—*Deuteronomy, xxiii. 20.*
With what'er gall thou set'st thyself to write,
Thy inoffensive satires never bite.
Dryden, Macbeth, 100.

23. Fix the eyes.

I will set mine eyes upon them for good, and I will bring them again to this land.—*S Jeremiah, xxiv. 6.*
Joy mutes me when I set
My blind eyes on Amoret. *Waller, To Amoret.*

24. Offer for a price.

There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for such an one setteth his own soul to sale.—*Ecclesiasticus, x. 9.*

25. Let; grant to a tenant.

They care not how high they sell any of their commodities, at how unreasonable rates they set their grounds.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

26. Place in order; frame.

After it was framed, and ready to be set together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with canoes, through that hot and sandy country.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

27. Station; place.

Census has betray'd
The bitter truths that our loose court upbraid;
Your friend was set upon you for a spy,
And his witness you are doom'd to die.
Dryden, Cleomenes, iv. 1.

28. Oppose.

Will you set your wit to a fool's?—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 1.*

29. Bring to a fine edge: (as, to set a razor).

30. Point out, without noise or disturbance: (as, 'A dog sets birds').

Set about. Apply to.

They should make them play games, or endeavour it, and set themselves about it.—*Locke.*

Set against.

a. Place in a state of enmity or opposition.

The king of Babylon set himself against Jerusalem.—*Ezekiel, xxiv. 2.*

There should be such a being as assists us against our worst enemies, and comforts us under our sharpest sufferings, when all other things set themselves against us.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

b. Oppose; place in rhetorical opposition.

This perishing of the world in a deluge is set against, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Set apart. Neglect for a season.

They highly commended his forwardness, and all other matters for that time set apart.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

Set aside.

a. Omit for the present.

Set your knighthood and your soldiery aside, and give me leave to tell you that you lie in your throat.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, i. 1.*
I set aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo, as surprises rather than encounters.—*Bacon.*

My highest interest is not to be deceived about these matters; therefore, setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

b. Reject.

I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and set aside all the rest.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

No longer now does my neglected mind
Its wonted stores and old ideas find;
Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide,
To taste the true, or set the false aside.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 283.

c. Abrogate; annul.

Several innovations made to the detriment of the English merchant, are now entirely set aside.—*Addison.*

There may be
Reasons of so much power and cogent force,
As may ev'n set aside this right of birth:
If sons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too.

He shows what absurdities follow upon such a supposition, and the greater those absurdities are, the more strongly do they evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow, and consequently the truth of the doctrine set aside by that supposition.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Set by.

a. Regard; esteem.

David believed himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much set by.—*1 Samuel, xviii. 30.*

b. Reject or omit for the present.

You shall hardly elude me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue; though the propagation of the faith, whereof we shall speak in the proper place, were set by, and not made part of the case.—*Bacon.*

Set down.

a. Explain; relate in writing.

They have set down, that a rose set by garlic is sweeter, because the more fetid juice goeth into the garlic.—*Bacon.*

Some rules were to be set down for the government of the army.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are set down.—*Locke.*

An eminent instance of this, to shew what we can do, I shall set down.—*Id.*

I shall set down an account of a discourse I chanc'd to have with one of these rural statesmen.—*Addison.*

b. Register or note in any book or paper; put in writing.

Every man, careful of virtuous conversation, studious of Scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was set down in his calendar of suspected Pricillians.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Let those that play your clown speak no more than is set down for them.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.*

Take
One half of my commission, and set down
As best thou art experienced, since thou know'st
Thy country's strength and weakness.

Id., Coriolanus, iv. 5.
I cannot forbear setting down the beautiful description Claudian has made of a wild beast, newly brought from the woods, and making its first appearance in a full amphitheatre.—*Addison.*

c. Fix on a resolve.

Finding him so resolutely set down, that he was neither by fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he inclosed the same round.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

d. Fix; establish.

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God before all others hath set down with himself, for himself to do all things by.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Set forth.

a. Publish; promulgate; make appear.

My willing love,
The rather by these arguments of fear,
Set forth in your pursuit.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 3.
The poems, which have been so ill set forth under his name, are as he first writ them.—*Waller.*

b. Raise; send out on expeditions.

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty gallees, set forth by the Venetians.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

c. Display; explain; represent.

As for words to set forth such lewdness, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted shew therunto, borrowed even from the phrases proper to virtue.—*Spenser.*

Whereas it is commonly set forth green or yellow, it is inclining to white.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

So little have these false colours dishonoured painting, that they have only served to set forth her praise, and to make her merit further known.—*Dryden, Translation of Despreux's Art of Painting.*

d. Arrange; place in order.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll set forth
In best appointment all our regiments.
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

e. Show; exhibit.

To render our errors more monstrous, and what unto a miracle sets forth the patience of God, he hath endeavoured to make the world believe he was God himself.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

To set forth great things by small.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 511.
The two humours of a cheerful trust in providence, and a suspicious diffidence of it, are very well set forth here for our instruction.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

When poor Rattius spends all his worth,
In hopes of setting one good dinner forth,
'Tis downright madness.

Congress, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 5.

Set forward. Advance; promote.

They yield that reading may set forward, but not begin the work of salvation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Amongst them there are not those helps which others have to set them forward in the way of life.—*Id.*

In the external form of religion, such things as are apparently or can be sufficiently proved effectual, and generally fit to set forward godliness, either as betokening the greatness of God, or as beseeching the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celestial impressions in the minds of men, may be reverently thought of.—*Id.*

They mark my path, they set forward my calamity.—*Job, xxx. 13.*

Dung or chalk, applied seasonably to the roots of trees, doth set them forward.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Set in. Put in a way to begin.

If you please to assist and set me in, I will recollect myself.—*Cottler.*

Set off. Decorate; recommend; adorn; embellish.

Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation, glittering over my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, i. 2.

The prince put these into my service for no other reason than to set me off.—*Id., Henry IV, Part II, i. 2.*

Neglect not the examples of those that have carried themselves ill in the same place; not to set off thyself by taxing their memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid.—*Bacon.*

May you be happy, and your sorrows past
Set off those joys I wish my ever last.

Waller.
The figures of the groups must contrast each other by their several positions: thus in a play some characters must be raised to oppose others, and to set them off.—*Dryden.*

The men, whose hearts are aimed at, are the occasion that one part of the face lies under a kind of disguise, while the other is so much set off, and adorned by the owner.—*Addison.*

Their women are perfect mistresses in shewing themselves to the best advantage: they are always gay and sprightly, and set off the worst faces with the best airs.—*Id.*

The general good sense and worthiness of his character, makes his friends observe those little singularities as foils, that rather set off than blemish his good qualities.—*Id.*

The work will never take, if it is not set off with proper scenes.—*Id.*

Claudian sets off his description of the Eridanus with all the poetical stories.—*Id.*

Set on or upon.

a. Animate; instigate; incite.

You had either never attempted this change, set on with hope, or never discovered it, stoop with despair.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Baruch the son of Neriah set on thee on against us, for to deliver us into the hands of the Chaldeans.—*Jeremiah, xliii. 3.*

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch; whereon it came
That I was mad; and even now he spake
Iago set him on.

Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.

Thou, traitor, hast set on thy wife to this.
Id., Winter's Tale, ii. 8.

He should be thought to be used or set on and employed by his own or the malice of other men to abuse the duke.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In opposition sit
Grim Death, my son and foe, who sets them on,
And me his parent would full soon devour
For want of other prey.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 803.

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting business, when backed with greatness and set on by misinformation.—*South, Sermons.*

The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this do but set men on the more eagerly to scramble?—*Locke.*

A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that sets every particular person upon making a higher figure than is consistent with his revenue.—*Addison.*

b. Attack; assault.

There you missing me, I was taken up by the pirates, who putting me under board prisoner, presently set upon another ship, and maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to the sword.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Cassio hath been set on in the dark;
He's almost slain, and Roderigo dead.

Shakespeare, Othello, v. 1.

The gates are open; let us enter too.—*Id., Henry VI, Part III, v. 1.*

So other foes may set upon our back.

Alphonsus, captain of another of the gallees, suffering his men to struggle too far into the land, was set upon by a Turkish pirate and taken.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work; howbeit with them, and such as came daily in, we set upon them, and gave them the chase.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

If I had been set upon by villains, I would have redeemed that evil by this which I now suffer.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

When once I am set upon, 'twill be too late to be whittling, when I should be fighting.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

When some rival power invades a right, flies set on flies, and turtles turtle fight.—*Garth, Dispensary.*

c. Employ us in a task.

Set on thy wife to observe.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 2.

d. Fix the attention; determine to anything with settled and full resolution.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more set upon her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her honour than your satisfaction.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Set out.

a. Assign; allot.

The best, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to thirft, should be placed in part of the lands by them won, at better rate than others, to whom the same shall be set out.—*Spenser.*

The squaring of a man's thoughts to the lot that Providence has set out for him is a blessing.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

b. Publish.

I will use no other authority than that excellent proclamation set out by the king in the first year of his reign and annexed before the book of Common Prayer.—*Bacon.*

If all should be set out to the world by an angry whip, the consequence must be a confinement of our friend for some months more to his garret.—*Swift.*

c. Mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.

Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of those infinite abodes of space and duration, set out, or supposed to be distinguished from the rest by known boundaries, have each a twofold acception.—*Locke.*

d. Adorn; embellish.

An ugly woman, in a rich habit set out with jewels, nothing can become.—*Dryden.*

e. Raise; equip.

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallees, and ten galleasses.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

f. Show; display; recommend.

Barbarossa, in his discourse concerning the conquest of Africa, set him out as a most fit instrument for subduing the kingdom of Tunis.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

I could set out that best side of Luther, which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade, that he might place a supposed deformity more in view.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

g. Show; prove.

Those very reasons set out how heinous his sin was.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Set up.

a. Erect; establish newly.

There are many excellent institutions of charity lately set up, and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particularly those which relate to the care and pious education of poor children.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

b. Enable to commence a new business.

Who could not win the mistress would the maid, set up themselves, and drove a separate trade.—*Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 108.*

c. Build; erect.

Jacob . . . took the stone that he had put for his pillows, and set it up for a pillar.—*Genesis, xxviii. 18.*

Their ancient institutions they neglect, And set up new; then, if the echo like not, In such a room, they place down those.—*R. Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*

Such delight hath God in men Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes Among them to set up his tabernacle.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 245.*

Images were not set up or worshipped among the heathens, because they supposed the gods to be like them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Statues were set up to all those who had made themselves eminent for any noble action.—*Dryden.*

I shall show you how to set up a forge, and what tools you must use.—*Morus, Mechanical Exercises.*

Patrons, who sneak from living worth to dead, Withhold the pension, and set up the head.—*Pope, Dunciad, iv. 85.*

d. Raise; exult; put in power.

To translate the kingdom from the house of Saul,

and to set up the throne of David over Israel.—*2 Samuel, iii. 10.*

He was skilful enough to have lived still, if knowledge could be set up against mortality.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, l. 1.*

Of those that lead these parties, if you could take off the major number, the lesser would govern; nay, if you could take off all, they would set up one, and follow him.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Homer took all occasions of setting up his own countrymen the Greeks, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs.—*Dryden.*

e. Establish; appoint; fix.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without shame or fear, serenely break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had set up.—*Locke.*

f. Place in view.

He hath also taken me by the hand, and shaken me to pieces, and set me up for his mark.—*Job, xvi. 12.*

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit.—*Bacon.*

Thy father's merit sets thee up to view, And shows thee in the fairest point of light, To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous.—*Addison, Cato.*

g. Place in repose; fix; rest.

While we set up our hopes here, we do not so seriously, as we ought, consider that God has provided other and better place for us.—*Archbishop Wake.*

h. Raise by the voice.

My right eye Helen, some good luck is near; Perhaps my Amargilla may appear; I'll set up such a note as she shall hear.—*Dryden, Amargilla, 80.*

i. Advance; propose to reception.

The authors that set up this opinion were not themselves satisfied with it.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

j. Raise a sufficient fortune; set up a trade; set up a trader.

In a soldier's life there's honour to be got, and one lucky hit sets up a man for ever.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

Set. v. n.

1. Fall below the horizon, as the sun at even-

He lighted upon a certain place, and tarried there all night, because the sun was set.—*Genesis, xxviii. 11.*

Whereas the setting of the Pleiades and seven stars is designed the term of autumn and the beginning of winter, unto some latitudes these stars do never set.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

That sun once set, a thousand manner stars Give a dim light to violence and wars.—*Waller.*

Not thicker billows beat the Libyan main, When pale Orion sets in wintry rain, Than stand these troops.—*Dryden.*

My eyes no object met, But distant skies that in the ocean set.—*Id., Indian Emperor, l. 2.*

2. Be fixed.

Abijah could not see, for his eyes were set, by reason of his age.—*1 Kings, xiv. 4.*

A gathering and setting of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to set hard one against another.—*Bacon.*

3. Fit music to words.

That I might sing it, madam, to a tune, Give me a note; your ladyship can set.—*As little by such toys as may be possible.*

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, l. 2.

4. Become not fluid; concrete.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set, as the tradesmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmness.—*Boyle.*

5. Begin a journey.

The children of Israel set forward, and pitched in Oboloth.—*Numbers, xxi. 10.*

On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt set forward.

On Thursday we ourselves will march.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.*

We hear the king toward Calais; grant him there . . . Heave him away upon your winged thoughts, Athwart the sea . . . so let him land, And solemnly see him set on to London.—*Id., Henry V. v. chorus.*

The king is set from London, and the scene is now transported to Southampton.—*Id., l. chorus.*

6. Put one's self into any state or posture of removal.

The faithless pirate soon will set to sea, And bear the royal virgin far away.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 507.*

When sets he forward?

He is near at hand.—*Id., Indian Emperor.*

He, with forty of his gallees, in most warlike manner appointed, set forward with Solymann's ambassador towards Constantinople.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

7. Catch birds with a dog that sets them that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net.

8. Plant, not sow.

In gardening never this rule forget, To sow dry, and set wet.—*Old Proverb.*

9. Apply oneself.

he sets industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him.—*Hammond.*

10. Commonly used in conversation for sit, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.

If they set down before 'a, 'fore they remove, Bring up your army.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 2.*

Set about. Fall to; begin.

We find it most hard to convince them that it is necessary now, at this very present, to set about it; we are thought a little too hot and hasty when we press wicked men to leave their sins to-day, as long as they have so much time before them to do it in.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

How preposterous is it never to set about works of charity, whilst we ourselves can see them performed!—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Set in. Become settled in a particular state.

When the weather was set in to be very bad, I have taken a whole day's journey to see a gallery furnished by great masters.—*Addison, Spectator.*

As November set in with keen frosts, so they continued through the whole of that month, without any other alteration than freezing with more or less severity, as the winds changed.—*Ellis, Voyages.*

A storm accordingly happened the following day; for a southern moonset began to set in.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Set off. Set out on any pursuit; set out from the barrier at a race; start. Colloquial.

Set on or upon.

a. Begin a march, journey, or enterprise.

Be it your charge To see perform'd the tenor of our words: Set on.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.*

He that would seriously set upon the search of truth, ought to prepare his mind with a love of it.—*Locke.*

The understanding would presently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then set upon some new inquiry.—*Id.*

b. Make an attack.

Hence every leader to his charge; For on their answer we will set on them.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.*

c. Have beginning.

If any invisible casualty there be, it is questionable whether its activity only set out at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

d. Begin a journey, or course.

At their setting out they must have their commission from the king.—*Bacon.*

I shall put you in mind where you promised to set out, or begin your first stage.—*Hammond.*

Me thou think'st not slow, Who shew the morning-hour set out from heav'n, Where God resides, and ere mid-day arrived In Eden.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 110.*

My soul then moved the quicker pace; Yours first set out, mine reach'd her in the race.—*Dryden, Indian Emperor, l. 2.*

These doctrines, laid down for foundations of any science, were called principles, as the beginnings from which we must set out, and look no farther backwards.—*Locke.*

He that sets out upon weak legs will not only go farther, but grow stronger too, than one who with firm limbs only sits still.—*Id.*

For these reasons I shall set out for London to-morrow.—*Addison.*

Look no more on man in the first stage of his existence, in his setting out for eternity.—*Id.*

If we slacken our arms, and drop our cars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we first set out.—*Id.*

The dazzling lustre to abate, He set not out in all his pomp and state, Glad in the mildest lighting.—*Id., Translation from Ovid, Birth of Bacchus.*

e. Begin the world.

He, at his first setting out, threw himself into court.—*Addison.*

Eugenio set out from the same universality, and about the same time with Corusodes.—*Swift.*

Set to. Apply himself to.

I may appeal to some, who have made this their business, whether it go not against the hair with them to set to any thing else.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Set up.

a. Begin a trade openly.

We have stock enough to set up with, capable of

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infinite advancement, and yet no less capable of total decay.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be split, yet saves his cargo; has something left towards setting up again, and so is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his own industry, but the friendship of others.—*Id., Government of the Tongue.*

This habit of writing and discoursing was acquired during my apprenticeship in London, and a long residence there after I had set up for myself.—*Swift.*

b. Begin a scheme in life.

Equinox, one of Alexander's captains, setting up for himself after the death of his master, persuaded his principal officers to lend him great sums; after which they were forced to follow him for their own security.—*Arbuthnot.*

A severe treatment might tempt them to set up for a republic.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

c. Profess publicly.

Showing the watch grows out-of-fashion wit; Now we set up for killing in the pit.
Can Polyphemus, or Antiphanes,
Who gorge themselves with man, can such as these
Set up to teach humanity, and give,
By their example, rules for us to live?

J. Dryden, Jan., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 18.
Those who have once made their court to those midwives without portions, the mares, are never like to set up for fortunes.—*Pope.*
It is found by experience, that those men who set up for morality, without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part.—*Swift.*

Set, part. adj. Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

Rule am I in my speech,
And little heed'd with the set phrase of peace.
Shakespeare, Othello, 1. 3.

The indictment of the great lord Hastings,
Which, in a set hand, fairly is impress'd.
Id., Richard III., iii. 6.

He would not perform that service by the hazard of one set battle, but by dallying off the time.—*Knutler, History of the Turks.*
Set speeches, and a formal tale,
With voice but statement and grave fools prevail.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

In ten set battles have we driven back
These lawless Saxons, and regain'd our earth.
Id., King Arthur, 1. 1.

What we hear in conversation has this general advantage over set discourses, that in the latter we are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of the composition than to the matter delivered.—*Rogers.*

Set, s.

1. Number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other; number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.

Reputations and passions seem to depend upon a particular set of notions.—*Catler.*

All corporeals of the same set or kind agree in every thing.—*Hawesford.*

I shall here lay together a new set of remarks, and observe the articles of our enemies to raise such prejudices.—*Addison.*

'The nature of a skin, that I admire,
The texture of a skin, that I admire.
He must change his comrades;
In half the time he takes them round,
There meet another set be found.
They refer to those critics who are partial to some particular set of writers to the prejudice of others.—*Pope.*

Perhaps there is no man, nor set of men, upon earth, whose sentiments I entirely follow.—*Watts.*

2. Clique; lot.

'My estates go to an outlandish Papistical set of monarchical brats! No, no, never!—*Lord Lytton, My Novel, ii. 31, ch. xi.*

'Once in that set' (pointing over his shoulder towards some of our sporting comrades)... 'he would never be out of it.'—*Id., What will he do with it? ii. 1, ch. vii.*

3. Anything not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground.

'The raised by sets or berries, like white thorn, and like the same time in the ground.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.

The weary sun hath made a golden set;
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.
Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

When the battle's lost and won.—*Id., Macbeth, 1. 1*
Before a set of men that day, I hope to reach my winter-quarters.—*Bishop Atterbury, Letter to Pope.*

5. Wager of dice.

That was but civil war, an equal set,
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 100.

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6. Game.

Have I not here the best cards for the game,
To win this easy match play'd for a crown?
And shall I now give o'er the yielded set?

Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.
When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, by God's grace, play a set
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
Id., Henry V. 1. 2.

set-down, s. Powerful rebuke or reprimand: (as, 'I gave him a set-down upon the subject').

Set-off, s.

1. In Law. See extract.

To this head may be referred the practice of what is called a set-off, whereby the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand; but on the other sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance that of the plaintiff, either on the whole or in part.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

2. Any counterbalance.

Set-to, s. Debate; contest (of any kind): (chiefly in argument and pugilism, as, 'They had a fair set-to').

Could I borrow these gentlemen's Muses,
More skill'd than my weak one in fiddings and
broilings,
I'd describe now to you as prime a set-to,
And regular turn-up as ever you knew.
Barham, Tophoby Legends, The Bayman's Boy.

Setaceous, adj. Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.

The parent insect, with its stiff setaceous tail, terebrates the rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Setness, s. Attribute suggested by Set.

He had a fine genius, and wrote a most correct style, equally remote from the starched setness of a sententious writer, and from that luxuriance that produces long and languid periods.—*Masters, Memoirs of Rev. T. Baker, p. 95: 1784.*

Seton, s. [Fr.; from seta=bristle.] See first extract.

A seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle, rowling. Quinea.
I made a seton to give a vent to the humour.—*Wineman, Surgery.*

Settob, s. [Fr.] See extract.

The ladies first
'Gan murmur, as became the softer sex:
Ingenuous Fancy, never better pleas'd
Than when employ'd to accommodate the fair,
Heard the sweet woman with pity, and devised
The soft settob; one elbow at each end,
And in the midst an elbow it received,
United yet divided, twin at once.
So sit two kings of Britain on one throne;
And so two citizens, who take the air,
Close pack'd, and smiling, in the chariot and our.
Cowper, Task, The Sofa.

Setter, s. One who sets.

1. Linstigator; promoter: (with on or up).

When he was gone, I cast this book away: I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only setter on to do it.—*Ancham.*

Shameless Warwick, peer!
Proud setter up and puller down of kings!
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

2. Proclaimers.

He seemed to be a setter forth of strange gods.—*Acts, xvii. 18.*

3. Dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsman; setting-dog.

They point, as so many setters at a partridge.—*Bishop Atterbury, Epistolary Correspondence, 1. 207.*

The setter [is] a variety of spaniel, which has been taught to couch down (technically termed set) on the sight of game, this habit distinguishing it from the pointer, which dog on seeing the birds becomes stationary in the position in which he may be at the moment. The setter is closely allied to the water-spaniel or barbet.—*Owen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

4. Man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered.

Another set of men are the devil's setters, who continually draw their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into his circumstances, and observing his weak side.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Whatever sets off, decorates, or recommends: (with off).

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They come as rollers of thy dress; or sitters, settlers off, of thy graces.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English, p. 30.*

6. One who adapts words to music.

Thy soul upon so sweet an organ plays,
As unites the parts she plays as sound, as sweet,
Which sounds the heavenly settler's and thy praise.
Sir J. Davis, Wette's Pilgrimage, sign. c. l. b.

Settergrass, s. See next entry.

Setterwort, s. [? Satyrium.] Species of orchis of the genus Epipactis; helleborine. It is called in English Bearfoot, Setterwort, and Setter-grass.—*G. R. G. Herbar, p. 977: 1633.*

Settling, verbal abs.

1. Apparent fall of the sun, or other heavenly bodies, below the horizon.

The settling of the Pleiades and seven stars.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
Used adjectivally. West.
In Severn on the east, Wye on the settling side.
Polpatton, song vii. (Nares by H. and W.)

2. Enclosure.

Thou shalt set in thy settings of stones, even four rows of stones.—*Ezekiel, xxviii. 17.*

3. Direction of the current or sea.

4. Sporting with a setting dog.

When I go a hawking or setting, I think myself beholden to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of partridges.—*Dogle.*

5. In Architecture. See extract: (used adjectivally).

In architecture, the term setting is applied in the sense of the larding of cement, lime, or plaster. It also means the fixing of the stones in walls or vaults; [a setting joint is the best sort of plastering on ceilings or walls; in inferior work it is made of fine stuff, and when the work is very dry a little sand is used. A setting coat may be either a second coat on laying or rendering, or a third upon floating. The term finishing denotes the third coat, where stucco is used; that of setting where the work is for paper.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Settling, part. adj. Falling below the horizon.

Now the latter watch of waning night,
And setting stars, to kindly rest invite.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 11.
The Julian eagles bear their wings display,
And there like setting stars the Devil lay.
Garth.

Settling-dog, s. Setter.

Will oblige young heirs with a settling dog he has made himself.—*Addison.*
The first person, says Wood, who broke a settling-dog to the net was Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, about 1535.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Settle, s. [A.S. setol, sett.] Seat; bench; something to sit on: (still retained in our northern word lungsettle, or lungsettle; it signified also a stool).

In the rail and inclosure (in 1637) so made with settles and kneeling-benches, as the communicants may fitly kneel thereto.—*Heglin, Life of Archbishop Land, p. 343: 1671.*

The man, their hearty welcome first express,
A common settle drew for either guest.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

Settle, v. a.

1. Place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance.

I will settle you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings.—*Ezekiel, xxxvi. 11.*
In hope to find
Better abode, and my afflicted powers
To settle here on earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 938.

2. Fix in any way of life.

The father thought the time drew on
Of settling in the world his only son.
Dryden.

3. Fix in any place.

Settled in his face I saw
Sad resolution.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 510.

4. Establish; confirm.

Justice submitted to what Alce pleased;
Her will alone could a life or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what she latest spoke.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 733.

5. Determine; affirm; free from ambiguity.

This exactness will be troublesome, and therefore men will think they may be excused from settling the complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their minds.—*Locke.*
Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are true in old authors, and settling such as are told after different manners.—*Addison.*

6. Make certain or unchangeable.

His banish'd gods restored to rites divine,
And settled sure intercession in his line.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 7.

If you will not take some care to settle our language, and put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition.—*Swift.*

7. Fix; not suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct.

A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the pretender; they desire no more: it will settle the wavering, and confirm the doubtful.—*Swift.*

8. Make close or compact.

Cover ant hills up, that the rain may settle the turf before the spring.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

9. Fix unalienably by legal sanctions.

I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because I know his value, have settled upon him a good annuity for life.—*Addison, Spectator.*

10. Fix inseparably.

Exalt your passion by directing and settling it upon an object, the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty.—*Boyle.*

11. Affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom.

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;
So working seas settle and purge the wine.
Sir J. Barrow, Immortality of the Soul.

12. Compose; put in a state of calmness.

When thou art settling thyself to thy devotions, imagine thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou so careful?—*Drapp.*

Settle. v. n.

1. Subside; sink to the bottom and repose there.

That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nile, which settled by degrees into a firm land.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Lose motion or fermentation; deposit fæces at the bottom.

Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;
But since this message came, you sink and settle,
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

3. Fix oneself; establish a residence.

The Spinster, descended from the Pilgrims, settled at the mouth of the river Po.—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Choose a method of life; establish a domestic state.

As people marry now, and settle,
Fierce love abates his usual violence;
Worldly desires, and household cares,
Disturb the godhead's soft affairs.

Prior, Alma, ii. 49.

5. Become fixed so as not to change.

The wind came about and settled in the west, so as we could make no way.—*Bacon.*

6. Quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.

7. Take any lasting state.

According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it settled at length into an habitable earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Clyde, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish: by the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate colours, till it settles in an intense red.—*Arbuthnot.*

8. Rest; repose.

When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their fondness settles on its proper object.—*Apertator.*

Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,
And shades eternal settle o'er his eyes.

Pope.

9. Grow calm.

Till the fury of his highness settle,
Come not before him.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

10. Make a jointure for a wife.

He signs with most success that settles well.

Garth.

Settled. part. adj. Fixed; stable.

A land of settled government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where Freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent.

Tennyson.

Settledness. s. Attribute suggested by Settled; state of being settled; confirmed state.

We have attained to a settledness of disposition.
—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 67.*

What one party thought to rivet to a settledness by the strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns.—*Kilken Basilike.*

Settlement. s.

1. Act of settling; state of being settled.

2. Act of giving possession by legal sanction.
My flocks, my herds, my woods, my pastures take,
With settlement as good as law can make.

Dryden.

3. Jointure granted to a wife.

Stephon sigh'd as loud and strong,
He blew a settlement along;
And bravely drove his rivals down
With coach and six, and house in town.

Swift.

4. Subsidence; dregs.

Fullers' earth left a thick settlement.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestic and methodical life.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or settlement in the world.—*Sir B. L'Estrange.*

6. Colony; place where a colony is established.

Such were the clamours of his enemies, and the incertitude of the court of Spain, that after discovering the continent, and making settlements in the islands of America, he (Columbus) was treated like a criminal, and carried over to Europe in iron.—*Guthrie, Geography, America.*

The settlement of oriental colonies in Greece produced no sensible effect on the character either of the language or the nation.—*Mure, Literature of Greece, b. i. ch. v. § 1.*

Settler. s. One who, that which, settles; one who fixes in a place where a colony is established.

Settling. s. [A.S. *setlung*.]

1. Act of making a settlement.

2. Settlement; dregs.

And settlings of a melancholy blood,
Milton, Comus, 709.

3. Contraction; hardening.

One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its settling more in one place than another, which causes cracks and settlings in the wall.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Used for settling, in some places, as applied to the sun and other heavenly bodies.

Setwall. s. In Botany. See extract.

In English, . . . valerian . . . is called capon's tail, and setwall; but improperly, for that name belongeth to valerian, which is not valerian. . . The dry root hath been had (and is to this day among the poor people of our northern parts) in such veneration among them, that no broths, potages, or physical meats, are worth anything, if setwall were not at an end; whereupon some woman poet or other hath made these verses:

They that will have their heal,
Must put setwall in their keel.
—*Gerarde, Herball, p. 1078: 1633.*

Seven. adj. [A.S. *seofon*.] Cardinal number so called; four and three; one more than six; in Notation, 7.

Sevenfold. adj. Multiplied by seven.

Sevenfold. adv. In the proportion of seven to one.

Sevensnight. s. Week; time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in fortnight.

Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than just with the sword and lance, maintained for a sevensnight together.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Ingo's floating here anticipates our thoughts
A sevensnight's speed. *Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.*
Shining words, laid in a dry room, within a sevensnight lost their shining.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

We use still the word sevensnight or se'n-night in computing time: (us, 'It happened on Monday was sevensnight,' that is, on the Monday before last Monday; 'It will be done on Monday sevensnight,' that is, on the Monday after next Monday.

This comes from one of those untaught ladies whom you were so sharp upon on Monday was se'n-night.—*Addison.*

Sevenscore. adj. Seven times twenty.

Seventeen. adj. [Saxon.] Seven and ten; seven added to ten.

Seventeenth. adj. Ordinal of Seventeen.

Seventh. adj. Ordinal of Seven.

Seventhy. adv. [from *seventh*.] In the seventh place.

Seventieth. adj. Ordinal of Seventy.

Sevnty. adj. Seven times ten. In Notation, 70.

Sever. v. a. [Fr. *séparer*; Lat. *separo*]

1. Part by violence from the rest.

Forsoful queen, who sever'd that bright head,
Which clamm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed,
Grassville.

2. Divide; part; force asunder.

They are not so far disjointed and severed, but that they come at length to meet.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Our force by land
Hath nobly held; our sever'd navy too
Have knit again, and lost.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

What thou art is mine:
Our state cannot be sever'd, we are one,
One flesh; to lose thee were to lose myself.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 937.

3. Separate; segregate; put in different orders or places.

The angels shall come forth and sever the wicked from among the just.—*Matthew, xii. 49.*
He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd;
Where sever'd from the rest the warrior souls remain'd.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 614.

4. Separate by chemical operation.

5. Divide by distinctions.

This axiom is of large extent, and would be sever'd and reduced by trial.—*Bacon.*

6. Disjoin; disunite.

How stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract,
No should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And woe by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

The medical virtues lodge in some one or other of its principles, and may therefore usefully be sought for in that principle sever'd from the others.—*Boyle.*

7. Keep distinct; keep apart.

I will sever in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there.—*Exodus, vii. 22.*

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the macking clouds,
But sever'd in a pale clear shining sky.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Sever. v. n.

1. Make a separation; make a partition.

The Lord shall sever between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt.—*Exodus, ix. 4.*
There remains so much religion as to know how to sever between the use and abuse of things.—*Kilken Basilike.*

Better if from me thou sever not.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 366.

2. Suffer disjunction.

Sever. adj.

1. Different; distinct from one another.

Divers sorts of beasts came from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with several kinds.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The conquest of Ireland was made piece and piece, by several attempts, in several ages.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Four several armies to the field are led,
Which high in equal hopes four princes lead.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

2. Divers; many; any number not large, and more than two.

[This] due to several spheres thou must ascribe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 131.

We might have requir'd the losses of one campaign by the advantages of another, and after several victories gained over us, might have still kept the enemy from our gates.—*Addison.*

Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them.—*Id.*

The population of Denbighshire had risen in arms; and, after much tumult and several executions, Leicester had thought it advisable to resign his mistress's gift back to her.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxi.*

3. Particular; single.

Each several ship a victory did gain,
As Rupert or as Albemarle were there.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxi.

4. Distinct; appropriate.

The parts and passages of state are so many, as, to express them fully, would require a *several* treatise.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourses on the State of Ireland.*
Like things to like, the rest to several place Disparted.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 240.
Each might his several province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 68.

5. Separate; disjointed.

Be several at meat and lodging; let him have Board-wares.
Bosworth and Fletcher, Noble Gentlemen.

Several. *s.*

1. State of separation, or partition.

More profit is quieter found,
Where pastures in several be,
Of one silly sward of ground
Than champion maketh of three.
Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

2. Each particular singly taken.

This by some *severals*
Of head-piece extraordinary; lower means
Purchase are to this business purblind.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, l. 2.
There was not time enough to hear
(As I perceived his grace would fain have done)
The *severals*.—*Id., Henry V.* l. 1.
That will appear to be a methodical successive
observation of these *severals*, as degrees and steps
preparative the one to the other.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

3. Any enclosed or separate place.

They had their several for heathen nations, their
several for the people of their own nation, their
several for men, their several for women, their several
for their priests, and for the high priest alone
their several.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

4. Piece of open land adjoining to a common field; and a kind of joint property of the landholders of a parish.

Not to take and pain in the common, to enlarge
their *severals*.—*Holtshulst, History of England*,
b. vi. p. 150.
There is no heat, if you take him from the com-
mon, and put him into the several, but will wax fat.
—*Bacon.*

Severality. *s.* Each particular singly taken; distinction.

The *severalties* of the degrees prohibited.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, l. 5.

Severallize. *v. a.* Distinguish.

One and the same church . . . however aggregated,
and infinitely *severallized* in persons.—*Bishop Hall, Peace-maker.*

Severally. *adv.* Distinctly; particularly; separately; apart from others.

Consider angels each of them *severally* in himself,
and their law is, All ye his angels praise him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy.*
Nature and Scripture, both jointly and not *severally*,
either of them, be so complete, that unto
everlasting felicity we need not the knowledge of
any thing more than these two may easily furnish
our minds with.—*Id.*
We ought not so much to love likeness as beauty,
and to chuse from the fairest bodies *severally* the
fairest parts.—*Dryden.*
Th' apostles each of them *severally* design'd
To these or those, but *severally* design'd
Their large commission round the world to blow.
Id., Hind and Panther, li. 324.
Others were so very small and close together, that
I could not keep my eye steady on them *severally*
so as to number them.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Severalty. *s.* State of separation from the rest.

The jointure or advancement of the lady was the
third part of the principality of Wales, the duke-
dom of Cornwall, and earldom of Chester, to be set
forth in *severalty*.—*Bacon.*
Having considered the apertions in *severalty*, ac-
cording to their particular requisites, I am now come
to the casting and con-texture of the whole work.—*Sir H. Wallon.*

Severance. *s.* Separation; partition.

Those rivers enclose a neck of land, in regard of
his fruitfulness, not unworthy of a *severance*.—*Cervus, Murex of Cornubia.*
No established right of primogeniture controlled
the perpetual *severance* of every realm, at each suc-
cession, into new lines of kings.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. lii.

Severe. *adj.* [Fr. *sénère*; Lat. *severus*.]

1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.

Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be
always more *severe* against thyself than against
others.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
Soon moved with touch of blame, thus Eve:
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam *severe*?
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 1143.

What made the church of Alexandria be so *severe*
with Origen for but holding the income in his
hands, which thou about him cast from thence
upon the altar? yet for this he was cast out of the
church.—*Bishop Millingfleet.*

2. Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent.

Am I upbraided? not enough *severe*
It seems, in thy restraint.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1160.
In [his] looks *severe*,
When angry most he seem'd and most *severe*,
What else but favour, grace, and mercy shone?
Id., x. 1094.

3. Cruel; inexorable.

His *severe* wrath shall be sharpen for a sword.—
Wisdom of Solomon, v. 20.

4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict.

Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, *severe* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 293.

5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate.

His grave rebuke,
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 844.
Taught by thy practice steadily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to *severe*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 370.

6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact.

Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit
of poets, than venture upon so nice a subject with
my *severe* style.—*Dr. H. More.*

7. Painful; afflictive.

These piercing fires as soft as now *severe*,
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 276.

8. Close; concise; not luxuriant.

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious lan-
guage, often expresses that in one word, which
modern tongues cannot in more.—*Dryden.*

Severely. *adv.* In a severe manner.

1. Painfully; afflictively.

We have wasted our strength to attain ends dif-
ferent from those for which we undertook the war,
and often to effect others, which after a peace we
may *severely* repent.—*Swift.*

2. Ferociously; horribly.

More formidable Hydra stands within;
Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 778.

3. Strictly; rigorously.

To be or fondly or *severely* kind. *Savage.*
Severing. verbal uds. Act of one who severs;
parting; disjunction.

Fortune, divorce
Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a sunderance panging
As soul and body's *severing*.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. li. 3.

Severity. *s.*

1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment.

I laugh to see your ladyship so fond,
To think that you have sought but Talbot's shadow
Whereon to practise your *severity*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. li. 3.
Never were so great rebellions expiated with so
little blood: as for the *severity* used upon those taken
in Kent, it was but upon a man of people.—*Bacon.*
There is a difference between an ecclesiastical
censure and *severity*: for under a censure we only
include excommunication, suspension, and an in-
terdict; but under an ecclesiastical *severity* every
other punishment of the church is intended; but,
according to some, a censure and a *severity* is the
same.—*Antique, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Hardness; power of distressing.

Though nature hath given insects sagacity to avoid
the winter cold, yet its *severity* finds them out.—
Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.

3. Strictness; rigid accuracy.

Confining myself to the *severity* of truth, becom-
ing, I must pass over many instances of your
military skill.—*Dryden.*

4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of indulgence.

Strict age, and sour *severity*,
With their grave sows, in slumber lie.
Milton, Comus, 100.

Sew. *v. n.* Work at the needle.

A time to read, and a time to *sew*.—*Ecclesiastes*,
iii. 7.

Sew. *v. a.* [Lat. *seo*; A.S. *secan*, *sewian*.]

Join by threads drawn with a needle.
No man *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old
garment.—*Matt.* ii. 21.

Sew up. Enclose in anything sew'd.

My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou
seest up mine iniquity.—*Job*, xiv. 17.

If ever I said loose-bellied gown, *sew me up* in the
skirts of it.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iv. 3.

Sew. *s.* [Provincial German, *seide*, *seu* . . . so
much as is boiled at once, dish; *seu sies*
fiske . . . dish of fish.] In the extract, ap-
parently a dish of *boiled* or *sodden* meat:
I dish in general, and the origin of Sewer.
See Wedgwood.

At Fife we woulen gambol, dance,
To carol and to sing,
To have and spiced *sew* and roast,
And plum-pies for a king.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 24.

Sew. *s.* [Provincial Fr. *castine*.] Sewer.

Obsolete.
L'escout d'une ville. The town sink; the com-
mon *sew*.—*Nomenclator*. (Saves by H. and W.)

Séwage. s. Contents of, foul matter car-
ried away by, a sewer; system of carry-
ing off the same: (the word Sew, though
rare and obsolete, and even in the old
French rarer than the forms in -r, justify
this word; which, at present, is commoner
than *sewerage*, and, whether rightly or
wrongly, likely to prevail; the *shore*, in
Shoreditch, is, word for word, *sewer*, the
compound showing the antiquity of the
change).

Sewage generally yields ammonia at the rate of
about seven grains in a gallon.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Séwer. *s.* [see Sew=dish.] Officer who serves up a feast.

Sir Fuke (civil, being cup-bearer, gave it on his
knee; Mr. Milmay was carver; Captain Pratch
sometimes *sewer*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memorials of King Charles I.*

Marshall d'Host,
Served up in hall with *sewers* and meneschals.
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 37.

The cook and *sewer*, each his talent tries,
In various figures *sewers* of dishes rise.
Dryden.

Séwer. s. [N.Fr. *seuicère*, *seuicère*; *canuer*
= wipe dry, dry up; L.Lat. *assero* = I
dry, drain.] Passage for foul drainage to
run through: (often corrupted to 'shore').
The fumes hold that the *sewers* must be kept up,
as the water may not stay too long in the spring till
the weeds and sedge be grown up.—*Bacon.*
Men suffer their private in judgment to be drawn
into the common *sewer*, or stream of the present
vogue.—*Rikon Bastlike.*

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and *sewers* annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 445.

Séworage. *s.* See Sewage.Séwin. *s.* [?] Grey trout; grey; *Salmo*
eriox.Séwster. *s.* Woman who sews or spins.

At every twisted thrid my rock let fly
Unto the *sewster*, that did sit no high.
R. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Sex. *s.* [Fr. *sexe*; Lat. *sextus*.]

1. Property by which any animal is male or female.

These two great *sexes* animate the world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 181.
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Manlike, but different *sex*.—*Id.*, viii. 470.

2. Womankind; by way of emphasis.

Unhappy *sex*! whose beauty is your ruin;
Exposed to trials, made too frail to bear. *Dryden.*
Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *sex* once
get the better of it, it gives them afterwards no
more trouble.—*Guth.*

Sexagenary. *adj.* [Lat. *sexagenarius* =
having sixty years.] Threescore.

Sexagenary fair-ones, and upwards, whether they
were handsome or not in the last century, ought at
least in this to reduce themselves to a decency and
gravity of dress suited to their years.—*Lord Chester-
field, Common Sense*, no. 4.

Sexagésima. *s.* [Lat.] Second Sunday
before Lent.Sexangled. *adj.* Having six angles.

The fyre tower *sexangled*. *Hawes*: 1355

Sexangular. *adj.* Hexagonal; having six
angles.

The grubs from their *sexangular* abode
Crawl out unflush'd like the maggot's brood.
Dryden

Sexennial. adj. [Lat. *sexennus*, from *annus* = year.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

This evil was not so much the vice of their constitution itself, as it must be in your new contrivance of *sexennial* elective judicatories.—*Burke*.

Sextant. s. [Fr.]

1. Sixth part of a circle.

2. Astronomical instrument made in that form.

In order to test the accuracy of graduation of a *sextant*, it is necessary to have a series of well-defined objects, the angular distances between which must be accurately known. The *sextant* under trial is made to measure these angular distances; and the results thus obtained, when compared with the correct values of these distances (supposed to be otherwise determined) will give at once the error of the instrument. Now with regard to this series of objects, the following conditions are necessary in order that they may be convenient for the purpose of testing *sextants*:—It is necessary that the objects should be distinctly seen and well defined. Luminous objects would be preferable, if they could be obtained. Luminous points would answer well. It is necessary that they should be at a very great or virtually infinite distance from the *sextant*, so that two lines proceeding from any point in the objects, the one to the index-glass, and the other to the horizon-glass, should be virtually parallel to each other. It is necessary that these objects should be at such angular distances from one another, that by means of them it may be possible to test, say every 1° of a *sextant's* arc. It is necessary that these objects should be always visible, or at least that they should be rendered visible, and without loss of time.—*H. Stewart*, in *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, June 20, 1867.

Sextile. adj. [Lat. *sextilis*.] Position or aspect of two planets, when at sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another; marked thus *.

Planetary notions and aspects, In *sextile*, square, and trine.

The moon receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity.—*Glennville*.

Sexton. s. [sacristan.] Under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

A stool and cushion for the *sexton*.—*Shakespeare*, *Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 2.

When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or bespeaking a grave of the *sexton*, the same is known to the church as corresponding with the said *sexton*.—*Grant*, *Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

Sextonship. s. Office of a sexton.

They may get a dispensation to hold the clerkship and *sextonship* of their own parish in commendam. *Swift*.

Sexy. s. See extract. *Obsolete*.

A *sexy* or vodka, sacramum.—*Withol*, *Dictionary*, p. 232: 1608. (Now by H. and W.)

Sextuple. adj. [Lat. *sextuplus*.] Sixfold; six times told.

A Man's length being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the side of the foot, is *sextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one side to another.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Sexual. adj. [Fr. *sexuel*.] Distinguishing the sex; belonging to the sex.

There is a wonderful spirit of sociability in the brute creation, independent of sexual attachment.—*Barreington*, *Essays*.

Shabby. adj. Shabby. *Rare*.

They mostly had short hair, and went in a *shabby* condition, and looked rather like prentices, &c.—*A. Wood*, *Athenian Oracle*, ii. 743.

Shabbily. adv. In a shabby manner; meanly; reproachfully; despicably; paltrily.

Shabbiness. s. Attribute suggested by Shabby; meanness; paltriness.

He exchanged his gay *shabbiness* of clothes, fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one.—*Spectator*.

Shabby. adj. [P *shabby*.] Mean; paltry; (condemned by Johnson as a word that has crept into conversation and low writing; but ought not to be admitted into the language).

They were very *shabby* fellows, pitifully mounted, and worse armed.—*Lord Clarendon*, *Diary*, December: 1698.

The dean was so *shabby*, and look'd like a pinny, That the captain supposed he was curate to Jenny. *Swift*, *The Grand Question debated*.

Shack. s. [A.S. *sceacca* = the devil.] Worthless person. *Colloquial*

Shack. s. Shaken grain remaining on the ground when the gleaming is over; stock, turned into the stubbles after harvest, are said to be at shack.

Common walk . . . partly for the better *shack* in harvest time, to the more comfort of his poor neighbour's cattle.—*Book of Homilies*, *Sermons for Rogation Week*, p. 17.

Shack. v. n.

1. Shed, as corn at harvest.

2. Feed in the stubble: (as, 'to send hogs a *shacking*').

Shackle. s. Shack.

Shackle. s. n. Chain; fetter; bind.

It is great, To do that thing that ends all other deeds; Which *shackles* accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2. You must not *shackle* and tie him up with rules about indifferent matters.—*Locke*.

No trivial price Should set him free, or small should be my *shackles*. *A. Phillips*.

To lend him *shackles*. No the stretch'd cord the *shackled* dancer tries, As prone to fall as impotent to rise. *South*.

Shackle. s. [A.S. *seacul*.] Fetter; gyve; chain for prisoners.

Himself he frees, by secret means unseen, His *shackles* empty left, himself escaped clean. *Spenser*, *Perie Queen*.

A servant commonly is less free in mind than in condition; his very will seems to be in bonds and *shackles*, and desire itself under durance and captivity.—*North*, *Scemone*.

The force in fetters only is employ'd; Our iron miles exhausted and destroy'd. In *shackles*. *Dryden*, *Translation of Juvenal*, iii. 846.

Shacklebolt. s. Gyve. *Herakle*.

'What device does he bear on his shield, applied Ivanhoe. 'Something resembling a bar of iron, and a pullock painted blue on the black shield.'—*A. Fletcher*, and *shacklebolt* signify, said Ivanhoe: 'I know not who may bear the device, but well I woe it might now be mine own.'—*Sir W. Scott*, *Ivanhoe*, ch. xxx.

Shacklelock. s. Shacklebolt. *Rare*.

The swartly mouth spits on his buckhorn flat, And bids his men bring out the five-fold twist, His *shackles*, *shacklelocks*, humpers, gyves, and chains, His linked bolts. *W. Browne*, *Britannia's Pastorals*, b. i. song v. (Rich.)

Shad. s. [Provincial German, *schade*.] Native fish, akin to the herrings and pilchards, of the genus *Alosa*; mother of herrings; mnyfish.

Sho will cry straw-berries; nay, *shads* and mackarel.—*H. Cuvier*, *The Alcein*.

Bacon Cuvier, in the last edition of the *Résumé Animal*, has advanced the *shads*, of which we have two species, to the rank of a genus, on account of the deep central notch in the upper lip; and I have followed this example for the additional reason that it will the more easily and effectually afford the means of obtaining a desirable alteration in nomenclature. According to Cuvier, most modern authors have misapplied the systematic trivial names of these two species, calling the *shad* with teeth, and several spots along each side, C. *Alosa*; and the larger *shad* without teeth, and with a single spot only behind each gill-cover, or none at all, *Clupea finta*. The *Alosa* of Rondeletius is not described or figured as possessing either teeth or spots; and Cuvier, by his usual research, had probably satisfied himself that the fish to which the term *Alosa* had been originally applied was a toothless *shad*, and that the toothed and spotted *shad* was the true *Finta*. Permet, in noticing the second British species of *shad* taken in the Thames and the Severn, which is without teeth or the row of lateral spots, called it an *Allice*; a name which it would be desirable still to retain, in reference to the generic term *Alosa*. The old name for the *shads* was *Lachna*; and hence are derived *Halachna*, *Alachna*, *Alosa*, and *Allice* or *Allice*.—*Farrall*, *History of British Fishes*.

Shaddock. s. [P.] West Indian fruit akin to the oranges; Citrus (decimannus).

The orange, lemon, lime, *shaddock*, pomeloome, forbidden fruit, and citron . . . are the most remarkable products of this order (Aurantaceae).—*Lindley*, *Vegetable Kingdom*.

Shado. s. [see Shadow.]

1. Cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.

Night no obstacle found here nor *shado*, But all sunshine. *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 618.

2. Darkness; obscurity.

The weaker light unwillingly declined, And to prevailing *shades* the murmuring world resign'd. *Lord Boresommon*.

3. Coolness made by interception of the sun. Antigonus, when told that the enemy had such volleys of arrows that hid the sun, mid, That falls out well; for this is hot weather, and so we shall fight in the *shade*.—*Harvey*. That high mount of God, whence light and *shade* Spring both. *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, v. 663.

4. Obscure place, properly, in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded. Let us seek out some dew-drooping *shade*, and there Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Regions of sorrow, doleful *shades*, *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, l. 63.

Then to the desert takes his flight; Where still from *shade* to *shade* the Son of God, After forty days' fasting, had remain'd. *Id.*, *Paradise Regained*, ii. 241.

The pious prince ascends the sacred hill Where Phœbus is adored, and seeks the *shade* Which hides from sight his venerable maid. *Dryden*, *Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 11.

5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage.

Let the arched knife Well sharpen'd now assail the spreading *shades* Of vegetables, and their thirsty limbs Discover. *J. Phillips*, *Cyder*, l. 378.

In Brazil are trees which kill those that sit under their *shades* in a few hours.—*Arbuthnot*.

6. Protection; shelter.

7. Parts of a picture not brightly coloured.

'Tis every painter's art to hide from sight, And cast in *shades*, what seen would not delight. *Dryden*.

8. Colour; gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come in only by the eye.—*Larke*.

9. Figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; shadow.

Envy will merit as its *shade* pursues. *Pope*, *Essay on Criticism*, ii. 467.

10. Soul separated from the body; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; spirit; ghost; manes.

To Trachin swift as thought, the fitting *shade* Through air his momentary journey made. *Dryden*, *Translation from Ovid*, *House of Sleep*.

Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest, Since their foundation, came a nobler guest; Nor e'er was to the howls of him convey'd A fairer spirit or more welcome *shade*. *Tickell*, *Monody on the Death of Addison*.

11. Invisible world of the ancient pagans; Hades; (plural with *the*).

[The] mythical dignity [of Minerva] receives an important accession from the honours paid him by Virgil, who represents him in the *shades* surrounded by a crowd of disciples, his authority over whom is figured by the superior height of his stature.—*Mare*, *Critical History of the Literature of Greece*, b. i. ch. vii. §4.

Shade. v. a.

1. Overspread with opacity.

Then *shad*'d the full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud Thy skirts appear. *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 377.

2. Cover from the light or heat; overspread.

A wing'd wing'd; six wings he wore to *shade* His lineaments divine. *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, v. 277.

I want to crop the sylvan scenes, And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryden*, *Translation of the Æneid*, ii. 34.

And after these, came arm'd with spear and shield An host so great as cover'd all the field; And all their foreheads, like the knights before, With laurels ever green were *shaded* o'er. *Id.*, *The Flower and the Leaf*, 273.

His mountains were in a few years *shaded* with young trees.—*Addison*, *Spectator*, no. 384.

Ming, while beside the *shaded* tomb I mourn, And with fresh lays her rural shrine adorn, *Pope*, *Pastorals*, *Winter*.

3. Shelter; hide.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head, The good patricians must be visited. *Shakespeare*, *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

4. Protect; cover; screen.

Leave not the faithful side That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects. *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 283.

6. Paint in obscure colours.

Shader. s. Whoever or whatever obscures.

In every age virtue has its shadows or maligners.—
Sir D. Carlton, Memoirs, p. 150.

Shadiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by shady; state of being shady; umbrageousness.

Shading. *part. adj.* Marking with different gradations of colours.

The portal scene, imitable on earth

By model, or by shading pencil drawn.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 508.

Shadow. *s.* [A.S. *scud, scead, scead, sceudo, sceadu, sceadu.*]

1. Representation of a body by which the light is intercepted.

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride over four-inch'd bridges, to course his own shadow for a traitor.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player, That struts and frets his hour upon the stage, And then is heard no more. *Id.*, *Macbeth*, v. 3.

Such a nature, Ticked with good success, disdains the shadow Which he treads on at noon. *Id.*, *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with some other bodies, the thing seems to stand still, as in the hands of clocks, and shadows of sun-dials.—*Larkin*.

2. Opacity; darkness; shade.

By the revolution of the skies

Night's sable shadows from the ocean rise.

Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

His countrymen probably lived within the slanks of the earthquake and shadow of the eclipse.—*Addison*.

3. Shelter made by anything that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.

In secret shadow from the sunny ray,

On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Here, father, take the shadow of this tree

For your good host. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 2.

4. Obscure place.

To the secret shadows I retire,

To pay my penance till my years expire.

Dryden.

5. Dark part of a picture.

A shadow is a diminution of the first and second light. The first light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the sun. The second is an accidental light spreading itself into the air or medium proceeding from the other. Shadows are threefold: the first is a single shadow, and the least of all; and is proper to the plain surface where it is not wholly possessed of the light. The second is the double shadow, and it is used when the surface begins once to forsake your eye, as in columns. The third shadow is made by crossing over your double shadow again, which darkens by a third part. It is used for the innermost shadow, and farthest from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves.—*Poachman*.

After great lights there must be great shadows.—*Dryden*.

6. Anything perceptible only to the sight; ghost; spirit; or shade.

Hence, terrible shadow!

Unreal mockery, hence!

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

7. Imperfect and faint representation: (opposed to substance).

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a shadow of his divine countenance.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

It substance might be call'd that shadow you'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 630.

Without the least impulse or shadow of fate.

Id., iii. 120.

Amongst the creatures are particular excellencies scattered, which are some shadows of the divine perfections.—*A Archbishop Tillotson*.

You read us a dismal homily upon 'Realities.' We know, quite as well as you do, what are shadows and what are realities. You, for instance, when you are over your fourth or fifth forum, chirping about old school occurrences, are the best of realities. Shadows are cold, thin things, that have no warmth or grasp in them. Miss W.—, and her friend, and a tribe of naturalists that come after you here daily, and, in defect of you, hives and cluster upon us, are the shadows.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge*.

8. Companion. *Latinism*.

I must not have my board pestered with shadows, That under other men's protection break in Without invitation.

Messinger, Unnatural Combat. (Nares by H. and W.)

Sin, and her shadow, death.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 12.

9. Type: mystical representation.

Types and shadows of that destined seed.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 223.

10. Protection; shelter; favour.

Hide me under the shadow of thy wings.—*Psalms*.

11. Shade for the face.

For your head here's previous gear, Baulker, cross-clothes, squares, and shadows, Drawings which your worship made us Work upon above a year.

Jordan, Death Discovered: 1639. (Nares by H. and W.)

Shadow. *v. a.* [A.S. *scudewean*.]

1. Cover with opacity.

The warlike of much wonder'd at this tree,

So fair and great, that shadow'd all the ground.

Spenser.

2. Cloud; darken.

Why said?

I must not see the face I love thus shadow'd.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess.

3. Make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat.

4. Conceal under cover; hide; screen.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,

And bear 't before him; thereby shall we shadow

The number of our host, and make discovery

Err in report of us. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 4.

5. Protect; screen from danger; shroud.

God shall forgive you 't fear de Lion's death,

The rather, that you give his offspring life,

Shadowing their right under your wings of war.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

6. Mark with various gradations of colour, or light.

Turned in made of old linen rags dried, and laid in a saucer of vinegar, and set over a chafin-dish of coals till it be hot; then writing it into a shell, and put it into a little gum arabic: it is good to shadow cariations, and all yellows.—*Pratchan*.

From a round globe of any uniform colour, the idea imprinted in our minds is of a flat circle, variously shadowed with different degrees of light coming to our eyes.—*Larkin*.

7. Paint in obscure colours.

If the parts be too much distant, so that there be void spaces which are deeply shadowed, then place in those voids some fold to make a joining of the parts.—*Dryden, Translation of Despreux's Art of Painting*.

8. Represent imperfectly.

Whereat I waked, and found

Before mine eyes all real, as the dream

Had lively shadow'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 311.

Augustus is shadowed in the person of Ennius.—*Dryden*.

I have shadowed some part of your virtues under another name.—*Id.*

9. Represent typically.

Many times there are three things said to make up the substance of a sacrament: namely, the grace which is thereby offered, the element which shadoweth or signifieth grace, and the word which expresseth what is done by the element.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The shield being to defend the body from weapons, apply shadows out to us the continuance of the emperor, which made him proof to all the attacks of pleasure.—*Addison*.

Shadowed. *part. adj.* Covered; clouded; darkened.

Mistake me not for my complexion;

The shadow'd liver of the burning sun

To whom I am a neighbour.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

A gentle south-west wind comes creeping over

flowery fields and shadow'd waters in the extreme

heat of summer.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

We may enjoy our own green shadow'd walks.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

Shadowing. *part. adj.* Giving shade; sheltering.

The Assyrian was lar in Lebanon, with fair

branches, and with a shadowing shroud.—*Ezekiel*,

xxi. 3.

Shadowing. *verbal abs.* Shade in a picture: gradation of light or colour.

I like not painting when 'tis too loud: a little is as shadowings to a well limned piece: it sets it off the better; but when it is too deep, it dubs the native life, and renders its air unpleasant.—*Pittman, Remorse*, ii. 10.

More broken scene made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and shadowings that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and vallies.—*Addison*.

Shadowish. *adj.* Shadowy. *Rare*.

Our religion being that truth whereof theirs was but a shadowish prefigurative resemblance.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*. (Ord MS.)

Shadowy. *adj.*

1. Full of shade; gloomy.

This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods,

I better brook than flourishing peopled towns.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 1.

With shadowy verdure flourish'd high,
A sudden youth the crocus enjoy.

Fenton.

2. Not brightly luminous.

More pleasant light

Shadowy sets off the face of things.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 42.

3. Faintly representative: typical.

When they see

Law can discover sin, but

Save by those shadowy expiations weak,

The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude

Some blood more precious must be paid for man.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 280.

4. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a shadowy and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death; by which he hath interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory.—*Addison*.

Wherefore these dim looks of thine,

Shadowy, dreaming Aëliæ?

Tennyson.

5. Dark; opaque.

By command, ere yet dim night

Her shadowy cloud withdrew, I am to haste

Homeward.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 65.

Shadowyness. *s.* Attribute suggested by, state of being, Shadowy.

The shadowyness of the night may help them.—

Annotations on Glanville, &c., p. 116: 1692.

Shady. *adj.*

1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy.

The shady trees cover him with their shadow.—

Job, xl. 22.

The wakened bird

Shuns darkness, and in shadow'd covert hid

Tunes her nocturnal note.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 32.

Stretch'd at ease you sing your happy loves,

And Annyllia fills the shady grove.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, l. 5.

2. Secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

Cast it also that you may have rooms shady for

summer, and warm for winter.—*Nares*.

Shaft. *s.* Shaftment.

There's a plank sprung, something in hold did

break.

Pump, bullocks, carpenters, quick stop the leak.

One leave the lead again, and sound shafts,

A shaft less, seven all.

Taylor (the Water-poet): 1630.

Shaft. *s.* [A.S. *scuft*.]

1. Arrow; missile weapon

To pierce pursuing shield

By parents train'd, the Tartars will be taught,

With shafts shot out from their back-turned bow.

Sir P. Sidney.

Who in the spring, from the new sun,

Already has a fever got,

Too late begins these shafts to shun,

Which Plutus thro' his reins has shot.

They are both the archer and shaft taking aim

far off, and then shooting themselves directly upon

the desired mark.—*Dr. H. More*.

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow

With vigour drawn, must send the shaft below.

Dryden.

2. Narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.

They sink a shaft or pit of six feet in length—

Cæsar, Suetonius.

The fulminating damp, upon its accession, gives

a crack like the report of a gun, and unakes an explosion

so forcible as to kill the miners, and forces

hodies of great weight from the bottom of the pit

up through the shaft.—*Woodward*.

Suppose a tube, or, as the miners call it, a shaft,

were sunk from the surface of the earth to the

centre.—*Arbuthnot*.

3. Anything straight; spire of a church.

Practice to draw small and easy things, as a cherry

with the leaf, the shaft of a sceptre.—*Poachman*.

4. Maypole.

Great maynays and maynays made by the go-

vernors and masters of this city, with the triumph-

ant setting up of the great shafts (a principal may-

pole in Cornhill), before the parish church of St.

Andrew, therefore called 'Candlemas', *Stow, London*,

p. 74. (Nares by H. and W.)

5. Handle of a weapon.

6. Pole of a carriage.

Shafted. *adj.* Having a handle: (term of

heraldry, applied to a spear-head, when

there is a handle to it).

Shaftman. *s.* Shaftment.

The thrust mist her, and in a tree it strake,

And entered in the same a shaftman's stroke.

Harrington, Translation of Ariosto, xxvi. 52.

(Nares by H. and W.)

Shaftment. *s.* [A.S. *scaft-mund* = shaft of

hand, hands-breath, palm.] Measure of

about six inches, i.e. length of the thumb and palm.

Shag. s. [A.S. *scæga* = bush of hair, of shrubs.]

1. Rough woolly hair.

From the *shag* of his body, the shape of his legs, his having little or no tail, the slowness of his gait, and his climbing up of trees, he seems to come near the bear kind.—*Grew*.

True Witney broad cloth with its *shag* unshorn, Unpierced is in the lasting tempest worn; Be this the horseman's fence. *Gay, Trivia*, l. 17.

As the first element in a compound.

Full often like a *shag-hair'd* crazy kern, Hath he conversed with the enemy; And given me notice of their villanies. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*, Part II. iii. 1.

Where is your husband? ... He's a traitor.— Thou liest, thou *shag-eared* villain! *Id., Macbeth*, iv. 2.

2. Kind of cloth.

Loth we are to be under the yoke of restraint, though it be lined with velvet and *shag* of cam and muscivora.—*Waterhouse, On Fortitude*, p. 221.

3. Tobacco.

Shag, adj. Hairy; shaggy.

A well-proportion'd steed, ... Round-headed, short-jointed, fetlocks *shag* and long. *Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis*.

Shag, v. a. Make shaggy or rough; deform.

There, where very desolation dwells, By grots and caverns *shaggy'd* with horrid shades, She may pass on with unblest and majesty, Be it not done in pride. *Milton, Comus*, 124.

They change their hue, with haggard eyes they stare,

Lean are their looks, and *shaggy'd* is their hair.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 370.

Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn,

Ye grots and caverns *shaggy'd* with horrid thorn.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Other scenes, Of horrid prospect, *shag* the trackless plain.

Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Shag, s. [? Gaelic, *sgurbbh.*] Sea bird of the genus *Pelicanus* (*graculus*).

Among the first sort we reckon *shags*, duck, and mallard. *Cuvier, Survey of Cornwall*.

Shagobush. s. ? Sackbut.

In which barrow was *Shalmes*, *shagobushes*, and divers other instruments of musick which played continually.—*Nichols, Progress of Anne Boling*, (Nares by H. and W.)

Shaggedness. s. Attribute suggested by

Shagged; state of being shaggy.

The inhabitants could not inform him of the colour, *shaggy-fur*, and other qualities of the dog.

—*Dr. M. More, Mystery of Guiltineau*, p. 121: 1000.

Shaggy. adj.

1. Rugged; rough; hairy.

A lion's hide he wears; About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin, The teeth and gnawing jaws severely grin. *Dryden, Translation of the Eccl.*, vii. 223.

The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings, In battalions array, while Volca's stream Spreads opposite, in *shaggy* armour clad, Her borderers; on mutual slaughter bent.

A. Phillips

2. Rough; rugged.

They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load, Rocks, waters, woods, and by the *shaggy* tops Uplifting bore them in their hands.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 611.

How would the old king smile To see you weigh the jaws when tip'd with gold, And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders! *Addison, Cato*.

Shagreen. s. Skin of a rough fish, Raia

fullonica, or chagrinea; imitation thereof.

See extracts.

The true oriental *shagreen* is essentially different from all modifications of leather and parchment. It approaches the latter somewhat indeed in its nature, since it consists of a dried skin, not combined with any tanning or foreign matter whatever: its distinguishing characteristic is having the grain or hair side covered over with small rough round specks or granulations.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Shagreen [is] a species of leather supposed formerly to have been prepared from the skin of the shark, a species of whale. It is prepared from horse or ass skin, its granular appearance being produced by embedding in it, while soft, the seeds of a species of chenopodium, and afterwards shaving down the surface: it is dyed with the eggs produced by the action of sal ammoniac on copper filings. It was formerly much used for watch, spectacle, and instrument cases, and was made chiefly in Astracan.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Used adjectively.

a. As the name of the fish.

The *shagreen* ray has been taken on the north east coast of Ireland.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes*.

b. As the term of commerce.

Just as I had caught a glimpse of her beauties, the doctor, who had proceeded to open, by the light of the candle on the chimney-piece, a *shagreen* case of lancets, directed us, while he was adjusting his apparatus, to raise her head.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

Shall. v. a. [Norse, *skjalyr* = oblique.] Walk

sideways.

(Child, you must walk straight, without skiewing and *shalling* to every step you set.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*).

Shake. v. a. pret. *shook*; part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook*; and formerly *shaked* (which was very common), as in the first example from Milton under the second definition, and of *Shakespeare* under the sixth, and of the *Tatler* under the third. [A.S. *scacan*, *scaccan*.]

1. Put into a vibrating motion; move with quick returns backwards and forwards; agitate.

I will *shake* mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil to their servants. —*Zechariah*, ii. 9.

I *shook* my lap and said, So fast *shake* out every man from his house, and from his labour, that perforce not this promise, even thus be he *shaken* out and emptied. —*Nehemiah*, v. 13.

Who honours not his father,

Henry the fifth, that made all France to quake,

Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by.

Shakespeare, Henry V., Part II. iv. 8.

[He] *shook* the sacred honours of his head:

With terror trembled heav'n's subsiding hill,

And from his *shake* a curls umbraled dews distill.

Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

She first her husband on the poop espies,

Shaking his hand at distance on the main;

She took the sign, and *shook* her hand again.

Id., Translation from Ovid, Cyge and Alcynon.

2. Make to totter or tremble.

Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd roof Of *shaken* Olympus by mischance didst fall?

Milton, Ode, On the Death of a Fair Infant.

The rapid wheels that *shake* heaven's basis.

Id., Paradise Lost, vi. 712.

Let France acknowledge that her *shaken* throne

Was once supported, sir, by you alone.

Lord Rowanham.

3. Thrown down by a violent motion.

When ye depart out of that house or city, *shake* off the dust of your feet. —*Matthew*, x. 14.

Macbeth is ripe for *shaking*, and the powers above

Put on their instruments. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

The tyrannous breathings of the North

Shake all our buds from blowing.

Id., Cymbeline, i. 4.

He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put it into such a quivering motion, that I thought he would have *shaken* it off.—*Tatler*.

4. Throw away; drive off.

'Tis our first intent To *shake* all cares and business from our age, Conferring them on younger strengths, whilst we Unburthen'd crawl towards death.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1

5. Weaken; put in danger.

When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook* by spirit, nor by word, nor by letter as from us, as that the day of Christ is at hand.—*2 Thessalonians*, ii. 2.

A sly and constant knave, not to be *shaken*,

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 6.

Not my firm faith

Can by his fraud be *shaken* or reduced.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 286.

Shake hands. This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to join with, but commonly to take leave of.

With the slave,

He ne'er *shook hands*, nor bid farewell to him,

Till he unseam'd him from the nape to the chaps.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 2.

Nor can it be safe to a king to tarry among them who are *shaking hands* with their allegiance, under pretence of laying faster hold of their religion.—*Elton Thunike*.

Shake off. Rid oneself of; free from; divest of.

He pleased that I *shake off* these names you give me:

Antonio never yet was thief or pirate.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

If I could *shake off*

But one seven years, from these old arms and legs,

I'd with thee every foot. *Id., Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

Say, sacred land! what could bestow

Courage on thee, to wear so high?

Tell me, brave friend, what help'd thee so

To *shake off* all mortality? *Waller*.

Him I re-learn'd to be answered by himself, after

I had *shaken off* the lower and more barking creatures.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Can I want courage for so brave a deed?

I've *shook it off*: my soul is free from fear.

Dryden.

Here we are free from the formalities of custom

and respect: we may *shake off* the haughty impertinent.—*Collier*.

How does thy beauty smooth

The face of war, and make even horror smile!

At sight of thee my heart *shakes off* its sorrows.

Addison, Cato.

Shake. v. n.

1. Be agitated with a vibratory motion.

I say the earth did *shake* when I was born.

Shakespeare, Henry IV., Part I. iii. 1.

2. Totter.

Under his burning wheels

The steadfast empyrean *shook* throughout,

All but the throne itself of God.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 532.

3. Tremble; be unable to keep the body still.

Thy sight, which should

Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with

comfort,

Constrains them weep, and *shake* with fear and

sorrow. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 3.

What said the wench, when he rose up again?

Trembled and *shook*, for why, he stamp'd,

As if the vicar meant to cown him.

Id., Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

4. Be in terror; be deprived of firmness.

He short of succours, and in deep despair,

Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 680.

Shake. s.

1. Concussion suffered.

If that thy flame with every toy be posed,

'Tis a thin web, which poisonous fancies make;

But the great soldier's honour was composed

Of thicker stuff, which could endure a *shake*.

G. Herbert.

2. Impulse; moving power.

The freeholder is the basis of all other titles: this is the substantial stock, without which they are no more than blossoms that would fall away with every

shake of wind.—*Addison*.

3. Vibratory motion.

Several of his countrymen probably lived within the *shake* of the earthquake, and the shadow of the eclipse, which are recorded by this author.—*Addison*.

4. Motion given and received.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand.—*Addison*.

5. In Music. Graceful close of a song or air; alternate prolation of two notes in juxtaposition to each other, with a close on the note immediately beneath the lower of them.

A Scottish song admits of no cadence; I mean by this, no fanciful or capricious descent upon the close of the tune. There is one embellishment, however, which a fine singer may easily acquire, that is, an easy *shake*.—*Tytler, Dissertation on the Scottish Music*.

No great shakes. No great things; nothing particular: (probably from the word in its musical sense).

Shakefork.

Shakefork. s. Fork to toss hay about.

Like a broad *shakefork* with a slender steele.

Bishop Hall, Satires, b. iii. sat. vii.

Shaker.

1. Person or thing that shakes.

O great corrector of enormous times,

Shaker of o'er-rank states!

Heavenum and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Go then, the guilty at thy will eliminate,

He said; the *shaker* of the earth replied.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xiii. 170.

2. Pigeon so called.

(For example see extract from Selby under Pigeon, s.)

Shaking.

1. Vibratory motion.

Darts are counted as stubble; he laugheth at the shaking of a spaur.—*Job*, xli. 20.
There was a noise, and behold a shaking; and the bones came together, bone to his bone.—*Ezekiel*, xxvii. 7.

2. Concussion.

We are so conducted in this coach, that these shocks and shakings seem to them without to increase our overhauling.—*Harmer, Translation of Bezai*, p. 375.

There shall be a great shaking in the land of Israel.—*Ezekiel*, xxviii. 19.

3. State of trembling.

A shaking through the limbs they find,
Like leaves saluted by the wind. *Waller.*

sháko. *s.* Headress worn by the infantry of the line.

sháky. *adj.* Appellation given by builders to timber which is cracked either with the heat of the sun or the drought of the wind.

shálder. *v. a.* Tilt up. *Rare.*

Leland heard that an armè went some time from the head of Darwent also to Scarborough, till such as two hills betwixt which it ran, did shálder and so choak up his course.—*Hollished, Description of Britain*, c. 15. (*Rich.*)

Shale. *s.*

1. Husk; case of the seeds in siliquous plants.

Behold you poor and starved hand,
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the shales and husks of men.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 2.

2. In *Geology*. See extracts.

Shale [is] a black slaty substance, or a clay hardened into a stony consistency, and so much impregnated with bitumen, that it becomes somewhat like a coal. It forms large strata in Derbyshire.—*Chambers.*

Crystals and aluminous earths, or shale.—*Philosophical Transactions*, vol. II. p. 391.

Shale is a name given to certain argillaceous rocks, which split in some degree like slate, but much less perfectly, and are so little altered as to be easily resolvable to clay by mechanical rubbing and pounding. *Shales* are very common in the coal measures.

Some shales contain a marked proportion of bituminous matter, capable of being separated by distillation at a low and regulated temperature. These are called bituminous shales. *Shales* differ from schists in being almost entirely argillaceous and slightly metamorphic. They differ from slates in being less perfectly metamorphosed. The shales in the coal measures are often loaded with fossil plants, which are very slightly changed. Slates, when they contain fossils, exhibit them in a greatly altered state, and schists contain only inorganic and crystalline minerals. Notwithstanding these broad distinctions, the young geologist may occasionally find difficulty in distinguishing shales from slates, and either of these rocks from schists.—*Anted, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Shale. *v. a.* Peel; shell.

shall. *v. defective.* This is the entry, which, with what immediately follows, gives the notice as it stands in the original editions: In Chaucer, 'The faith I *shall* to God,' means the faith I owe to God; thence it became a sign of the future tense. The French use *devoir*, *dois*, *doit*, in the same manner, with a kind of future signification; and the Swedes have *skall*, and the Icelanders *skal*, in the same sense. It has no tenses but *shall* future, and *should* imperfect. The explanation of *shall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased by the poets, who sometimes give to *shall* an emphatical sense of *will*: but I shall endeavour, *crassa Minerva*, to show the meaning of *shall* in the future tense.

I shall love. It will be so that I must love; I am resolved to love.

Shall I love? Will it be permitted me to love? will you permit me to love? will it be that I must love?

Thou shalt love. I command thee to love; it is permitted thee to love: (in poetry or solemn diction), 'it will be that thou must love.'

Shalt thou love? Will it be that thou must love? will it be permitted to thee to love?

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He shall love. It will be that he must love; it is commanded him that he love.

It is a mind
That shall remain a poison where it is,
Not poison any further.—*Shall* remain!
Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you
His absolute shall! *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

See *Remains of the great*...
This prince a priestess of your blood shall wear,
And like his sire in arms he shall appear.

Tryden, Translation of the Enoch, vi. 1053.
That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation whereon all his despair is founded; and the one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is to convince him that Christ's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or if he perform the condition required of him, shall certainly belong to him.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Shall he love? Is it permitted him to love? In solemn language, Will it be that he must love?

The plural persons follow the signification of the singulars. *Johnson.*

The chief points connected with this verb (laying aside those which relate to *should* as its preterit tense, and which will be considered under that entry) are: 1. and 2. Its form and original import; 3. Its peculiar use in English as determined by the person of the pronoun with which it stands in combination.

1. *Its form.*—*Shall* is no true present tense, but a perfect; a perfect after the manner of *erige*, or the Greek reduplicates, and not a preterit or aorist, after the manner of *eripu*. In English, then, it is in the same class as *swam*, *rose*, and the like, i.e. a past tense formed by changing the vowel, rather than one formed by adding *t*, *d*, or *ed*; as *moved*, *called*. Premising, then, that the perfect differs from the aorist by implying that a past action is continued up to the time of speaking about it, and is, so far, present as well as preterit, it is easy to show that this approximate identity has left its traces in more languages than one. Where the past action is a cause, its effect may have the import of a present; and *I have learnt* may thus stand for *I know*; or *I have been constrained*, for *I must*. Thus in Greek it is usual to translate *oída* as *I know*; and, *vice versa*, *hew* as *I have come*, i.e. *here I am*. Can (q.v.) is a word of the same kind, — *I have become able*. The present tense, however, of *can*, is one with which we are familiar, being *ken*. Of *shall*, the present is only to be got at by inference; the word being defective not only in English, but in all the allied languages; and it will be seen that upon its import there is a conflict of opinion. In respect to its form, there is more unanimity. Substituto *i* for *a*, and *skil* results as the uninflected form of the present. Of this, *skal* is the perfect; a perfect which, in respect to its meaning, comports itself as a present; and, so doing, gives origin to a secondary form in *-d* (as *moved*, and *called*, &c., from *move* and *call*, &c.), which is preterit rather than perfect, though not (as may be seen under *Should*) wholly so. The following table gives us the inflections of the allied languages; the term *present* being used for what is etymologically a perfect, in conformity with custom rather than strict propriety. In like manner the preterit is, in respect to its origin, more of a pluperfect than ought else. Gothic—present, sing. *skal*, *skalt*, *skal*; dual, *skula*, &c.; plur. *skulum*, &c.; preterit, sing. *skulda*, *skulden*, *skulda*; plur. *skuldēdum*, &c. Old High German—present, sing. *scal*, *scält*, &c.; plur. *skulamēs*, &c.;

preterit, *scolta*, &c.; conjunctive, present, *sculi*, &c.; preterit, *scolti*; infinitive, *sculan* (debere). In *Notker*, the forms are *sol*, *soll*, *sulen*, *sulta*, *sule*, *soltē*, *sulan*. Old Saxon—present, sing. *skal*, *skalt*, *skal*; plur. *skulum*, &c.; preterit, *skoldu*, &c. Anglo-Saxon—present, sing. *scall*, *scalt*, *scall*; plur. *sculan*, &c.; preterit, *scolde*, &c. Old Frisian—present, sing. *skel* or *skil*, &c.; plur. *skēlon* or *skilon*, &c.; preterit, *sholde*, &c. Icelandic or Old Norse—present, sing. *skal*, *skalt*, *skal*; plur. *skulum*, &c.; preterit, *skuldi*, &c. Modern High German—present, sing. *soll*, *sollst*, &c.; plur. *sollen*, &c.; preterit, *sollte*, &c.; conjunctive, *solle*, &c. This tells us:—1. That none of the allied languages, though in all of them the verb is defective, have fewer forms than the English, and that some of them have more, viz. an infinitive and a conjunctive, not to mention the existence of a plural number. 2. That in this plural, as well as in the preterit, there is a change of vowels. 3. That the second person ends in *t*. In the Gothic there are other verbs which do so; while in English we have *will*, *wilt*. 4. That *sk-* is softened not only into *sh-*, but into *s-*. In the Dutch the *t* disappears in the preterit, giving *zonde*, and even *zon*. 5. That in the Old High German the sense of the infinitive is *debere* (the example is taken from a gloss). The same sense may be found in English, e.g. in the extract from Chaucer.

2. *Its original import.*—The current doctrine is probably that of Grimm, who deduces the present sense of the verb from that of *owe*, itself deduced from that of *kili*—killers being under certain liabilities, and, as such, *overs*.

'*Skal*,' *debere*, implies a form *skila*; but the reader will be surprised at the original meaning, which I add to these words. '*Skila*' must have meant 'I kill or wound'; '*skil*,' 'I have killed or wounded, and am therefore liable to pay the wergeld.' We find the Gothic '*skilja*' *laiko* (1 *Corinthians*, x. 25); and I believe that to the same source may be traced the Old High German '*welma*,' '*pestis*,' and '*verlume*,' '*mortuus*,'... Perhaps, too, the Old Norse '*skilja*,' '*discriminare*,' '*intelligere*,' may be added; if we are justified in supposing the original notion was that of dissection, or cutting to pieces, '*discernere*,' '*discernere*.' We shall no longer at any rate be embarrassed to explain why in *Ullas* '*dulga*' mean '*debitum*,' '*a debt*,' whilst in Anglo-Saxon, '*dolg*,' and in the Old High German, '*dolga*,' is '*an enemy*.' The infliction of a wound was as much the subject of the wergeld as a deadly blow; and the expressions '*wound*' and '*dulga*' illustrate one another completely. '*Dulga*' *kula* and '*dulga*' *hailga* are used by *Ulfin* for the debtor and creditor respectively, 'he who owes the debt' and 'he who bids it' or demands it. *Translation* (in *Shall and will*, p. 75) from *Grimm's History of the German Language*, h. ii. p. 302.

The following extracts suggest a closer connection with *skil* (see *Skill*, *c. n.*) denoting difference (what skills it?—what difference does it make?).

The sense of liability or indebtedness is explained by Grimm on the supposition that the original meaning of *skil*, was I have slain; thence, I have become liable for the wergeld. A more satisfactory explanation may be found in Norse *skil*, *skil*, *skil*, separation, difference, distinction. ... In the same way *skil*, difference, is vulgarly used in the sense of consequence, tendency to produce an effect. 'It's no odds which you take.' The term signifying difference is there applied to that from whence the difference proceeds, the reason, cause, grounds of an action, the sake or on account of which it is done, the proper principles of action, equity, justice.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Let [the] opposition or contrast of [shall] to *will*, lead us towards an inkling of its meaning. If *skil*, mean agency determined by the volition of the agent, *skil* may mean agency determined by cause acting from without upon and through the agent; the agent who may more properly be considered as an instrument. Let us say that *will* means having the intention to do so and so, whilst *shall* means

being in the condition to do so and so. . . . Now such apprehensions as the condition to do so and so, and the bias to do so and so, are by no means widely separated in meaning; inasmuch as the term has multiple external influence, rather than internal resolve. The ideas of determination and decision are visibly allied to one another. A decided man is (in the first instance) one whom events have brought to a decision; just as a determined man is one whom events have brought to a determination. To keep in this state shows firmness of character, and hence the ordinary power of the word, *decide*, *distinguish*, *differ*; I submit that the sequence of ideas here is transparently clear. Now *skil-differ*, *distinguish*, *separate*. It is the Norse word *skilja*, so translated. It is also the English word in the phrase, *what skills it?*—what difference does it make?—*Dr. R. G. Latham, The English Language*.

Dr. Jamieson's learned researches have enabled us to throw some light upon the great Shibboleth of modern English speech—the peculiar use of the auxiliaries *will* and *shall*; by their unskillfulness in which, more perhaps than by any other peculiarities, our countrymen are so often betrayed. It is not, we trust, entirely out of countenance towards this unlearnable system of speaking, that we are induced to say that this is one of the most capricious and inconsistent of all imaginable irregularities, and at variance, not only with original etymology, but with former usage, and substantially with itself. *Edinburgh Review*, no. 91: 1824.

Our future, or at least what answers to it, is *I shall*, thou *will*, he *will*. When speaking in the first person, we speak unambiguously: when speaking of . . . another, we speak cursorily. . . . When the use of *shall* does not convey any appearance of infirmity on another's free will, it is still employed in the old way to express futurity.—*C. J. Hare, in Philological Museum*, vol. ii. p. 219.

Archdeacon Hare's *Usus Ethicus* is taken from the brighter side of human nature; it explains *I shall*, thou *will*, but I cannot think it explains *I will*, thou *shall*. The present explanation is taken from the darker side. . . . It seems to be the natural disposition of man to think of his own volition in the two following categories, and of another man's in the other two: Compelling, non-compelling; restrained, non-restrained. The ego, with reference to the non-ego, is apt, thinking of himself, to propound the alternative, 'Shall I compel, or shall I leave him to do as he likes?' So that, thinking of the other, the alternative is 'Shall he be restrained, or shall he be left to his own will?' Accordingly, the express introduction of his own will is likely to have reference to compulsion, in case of opposition; the express introduction of the will of another is likely to mean no more than the gracious permission of the ego to let the non-ego do as he likes. Correlatively the suppression . . . of reference to his own will, and the adoption of a simply productive form, on the part of the ego, is likely to be the mode with which, when the person is changed, he will associate the idea of another having his own way, while the suppression of reference to the will of the non-ego is likely to infer restraint produced by the predominant will of the ego.—*Dr. Morgan, in Transactions of the Philological Society*, p. 186: 1865.

It is considered that the difference between being determined by the will and by circumstances other than the will, best agrees with the explanation of Hare, which the editor considers to be the true one. The rule itself is best laid down by Wallis. 'In the first person *shall* simply predicts; *will* promises or threatens. In the second and third persons, *shall* promises; *will* simply predicts.—Uram, *I shall burn*; ures, *thou wilt burn*; uret, *he will burn*; ureinus, *we will burn*; uretis, *ye will burn*; urent, *they will burn*. Here *I predict—I will burn*; *thou shalt burn*; *he shall burn*; *we will burn*; *ye shall burn*; *they shall burn*. This I warrant, or will bring about—hoc futurum spondes, vel fuso ut sit.'

Shallôon. s. [from *Chalons*, a town in Champagne, where this kind of stuff was made.] Slight woollen stuff.

In like *shallons* shall Hannibal be clad,
And Scipio trail an Irish purple plaid. *Swift*.

Shallôp. s. [Fr. *chaloupe*.] Small boat.
You were resolved, after your arrival into Oroonoke to pass to the mine; and, to that end, you desire to have Sir John Fearn's *shallôp*: I do not allow of that course, because ye cannot land so secretly but that some Indians on the river side may discover you, who giving knowledge of your passage to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover your bark.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Our hero set
In a small *shallôp*, fortune in his debt. *Waller*.

Shallôt. s. [Eschalot (*Allium 'Ascalonicum*).] Kind of onion so called.

The *shallôt* fish! as the trivial name imports, a native of Palestine, found near Ascalon.—*London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*.

Shallow. s. [Y] Species of fish, akin to the rugh so called: rudd; red-eye.

The rudd, or red-eye, is the *shallow* of the Cam.—*Furcell, History of British Fishes*.

Shallow. adj. [Y]

1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was *shelvy* and *shallow*; a death that I abhor.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 4.

That inundation, though it were *shallow*, had a long continuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned, perished for want of food.—*Bacon*.

The like opinion he held of Meleda Palma, that by the floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew observably *shallow*er in his days, and would in process of time become a firm land.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Shallow breaks that flow'd so clear,
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden*.

I am made a *shallow* fabled stream,
Seen to the bottom: all my clearness scorn'd,
And all my bottom exposed. *Id., All for Love*, iv. 1.

How deep they must be planted wouldst thou know?
In *shallow* furrows vines securely grow.

Id., Translation of the Georgics, ii. 303.

2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly.

I'll shew my mind,
According to my *shallow* simple skill.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

This is a very *shallow* monster:
Afraid of him? A very *shallow* monster.
The man if th' moon! A *shallow* poor credulous monster. *Id., Tempest*, ii. 2.

The king was neither so *shallow*, nor so ill advised as not to perceive the intention of the French king, for the invading himself of Bretagne.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
Uncertain and unsettled he remains,
Deep versed in books, and *shallow* in himself.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 336.
One would no more wonder to see the most *shallow* nation of Europe the most vain, than to find the most empty fellows in every nation more conceited than the rest.—*Addison*.

3. Not deep of sound.

If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it must make the sound perfecter, and not so *shallow* and jarring.—*Bacon*.

Shallow. s. Shelf; sand; flat; shoal; place where the water is not deep.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of *shallows* and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Veiling her high top lower than her ribs.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon *shallows* of gravel.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

You that so oft have sounded
And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps
And *shallows* of his heart, should need no instruments
To advance your ends. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*.
He sounds and fathoms him, to find
The *shallows* of his soul. *Dryden, Spanish Friar*, i. 1.

The wary Dutch this gathering storm forswore,
And durst not bide it on the English coast;
Behind their treacherous *shallows* now withdraw,
And there lay snares to catch the British hawk.
Id., Agnes Mirabilis, clxxxix.

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Dash'd on the *shallows* of the moving sand,
And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land.

Id., Translation of the Æneid, l. 150.
With the use of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may decline both rocks and *shallows*.—*Norris*.
Their spawn being lighter than the water, there it would not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried away to the *shallows*.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifest in the Works of the Creation*.

Shallow. r. v. Make shallow.

In long process of time, the silt and sands shall so choke and *shallow* the sea in and about it.—*Sir T. Browne, Microscopica*, p. 150.

That thought alone thy state impairs,
Thy lofty sinks, and *shallows* thy profound.

Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Shallowbrained. adj. Foolish; futile; trifling; empty.

It cannot but be matter of just indignation to all good men to see a company of low *shallow-brained* huffs making atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge of wit.—*South, Sermons*.

Shallowly. adv. In a shallow manner.

1. With no great depth.

The lead lieth open on the grass, or but *shallowly* covered.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

2. Simply; foolishly.

Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Shallowness. s. Attribute suggested by Shallow.

1. Want of depth.

2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility; silliness; emptiness.

By it do all things live their measured hour
We cannot ask the thing which is not there,
Blaming the *shallowness* of our request. *G. Herbert*.

I cannot wonder enough at the *shallowness* and impotent zeal of the vulgar sort in Britain, who were carried away with such an ignorant devotion for his successes, when it little concerned their religion or security.—*Hosert, Forcell Forest*.

Shalm, or Shawm. s. Kind of (musical) pipe.

Every captain was commanded to have his soldiers in readiness to set forward upon the sign given, which was by the sound of a *shalm* or hoboy.—*Knutler, History of the Turks*.

The hoboy, sagitt deep, recorder, and the flute,
Even from the shrillest *shawm* unto the cornamuta.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song iv.

Sham. v. a.

1. Trick; cheat; fool with a fraud; delude with false pretences.

Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by conscience, when they find themselves foiled and *shammed* into a conviction.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

2. Obtrude by fraud or folly.

We must have a care that we do not, for want of laying things and things together, *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Sham. r. n. Make mocks.

Then all your wits that flow and *sham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Trun,
From whom I jests and puns purloin,
And silly put them off for mine,
Fond to be thought a country wit.

Prior, Epistles to Fleetwood Shepherd, ep. l. 171.

Sham. s. Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture; (condemned by Johnson as a low word; noticed, by Macaulay, as having been introduced at the time indicated by the first two extracts).

No *shams* so gross but it will pass upon a weak man, that is pragmatical and inquisitive.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

It goes a great way when natural curiosity and vulgar prejudice shall be assisted with the *shams* of astrological judgments.—*Id.*

He that first brought the *sham*, wheedle, or banter in use, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for.—*Jocke*.

That in the sacred temple needs would try
Without a fire the unlearned aims to fry,
Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I.
Addison, Translation from Horace.

Sham. adj. False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

Why should I warn thee ne'er to join the fray,
Where the *sham* quarrel interrupts the way?

Gay, Trivia, iii. 251.
I do not refer to the *sham* prosecution which you affected to carry on against him.—*Junius, Letters*, letter iii.

And what say you to the summit of society—the castle—with a *sham* king, and *sham* lords-in-waiting, and *sham* royalty, and a *sham* Haroun Alraschid, to go about in a *sham* disguise, and making believe to be affable and splendid?—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xvii.

Shambles. s. [A.S. *scamel*—dresser, table.] Place where butchers kill or sell their meat; butchery.

Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *shambles* of the parliament house.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.
I hope my noble lord eutems me honest.—
Oh, ay, as summer-flies are in the *shambles*,
That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Id., Othello*, iv. 2.

He warned a flock of sheep, that were driving to the *shambles*, of their danger; and, upon uttering some sounds, they all fled.—*Arbuthnot*.

Applied to a place of execution.

When the person in made the jest of the mob, or his back the *shambles* of the executioner, there is no more conviction in the one than in the other.—*Watts*.

shambling. s. Act of moving awkwardly and irregularly: (condemned by Johnson as a *low bad word*.)

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my right linker, Gomez, whom I know at Barcelona.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, l. 2.

shambling. adj. Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

So when nurse Nokes to set young Ammon tries, With *shambling* legs, long chin, and foolish eyes, With dangling hands he stroked th' imperial robe, And with a cockold's air commands the globe.

Accordingly he took his leave of us at a place half-way betwixt Morpeth and Alnwick, and pranced away in great state, mounted on a tall, ungainly, raw-boned *shambling* gray gelding, without e'er a tooth in his head, the very counterpart of the rider.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

The pupil . . . at length came shambling into the room; a queer, *shambling*, ill-made urchin, who, by his stunted growth, seemed about twelve or thirteen years old, though he was probably, in reality, a year or two older, with a curvy pate in lurch disorder, a freckled sunburnt visage, with a snub nose, a long chin, and two peery gray eyes.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. ix.

As for Mr. Dooly, he is just exactly the same—as negligent in his attire, as *shambling* in his gait, as awkward and unstrung in his attitudes; and in spite of his wife's lectures—and she can lecture, like the rest of them, at proper times—is apt to be just as cynical, and just as suspicious as he was before he was corrected.—*Emilia W. Graham*, ch. xvii.

The only person who should have any activity was Smallbones himself, who, not aware that he was to be punished, and hearing all hands piped for something or another, came *shambling*, all legs and wings, up the hatchway, and looked round to ascertain what was to be done.—*Marryat, Sturtevant*, ch. x.

Shame. s. [A.S. *scam*.]

1. Emotion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost; emotion expressed sometimes by blushes.

Lamenting sorrow did in darkness lie, And *shame* his ugly face did hide from living eye.

Lace, pearls, for *shame*, if not for charity.—*Urges neither clarity nor shame to me:*

Unclimatically with me have you dealt, And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd: My charity in outrage, life my *shame*; And in my *shame* still lives my sorrow's rage.

Hide, for *shame*,
Romans, your grandfathers' images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny.

In the schools men are allowed, without *shame*, to deny the agreement of ideas; or out of the schools, from thence have learned, without *shame*, to deny the connection of ideas.—*Locke*.

2. Cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy.

The more *shame* for him that he sends it me; For I have heard him say a thousand times, His Julia gave it him at his departure.

God deliver the world from such guides, who are the *shame* of religion!—*South, Sermons*.

This jest was first of the other house's making, And, five times tried, has never fail'd of taking: For 'twere a *shame* a jest should be kill'd, Under the shelter of so broad a shield.

3. Reproach; infliction of shame.

A foul *shame* is upon the thief.—*Ecclesiasticus*, v. 14.

Turn'd to exploding him, triumph to *shame*, Cast on themselves from their own mouths.

Of all our good, *shamed*, naked, miserable.

What hurt can there be in all the slanders and disgraces of this world, if they are but the arts and methods of providence to *shame* us into the glories of the next?—*South, Sermons*.

Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would hold up his head with confidence and honour; he would *shame* the world, and not the world him.—*Ibid.*

Hyperbolic by suffering did traduce
The ostracism, and *shamed* it out of use.

Despoil'd
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 1138.

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Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would hold up his head with confidence and honour; he would *shame* the world, and not the world him.—*Ibid.*

He in a leathome dunceon doom'd to lie,
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,
And *shamed* oppression, till it set him free.

The coward bore the man immortal spite,
Who *shamed* him out of madness into flight.

Who *shames* a scribbler? break one cobweb through,
He spins the slight self-pleasing thread anew;
Destroy his filth or sophistry, in vain!
The creature's at his dirty work again.

2. Disgrace.

Certes, sir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*.

Great shame it is, things so divine in view,
Made for to be the world's most ornament,
To make the bait her gazers to embrew;

Good *shames* to be to ill an instrument.

Shame! thou art, knowing whence thou art ex-
traught,
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?

To the trunk of it authors give such a magnitude,
as I *shame* to repeat.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Cruel Auster thither hied him;
And with the rush of one rude blast,
Shamed not spitefully to waste
All his leaves, so fresh, so sweet,
And lay them trembling at his feet.

3. Shamefaced. *adj.* [catchphrase for A.S. *scamfist*.] Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance.

Philoles, who blushing and withal smiling, making shamefacedness pleasing, and pleasure shamefaced, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Conscience is a blushing shamefaced spirit, that mingles in a man's bosom; it fills one full of obstacles.—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, i. 4.

A man may be shamefaced, and a woman modest, to the degree of scandalous.—*Sir R. L. Edrington*.

Your shamefaced virtue shunn'd the people's praise,
And scann'd his honours.

From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the behaviour of our fashionable Englishmen, that makes them *shamefaced* in the exercise of those duties which they were sent into the world to perform.—*Addison, Freetholder*.

4. Shamefacedly. *adv.* In a shamefaced manner; modestly; bashfully.

He would have us live soberly, that is to say, honestly, *shamefacedly*, chastely, temperately, and frugally.—*Bishop Woolton, Christian Manual*: 107d.

5. Shamefacedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shamefaced; modesty; bashfulness; timidity.

Dorus, having had all the while a free beholding of the fair Pamela, could well have defended the assault he gave unto her face with bringing a fair strain of *shamefacedness* into it.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

She is the fountain of your modesty;
You shamefaced are, but *shamefacedness* itself is she.

None but fools, out of *shamefacedness*, hide their ulcers, which, if shown, might be healed.—*Dryden, Translation of Despreux's Art of Painting*.

6. Shameful. *adj.*

1. Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful.

This all through that great princess pride did fall,
And came to *shameful* end.

For this he shall live hated, be blasphemed,
Seized on by force, judged, and to death condemn'd,
A *shameful* and accursed!

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat; for he returned to Carthage with only one ship, having fled without striking one stroke.—*A. R. D. R.*

The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, O *shameful* chance! the queen of hearts.

2. Full of indignity or indecency; raising shame in another.

Phocas flying so most *shameful* sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud hid,
And hidden for shame.

3. Shamefully. *adv.* In a shameful manner.

1. Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully.

But I his holy secret
Presumptuously have publish'd, impudently,
Weakly at least, and *shamefully*.

Would she *shamefully* fail in the last net in this contrivance of the nature of man?—*Dr. H. More*.

Those who are ready enough to confess him, both in judgment and profession, are, for the most part, very prone to deny him *shamefully* in their doings.—*South, Sermons*.

2. With indignity; with indecency; so as ought to cause shame.

None but that saw, quoth he, would ween for truth,
How *shamefully* that would he did torment.

3. Shameless. *adj.* Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious.

To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of whom derived,
Were shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not *shameless*.

Beyond imagination is the wrong
That she this day hath, *shameless*, thrown on me.

The *shameless* denial heretofore by some of their friends, and the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Such *shameless* birds we have; and yet 'tis true,
There are as many shrewdly critical too.

4. Shamelessly. *adv.* In a shameless manner; impudently; audaciously; without shame.

How glorious was the king of Israel to-day, who uncovered himself in the eyes of the handmaids of his servants, as one of the vain fellows, *shamelessly* uncovering himself.—*2 Samuel*, vi. 20.

He must needs be *shamelessly* wicked that abhors not this licentiousness.—*Sir M. Hale*.

5. Shamelessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Shameless; impudence; want of shame; immodesty.

Being most impudent in her heart, she could, when she would, teach her cheeks blushing, and make *shamelessness* the cloak of *shamelessness*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness* to his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

6. Shamer. *s.* Whoever or whatever makes ashamed.

My means and my condition are no *shamers* Of him that owes 'em.

7. Shammer. *s.* One who shams.

8. Shammy. *s.* See extract.

Shammy or *chamois*, leather is a kind of leather dressed in oil, or tanned, and much esteemed for its softness, pliancy, and capability of bearing soap without hurt. The real *shammy* is prepared of the skin of the chamois goat. But leather prepared from the skin of the common goat, kid, and sheep, is frequently substituted instead.—*McCulloch, Encyclopedia of Commerce*.

9. Shampooing. *s.* [Turkish.] Operation of cleansing the skin by the joint action of pressure on its pores and follicles, and warm steam.

'May it please your sublime highness,' observed Mustapha, . . . 'a vizier should be a person of great tact; he should be able to draw the line as nicely as I do when I shave your sublime head, leaving not a vestige of the hair, yet entering not upon the skin. . . . He should have a sharp eye for the disaffected to the government, selecting them and removing them from among the crowd, as I do the few white hairs which presume to make their appearance in your sublime and magnificent beard. . . . He should be well acquainted with the secret springs of action, as I have proved myself to be in the *shampooing* which your sublime highness has just received.'—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales*.

10. Shan, Shanny. *s.* [?] Native fig of the genus *Blennius* phelis.

The *shanny* or *shan* is by no means uncommon at most of the rocky parts of the coast. . . . The term smooth beauty has not been continued here; as this name conveys no specific distinction, all the British blennies being smooth.—*Tarrell, History of British Fishes*.

11. Shamrock. *s.* [Gaelic, *seumrog*, *seamair*; ? Lat. *amaracus*.] Irish name for three-leaved grass.

If they found a plot of watercresses, or *shamrocks*, there they hooked us to a feast for the time.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

12. Shank. *s.* [A.S. *scanca*, *scanca*.]

1. Middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

Estas her white straight legs were altered
To crooked crawling shanks, of marrow emptied;
And her fair face to foul and lathsome hue,
And her sue corps to a bag of venom grow.

Spenser.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shanks.

Shakespeare, As you like it, II. 7.

A stag says, If these pitiful shanks of mine were
but answerable to this branching head, I can't but
think how I should defy all my enemies.—Sir R.
L'Estrange.

2. Bone of the leg.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With rocky shanks, and yellow clasp'd skulls.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, IV. 1.

3. Leg or support of anything.

In Somersetshire they have a way of setting their
mow of corn on a frame, standing upon four stones
cut with a shank.—Ray, Remains, p. 203.

4. Long part of any instrument.

The shank of a key, or some such long hole, the
punch cannot strike, because the shank is not formed
with substance sufficient.—Moron, Mechanical Ex-
ercises.

Shanty. adj. Gay; jaunty.

Each shanty spark that can the fashion hit.

Epilogue to Sir Courtly Nice: 1736.

Shapable. adj. Having a proper shingle.

Besides this, I arrived at an unexpected perfection
in my earthen-ware, and contrived well enough to
make them with a wheel, which I found infinitely
easier and better; because I made things round and
shapable, which before were filthy things indeed to
look on.—Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson
Crusoe.

Shape. v. a. preterit shaped; past part.
shaped and shapen; anciently shope. [A.S.
scapian.]1. Form; mould with respect to external
dimensions.

I that am not shaped for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an amorous looking-glass;
I, that am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.

Those nature hath shaped with a great head, nar-
row breast, and shoulders sticking out, seem much
inclined to a consumption.—Harvey.

Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race,
Grace shaped her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face.

Prior, Solomon, II. 104.

2. Mould; cast; regulate; adjust.

Drag the villain hither by the hair,
Nor age nor honour shall shape privilege.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, IV. 4.

Mr. Candlish, when without hope, and ready to
shape his course by the east homewards, met a ship
which came from the Philippines.—Sir W. Raleigh.
To the stream, when neither friends nor force,
Nor speed nor art avail, he shapes his course.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And shape my foolishness to their desire.

Prior, Solomon, II. 800.

3. Image; conceive.

It is my nature's plague
To spy into shame, and off my jealousy
Shape's faults that are not.

Shakespeare, Othello, III. 3.

When fancy hath formed and shaped the per-
fectest ideas of blessedness, our own more happy
experiences of greater must disabuse us.—Boyle.

4. Mould; create. Obsolete.

I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother
conceive me.—Psalm, II. 5.

Shape. v. n. Square; suit.

Their deal was
The more of you 'twas felt, the more it shaped
Unto my end of stealing them.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, V. 5.

Shape. s.

1. Form; external appearance.

No best me grievously in the shape of a woman;
for in the shape of a man, master Brook, I fear not
Goliath with a weaver's beam.—Shakespeare, Merry
Wives of Windsor, V. 1.
The shapes of the locusts were like unto horses
prepared unto battle.—Revelation, IX. 7.

The other shape

If shape it may be call'd that shape had none,
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb.

Milton, Paradise Lost, II. 600.

In vegetables and animals the shape we must fix
on, and are must led by.—Locke.

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

First a charming shape enlaid me,
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;
Till by her wit Corinna saved me,
And all my former fetters broke.

Addison.

Fathers and mothers, friends and relations, seem
to have no other wish towards the little girl, but
that she may have a fair skin, a fine shape, dress
well, and dance to admiration.—Lowe.

3. Being, as moulded into form.

Before the gates there sat
On either side a formidable shape.

Milton, Paradise Lost, II. 618.

4. Idea; pattern.

Thy heart
Contains of good, 'twas just, the perfect shape.

Milton, Paradise Regained, III. 10.

Take shape. Become embodied.

Yet the smooth words took no shape in action.—
J. A. Froude, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth, vol. II. p. 123: 1863.

Shapeless. adj. Wanting regularity of form;
wanting symmetry of dimensions.

You are born
To set a form upon that indelicate,
Which he hath left so shapeless and so rude.

Shakespeare, King John, V. 7.

He is deformed, crooked, old, and sure;
Ill-fac'd, worm-bolied, shapless ev'rywhere.

Id., Comedy of Errors, IV. 2.

Thrice had I loved thee,
Before I knew thy face or name;
So in a voice, so in a shapeless flame,
Angels affect us oft, and worship'd be.

Donne.

Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand,
Where the tall nothing stood, or seem'd to stand;
A shapeless shade, it melted from his sight,
Like forms in clouds or visions of the night!

Pope, Dunciad, II. 100.

In prospects thus some objects please our eyes,
Which out of nature's common order rise,
The shapeless rock, or hanging precipice.

Id., Essay on Criticism, I. 150.

Shapeliness. s. Attribute suggested by
Shapely; beauty or proportion of form.

Shapely. adj. Symmetrical; well formed.
The shapely column. T. Warton, Bathurst.

Shapessmith. s. One who undertakes to
improve the form of the body.

No shapessmith yet set up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that Providence had made.

Garth.

Shaping. part. adj. Architectonic.

Lovers and maidens have such seething brains,
Such shaping fancies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, V. 1.

Although Bunyan had undoubtedly an ingenious
shaping, and vivid imagination, and his work, partly
from its execution, partly from its subject, takes a
strong hold, as Macaulay has well pointed out, of
minds of very various kinds. . . . we must make a
great distinction between the power by which such
general attraction as this is produced and what we
have in the poetry of Milton and Spenser.—Craig,
History of English Literature, vol. II. p. 120.

Shard. s.

1. Fragment of an earthen vessel, or of any
brittle substance.

For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants,
Her maiden dreamments. Shakespeare, Hamlet, V. 1.
The splinters and shards of so violent a jousting.
—Milton, Remains of Church Government urged
against Prelacy, B. I.

2. Shell of an egg or a snail.

'Upon that shore he spied Atin stand,
Thence by his master left, when late he fared
In Phœdia's fleet bark, over that perious shard.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Shardborne. adj. Borne along the air by
sheathed wings.

Ere to black Hecate's summons
The shardborne beetle with his drowsy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. Shakespeare, Macbeth, III. 2.

Sharded. adj. Having wings within shells
as it were; sheath-winged.

Often shall we find
The sharded beetle in a sifter hold,
Thou in the full-wing'd eagle.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, III. 3.

Share. v. a. [A.S. scarian, scirum.]

1. Divide; part among many.

Good fellows all,
The latest of my wealth I'll share amongst you.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, IV. 2.

Any man may make trial of his fortune, provided
he acknowledge the lord's right, by sharing out unto
him a toll.—Carew, Survey of Cornwall.
Well may he then to you his cares impart,
And share his burden where he shares his heart.

Dryden.

In the primitive times the advantage of private
hood was equally shared among all the order, and
none of that character had any superiority.—Collier.

Though the weight of a falsehood would be too
heavy for one to bear, it grows light in their imagi-
nations when it is shared among many.—Addison,
Spectator.

Suppose I share my fortune equally between my
children and a stranger, will that unite them?—
Swift.

2. Partake with others; seize or possess
jointly with another.

In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine share the land.

Milton, Sonnets, To the Lord General Fairfax, 13.

Waved by the wanton winds his banner flies,
All maiden white, and shares the people's eyes.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, III. 504.

This was the foreign prince by fate decreed
To share his sceptre.

Id., Translation of the Æneid, VII. 340.

Not love of liberty, nor thirst of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to share the spoil
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces.

Addison, Cato.

All night it rains, the shews return with day;
Great Jove with Cæsar shares his sov'reign sway.

Logie.

3. Cut; separate; sever.

With swift wheel reverse deep entering shared
All his right side. Milton, Paradise Lost, VI. 320.

Scalp, face, and shoulder, the keen steel divides,
And the shared visage hangs on equal sides.

Dryden.

Share. v. n. Have part; have a dividend.

I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,
To share with me in glory any more.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I, V. 4.

Had greater things these sacred rivers prepared,
Some guilty months had in your triumphs shared;
But this untainted year is all your own.

Dryden, On the Coronation of Charles II.

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to
share in the goods of his father.—Locke.
This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our
beneficial bargain, and exclude us wholly from
them.—Swift.

Share. s.

1. Part; allotment; dividend obtained.

I'll in among the rest.
Out of hope of all—but my share of the feast.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, V. 1.

If every just man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and becoming share
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon some few with vast excess.

Milton, Cymus, 708.

The subdivided territory was divided into greater
and smaller shares, besides that reserved to the
prince.—Sir H. Temple.

I'll give you arms; burn, ravish, and destroy:
For my own share one beauty I design,
Engage your honours that she shall be mine.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, IV. 3.

While fortune favour'd . . .
I made some figure; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my share of fame.

Id., Translation of the Æneid, II. 112.

The youths have equal shares
In Marcia's wisdom, and divide their sister.

Addison, Cato.

In poets, as true genius is but rare,
True taste as seldom in the critic's share.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 11.

He who doth not perform that part assigned him,
is a very mischievous member of the public; because
he takes his share of the profit, and yet leaves his
share of the burden to be borne by others.—Swift.

A certain share . . . they were willing to concede.
What the share should be was a matter of serious
dispute, and caused the greatest ill-will between the
two parties. At length, the noles broke silence,
and, in December 1561, they declared that the Re-
formed clergy should only receive one-sixth of the
property of the Church; the remaining five-sixths
being divided between the government and the
Catholic priesthood.—Buckle, History of Civiliza-
tion in England, vol. II. ch. III.

2. Go shares; partake.

They went a hunting, and every one to go share
and share alike in what they took.—Sir R. L'E-
strange.

By being desirous that every one should have
their full share of the favors of God, they would not
only be content, but glad to see one another happy
in the little enjoyments of this transitory life.—Lowe.

3. Part contributed.

These, although they bear a share in the discharge,
yet have different offices in the composition.—Sir T.
Brown, Vulgar Errors.

4. Blame of the plough that cuts the ground.

Himself [Jove] invented first the shining share,
And whetted human industry by care.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Georgics, I. 187.

Great cities shall with walls be compass'd round,
And sharpen'd shares shall vex the fruitful ground.

Ibid., Eclogues, IV. 39.

For clay the coulter is long and beuding, and the
share narrow.—Mortimer, Husbandry.

sharbone. s. Os pubis; bone that divides the trunk from the limbs; see also Vomer.

The cartilage bracing together the two ossa pubis, or *sharbone*, Bartholinæ saith, is twice thicker and laxer in women than men.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

shareholder. s. One who holds a share in a common fund or property.

In 1867 the misfortune of companies had attracted sympathy to *shareholders*, and astute chairmen of boards saw that there was an opportunity for re-modelling their policy to the public disadvantage.—*The Southern Railway Amalgamation*, in *Saturday Review*, June 29, 1869.

sharer. s.

1. One who divides, or apportions to others; divider.

2. Partaker; one who participates anything with others.

Most it seem'd the French king to import,
As sharer in his daughter's injury.

Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
People not allowed to be sharers with their companions in good fortune, will hardly agree to be sharers in bad.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

An overgrown estate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into so many portions as render the sharers rich enough.—*Addison*.

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof in your days of probation you have been a sharer.—*Pope, Letter to Swift*.

Sharing. verbal abs. Participation.

By good means of some great ones, and privy sharings with the officers of other some, his revenue his debt.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
Sharings do greatly enrich, if the hands be well chosen that are trusted.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Riches*.

Shark. s. [? Gr. *καρχαριος*.]

1. Cartilaginous fish so called, of the genus *Squalus* (*carcharias*).

His jaws horri-flock arm'd with threefold fate,
The dreadful shark.—*Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

Near the commotion,
A white shark is winging its way in the ocean,
The fin-winged tomb of the victor.

Shelley, Vision of the Sea.

2. Greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks: (condemned by Johnson as a low word).

David's messengers are sent back to him, like so many sharks and rannagers, only for endeavouring to compliment an ill nature out of itself, and seeking that by petition which they might have commanded by their sword.—*South, Sermons*, li. 357.
Parasites, jarglers, deluders, chancers, sharks, and shifting companions.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxi.

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine: (Johnson condemns it as a low word).

Wretches who live upon the shark, and other men's sin, the common poisoners of youth, equally desperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls.—*South, Sermons*, li. 214.

Shark. v. a. Pick up hastily or slyly.

Young Fortinbras,
Of unimproved mettle hot and full,
Hath it, the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of lawless revolution.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, l. 1.

Shark. v. n.

1. Play the petty thief; practise cheats; live by fraud: (a low word according to Johnson).

Prove to-day, who shall shark best.—*B. Jonson, Alchemist*.

The fly lends a lazy, voluptuous, scandalous, sharking life, hateful wherever she comes.—*Sir E. L. Estrange*.

The old generous English spirit, which heretofore made this nation so great in the eyes of all the world, seems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, sharking, fallacious, undermining converse, there being a snare and a trap in almost in every word we hear, and in every action we see.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Fawn for a dinner; sponge.

Sharker. s. One who lives by sharking; artful fellow.

A hungry renegade, a dirty sharker about the Romish court, who only scribbles that he may dine.—*Sir H. Walton, Letter to M. Voltaire*, 1612.

Sharking. part. adj. Having the characters, or habits, of one who sharks.

The sharking officer that receives bribes, and spares neither the king nor the subject.—*Dr. White, Two Sermons*, p. 82: 1615.

Dr. Jackson thinks that Abraham would scarce

have suffered them to go into a wilderness so poorly provided, unless he had been directed by some secret instinct, prompting the rude and sharking kind of life unto which his progeny was ordained.—*Bishop Patrick, On Genesis*, xxi. 14.

Gayton lived afterwards in London in a sharking condition, and wrote trite things merely to get bread to sustain him and his wife.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 271.

Sharking. verbal abs. Petty rapine; trick.

Thou shouldst never be thus covetous, thou wouldst never use this sharking, nor these dishonest tricks, if thou didst believe.—*Dr. Westfield, Sermons*, p. 164: 1616.

Sharp. adj. [A.S. *scarp*.]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

Thy tongue deviseth mischief, like a sharp razor, working deceitfully.—*Psalms*, lii. 2.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and smoothen away the extenuances left by the sharp pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect shape.—*Mozon, Mechanical Exercises*.

As the first element in a compound.

In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade Oppose himself against a troop of kerns; And fought so long, till that his thighs with darts Were almost like a sharp-quill'd porcupine.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. li. 1.

She hath tied

Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here.

Id., King Lear, li. 4.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern,
And untought Indian, on the stream did glide,
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or sn-like cars did spread from either side.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, civil.

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse.

The form of their heads is narrow and sharp, that they may the better cut the air in their swift flight.—*Dr. H. More*.

There was seen some miles in the sea a great pillar of light, not sharp, but in form of a column or cylinder, rising a great way up towards heaven.—*Bacon*.

To come near the point, and draw unto a sharper angle, they do not only speak and practise truth, but really desire its enlargement.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Their embryon atoms

Light arm'd or heavy, sharp, smooth, light, or slow.

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 961.

It is so much the firmer by how much broader the bottom and sharper the top.—*Sir W. Temple*.

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.

Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verse for verse with the sharpest witted lover in Arcadia.

Sir J. Selden.

If we had toucht but some, each living wight,
Which we call brute, would be more sharp than we.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Sharp to the world, but thoughtless of renown,
They plot not on the stage, but on the town.

Dryden.

There is nothing makes men sharper, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the sharpest philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas.—*Watts*.

4. Quick, as of sight or hearing.

As the sharpest eye discerneth nought,
Except the sun-beams in the air do shine;
So the best soul, with her reflecting thought,
Sees not herself without some light div

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

As the first element in a compound.

To sharp-eyed reason this would seem untrue;
But reason I through love's false optics view.

Dryden.

5. Sour without astringency; sour but not austere; acid.

So we, if children young diseased we find,
And with sweets the vessel's foremost parts,
To make them taste the potions sharp we give;
They drink deceived, and so deceived they live.

Spenser.

Different simple ideas are sometimes expressed by the same word, as sweet and sharp are applied to the objects of hearing and tasting.—*Watts*.

As the first element in a compound.

Sharp-tasted citrons Median climes produce;
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, li. 175.

6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat.

Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound strikes so sharp as you can scarce endure it.—*Bacon*.

In whistling you contract the mouth, and to make it more sharp, men use their finger.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History*.

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is enclosed with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or sharp.—*King*.

7. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic.

should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, li. 1.

How often may we meet with those who are one while courteous, but within a small time after are so supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce and exceptions, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very sores and burdens of society!—*South, Sermons*.

Cause contention; be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits, but the sword forbear.

Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 816.

8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid.

There, gentle Herminia, may I marry thee—
And to that place the sharp Athenian law
Cannot pursue us.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, l. 1.

9. Engor; hungry; keen upon a quest.

My faulcon now is sharp and passing empty,
And, till she stoop, she must not be full gorged;
For then she never looks upon her lure.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

The sharp desire I had
Of tasting.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 584.

10. Painful; afflictive.

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless child.

Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 4.

He caused his father's friends to be cruelly tortured; greeting to see them live to whom he was so much beholden, and therefore rewarded them with such sharp payment.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.

Death becomes

His final remedy; and after life
Tried in sharp tribulation, and refined
By faith, and faithful works.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 61.

It is a very small comfort that a plain man, lying under a sharp fit of the stone, receives from this sentence: *Archbishop Tillotson*.

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery.

Their pity feign'd,
In sharp contest of battle found no aid.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 799.

A sharp assault already is begun;
Their murdering guns play fiercely on the walls.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, li. 4.

The debates were sharp; and the issue during a short time seem'd doubtful.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

12. Attentive; vigilant.

Sharp at her utmost ken she cast her eyes,
And somewhat floating from afar descends.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

A clergyman, established in a competent living, is not under the necessity of being so sharp and exacting.—*Swift*.

13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

The windpipe is continually moistened with a glutinous humour, issuing out of small glandules in its inner coat, to fence it against the sharp air.—*Ray*.

14. Subtle; nice; witty; acute: (of things).

Sharp and subtle discourses procure very great applause; but being hid in the balance with that which sound experience plainly delivereth, they are overweighed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The instances you mention are the strongest and sharpest that can be urged.—*Sir K. Digby*.

15. Hard: (used in this sense by workmen).

They make use of the sharpest sand, that being best for mortar, to lay bricks and tiles in.—*Mozon, Mechanical Exercises*.

16. Emaciated; lean.

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and spare.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 511.

Used adverbially.

Is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself, and to take care that he slips no opportunity of being unhappy?—*Cadell*.

Sharp. s.

1. Sharp or acute sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 8.

2. Pointed weapon; small sword; rapier.

If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs.—*Cadell, Essays, Of Duelling*.

Sharp. v. a.

1. Make keen.

Whom the whetstone sharps to eat,
They cry, milstones are good meat.

B. Jonson.

language about the time of the Reformation by the protestants, in order to designate a Romish priest).

Shaveings of prodigious baseness.—*Bale, On the Revolution*, pt. ii. l. 7.

Of elves, there be no such things; only by bald friars and knavish *shaveings* so feigned.—*Spenser*.
Let their *shaveings* speak for themselves.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 57.

'Sweetest thou, holy clerk!' said the Black Knight.—'Clerk me no clerks,' replied the transformed priest; 'by Saint George and the Dragon, I am no longer a *shaveing* than while my frock is on my back. When I am casual in my green cassock, I will drink, swear, and woo a lass, with any blithe freeder in the West Midling.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxi.

SHAVEN. s.

1. Man that practises the art of shaving.

The *shaver* might easily have cut his [Napoleon's] throat, being asleep.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 67.

2. Man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord
Was now disposed to crack a joke,
And bid friend Lewis go in quest;
This Lewis is a cunning *shaver*.—*Swift*.

3. Robber; plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain-people, living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as hawks for their prey; by these *shavers* the Turks were stripped of all they had.—*Knutler, History of the Turks*.

Shaver. s. [Gipsy, *chavv* = boy, child, heir.]

Lad; fellow; chap. *Colloquial, vulgar, or provincial*.

shaving. s. Thin slice pared off from any body.

Take lignum aloes in gross *shavings*, steep them in sack, changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth; then take the *shavings* forth and dry them in the shade, and beat them to powder.—*Bacon*.

By electric bodies I do not conceive only such as take up *shavings*, draws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bodies palpable whatsoever.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The *shavings* are good for the fining of wine.—*Morwer, Husbandry*.

Shaw. s. [Danish, *skove*; Swedish, *skog*.]

Wood, or thicket.

When *shawe* been *shome*.

Old Ballad of Robin Hood.

shawfowl. s. [?] Artificial fowl made by

hawsers on purpose to shoot at.

Shawl. s. [Hindustani, *shāl*.] Part of

modern female dress, brought from India into this country; kind of cloak.

Negro nymphs in linsy-wolsy *shawls*.

Boswell, Prologue to Variety.

shawm. s. Hautboy; cornet: (written likewise *shalm*).

With trumpets also and *shawms*, they show themselves joyful before the Lord the King.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xxviii. 7.

As when a mighty people rejoice
With *shawms*, and with cymbals, and harps of gold,
And the tumult of their acclamations roll'd
Thro' the open gates of the city afar,
To the shepherd who watcheth the evening star.

Tennyson, The Dying Swan.

She. pron. [A.S. *seo*, feminine of *se*: in both languages defective.]

1. Female demonstrative pronoun; woman; woman before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,
When they call'd virtuous by the name of *she*;
She, in whom virtue was so much refined,
That for allay unto so pure a mind
She took the weaker sex.

Donne.

This once disclosed,
The ladies did change favours, and then we,
Following the signs, wou'd but the sign of *she*.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

The most upright of mortal men was he;

The most sincere and holy woman *she*;

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. 1.

2. Sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some degree of contempt.

The *she* of Italy should not betray
Mine interest, and his honour.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 4.

Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive
If you will lead these graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy.

Id., Twelfth Night, l. 5.

I was wou'd
To load my *she* with knacks; I would have ransack'd
The peevish'st milken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance.

Id., Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

3. Female; not the male.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cuts from the *she* bear,
To win thee, lady.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Id.*, v. 1.
He-lions are hirsute, and have great manes; the
*she*s are smooth like cats. *Bacon*.

As the first element in a compound.

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,
That David's son, by impious passion moved,
Snatch'd a *she-slave*, and murder'd what he loved.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 257.

Sheaf. s. [A.S. *sceaf*.]

1. Bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears,
The seed thy valiant acts, the world the field.

Fairfax.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tith; whereon were *sheaves*
New-reap'd; the other part sheep-walks and folds.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 423.

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 420.

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

'Farewell!' *she* said, and vanished from the place;
The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 281.

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what
we can; since we cannot, from a discovery of their
real essence, grasp at a time whole *sheaves*, and in
bundles comprehend the nature of whole species.—*Locke*.

Sheaf. r. n. Make sheaves.

They that reap, must *sheaf* and bind.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2.

Sheal. v. a. Shell.

Shelled. part. adj. Shelled.

That's a *shealed* penceval.

Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 4.

Shear. r. a. pret. *shore*, or *sheared*; past
part. *shorn*. [A.S. *scearan*.]

1. Clip or cut by interception between two
blades moving on a rivet.

Laban went to *shear* his sheep.—*Genesis*, xxxi. 19.
No many days, my ewes have been with young;
No many weeks, ere the poor fools will rear;
No many months, ere I shall *shear* the fleece.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III., ii. 5.

When wool in new *shears*, they set pails of water by
in the same room to increase its weight.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

To lay my head, and hallow'd pledge
Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap
Of a deceitful concubine, who *shores* me,
Like a tame wether, all my precious fleece.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 535.

The same ill taste of sense would serve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and *shear* the wine.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 142.

Mayst thou henceforth sweetly sleep!
Shear, swains, oh *shear* your softest sheep,
To swell his cotch.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, prologue.

Over the congenial dust enjoin'd to *shear*
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear.

Pope.

2. Cut by interception.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap
strikes into a canal cut into the bone of the upper;
and the toothed protuberance of the upper into a
canal in the nether; by which means he easily *shears*
the grass whereon he feeds.—*Girard*.

3. Cut down as by the sickle; reap.

Shear. r. n.

1. Make an indirect course.

2. Pierce.

As a *sheering* wind, it killeth all in the bud.—*Sir R. Sandys, State of Religion*, l. 2. b.

Shear. s. Denomination of the age of sheep.

When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two broad
teeth before; when two *shears*, four; when three,
six; when four, eight; and after that, their mouths
break.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Sheard. s. [A.S. *sceard*.] Fragment: (now
commonly written *shard*, and applied only
to fragments of earthenware).

There shall not be found in the bursting of it a
sheard to take fire from the hearth, or to take water
withal out of the pit.—*Isaiah*, xxx. 14.

Shearer. s. One who shears.

1. One who clips with shears; particularly
one who fleeces sheep.

Of their care they little reckoning make,
Than how to scramble at the *shearers'* feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest.

Milton, Lycidas, 116.

Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter,
patient and resigned as a sheep before her *shearers*?
—*Rogers*.

2. Reaper.

Shearman. s. He who shears.

Villain, thy father was a plasterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*; art thou not?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., iv. 2.

Shears. s. pl.

1. Instrument to cut, consisting of two blades
moving on a pin, between which the thing
cut is intercepted. *Shears* are a larger,
and *scissors* a smaller instrument of the
same kind. Pope uses *shears* for *scissors*.

Alas! thought Philocles to herself, your *shears*
come too late to clip the bird's wings that already is
flown away.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?
Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?
Have I commandment on the pulse of life?

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

The fates prepared their sharpen'd *shears*.

Dryden.

When the fleece is shorn, if sweat remains
Unwashed, and soaks into their empty veins,
Then their defenceless limbs the brazen tear;
Short of their wool, and naked from the *shear*.

Id., Translation of the Georgics, iii. 676.

That people live and die, I knew
An hour ago, as well as you;
And if fate spins us longer years,
Or is in haste to take the *shears*,
I know, we must both fortunes try,
And bear our evils, wet or dry.

Prior, Alma, iii. 580.

How happy should we be if we had the privilege
of employing the *shears*, for want of a mint, upon
foreign gold, by clipping it into half-crowns!—*Swift*.

Fate urged the *shears*, and cut the rhyph in twain,
But airy substance soon united again.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Beneath the *shears* they felt no lasting smart,
They had but fleeces, while I had a heart.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, 20.

2. Anything in the form of the blades of
shears.

3. Wings.

Two sharp-wing'd *shears*,
Decked with divers plumes, like painted jays,
Were fixed at his back to cut his airy ways.

Spenser.

Shearwater. s. Bird so called; auk; razor-
bill.

The very *shearwaters* are hastening to the
shore.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*.

Sheath. s. [A.S. *scæðe*.] Case of anything;
scabbard of a weapon.

The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,
With which he cut a lock off all their hair.

Spenser, Fairie Queene.

Both not each look a flash of lightning fell,
Which spares the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel?

Chambers.

Swords, by the lightning's subtle force distill'd,
And the cold *sheath* with running metal fill'd.

Addison.

Sheathe. v. a.

1. Inclose in a sheath or scabbard; inclose
in any case.

This drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,
Before 'tis *sheathed*, shall give him peace and rest.

Walter.

In his hair one hand he wreath'd,
His sword the other in his bosom *sheath'd*.

Sir J. Ingham, Destruction of Troy.

Is this her late to him, his love to me!

'Tis in my breast the *sheaths* her dagger now.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right.

Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 833.

The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the
claws of his fore-foot turned up from the ground and
sheathed in the skin of his toes, whereby he preserves
them sharp for rapine, extending them only when he
leaps at the prey.—*Girard*.

2. Obdure any acrid particles.

These active parts of a body are of differing nature
when *sheathed* up, or wedged in amongst other
the texture of a concrete; and when extricated from
these impediments.—*Boyle*.

Other substances opposite to acrimony are called
demulcent or mild; because they blunt or *sheath*
those sharp salts, as pence and beans.—*Arbuthnot*.

3. Fit with a sheath.

There was no link to colour Peter's hat,
And Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing*.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

4. Defend the main body by an outward
covering.

It were to be wished, that the whole navy throughout were *sheath'd* as soon as.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Sheathless. *adj.* Wanting, destitute of, a sheath.

The fatal cause was now at last explored;
Her veil she knew, and saw his *sheathless* sword.
Eumen, Translation from Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. iv.

Sheathwinged. *adj.* Having hard cases which are folded over the wings; Coleopterous, the two words translating one another.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all vespertilionous, or *sheathwinged* insects, as beetles and dorrs.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Sheathy. *adj.* Forming a sheath.

With a needle put aside the short and *sheathy* cases on carvels' backs, and you may draw forth two wings.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Sheave. *s. a.* Bring together; collect.

As for the work itself, it is *sheaved* up from a few gleanings in part of our English fields.—*Ashmole, Theatrum Chemicum, prologue; 1652.*

Sheaved. *adj.* Made of straw.

Her hair, nor loose nor tied in formal plait,
Proclaim'd in her a careless hand of pride;
For some, untuck'd, descended her *sheaved* hat,
Hanging her pale and pined cheek beside.
Shakespeare, Lover's Complaint.

Sheeklatten. *s. [Fr. ciclutton.]* Kind of robe.

He went to fight against the giant in his robe of *sheeklatten*, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they use to embroder the Irish jackets.—*Spenser.*

Shed. *v. a. [A.S. sceadan.]*

1. Effuse; pour out; spill.

For this is my blood of the new testament which is shed for many, for the remission of sins.—*Matthew, xvi. 28.*

The painful service, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requited
But with that surname of Coriolanus.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 5.
Cromwell, I did not think to *shed* a tear
In all my miseries.
Id., Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Some think one general soul fills ev'ry brain,
As the bright sun *sheds* light in ev'ry star.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow;
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
And passing, *sheds* it on the silent plain.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Iliad of Sleep.

You seem'd to mourn another lover dead,
My sighs you gave him, and my tears you *shed*.
Id., Anacreon, v. 1.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause;
Howe'er the doubtful fact is understood,
'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, *sheds* the blood.
Id., Translation of the Enid, vi. 1125.

In these lone walks, their days eternal bound,
Thou moss-grown domes with spiry turrets
crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows *shed* a solemn light,
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day.
Pope, Epica to Abchurch.

2. Scatter; let fall.

Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast
their late, are more lasting than those that sprout
their leaves early, or *shed* them betwix.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

As the returning year be blest,
As his infant months bestow
Springing wreaths for William's brow;
As his summer's youth shall *shed*
Eternal sweets around Maria's head.
Prior, Hymn to the Sun.

Shed. *v. n.* Let fall its parts.

While cats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and
black as they stand.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Shed. *s. [A.S. scead.]*

1. Slight temporary covering.

The first Alekes born in lowly *shed*,
Of parents base, a rose sprung from a bribe.
Fairfax.

Though he his house of polished marble build,
With Jasper floor'd, and carved cedar ceiling'd;
Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell,
Or *sheds* of reeds, which summer's heat repel.
Sandys.

In such a season born, when scarce a *shed*
Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me
From the bleak air.
Milton, Paradise Regained, li. 72.

So all our minds with his conspire to grace
The gentler great apostle, and defend
Those state-obscuring *sheds*, that like a chain
Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Waller.*

Those houses then were caves, or homely *sheds*,
With twining osiers fenced, and moss their beds.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Silver Age.

An hospitable house they found,
A homely *shed*; the roof, not far from ground,
Was thatch'd with reeds and straw together bound.
Id., Baucis and Philemon.

Here various kinds, by various fortunes led,
Commence acquaintance underneath a *shed*.
Swift, Description of a City Shower.

2. As the second element in a compound.
Effusion; (as bloodshed).

Shedder. *s.* One who sheds; spiller.
A son that is a robber, a *shedder* of blood... shall
surely die.—*Ezekiel, xviii. 10.*

Sheen. *adj. [A.S. seen.]* Bright; glittering;
showy; fair. *Obsolete.*

That low riband, with vile lust advanced,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty cove so fair and *sheen*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

When he was all dieht, he took his way
Into the forest, that he might be seen
Of the wild beasts, in his new glory *sheen*.
Id., Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Now they never meet in grave or green.
By fountain clear or sunbeamed star-light *sheen*.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, li. 1.

Up rose each warrior bold and brave,
Glittering in filed steel and armour *sheen*.
Fairfax.

By the rusky-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot stays,
Thick set with scent, or the maize *sheen*,
Of turquoise blue, and emerald green.
Milton, Comus, 500.

Sheen. *s.* Brightness; splendour.
Mercy will sit between,
Throned in celestial *sheen*.
Milton, Ode, On the Morning of the Nativity, 144.

Far above, in spangled *sheen*,
Celestial Cupid, her famed son, advanced,
Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranced.
Id., Comus, 1003.

Sheeny. *adj.* Glittering; bright.
Or did of late earth's sons bewinge the wall
Of *sheeny* heaven?
Milton, Ode, On the Death of a Fair Infant, 47.

Sheep. *s. [A.S. sceap.]*

1. Domesticated, wool-bearing and meat-producing ruminant, of the genus Ovis.
Fire the brambles, snare the birds, and steep
In wholesome water falls the *sheep*.
Dryden.

Of substances there are two sorts of ideas; one
of single substances, as they exist separately, as a
man or *sheep*.—*Locke.*

2. Foolish silly fellow.

3. People, considered as under the direction
of God, or of their pastor.
We are his people, and the *sheep* of his pasture.—
Book of Common Prayer, Psalms, c. 2.

Sheepbiter. *s.* Petty thief.
His gate like a *sheepbiter* fleeing stole.
Tanner, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the miscreantly
rascally *sheepbiter* come to some notable shame?
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, li. 5.

There are political *sheepbiters*, as well as pastoral;
betrayers of public trusts, as well as of private.—
Sir R. L. Estrange.

Sheepbiting. *adj.* Thievish.
Shew your knife's visage, with a pox to you; shew
your *sheepbiting* face, and be hang'd.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.*

Such a *sheepbiting* look; such a pick-pocket air.
Gray, The Cambridge Courtship.

Sheepcot. *s.* Little enclosure for sheep.
Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
From low farms, *sheep* in and mills
Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare, King Lear, li. 3.*

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round,
If cottage were in view, *sheepcot* or herd;
But cottages, herd, or *sheepcot* none he saw.
Milton, Paradise Regained, li. 287.

Sheepfold. *s.* Place where sheep are enclosed.
The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,
The *sheepfold* scatter'd and the shepherd slain.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 121.

Sheepheaded. *adj.* Simple-minded; dull.
And though it be a devil, yet is it most mis-
treatedly *sheepheaded*, honoured, and worshipped by those
simple *sheepheaded* fools whom it hath undone and
beyond.—*Taylor (the Water-Poet); 1690.*

Sheephook. *s.* Hook fastened to a pole by
which shepherds lay hold on the legs of
their sheep.

The one carried a crozier of balm-wood, the other
a pastoral staff of cedar like a *sheep-hook*.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

If you dare think of deserving our charms,
Away with your *sheephook*, and take to your arms.
Dryden.

Sheepish. *adj.*

1. Relating to sheep.

How to chase the best tar; to bring in the idle
stragglers; how to excel in *sheepish* surgery; how
to please Pan, and enchant the rural gods with your
melode.—*Stafford, Niobe, pt. ii. p. 218; 1811.*

2. Bashful; over-modest; timorously and
meanly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he
comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or concealed creature.—
Locke.

Sheepishly. *adv.* In a sheepish manner;
timorously; with mean diffidence.

It is the part of a good-natured man, neither so
rigidly to insist upon the punctilios of his liberty
and property as to refuse a glass recommended to
him by civility; nor yet, on the other side, *sheep-
ishly* submit himself to be taxed in his drink.—
Goodman, Winter Evening Conference, pt. i.

Sheepishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Sheepish; mean and timorous diffidence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth
Transmuted a *sheepishness* into thy story.
G. Herbert.

Sheepishness and ignorance of the world are not
consequences of being bred at home.—*Locke.*

Without success, let a man be never so hardy, he
will have some degree of *sheepishness*.—*Greene.*

Sheepmaster. *s.* Feeder of sheep.

I knew a nobleman of England that had the
greatest audits of my time, a great grader, a great
sheepmaster.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Riches.*

Sheep's-eye. *s.* [two words.] Modest diffi-
dent look, such as lovers cast at their mis-
tresses; leer; wishful glance.

Cast a *sheep's-eye* behind you: in, before me.
Dryden.

For your sanctified look I'm afraid
That you cast a *sheep's-eye* at my ladyship's maid.
Swift.

Hard is our lot, who, seldom doom'd to eat,
Cast a *sheep's-eye* on this forbidden meat.
T. Warton, Prologue on the Old Winchester Playhouse.

Sheepshearer. *s.* One who shears sheep.

Judah went up unto his *sheepshearers* to Timnath.
—*Genesis, xxviii. 12.*

Sheepshearing. *s.* Time of shearing sheep;
feast made when sheep are shorn.

There happening a great and solemn festivity, such
as the *sheepshearings* used to be.—*South, Sermons, li. 350.*

Sheepstealer. Thief who takes away
sheep.

A *sheepstealer* is hanged for stealing.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, preface.*

Sheepwalk. *s.* Pasture for sheep.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tith'd; whereon were shewen
New rap'd; the other parts *sheepwalks* and folds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 422.

Sheer. *adj.* [? connected with *shear*—cut;
hence sharp, decided.] Pure; clear; un-
mingled.

Having viewed in a fountain *sheer*
His face.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The golden sand,
The which Pactolus with his waters *sheer*
Throws forth upon the river.
Id., li. 6, 20.

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain.
Shakespeare, Richard II. v. 3.

If she say, I am not fourteenpence on the score for
sheer ale, score me up for the lying rogue in
Christendom.—*Id., Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.*

Sheer argument is not the talent of the man; little
wreathed sentences are the bladder which bear him
up, and he sinks downright when he once pretends
to swim without them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Used unsheerly. Clean; quick; at once.

Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements; from morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A summer's day; and with the setting sun,
Dropp'd from the zenith, like a falling star,
On Lemnos.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 741.

The sword of Satan, with steep force to smite
Descending, and in half cut *sheer*.
Id., li. 325.

Duo entrance he disdain'd, and in contempt
At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and *sheer* within
Lights on his feet.
Id., li. 180.

Sheer-hulk. *s.* Old ship of war cut down
to her lower deck and fitted with sheers.

(For example see under *Sheers*, s.)

Sheer-off. v. n. Steal away; slip off clandestinely.

Sheerly. adv. At once; quite; absolutely. Search through all the memories of mankind, And find me such a friend; he has outdone all, Outstript them sheerly.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Sheers. s. [See first extract.]

1. In *Navigation*. Apparatus for raising heavy weights.

The casul-formed *sheers* are made of two spars lashed together near the top with a block suspended from the point of intersection. The rewin-blance borne by such spars to an open pair of shears is said to have suggested the name. In permanent *sheers*, employed in dockyards, the upper ends of the spars are cut off, the tops joined by an iron cap and bolts, the lower firmly set in masonry, and the apparatus is lowered or raised by chains working to the top of a massive mast, rising vertically from between the feet of the spars. In some instances a pair of *sheers* is placed on each side of the centre spar, the whole being built on a stone causeway, between two basins. A *sheer-hulk* is an old hull fitted with *sheers*. It has the advantage of locomotion, but the weight of modern boilers and masts is so great as to have caused the *sheer-hulk* to become nearly obsolete. Its place has in some degree been taken by the derrick.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. In *Artillery*. See extract.

Sheers [are] two spars from thirty to forty feet long, lashed together at one end. Their other ends are planted in the ground, the lashed ends being raised by tackle, and fixed by guy ropes. To the lashed end is attached a tackle; and the whole arrangement is used for mounting and dismounting guns from towers, &c., in the same manner as a derrick.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sheet. s. [A.S. *scyle* = region, corner, expanse.]

1. Broad and large piece of linen.

(He) saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him, as it had been a great sheet, knit at the four corners.—*Acts, x. 11.*

2. Linen of a bed.

If I die before thee, shroud me
In one of these same sheets.

Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 3.
You think none but your sheets are privy to your wishes.—*Id., Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.*

3. As much paper as is made in one body.

As much love in rhyme,
As could be cramm'd up in a sheet of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.
When I first put pen to paper, I thought all I should have to say would have been contained in one sheet of paper.—*Locke.*

I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a sheet of white paper upon the opposite wall.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

4. Single complication or fold of paper in a book.

When the author returns his proof and revise, and is satisfied that the sheet is correct, the form, after having been finally read for press, is taken to the press or machine to have the requisite number of impressions struck off.—*R. Courcy, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

5. In the plural. Book.

To this the following sheets are intended for a full and distinct answer.—*Bishop Waterland.*

6. Anything expanded.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
I never remember to have heard.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.
Rolling thunder roars,
And sheets of lightning blast the standing field.
Dryden.

Sheet. v. n.

1. Furnish with sheets.

2. Enfold in a sheet.

3. Cover as with a sheet.

Like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The harks of trees that browse'd late.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

Sheet. s. [Spanish, *escote*.] In *Navigation*.

Rope bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in topsails they draw the sail close to the yard arms.

Pierce Borax dropt against his flying sails,
And rent the sheets.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 117.
A sheet [is] the rope attached to the after or leeward clew or corner of a sail, to extend it to the wind. In the square sails above the courses, the ropes attached to both clews are called sheets: in all

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other cases the weathermost one is called a tack.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

As the first element in a compound.

The little word behind the tack and undying whisper like pulling off a sheet-ropes at sea, shakens the soul.—*Sir J. Mackling.*
(See also under Tack.)

Sheet-anchor. s. [two words.] Largest anchor in a ship; which, in stress of weather, is the mariners' last refuge, when an extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens.

This saying they make their sheet-anchor.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner, p. 117.*
His majesty did ever seek to settle his establishment upon the faith of protestants in generalitie, as the most assured shade-acre.—*Proceedings against Garnet, &c., sign. M. 4. 1693.*

Sheeted. part. adj. Covered with a sheet: (in the extract, shrouded).

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.

Sheeting. s. Cloth for making sheets.

Diapers were made in one town or district, damasks in another, sheeting in a third.—*Bishop Berkeley, Quæstio, § 322.*

Shekel. s. [Hebrew.] Ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attic drachmas, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2s. 6d. sterling.

The Jews, albeit they detested images, yet imprinted upon their shekels on one side the golden pot which had the manna, and on the other Aaron's t.—*Cicero.*

The huge iron head six hundred shekels weigh'd,
And of whole bodies but one wound it made,
Able death's worst command to overdo,
Destroying life at once and carcass too.

Cowley, Dædalus.

Sheldrake. s. [?] Duck of the genus *Tadorna*. See extracts.

Tails, sheldrakes, and pecked fowls, that come hither in winter out of Scandinavia, Muscovy, &c.—*Bayton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 68.*

The sheldrake, or sheldrake, is one of the most beautiful in appearance of our ornamental waterfowl. . . . Some are constantly found on the sea coast, and that during the whole year, preferring flat shores, sandy bars, and links, where it breeds in rabbit burrows, or other holes in the soft soil, and hence has obtained the name of burrow duck, and bar gander, which Dr. Turner considers is derived from here and gander, because it also builds in rocks. In Scotland it is called skelding goose, according to Subdral and other writers since his time. Many sheldrakes come from the north to visit this country for the winter, returning again in spring. The young sheldrakes, directly after being hatched in the rabbit burrows, are taken by the parent birds to the sea, where they may be seen in what the boatmen call troops of from thirty to forty; but as the female seldom hatches more than fourteen eggs, it is clear that each flock is formed by two or three broods. On their being approached, the old ones fly away, and leave the young to shift for themselves by diving.—*Farrall, History of British Birds.*

Sheldrake [is] the common name of the species of duck called *Anas tadorna*, which is the type of the subgenus *Tadorna* of Ray and modern ornithologists. This elegant species frequents many parts of our coast, and remains throughout the year. The female commonly selects a rabbit-hole in which to deposit her eggs, which are sometimes as many as sixteen in number. The sheldrake feeds on small fish, marine insects, and sea-weed.—*Owen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Shelduck. s. Sheldrake: (the latter being the commoner, and, probably, the more genuine form; the -drake in the compound being used generally, rather than a term indicative of sex; just as it is in *moorhen*).

To preserve wild ducks, and shelducks, have a place walled in with a pond.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Shell. s. [A.S. *scylfe*.]

1. Board fixed against a supporter, so that anything may be placed upon it.

About his shelles
A beggarly account of empty boxes.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

Blind fact, or from their shelles
Your books will come and right themselves. *Swift.*

2. Sandbank in the sea; rock under shallow water.

God wisteth none should wreck on a strange shell.
B. Jonson, Forest, iii.

Our transported souls shall congratulate each other their laying now fully escaped the numerous rocks, shelles, and quicksands.—*Boyle.*

Near the shelles of Circe's shores they run . . .
A dangerous coast.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 12.

He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon split him on the former shell;
He put it out again.

Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode ii.
The plural is analogically *shelles*; Dryden has *shells*.

He seized the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd short upon the shells, and madly steer'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 229.

Shelfy. adj.

1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.

Gliden by the steep cliffs a shelfy coast,
Long infamous for ships and sailors lost,
And white with bones.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 1123.

2. ? Rocky.

The tillable fields are in some places so tough, that the plough will scarcely cut them; and in some so shelfy that the corn hath much ado to fasten its root.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Shell. s. [A.S. *scyll*, *scell*.]

1. Hard covering of anything; external crust.

The sun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the shell of the candle, and the alyas as the water within it; now when the heat of the sun had pierced through the shell and reached the waters, it rarified them. *T. Aldred, Theory of the Earth.*

Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodged in the shell of the earth.—*Locke.*

2. Covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal.

Her women wear
The spoils of nations in an ear;
Chang'd for the treasure of a shell,
And in their loose attires do swell.

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Altho
Was to Neptune recommended;
Peace and plenty spread the sails;
Venus, in her shell before him,
From the sands in safety bore him.

Dryden, Albion and Albanius.
The shells served as mouths to this sand, which, when consolidated, and afterwards free from its investient shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

He, whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
At all times just, but when he sign'd the shell.

Pope, Temple of Fame.

3. Covering of the seeds of siliqueous plants. Some fruits are contained within a hard shell, being the seeds of the plants.—*Arbutnot.*

4. Covering of kernels.

Changed loves are but changed sorts of rent;
And when he hath the kernel eat,
Who doth not throw away the shell? *Johnson.*

5. Covering of an egg.

Think him as a serpent's egg,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous,
And kill him in the shell.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

6. Outer part of an house.

The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the shell of a house, that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection.—*Adrian, Travels in Italy.*

7. Used for a musical instrument in poetry, from Lat. *testudo*; the first lyre being said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise.

Less than a god they thought there could not dwell.

Within the hollow of that shell,
That spoke so sweetly, and so well.

Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

8. Superficial part.

devout are the Romanists about this outward shell of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be re-commemorated.—*Agilffe, Paragon Juris Civici.*

9. In *Artillery*. Bomb.

A common shell contains a charge of powder, which is ignited at the required time by means of a fuse, and so bursts the shell, the fragments being very destructive. The fuse of a common shell is generally so arranged as to burst the shell upon its striking the object. *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

10. Common coarse-made kind of coffin: (bodies are frequently put into shells, previous to their being laid in the coffin in which they are screwed down.)

Shell. v. n. [A.S. *scæccian*.] Take out of the shell; strip off the shell.

Shell. *v. n.* Fall off as broken shells.
The ulcers were cured, and the scabs shelled off.—*Wicmann, Surgery.*

Shellfish. *s.* Animals (improperly called fish) living in water, and invested with a hard covering, testaceous, as that of oysters, or crustaceous, as that of lobsters.

The shells, being sound, were so like those they saw upon their shores, that they never questioned but that they were the carapace of shellfish, and once belongeth to the sea.—*Woodward.*

Shellment. *s.* Food covered with a shell, as eggs or nuts.

Shellmats may be eaten after foul hands, without any harm.—*Faller, Holy State*, p. 334: 1618.

Shelly. *adj.*

1. Abounding with shells.

The ocean rolling, and the shelly shore,
Beautiful objects, shall delight no more.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 100.

2. Consisting of shells.

The snail, whose tender horns being hit,
Shrinks backward in his shelly case with pain.

The comest of *Ancistrum* was, that the first men and all animals were bred in some warm moisture, enclosed in crustaceous skins, as if they were various kinds of crabfish and lobsters; and so continued, till they arrived at perfect age: when their shelly prisons growing dry, and breaking, made way for their liberty.—*Bentley, Sermons*, serm. iv.

Shelter. *s.* [Norse, *shylt* = protect.]

1. Cover from any external injury or violence.

We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the storm.
Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 1.

They wish the mountain now might be again
Thrown on them, as a shelter from his ire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 812.

They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as
the worst shelter from ruin, when they have a lover
in company.—*Dryden.*

Heroes of old, when wounded, shelter sought;
But he who meets all dangers with disdain,
E'en in their face his ship to anchor brought,
And steeps high stood proud upon the main.
Id., Annae Mirabilis, lxi.

The sick and weak the healing plant shall aid,
From storms a shelter, and from heat a shade.
Pope, Mæstich.

2. Protector; defender; one who gives security.

Thou hadst been a shelter for me, and a strong
tower from the enemy.—*Psalm*, lxi. 3.

3. State of being covered; protection; security.

Low at his foot a spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream embraced;
Which shade and shelter from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Who into shelter takes their tender bloom,
And forms their minds to fly from ill to come?
Young, Love of Fame, v. 637.

Shelter. *v. a.*

1. Cover from external violence.

We besought the deep to shelter us.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 167.

Those ruins sheltered once his sacred head,
When he from Worcester's fatal battle fled,
Watched by the genius of this royal place.
Dryden.

2. Defend; protect; succour with refuge;

harbour.
What endless honour shall you gain,
To save and shelter Troy's unhappy train.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 319.

3. Betyke to cover.

Comfort thyself with such thoughts, chiefly when
all earthly comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly
revert to those considerations, and shelter
thyself under them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

4. Cover from notice.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or shelter passion under friendship's name;
You saw my heart.
Prior, Cælia to Damon.

Shelter. *v. n.* Take shelter.

There the Indian herdsman, slumbering bent,
Shelters in cool.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1108.

Shelterless. *adj.* Harbourless; without home or refuge.

Now and mid shelterless, perhaps, she lies,
Where peering winds blow sharp.
Ross, Jane Shore, v. 1.

Sheltory. *adj.* Affording shelter.

They spend their winters under the warm and
sheltory shores of Gibraltar and Barbary.—*White,*
Natural History of Selborne, p. 80.

Shetland. *s.* [?] Small horse, so called in
Scotland.

Shetland produces little horses, commonly called
shetties; and they are very sprightly, though the
best of the kind to be seen anywhere.—*Martin,*
Western Islands.

Shelve. *v. a.* Place on shelves.

Shelving. *verb. abs.* Act of one who places
on shelves.

Here he glanceth wittily at the delicacy of this
scholar; from whence he descendeth to the too
accurate disposing or shelving of his books.—*Com-*
mentary on Chaucer, p. 10: 1613.

Shelving. *part. adj.* Sloping; inclining;
having declivity.

Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;
And built so shelving, that one cannot climb it,
Without apparent hazard of his life.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.
Amidst the brake a hollow den was found,
With rocks and sieeling arches vaulted round.

Addison.

Shelvy. *adj.* Shallow; rocky; full of banks.
I had been drowned, but that the shore was shelvy
and shallow.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*,
iii. 5.

Shend. *v. a.* preter. and past part. *shent*.
[A.S. *scendun*.]

1. Ruin; spoil; mischief. *Obsolete.*

Provide for thy wife, or else look to be shent,
Good mitchew for winter, another for Lent.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good
Housewifery.

Shepherds should it not grieve
Your roulds fresh, to hear a d-dful verse
Of Rosalind, that Colin made? *Spenser.*

Such a dream I had of dire portents,
That much I fear my body will be shent;
It bodes I shall have wars.
Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, 100.

2. Disgrace; degrade; blame; reproach.

Debauched strife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knighthood fully shent.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Sore bruised with the fall, he slow uprose,
And all enraged, thus him loudly shent.
My tongue and soul in this be hypocrites,
How in my word sever the be shent,
To give them seals never my soul consent.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.

3. Overpower; crush; surpass.

She passed the rest as Cynthia doth shent
The lesser stars.
Spenser.

Shendfully. *adv.* Ruinously; disgracefully.
By whose powers and mercy and knighthood
the enemies of the land were shendfully chas'd
and utterly confounded.—*Eubian, Chronicle*, c. 70.
(Rich.)

Shepherd. *s.*

1. One who tends sheep in the pasture.

I am shepherd to another man,
And do not shear the flocks that I graze.
Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 4.
A sheep rd next
More meek came with the firstlines of his flock.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 430.

2. Swain; rural lover: (as described in pas-
torals).

If all the world and love were young,
And truth in every shepherd's tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move
To live with thee, and be thy love.
Sir W. Raleigh.

3. One who tends the congregation; pastor.

Lead up all those who heard thee, and believed;
'Midst thy own flock, great shepherd, be received,
And glad all heaven with millions thou hast saved.
Prior, Epistola, To Dr. Sherlock.

Shepherd's needle. *s.* Venus comb; plant
of the genus *Scandix* (pecten Veneris).

Shepherd's purse, or pouch. *s.* Native plant
so called of the genus *Capsella* (bursa
pastoris).

To him that bath a flux, of shepherd's-purse he
gives,
And hangs-ear unto him whom some sharp rupture
grievous.
Dryden, Polydion, song xiii.

Shepherd's rod. *s.* Teasel.

Shepherdess. *s.* Woman who tends sheep;
rural lass.

She put herself into the garb of a shepherdess,
and in that disguise lived many years; but dis-
covering herself a little before her death, did profess
herself the happiest person alive, not for her condi-
tion, but in enjoying him who first loved; and that
she would rather, ten thousand times, live a shep-
herdess in contentment and satisfaction.—*Sir P.*
Sidon.

These your unusual weeds to each part of you
Do give a life: no shepherdess, but Flora
Peering in April's front.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

His Dorick dialect has incomparable sweetness in
its clownishness, like a fair shepherdess in country
rustic.—*Dryden.*

She like some shepherdess did shew,
Who sat to bathe her by a river's side. *Id.*

Shepherdish. *adj.* Resembling a shepherd;
suited a shepherd; pastoral; rustic. *Ob-*
solete.

He would have drawn her eldest sister, esteemed
her match for beauty, in her shepherdish attire.—
Sir P. Sidney.

She saw walking from her ward a man in shep-
herdish apparel.—*Id.*

Shepherdling. *s.* Young shepherd. *Rare.*

Let each young shepherdling
Walk by, or stop his ear, the whilst I sing.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. 2. (Rich.)

Shepherdly. *adj.* Pastoral; rustic: (a bet-
ter word, says Johnson, than *shepherdish*).

We read Rebecca, in the primitive plainness and
shepherdly simplicity of those times, accepted brace-
lets and other ornaments, without any disparage-
ment to her virgin modesty.—*Jeremy Taylor, Arti-*
ficial Innocence, p. 20.

Shepster. *s.* Shepherstress. *Obsolete.*

A wumpster or shepster, mixt.—*Withal, Dic-*
tionary. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mary, the shepster, cherubish'd her right well;
she maketh surpluses, shortes, breeches, kiverchills,
and all that may be wrought of linnen cloth.—
Cotton, Boks for Travellers. (Nares by H. and W.)

Shérbet. *s.* [see Syrup.] Persian beverage
(kind of lemonade) sweetened with sugar
and acidulated.

They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and
considering that water is with the rarest especially
in this climate, the dearest of sherbets, and plenty of
barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as
should bring in the use thereof.—*Saunders.*

Shord. *s.* [A.S. *scard*.] Shurd.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;
She thrusts beneath the limping leg a sherd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid,
Lucan and Philemon.

Shore. *v. n.* ? Run (in sailing) on the edge
of any solid object.

These dangers great do oft befall,
On those that shore upon the sand.
Paradiso of Raguly Devereux, 1576.

Shérif. *s.* [A.S. *scir-gerefu*; *gerefu* being
the older form of *reeve*, as in *port-reeve*,
borough-reeve, and other compounds. In
German and Danish, where the vowel only
of the prefix has been lost, the forms are
graf and *gree*, the meaning of which is
nearly that of the English *count*; while,
the wife of an earl being a *countess*, is thus
connected, as a title of rank, with the
Anglo-Saxon *eorl*, Norse *jarl*. Kemble,
hesitating to give the derivation of this
title (i.e. *graf*), observes that it does not
seem to be a word of German origin. The
present editor suggests that the *v* repre-
sents an *l*; and that the derivation is from
the Slavonic *hrat*—captain, chief, king.]
Reeve of a shire.

A great power of English and of Scots
Are by the sheriff of Yorkshire overthrown.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Concerning ministers of justice, the high sheriffs
of the counties have been very ancient in this king-
dom.—*Racon.*

Now may's and shrieves all husid and equite
lay.
Pope, Dunciad, l. 91.

Shérifdom. *s.* Office or jurisdiction of a
sheriff.

Holding by patent the inheritance of the sheriff-
dom.—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polydion*, song
xi.

Shérifswick. *s.* District under a sheriff.
There was a resumption of patents of galls, and
re-annexing to them *sheriffswicks*; privileged officers
being no less an interruption of justice than pri-
vileged places.—*Racon.*

Sherris. *s.* Sherry.

Your sherris warms the blood, which before, cold
and settled, left the liver white, which is the badge
of pusillanimity, but the sherris makes it course
from the inwards to the parts extreme.—*Shake-*
speare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.

Used adjectively.

Good sherris sack ascends me into the brain, drives
me there all the foolish dull vapours, and makes it
apprehensive.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 3.

sherry. s. [from *Xeres*, a town of Andalusia in Spain.] Spanish wine so called from the place of production.

While the tinker did dine, he had plenty of wine,
Rich canary with sherry, and tent superfluous.
Old Ballad, Perry's Reliquia of Ancient English Poetry, l. 2, 10.

show. See Show.

showel. s. Example; showing.

No are these bare bears of opinions brought by
great clearness into the world to serve as shewels, to
keep them from those faults, whereto else the vani-
ty of the world, and weakness of senses, might
pull them.—*Pembroke, Arcadia*, p. 263. (Nares.)

shibboleth. s. [Hebrew.] Word which was
made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites in their pronouncing *s* for *sh*; hence, in a figurative sense, the criterion of a party.

Adjudged to death
For want of well pronouncing shibboleth.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 289.
According to the sanctified wine, and peculiar
dialect of those times of insatiable noise and no-
sense mightily bore-down sense and reason; and the
grilliness then in vogue turned religion quite out of
doors. It was the very shibboleth of the party;
nothing being so much in fashion with them as the
name, nor more out of fashion, and out of sight too,
than the thing itself.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 128.

shide. s. [see Skid.] Splinter.

A shide or billet, said.—*Withal*.

Down tumbling crake the trees, upriseth sound of
axe's strokes,
Both hollow, and beeches broad, and beams of ash,
and shides of oaks,
With woefuler rail they clive, and mountain climes
with lovers rail.

Phaer, Translation of Virgil: 1600.

shield. s. [A.S. *scýld*.]

1. Buckler; broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more proof than shields.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 4.

1. ponderous shield,

His red temper, massy, large and round,
Behind him cast; the broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 284.

2. Defence; protection.

3. One who gives protection or security.

The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honour, ornament and shield,
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is placed.

Dryden.

4. In *Botany*. Fructification of lichens.

shield. v. a.

1. Cover with a shield

2. Defend; protect; secure.

Were't my fitness
To let these hands obey my boling blood,
They're apt enough to discombed and tear
Thy flesh and bones: how'er thou art a fiend,
A woman's shape doth shield thee.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
To see the son the vanquish'd father shield.

Boyd, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1134.

... as one that comes to shield his injured lion
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *South*.

3. Keep off; defend against.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations,
Into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought with
them their usual weeds, fit to shield the cold, to
which they had been bound. *Spenser*.

My lord, I must intreat the time alone.—
God shield I should disturb devotion.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

shift. v. n. [A.S. *scýftan* = divide, appoint.]

1. Change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and so
not able to shift and seek out after proper matter for
their increment, it was necessary that it should be
brought to them.—*Hawdward*.

2. Change; give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and
shift, in a continual succession, it would be impos-
sible for a man to think long of any one thing.—
Locke.

3. Change clothes, particularly the linen.

When from the sheets her lovely form she lifts,
She begs you just would turn you while she shifts.

Young, Love of Fame, vi. 41.

4. Find some expedient; act or live, though
with difficulty.

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave
their companions to shift as well as they can.—*Sir
R. L'Estrange*.

Since we desire a recompence nor thanks, we
ought to be disinclined, and have leave to shift for
ourselves.—*Swift*.

5. Practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding
witty, yet better teach all their followers to shift
than to resolve by their distinctions.—*Sir W. Ra-
leigh*.

6. Take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to shift, for
itself in cases of danger.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Shift. v. a.

1. Change; alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that
made the fish shift their condition.—*Sir Roger
L'Estrange*.

Come, assist me, muse obedient;
Let us try some new expedient;
Shift the scene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy power. *Swift*.

2. Transfer from place to place.

Pure saffron between the two St. Mary's day
Or set or go shift it that knowest the ways.
*Tanner, Five Hundred Poems of good
Husbandry*.

3. Put by some expedient out of the way.

I shifted him away.
And laid good senses on your ecstasy.
Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.

4. Change in position.

Neither use they sails, nor place their cars in
order upon the sides; but carrying the car loose,
shift it hither and thither at pleasure.—*Sir W.
Raleigh*.

Where the wind
Veers off, as oft she steers and shifts her sail.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 515.

We strive in vain against as and wind;
Now shift your sails.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 37.

5. Change, as clothes.

I would advise you to shift a shirt: the violence
of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice.—*Shake-
spear, Cymbeline*, l. 3.

6. Dress in fresh clothes.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have
patience to shift me.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part
II*, v. 3.

Shift off. Defer; put away by some expedi-
ent.

The most beautiful parts must be the most finished,
the colours and words must chosen: many things
in both, which are not deserving of this care, must
be shifted off, content with vulgar expressions. *Dry-
den, Translation of Dryden's Art of Painting*.

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your
taxes as you please, the traders will shift it off from
their own gain.—*Locke*.

By various illusions of the devil they are prevailed
on to shift off the duties, and neglect the conditions,
on which salvation is promised.—*Rogers, Sermons*.

Shift. s.

1. Change.

My going to Oxford was not merely for shift of
air.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 321 (letter in
1625.)

They had three or four shifts of very good scenes.
—*Drammatt, Tracchi*, p. 15.

2. Expedient found or used with difficulty;
difficult means.

She rebuking her blows, draws the stranger to
no other shift than to ward and go back; at that
time seeming the image of innocence against violence.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,
I'll find a thousand shifts to get away.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been
omitted, and yet they have made shift to move up
and down in the water.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote
against Atheism*.

Not any boast of skill, but extreme shift
How to regain my severed company,
Compell'd me to awake the courteous eels,
To give me answer from his easy couch.

Milton, Comus, 273.

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good man-
ners, so we make a shift somewhat to legitimate the
abuse.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Those little animals provide themselves with
wheat; but they can make shift without it.—*Addi-
son*.

3. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last
resource.

The very custom of seeking no particular aid and
relief at the hands of God, doth, by a secret contra-
diction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help
themselves, even by those wicked shifts, which they
know can never have his allowance whose assistance
their prayers seek.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be recon-
ciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a shift of
ignorance.—*Bacon*.

Shew to resolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was awkward at a trick;
For little souls on little shifts rely. *Dryden*.

4. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Know you not Ulysses' shifts?
Their risks be danger carry than their gifts.
J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

5. Evasion; elusion; practice.

As long as shifting itself, is able to find
out any shift ... or so slight, whereby to escape
out of the hands of present contradiction, they are
never at a stand.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so
cautious and wary-headed, especially being men of so
small experience and practice in law matters, that
you would wonder whence they borrow such sub-
tilities and sly shifts.—*South*.

Here you see your commission; this is your duty,
... are your disavowments; never seek for
shifts and evasions from worldly dictations: it is
your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if
you decline it.—*South, Sermons*.

6. Woman's under linen.

Shifter. s.

1. One who shifts; (used as the second element

in a compound; as, 'Scene-shifter').

2. One who plays tricks; man of artifice.

Cowards, shifters, outlaws.—*Barton, Anatomy of
Misconduct*, preface.

'Twas such a shift, that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down.
*Milton, Epitaph on Hobson the Cambridge
Carrier*.

Shifting. verbal abs.

1. Act of changing; act of putting by some
expedient out of the way.

The wisdom of so later times, in princes'
affairs, is rather in elivities, and shifting of
damours and in when they are near, than
solid and p reses to keep them aloof.—
Bozon.

The vicissitudes and shifting of ministerial
measures.—*Baker, Speech on Conciliation with
America*.

2. Evasion; fraud.

Nowt more than subtil shifting did me please,
With bloodshed, craft, underminer men,
Merrill for Magistrates, p. 114.

Shiftless. adj. Wanting expedients; want-
ing means to act or live.

He [Anthony] was a shiftless person, roving and
magnetically-headed, and sometimes little better than
crazed.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 203.

For the poor shiftless irrational, it is a prodigious
act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are
already furnished with such clothing.—*Berkeley,
Physics Theology*.

Shilling. s. [A.S. *scýlling*] Coin of various
value in different times, but now of twelve
pence.

Five of these pence made their shilling, which
they called scilling, probably from *scillingas*, which
the Romans used for the fourth part of an ounce;
and forty-eight of these scillingas made their pound,
and four hundred of these pounds were a legacy for
a king's daughter, as appears by the last will of
king Alfred.—*Chambers, Remains*.

The very same shilling may at one time pay twenty
men in twenty days, and at another rest in the same
hands one hundred days.—*Locke*.

Who with much pains exerting all his sense,
Can range a right his shillings, pounds, and pence.
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 163.

Shill-I-shall-I, or Shilly-Shally. Corrupt
reduplication of *shall I*: (to stand *shill-I-
shall-I*, is to continue hesitating and pro-
crastinating).

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution,
because when I make it, I keep it: I don't stand
shill-I-shall-I then: if I say, I'll do it.—*Congreve,
Way of the World*.

Shimmer. v. n. [A.S. *scimian*.] Glimmer
with a faint white light.

Shin. s. [A.S. *scin*.] Forepart of the leg.

I bruised my shin the other day with playing at
word and dagger.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of
Winchester*, l. 1.

When a shin in flight is cropt,
The knee with one of timber's cropt.

Ratler, Hudibras, i. 2, 143.

As when to an house we come,
To know if any one's at home,
We knock; so one must kick your shin.

Anonymous.

Shin-bone. s. [A.S. *scin-bán*.] Bone of the
shin.

The shin-bone, from the knee to the instep, is made
by shadowing one half of the leg with a single sha-
dow.—*Reesman, On Drawing*.

Shindy. s. Noise; disturbance; commotion.
Slang.

If it's stormy and windy
You may hear them for miles kicking up their wild
shindy;
And once in a while
Of wind, sleet, and hail,
They frighten'd the horses and upset the mail.
Barham, Ingoldby Legends, The Ingoldby Penance.

Shine. v. n. pret. *shone*; sometimes *shined*,
have shined. [A.S. *scinan*.]

1. Have bright resplendency; glitter; glisten; gleam.

To-day the French,
All eloquent, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shine down the English; and to-morrow
Made Britain India; every man that stood,
Show'd like a mine. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* l. 1.
We can dismiss these ere the morning *shines*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 108.
Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, l. 2.
The sun *shines* when he sees it.—*Locke*.

2. Be without clouds.

The moon *shines* bright.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
How bright and goodly *shines* the moon!—
The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now.
Id., Twelfth Night, iv. 5.
Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the sun
Is overcast, or when the moon *shineth*.—*Bacon*.

3. Be glossy.

They are waxen fat, they *shine*.—*Jeremiah*, v. 23.
4. Be gay; be splendid.
So proud she *shined* in her princely state,
Looking to heaven, far earth she did disdain.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

5. Be beautiful.

Of all the emerald'd race, whose silvery wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,
Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,
Once brightest *shined* this child of heat and air.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 321.

6. Be eminent or conspicuous.

If there come truth from them,
As upon thee, *Machbeth*, their speeches *shine*,
Why, by the vertues on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well?
Shakespeare, Machbeth, iii. 1.
Her face was well'd; yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shined*
So clear, as in no face with more delight.
Milton, Sonnets, On his deceased Wife, 10.
Cato's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks;
While winning mildness and attractive smiles
Beckon in her looks, and, with becoming grace,
Softens the rigour of her father's virtues.
Addison, Cato.

The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shined*
An humble servant to all human kind.
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 232.

Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is
in most men's power to be agreeable.—*Swift*.

7. Be propitious.

The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be
gracious unto thee.—*Numbers*, vi. 25.

8. Give light, real or figurative.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* unto
us, and the sun of righteousness rose not upon us.
Wisdom of Solomon, v. 6.

Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 52.

Shine. s.

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden*.
He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and
shine and rain; all which if a man's body will not
endure, it will serve him to very little purpose.—
Locke.

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre.

His lightning gave *shine* unto the world.—*Book
of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xlvii. 4.
Cynthia cleaves her silver *shine*.

Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis.
Her device, within a ring of clouds, a heart with
shine about it.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

Shininess. s. Shyness.

An incurable *shininess* is the vice of Irish horses,
and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the
winter forces the breeders there to house and handle
their colts.—*Sir W. Temple*.
They were famous for their justice in commerce,
but extreme *shininess* to strangers; they exposed their
goods with the price marked upon them, and then
retired.—*Arbuthnot*.

Shingle. s. [from Norse, *singl*.] Coarse
gravel, as chiefly found on the shore of the
sea or banks of rivers.

The sole sign there of man's habitation

Was merely a single
Rude hut in a dingle
That led away inland direct from the shingle.

Barham, Ingoldby Legends, The Bagman's Dog.
Shingle. s. [from German, *schindel*.] Thin
board to cover houses; sort of tiling.

The best to cleave is the most useful for pales, laths,
shingles, and wine-casks.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.
I reached St. Amph, a bishop's see, where there is
a very poor cathedral church, covered with *shingles*
or tiles.—*Roy, Remains*, p. 123.

Shingle. v. a. Cover with tiles or shingles.
They *shingle* their houses with it.—*Scott, Sylva*,
h. ii. ch. iv. § 1.

Shingles. s. [Lat. *cingulum* = belt; *cingo* = I
gird.] In *Medicine*. Cutaneous disease,
consisting of small transparent vesicles ar-
ranged as a belt, encircling, either wholly
or partially, the abdomen; in *Nosology*,
Herpes zoster: (the latter term being an
approximate equivalent to cingulum, Greek
root of *cingere* = I gird; Latin, *cingo* = I
gird).

Such are used successfully in erysipelas and
shingles, by a slender diet of decoctions of farina-
ceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling
liquors.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet*.

Shining. part. adj. Exhibiting light and
brightness.

True parallel closed with *shining* rock.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 253.
Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Ibid.* viii. 401.

The reformation, in its first establishment, pro-
duced its proper fruits, and distinguished the whole
age with *shining* instances of virtue and morality.—
Addison, Freehold, r.

Shining. verbal abs. Exhibition of light and
brightness.

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but
the different arrangement and refraction of their
minute parts.—*Locke*.

Shiningness. s. Attribute suggested by
Shining; brightness; splendour.

The epithets 'narrumous,' 'eburnous,' and
didus,' are all applied to beauty by the Roman poets,
sometimes as to their shape, and sometimes as to
the *shiningness* here spoken of.—*Spence, Critic*.

Shiny. adj. Bright; splendid; luminous.

When Aldobran was mounted high,
Above the *shiny* Caspian's chair,
One knocked at the door, and in would fare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The night
Is *shiny*, and they say we shall embattle
By the second hour of the morn.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 3.
While from afar we heard the cannon play,
Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day,
For absent friends we were ashamed to fear.
Dryden, Epitheta, To the Duchess of York, 30.

Ship. s. [A.S. *scip*.] Large hollow building,
made to pass over the sea with sails.

All my followers to the eager foe
Turn back and fly like *ships* before the wind.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 4.
There made forth to us a small boat, with about
eight persons in it, wherof one of them had in his
hand a tipstaff, who made aboard our *ship*.—*Haron*.
Two other ships loaded with victuals were burnt,
and some of the men saved by their shipboats.
Knutles, History of the Turks.

Instead of a *ship*, he should levy upon his country
such a sum of money, and return the same to the
treasurer of the navy; hence that tax had the deno-
mination of *ship-money*, by which accrued the
yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds.—
Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.

As the first element in a compound.
A *ship-carpenter* of old Rome could not have
talked more judiciously.—*Addison*.

Ship. v. a.

1. Put into a ship.

My father at the road
Expects my coming, there to see me *shipp'd*.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.
The emperor, *shipping* his great ordinance, de-
parted down the river.—*Knutles, History of the
Turks*.

All the timber was cut down in the mountains of
Cilicia, and *shipped* in the bay of Attalia, from
whence it was by sea transported to Pesusium.—*Ibid.*

2. Transport in a ship.

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

Andronicus, would thou wert *shipt* to hell,
Rather than rob me of the people's hearts.
Id., Titus Andronicus, l. 2.

In Portugal men spent with age, so as they can-
not hope for above a year, *ship* themselves away in
a Brazil fleet.—*Sir W. Temple*.

With off.

A single leaf shall waft an army o'er,
Or *ship* off senators to some distant shore.

The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno
gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to
be *shipped* off.—*Addison*.

In Naval Language.

a. Receive into the ship: (as, 'To *ship* a
heavy sea').

By noon the sea went very high indeed, and our
ship rode fore-castle in, *shipped* several men, and we
thought once or twice our anchor had come home.—
Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.

b. Enter an engagement to serve on board
a ship.

It was my great misfortune that in all these ad-
ventures I did not *ship* myself as a sailor; whereby,
though I might indeed have worked a little harder
than ordinary, yet at the same time I had learned
the duty and office of a foremast-man.—*Defoe, Life
and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

c. Bring the blade of the oar within the
vessel.

A breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors *ship* their oars, and came to row;
Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails
at haul. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx
and Alcyon*.

Shipboard. s.

1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial
phrases: (as, a *shipboard*, on *shipboard* =
in a ship).

Let him go on *shipboard*, and the mariners will
not leave their starboard and larboard.—*Bliss
Lives*.

Ovid, writing from on *shipboard* to his friends,
excused the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes.
—*Dryden*.

What dost thou make a *shipboard*? To what end?
Id., Translation of Persius, v. 211.

2. Plank of a ship.

They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees of
Sennir; they have taken cedars from Lebanon to
make masts for thee.—*Ezekiel*, xxvii. 5.

Shipboy. s. Boy that serves in a ship.

Few or none know me; if they did,
This *shipboy's* semblance hath disguised me quite.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.

Shipbroker. s. One who procures insur-
ances for ships.

Shipbuilder. s. Naval architect; shipwright.

Shipbandler. s. Dealer in naval stores.

Shipless. adj. Without ships.

It is by no means a *shipless* sea, but everywhere
peopled with white sails.—*Gray, Letter to Dr.
Watson*: 1766.

Shipman. s. Sailor; seaman.

Hiram sent in the navy his servants, *shipmen* that
had knowledge of the sea.—*1 Kings*, ix. 27.

I myself have . . . the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I' the *shipman's* earl. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.

Shipmaster. s. Captain; pilot of a ship.

The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him,
What meanest thou, O sleeper? arise, call upon thy
God.—*Jonah*, i. 6.

Shipmate. s. One who sails in the same
ship.

Shipmoney. s. Imposition formerly levied
on port towns, and other places, for fitting
out ships; revived in King Charles the
First's time, and abolished in the same
reign.

Mr. Noy brought his *ship-money* first for maritime
towns; but that was like putting in a little *newer*,
that afterwards you may put in a greater.—*Selden,
Table-Talk*.

(For another example see *Ship*, s.)

Shippen. s. [A.S. *scypen*.] Stable; stall;
cowhouse.

Shipping. s.

1. Vessels of navigation; fleet.

Before Caesar's invasion of this land, the Britons
had not any *shipping* at all, other than their boats
of twigs covered with hides.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

The numbers and courage of our men, with the
strength of our *shipping*, have for many ages past
made us a match for the greatest of our neighbours
at land, and an overmatch for the strongest at sea.
—*Sir W. Temple*.

By viewing Nature, Nature's handmaid, Art,
Makes mighty things from small beginnings grow;

Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, civ.

2. Passage in a ship.

They also took shipping and came to Capernaum,
seeking for Jesus.—*John, vi. 24.*

shippy, adj. Abounding in, fit for, ships.
Rare.

Some shippy havens contrive, some raise fair
frames,
And rock-hewn pillars for theatric games.
Vicars, Translation of Virgil: 1632.

Shipwreck. s.

1. Destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.
Bold were the men, which on the ocean first
Spread their new sails, when shipwreck was the
word.
Wallis.

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations
and shipwrecks.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
This sea-war cost the Carthaginians five hundred
quintulenses, and the Romans seven hundred, including
their shipwrecks.—*Arbutnot.*

2. Fragments; shattered remains; wreck in general.

They might have it in their own try, and
that by gathering up the shipwrecks of the Athenian
and Roman theatres.—*Dryden.*

3. Destruction; miscarriage.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some
having put away, concerning faith, have made ship-
wreck.—*1 Timothy, i. 19.*

Shipwreck. v. a.

1. Make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that canst still the raging of the seas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempest cease,
Redeem my shipwreck'd soul from raging gusts
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 673.

A square piece of marble shews itself to have been
a little pagan monument of two persons who were
shipwrecked.—*Addison.*

2. Throw by loss of the vessel.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope, no kindred weep for me.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

Shipwrecking. part. adj. Destroying by
dashing on rocks or shallows.

Whence the sun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2.

Shipwright. s. Builder of ships.

Why such impress of shipwrights, whose work task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week?
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.

A miserable shame it were for shipwrights,
if they did not exceed all others in the setting up
our royal ships.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and ship-
wrights in our sea-port towns.—*Swift.*
The Roman fleet, although built by shipwrights,
and conducted by pilots, both without experience,
defeated that of the Carthaginians.—*Arbutnot.*

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the humble saw, huge beams to bore,
Urged on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing, till it wraps it out.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 453.

shire. s. [A.S. *scir.*] Division of the king-
dom; county; so much of the kingdom as
is under one sheriff: (see last extract, also
under Wapentake).

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons, set in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every shire.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

From distant shires repair the noble youth,
And find report for once had less'n'd truth;
By wonder first, and then by passion moved,
They came, they saw, they marvel'd, and they loved.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 74.

The great council by which an Anglo-Saxon king
was guided in all the main acts of government bore
the appellation of Wittenagemot, or the assembly
of the wise men. All their laws express the assent
of this council; and there are instances where grants
made without its concurrence have been revoked.
It was composed of prelates and abbots, of the al-
dermen of shires, and as it is generally expressed,
of the noble and wise men of the kingdom. Whether
the lesser thanes, or inferior proprietors of land,
were entitled to a place in the national council, as
they certainly were in the shiregemot, or county-
court, is not easily to be decided.—*Hallam, View of
the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, ch.
viii. pt. 1.*

As the knights of shires correspond to the lower
nobility of other feudal countries, we have less cause
to be surprised, that they belonged originally to the
same branch of parliament as the barons, than at
their subsequent intermixture with men so inferior
in station as the citizens and burghers.—*Ibid. ch.
viii. pt. 1.*

In modern language, *shire* is synonymous with
county; but some smaller districts in the North of
England retain the provincial appellation of *shires*:
as Richmondshire, in the North Riding of York-
shire; Hambletonshire, or the manor of Hambleton, in the
West Riding, which is nearly coextensive with the
parish of Sheffield. *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of
Science, Literature, and Art.*

Shiremoote. s. [A.S. *scir-gemot.*] Anciently,
a county court; meeting of the persons of the
county on an extraordinary occasion.

If the matter was of great importance, it was put
in the full shiremoote; and if the general voice ac-
quitted or condemned, this was final in the cause.—
*Hurke, Abridgement of English History, b. ii.
ch. vi.*
(See also extract from Italian under *Shire*, where
the fuller or older form is given).

Shirk. v. n. [shark.] Practice mean or artful
tricks.

Shirking and raking in the tobacco-shops.—*Sir
Harbottle Grimston, Speech against Archbishop
Laud: 1640.*

Shirk. v. a.

1. Procure by mean tricks; steal.

Tell me, you that never heard the call of any voca-
tion, that are free of no other company than your
idle companions, that shirks living from others, but
time from yourselves; tell me, May it not be said of
illnesses, as of envy, that it is its own scourge?—
Bishop Rainbow, Sermons, p. 40: 1635.

2. Avoid.

Shirt. s. [see Skirt.] Garment for the
upper part of the body: (generally in the
way of under-clothing).

She had her shertes and gyrdles of beere.—*Bishop
Fisher, Sermons, v.*

I would advise you to shift a shirt: the violence of
action hath made you seek as a sacrifice.—*Shake-
spear, Cymbeline, i. 3.*

I take but two shirts out with me, and I mean not
to sweat extraordinarily.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.
i. 2.*

When we lay next us what we hold most dear,
Like Hercules, ourselves'd shirts we wear,
And cleaving mischiefs.—*Dryden.*

Several persons in December had nothing over
their shoulders but their shirts.—*Addison, Travels
in Italy.*

Shirt. v. a. Cover; clothe as in a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were clothed with flesh, and warm'd with vital
blood,
But naked now, or shirted but with air.
Dryden, King Arthur, ii. 1.

Shirtless. adj. Wanting a shirt.

Many woolsey brothers,
Gave munnies! sleeveless some, and shirtless
others.—*Pope, Dunciad, ii. 115.*

Shittah-tree. s. Tree which produces the
wood called in Scripture shittim-wood.

I will plant in the wilderness the cedar, the
shittah-tree, and the myrtle.—*Isaiah, xli. 19.*

Shittim. s. Kind of precious wood, of which
Moses made the greatest part of the tables,
altars, and planks belonging to the taber-
nacle. The wood is hard, tough, smooth,
without knots, and extremely beautiful.
It grows in Arabia.

Speak to the children of Israel that they bring me
an offering . . . badgers' skins and shittim-wood.—
Exodus, xxv. 2.

Shittle. adj. Unsteady. *Obsolete.*

We pause not what the people say or think;
Their shittle hate makes noise but coward's shrink,
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 454.

Shuttlecock. s. Shuttlecock the com-
moner pronunciation.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the
chain of his thoughts: the pat of a shuttlecock,
or the cracking of a jack, will do his business.—*Cullier.*

Shittleness. s. [?] Unsettledness; incon-
stancy; lightness. *Obsolete.*

The vain shittleness of an unconstant head.—
Barret, Alceides: 1594.

Shive. s. [Dutch, *schijf.*]

1. Slice of bread.

A shieve of bread as brown as a nut.
Warner, Albion's England.
Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a shive.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

2. Thick splinter, or lamina, cut off from the
main substance.

Shavings made by the plane are in some things
differing from those shives, or thin and flexible
pieces of wood, that are obtained by borers.—*Boyle.*

Shiver. v. n. Fall at once into many parts
or shi

Hast thou be aught but gossamer, feather,
air,
So many fathom down preelpitating,
Thou'lt shiver'd like an egg.

The natural world, should gravely once cease,
or be withdrawn, would instantly shiver into millions
of atoms.—*Woodward.*

Shiver. v. a. Break by one act into many
parts; shatter.

Shiver. v. n. Quake; tremble; shudder, as
with cold or fear.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge,
and make all the body shiver.—*Bacon.*

What religious palsy's this,
Which makes the bawls divest their bliss?
And that they might her footsteps straw,
Drop their leaves with shivering awe.—*Cleveland.*
Why stand we longer shivering under fear?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1063.

The man that shiver'd on the brink of sin,
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xlii. 134.

He described this march to the temple with so
much horror, that he shiver'd every joint.—*Addi-
son.*

Give up Lains to the realms of day,
Whose ghost, yet shivering on Coeetus' sand,
Expects its passage to the farther strand.
*Pope, Translation of the First Book of the
Theban of Statius.*

Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to shiver,
While vultures eat his growing liver.—*Swift.*

Shiver. s.

1. One fragment of many into which any-
thing is broken.

He would pound thee into shivers with his fist, as
a sailor breaks a biscuit.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and
Cressida, ii. 1.*

As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred shivers.
Id., Richard II. iv. 1.

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it break-
eth not only where the immediate force is, but
breaketh all about into shivers and fetters.—*Bacon.*

Natural and Experimental History.
Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 13.

2. Thin slice; little piece.

The mole is a small thin shiver of wood.—*Ham-
mond, On St. Matthew, vii. 3.*

3. Shaking fit; tremor.

4. Spindle.

Shivered. part. adj. Shattered.

The ground with shiver'd armour strown.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 382.

Showers of granadoes rain . . . the shiver'd orb.
Fly diverse, working torment.—*Philips.*

Shivering. verbal abs.

1. Act of trembling.

Patience for a shivering's attention
Also usually . . . as long as they live.—
Winter Keen, Confessions, pt. ii.

2. Division; dismemberment.

'Tis on the breaking and shivering of a great state,
you may be sure to have wars.—*Bacon.*

Shivery. adj. Loose; incoherent; inconspicuous.

There were observed incredible numbers of these
shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in shivery
stone.—*Woodward.*

Shoad. s. [?] In Mining. Mixture of
ore and other mineral matters, indicating
mines or veins.

Certain tin stones lie on the face of the ground,
which they call shoad, as shiel from the main lead,
and made somewhat round by the water.—*Carew,
Survey of Cornwall.*

The leads or veins of metal were by this action of
the departing water made easy to be found out by
the shoad, or trains of metallic fragments borne off
from them, and lying in trains from those veins
towards the sea, in the same course that water falling
thence would take.—*Woodward.*

Shoadstone. s. Stone, or pebble, belonging
to a shoad.

Shoadstone is a small stone, smooth without, of a
dark liver colour, and of the same colour within,
only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a frag-
ment broke off an iron vein.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Shoal. s. [A.S. *sceole.*]

1. Crowd; great multitude; throng.

When there be great shoals of people, which go
on to populate, without foreseeing means of sus-
tention: once in an age they discharge their people
upon other nations.—*Bacon.*



A league is made against such roots and shades of people as have utterly degenerated from nature.—*Bacon*.

The views of a prince draw shades of followers, when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, because single.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have carried them off by shoals.—*Wentworth*.

Around the goddess roll
Broad hats, and hawks, and caps, a sable shoal,
Thick, and more thick, the black blockade extends.
Pope, Macbeth, iv. 189.

2. Shallow; sand-bank: (contraction of *shallow*).

The god himself with ready trident stands,
And opens the deep, and spreads the moving sands,
Then heaves them off the shoals.
Dryden, Translation of the Ecce, i. 298.

The depth of your pond should be six feet; and on the sides some shoals for the fish to lay their spawn.—*Martinus, Husbandry*.

Used adjectively.

Shoal [is] a term synonymous with shallow....
Shoal water implies a very little depth of water.—*Pilgrimage, Nautical Dictionary*. (Barney.)

Shoal, *v. n.* Crowd; throng.

The wave-sprung entrails, about which fawns
And fish did shoal.
Chapman.

The women flock to St. Mary's in such troops, and so early, that the masters of arts have no room to sit; so as the vice-chancellor and heads of houses were in deliberation to repress their shoaling thither.—*Sir H. Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, Remains*, p. 472: 1628.

2. Be shallow; grow shallowly.

What they met
Solid, or sling, as in raging sea,
Took up and down, together crowded drove,
From each side shoaling towards the mouth of hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 263

Shoal, *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

Molanna, were she not so shoal,
Were no less fair and beautiful than she.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Shoaling, *part. adj.* Filling-up, or become filled up, with shoals.

Had it [Inverness] been a shoaling estuary, as at present, it is difficult to see how the Romans should have made choice of it as a port.—*Sir G. Lyell, Geological Evidence of the Antiquity of Man*, ch. iii.

Shoaly, *adj.* Full of shoals; full of shallow places.

Woodish woods in abundance grow in it, being but shoaly; and specially about the banks of it.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 11.

Those who live by shoaly fords vulgaris porre.
Dryden, Translation of the Ecce, vii. 1008.

The wretched hero felt the knicks, and found
The tossing vessel sailed on shoaly ground.
Ibid., v. 1129.

Shoat, *s.* [? *shote*.]

1. Young hog. *Obsolete*, or provincial.
Young shoats, or young hogs.—*Withal, Dictionary*, p. 72.

2. Shote.

Shoek, *s.* [Fr. *choc*.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.

Through the shock
Of fighting elements on all sides round
Environ'd, wins his way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1014.

2. Concussion; external violence.

Such is the haughty man, his towering soul,
Mist all the shocks and injuries of fortune,
Rises superior and looks down on Cæsar.
Addison, Cato, l. 1.

Long at the head of his few faithful friends,
He stood the shock of a whole host of foes.
Ibid., iv. 2.

The tender apple from their parents rent
By stormy shocks, must not neglected lie,
The prey of worms.
J. Phillips, Cyder, ii. 115.

3. Conflict of enemies.

The adverse legions, not less hideous join'd
The horrid shock.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 200.

Those that run away are in more danger than the others that stand the shock.—*Sir R. B. Estrange*.

4. Offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer shocks a statesman gives his friend.
Young.

Shoek, *s.* [German *schock* = heap, pile.]
Pile of sheaves of corn.

Corn thimed, sir parson, together to get,
And cause it on shocks to be by and by set.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Thou shalt come to thy grave in full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season.—*Job, v. 26.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty shocks of corn,
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be borne.
Stolper, Paraphrase of Job.

Shoek, *s.* [shough.] Rough dog.
I would fain know why a shock and a bound are not distinct species.—*Locke*.

Shoek, *v. a.* [A.S. *secucan*.]

1. Shake by violence.

2. Meet force with force; encounter.
These her prizes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will shock them.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 7.

3. Offend; disgust.

Supposing verses are never so beautiful, yet if they contain anything that shocks religion or good manners, they are

'Versus inopes rerum minusque canonis.' *Dryden*.
My son by my command his course must steer;
I bid him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindness for him still,
Advise him not to shock a father's will.

Those who in reading Homer are shocked that 'tis always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man.—*Pope*.

Shoek, *v. n.* Meet with hostile violence; be offensive.

Shoek, *v. n.* Build up piles of sheaves.
Reap well, water not, neither clean that is shorn,
And fast, shock apiece, have an eye to thy corn.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Shocking, *part. adj.* Causing a shock.

1. In battle.
And now with shouts the shocking armies closed,
To lances lances, shields to shields opposed;
Commuted death the fate of war combats,
Each adverse battle gored with equal wounds.
Pope.

2. To modesty.
The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take in female conversations, is very shocking to the Italians, who are naturally jealous.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Shockingly, *adv.* In a shocking manner; so as to disgust; offensively.

It would be shockingly ill bred in that company; and indeed not extremely well bred in any other.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

In my opinion, the shortness of a triennial sitting would... make the member more shamelessly and shockingly corrupt.—*Berke, Speech on the Duration of Parliament*.

Shoddy, *s.* [?] Inferior kind of felt.

Some coats, such as pen-jackets and low-coloured blankets, are made of only one part of pure wool and six parts shoddy.—*Beaumont and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Shoe, *s.* plural, shoes; anciently, shoon.

[A.S. *scy*.] Cover of the foot: (of horses as well as men).

Your hose should be ungartered, your shoe un-tied, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless dissipation. *Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Spare none but such as go in clouted shoon,
For they are thrifty honest men.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iv. 2.

Trends on it daily with his clouted shoon.
Milton, Comus, 614.

I was in pain, pulled off my shoe, and some cause that gave me.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Shoe, *v. a.* pret. *I shod*; past part. *shod*.

1. Fit the foot with a shoe: (used commonly)

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can shoe him himself.—*Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. Cover the bottom.
The wheel composed of crickets' bones,
And daintily made for the noose,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thistledown they shod it.
Dryden, Nymphidia.

Shoeblack, *s.* One who blacks shoes.

Shoebuy, *s.* Boy who cleans shoes.
If I employ a shoebuy, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience?—*Swift*.

Shoeking, *verbal abs.* Act of one who shoes; farriery.

The smith's note for shoeing and plough-irons.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 1.*

Tell your master that the horses want shoeing.—*Swift*.

Shoeing-horn, *s.*

1. Horn used to facilitate the drawing of the foot into a narrow shoe.

There's his brother the bull, the primitive status and oblique memorial of cuckoldry, a thirteenth shoeing-horn in a chain, hanged at his brother's leg.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 1.*

2. Anything by which a transaction is facilitated; anything used as a medium. *Contemptuous*.

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whiffles, and commonly call shoeing-horns.—*Spectator*.

I have been an errant shoeing-horn for above these twenty years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of the number before she was shod. Though she had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myself the best shoe in her shop.—*Id.*

3. Provocative to drink, i.e. that which draws on additional glasses, or measures.

Shoeleather, *s.* Leather of which shoes are made.

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned shoeleather.—*Boyle*.

Shoemaker, *s.* One whose trade is to make shoes.

A cobbler or shoemaker may find some little fault with the latchet of a shoe that an Apelles had painted, when the whole figure is such as none but an Apelles could paint. *Watts*.

Shoer, *s.* One who shoes; one who fits the foot with a shoe: (used, in some places, of a farrier).

Shoestring, *s.* String or ribbon with which the shoe is tied.

Bending his supple hands, kissing his hands,
Honouring shoestrings.
Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass, 1638.

Shoetie, *s.* Ribbon with which women tie their shoes.

I wish her beauty,
That owes not all its duty
To gaudy tye, or glistering shoe-tye.
Cranhaw, Delights of the Muses, Wishes.

Madam, I do, as is my duty,
Honour the shadow of your shoetie.
Heath, Hebræan, iii. 1, 163.

Shog, *s.* [jog.] Violent concussion.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which, with a shog, casts all the hair before.
Dryden, Epilogue to the Man of Mode.

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier lees may subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent shogs that would rattle and break all the little stamens of the embryo.—*Booth*.

Shog, *v. a.* Shake; agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly agitate and fr. in the water, until the earthy substance be sifted away.—*Curtis, Society of Cornwall*.

Shog, *v. n.* Move off; begone; jog. *Low*.

These famed words agree
So set the goddesses, that they in anger ran to shog.
Bishop Hall, Translation of Homer's Fourth Iliad, 1281.

Will you shog off?—*Shakespeare, Henry V. ii. 1.*

Shogging, *verbal abs.* Concussion; agitation.

Through the violence of such shoggings [they] are kept out of the coach.—*Harmer, Translation of Horace*, p. 385: 1687.

Shoggle, *v. a.* Joggle.

Shoide, *adj.* Shallow. *Rare*.

And we (I say) holde all, thus to be tolde,
Holes, sides, and toppes; brady, narrow, deepe, and shoide.
Heywood, Spider and Fly, 1550.

(Narrow, by H. and W.)

Shoe, or Shue, *v. a.* [German, *schruchen*.]

Scare birds from the corn or garden.

Shoe, *v. a.* [A.S. *scrotan*.]

1. Discharge anything so as to make it fly with speed or violence.

Shoos far into the bosom of dim night
A glimmering dawn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1033.

2. Discharge as from a bow or gun.

I owe you much, and, like a witless youth,
That which I owe is lost; but if you please

And an arrow that self way
You did shoot the first, I do not doubt
And both. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.
Is murderous shoot that's shot
Not yet lighted; and our safest way
Is to avoid the aim. *Id., Macbeth*, ii. 3.

A group of winding grasses waited still,
And from about her shot starts of dew
Into all eyes to wish her still in sight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 61.

3. Let off: (used of the instrument).
The two ends of a bow shot off, fly from one another.—*Boyle*.

Men, who know not hearts, should make examples;
Which, like a warning-piece, must be shot off,
To fright the rest from crimes.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 3.

4. Strike with anything shot.
There shall not an hand touch [the mount],
but he shall be stoned or shot through.—*Erasmus*,
xix. 15.

5. Emit new parts, as a vegetable.
None of the trees cast themselves for their height,
neither shoot up their top among the thick boughs.
—*Eschylus*, xxi. 16.

A grain of mustard groweth up and shooteth out
great branches.—*Mark*, iv. 32.
Till (like a tall old oak) how learning shoots,
To heaven her branches; and to hell her roots.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning, preface.

6. Emit; dart or thrust forth.
That gently warms
The universe, and to each inward part
With gentle penetration, though unseen,
shoots invisible virtue even to the deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 583.

Ye boys who pluck the flowers, and spoil the spring,
Beware the secret snake that shoots a sting.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 114.

The last had a star upon its breast, which shot
forth pointed beams of a peculiar lustre.—*Addison*.

7. Push suddenly.
I have laugh'd sometimes when I have reflected
on those men who have shot themselves into the
world; some bolting out upon the stage with vast
applause, and some hissed off, quitting it with dis-
—*Dryden*.

... liquid air his moving pinions wound,
And in the moment, shot him on the ground.
—*Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses*, b. i.

8. Push forward.
All they that see me laugh me to scorn; they shoot
at the tip, they shake the head.—*Palmer*, xxi. 7.

9. Fit to each other by planing.
Straight lines in joiners' language are called a
int; that is, two pieces of wood that are shot, that
meet, or else pared with a paring-chisel.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.

10. Pass through with swiftness.
Thus having said, she sinks beneath the ground
With furious haste, and shoots the Stygian wound.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 119.

Shoot. v. n.
1. Perform the act of shooting; or emitting a
missile weapon.

The archers have sorely grieved him and shot at
him.—*Genesis*, xlii. 23.

When he has shot his bolt, he is sure that none
ever did shoot better.—*Sir W. Temple*.

A shining harvest either host displays,
And shoots against the sun with equal rays. *Dryden*.

When you shoot, and shut one's eyes.

You cannot think he would deny
To lend the other friendly aid.

Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior, Alms*, ii. 139.

2. Germinate; increase in vegetable growth.
Such trees as love the sun, do not willingly de-
scend far into the earth; and therefore they are
commonly trees that shoot up much.—*Id.*
Onions, as they lie, will shoot forth. *Id.*
The tree at once both upward shoots,
And just as much grows downward to the roots.
Cleaveland.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1058.

Nor will the wither'd stock be green again,
But the wild olive shoots and shades the ungrateful
plain. *Id., Translation of the Georgics*, ii. 426.

New creatures rise.

A moving mass: first, and short of thick;
Till shooting out with legs and imp'd with wings,
The crabs proceed to bees with pointed stings.

Id., iv. 157.

The corn laid up by ants would shoot under
ground, if they did bite off all the buds; and
therefore it will produce nothing.—*Addison*.

A wild, where weeds and flowers promiscuous
shoot.

Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit.

Pope, Essay on Man, i. 1.

3. Form itself into any shape by emissions
from a radical particle.
If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will
shoot into crystals.—*Bacon*.

That rude mass will shoot itself into several forms,
till it make an habitable world: the steady hand of
Providence being the invisible guide of all its
motions.—*J. Barret, Theory of the Earth*.

Expressed juices of plants, boiled into the con-
sistence of a syrup, and set into a cool place, the
essential salt will shoot up on the sides of the vessels.
—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

4. Be emitted.

There shot a streaming lamp along the sky,
Which on the winged lightning seem'd to fly.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 912.

5. Protuberate; jet out.

This valley of the Tyrol lies enclosed on all sides
by the Alps, though its dominions shoot out into
several branches among the breaks of the moun-
tains.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

6. Pass as an arrow.

Thy words shoot through my heart,
Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love.

Addison, Cato.

7. Become anything by sudden growth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spiritous fiery spume, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth
No benighted, opening to the ambient light.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 478.

Let me but live to shadow this young plant
From blights and storms: he'll soon shoot up a hero.

Dryden, Cleonice, i. 1.

8. Move swiftly along.

Where Tiers at the foot of Paradise
Into a gulf shot under ground, till part
Rose up a fountain by the tree of life.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 71.

Heaven's imperious queen shot down from high,
At her approach the brazen hinges fly.

Dryden.

Headlong from thence to plunge herself she
springs.

But shoots along, supported on her wings.

Id., Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

The broken air loud whistling as she flies,
She stops and listens, and shoots forth again.

And guides her pinions by her young one's cries.

Id., Anna Mirabilis, evil.

She downward glides,
Lights in Fleet-ditch, and shoots beneath the tide.

J. Trivis, n. 167.

Where the mol authors, swiftly shot along,
Nor idly mumble in the noisy throng.

Id., iii. 51.

A sudden star shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant train of hair.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

9. Feel a quick glancing pain.

They found these noses one day shoot and swell
extremely. —*Tatler*, no. 230.

Shoot. s.

1. Act or impression of anything emitted
from a distance.

The Turkish bow gives a very forcible shoot, in-
sensible as the arrow hath pierced a steel target two
inches thick; but the arrow, if headed with wood,
hath been known to pierce through a piece of wood
of eight inches thick.—*Id.*

2. Act of striking, or endeavouring to strike,
with a missile weapon discharged by any
instrument.

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will scare the herd, and so my shoot is lost.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III., iii. 1.

But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
And shooting will is then accounted ill.

Thus will I save my credit in the shoot,
Not wounding, pity would not let me do't.

Id., Luc's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

As a country-fellow was making a shoot at a
pigeon, he trod upon a snake that bit him.—*Sir R.
L. Estlin*.

3. Branches issuing from the main stock.

They will not come just on the tops where they
were cut, but out of those shoots which were water-
boughs. —*Bacon*.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
Plucking ripe clusters from the tender shoot.

Milton, Comus, 295.

Prune off superfluous branches and shoots of this
second spring; but expose not the fruit without
leaves sufficient. —*Keyring*.

The look she gave of Cynthia's spar,
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year.

To decent form the less showy to bring,
And teach the obedient branches where to spring.

Pope, Vertumnus and Pomona.

Now, should my pen on their truth
To beauty, dress, or paint, or y. ugh,
'Twere grafting on an annual stock
That must one expectation mock;

And making one luxuriant shoot
Die the next year for want of root.

Fido push'd forth buds at every branching shoot;
And virtue shrunk almost beneath the root.

Swift.

Hartle.

4. Young swine; grice; shout.

Shooter. s. One who, that which, shoots;

archer; gunner.

Some shooters take in hand stronger bows than
they be able to maintain.—*Latham, Topophilus*.

Used adjectivally.

Descending on the plain, ashore they bring
The leucotach to please the shooter's king.

*Dryden, Translation of the First Book
of the Iliad*, 600.

Shooting. s. [A.S. *scœtung*, *scœtung*.]

1. Act of emitting as from a gun or bow.

Wrestling, shooting, and other such active sports,
will keep men in health. —*Hakop Sprad, History of
the Royal Society*, p. 18.

2. Sensation of quick pain.

I fancy we shall have some rain by the shooting of
my corns. —*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*.

Shooting. part. adj. Moving rapidly, as if
shot from a bow.

A shooting star in autumn thwarts the night.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 178.

Shoety. adj. Corresponding in size or
growth; of an equal size: (as, 'The wheat
comes up shoety').

Shop. s. [A.S. *scœppa*; L. Lat. *scabinus*.]

1. Place where anything is sold.

Our windows are broke down,
And we for fear compell'd to shut our shops.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., iii. 1.

In his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes; and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes.

Id., Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

His shop is his element, and he cannot with any
enjoyment of himself live out of it. —*South, Sermons*.

What a strange thing is it, that a little health, or
the poor business of a shop, should keep us so sense-
less of these great things, that are coming so fast
upon us! —*Lane*.

2. Room in which manufactures are carried on.

Your most grave belly thus answer'd;
True is it, my incorporate friends,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,
Because I am the storehouse and the shop
Of the whole body. —*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

We have de... al arts and stuffs need-
ed by them; and shops for such as are not brought
into vulgar use. —*Bacon*.

Shop. v. n. Frequent shops: (as, 'They
are shopping.' Todd calls it 'a cant phrase
of modern times').

Shopboard. s. Bench on which any work
is done.

That heastly rabble, that came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And stalls, and shopboards, in vast swarms,
With new-clink'd bills, and rusty arms.

Bentley, Hudibras, iii. 2. 1265.

It dwells not in shops or work-houses; nor till the
last age was it ever known that any one served
seven years to a smith or a taylor, that he should
commence doctor or divine from the shopboard or
the mill; or from whistling to a tomb come
to preach to a congregation. —*South, Sermons*.

Shopbook. s. Book in which a tradesman

They that have wholly neglected the exercise
of their understandings, will be as unfit for it as one
unpractised in figures to cast up a shopbook. —*Locke*.

Shopkeeper. s. Trader who sells in a shop;
not a merchant, who deals by wholesale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a shop-
keeper desiring his neighbour to have the goodness
to tell him what is a clock. —*Addison*.

Shoplifter. s. [for *lift*, see *Wedgwood* under
Loft.] One who under pretence of buying
takes occasion to steal goods out of a shop.

These women they call shoplifters, when they are
challenged for their thefts, appear to be mighty
nearly and affronted, for fear of being searched. —
Newell, Examiner, no. 28.

He looked like a discovered shoplifter, left to the
mercy of the Exchange-women. —*Id., Tale of a Tub*,
sect. vi.

Shoplifting. s. Crime of a shoplifter.

Shoplike. adj. Low; vulgar

Be she never so shoplike or metrotrichous. —*B.
Johnson, Discourse*.

Shopman. s.

1. Petty trader.

Garth, as a room as his muse, prescribes and gives;
The shopman sells, and by destruction lives.

*Dryden, Epistles, To his kinsman
John Dryden*, 107.

2. One who serves in a rhop.

For my part, I have enough to mind in weighing

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my goods out, and waiting on my customers; but my wife, though she could be of as much use as a *shopman* to me, if she would put her hand to it, is now only in my way.—*Anonymous in Johnson's Idler*, no. 15.

Shore. s. [A.S. *score*.]

1. Coast of the sea.

Sea cover'd was;

Sea without shore. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 749.

2. Bank of a river.

Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,
Upon a sunny bank outstretch'd lay,
In monstrous length, a mighty crocodile. *Spenser*.

Shore. s. Sewer (as in *Shoreditch*).**Shore. s.** [Provincial German, *schoore*.]

Support of a building; buttress.

When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop to support a building.—*Watts, Logick*.

Shore. v. a.

1. Prop; support.

They undermined the wall, and, as they wrought, *shored* it up with timber.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.

He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in court, but stood there on his own feet; for the truth is, the most of his allies rather leaned upon him than *shored* him up.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham*.

There was also made a *shoring* or under-propping act for the benevolence; to make the sums which any person had agreed to pay leviable by course of law.—*Baron, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Set on shore.

I will bring these two moles, these blind ones aboard him; if he think it fit to *shore* them again, ... let him call me rogue.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Shored. adj. Having a bank or shore.

A ground lying low is more overflowen,
And *shored* cannot long continue.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 353.

Shoreless. adj. Having no coast; boundless.

He shall be scolded at, and called puritan, if he will not revel it with them in a *shoreless* excess.—*Junius, Six Stigmatized*, p. 283: 1633.

This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottomless, that all the saints and angels cannot exhaust it.—*Boyle*.

The short channels of expiring time,
On *shoreless* ocean of eternity.

Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Shorting. s. See extract.

Shorting and *morling*, or *morling*, are words to distinguish fells of sheep; *shorting* being the fells after the fleeces are shorn off the sheep's back; and *morling* the fells flayed off after they die or are killed.—*Toulmin, Law Dictionary*. (Gruiger.)

Short. adj. [A.S. *ascort*.]

1. Not long; commonly not long enough.

Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight,
Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
I'll do what Mend and Chesholm advise,
To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

2. Not long in space or extent.

This less valuable earth,
By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 585.

Though *short* my stature, yet my name extends
To heaven itself, and earth's remotest ends. *Pope*.

3. Not long in time or duration.

They change the night into day: the light is *short*,

because of darkness.—*Job*, xvii. 12.

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,
Live well, how long or *short* permit to Heaven.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 553.

Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
Of youth her lord expired before his time.

Dryden, Sigismunda and Guiscardo, 25.

4. Repeated by quick iterations.

Her breath then *short*, seem'd loth from home to pass.

Which more it moved, the more it sweeter was.

Sir P. Sidney.

Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fix'd
On me for aid, as if thou wert pursued. *Dryden*.

My breath grew *short*, my beating heart sprung
upward,

And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom.

Smith, Phædra and Hippolytus.

5. Not adequate; not equal: (generally with of before the thing with which the comparison is made).

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short*
Of his mistress, though they reach far beyond the
heavens.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Some ootons here grow, but *short* in worth unto
those of Smyrna.—*Sandys*.

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The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding
than *short* of your expectation.—*Scudg*.

I know them not; not therefore am I *short*
Of knowing what I ought.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 287.

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
All human thoughts come *short*, Supreme of things.

Id., Paradise Lost, viii. 412.

O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Enraging me to emulate I but *short*
Of thy perfection how shall I attain! *Id.*, ix. 68.

To place her in Olympus' top a guest,
Among th' immortals, who with nectar feast;
That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*
Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller*.

We err, and come *short* of science, because we are
so frequently misled by the evil conduct of our
imaginations. *Glasville*.

As in many things the knowledge of philosophers
was *short* of truth, so almost in all things their
practice fell *short* of their knowledge: the principles
by which they walked were as much below
those by which they judged, as their feet were below
their head.—*South, Sermons*.

He will not death should terminate their strife;
And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short* of life.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, li. 504.

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity,
and falls *short* of him in nothing but simplicity and
propriety of style.—*Pope*.

Defect in our behaviour, coming *short* of the
utmost gratefulness, often escapes our observation.
—*Locke*.

If speculative maxims have not an actual universal
assent from all mankind, practical principles come
short of an universal reception.—*Id.*

The people fall *short* of those who border upon
them, in strength of understanding.—*Adams*.

A neutral indifference talks short of that obligation
they lie under, who have taken such oaths. *Id.*

When I made these, an artist undertook to imitate
it; but, using another way of polishing them, he fell
much *short* of what I had attained to, as I afterwards
understood.—*Sir I. Newton*.

It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who had
established colonies in the Persian gulph, stop'd
short, without pushing their trade to the Indies.—
Arbuthnot.

Doing is expressly commanded, and no happiness
allotted to any thing *short* of it.—*South, Sermons*.

6. Defective; imperfect; not attaining the end; not reaching the intended point.

Since higher I fall *short*, on him who next

Provokes my envy. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 174.

That great wit has fallen *short* in his account.—
Dr. H. More.

Where reason came *short*, revelation discovered
on which side the truth lay.—*Locke*.

Men express their universal ideas by signs;
a faculty which begets come *short* in.—*Id.*

7. Not far distant in time.

He commanded those, who were appointed to
attend him, to be ready by a *short* day.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

8. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferior in number, and grew
short in their provisions.—*Sir J. Heyward*.

[They] *short* of succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 620.

9. Not fetching a compass.

As soon as ever they were gotten out of the hear-
ing of the cock, the lion turned *short* upon him,
and tore him to pieces.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

He seized the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd *short* upon the shells, and manly steer'd.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 220.

For, turning *short*, he struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of the unwary knight.

Id., Palamon and Arcite, lii. 642.

10. Not going so far as intended.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops *short*.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 2.

11. Defective as to quantity.

When the fleece is shorn . . .

When their defenceless limbs the brambles tear,
Short of their wool, and naked from the shear.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 676.

12. Narrow; contracted.

Men of wit and parts, but of *short* thoughts and
little meditation, are apt to distrust everything for
a fancy.—*Burnet*.

They, since their own *short* understandings reach
No farther than the present, think ev'n the wise
Like them disclose the secrets of their breasts.

Rowe.

13. Brittle; friable.

His flesh is not firm, but *short* and tasteless.—*J.*

Walton, Compleat Angler.

Mari from Ierichy-shiro was very fat, though it had
so great a quantity of sand, that it was so *short*,
that, when wet, you could not work it into a ball, or
make it hold together.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

14. Not bending.

The lance broke *short*, the beast then bellow'd
loud,

And his strong neck to a new onset bow'd.

Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. l. 1.

15. Laconic; brief: (as, 'a short answer').

Short. s. Summary account.

In *short*, she makes a man of him at sixteen, and
a boy all his life after.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Repentance, is, in *short*, nothing but a turning
from sin to God, the casting off all our former evils,
and, instead thereof, constantly practising all those
Christian duties which God requirerh of us.—*Dr. H.*

More, Whole Duty of Man.

The proprieties and delicacies of the English are
known to few: 'tis impossible even for a good wit to
understand and practise them, without the help of
a liberal education and long reading in *short*,

without wearing off the rust which he contracted
while he was lying in a stock of learning.—*Dryden*.

If he meet with no reply, you may either conclude
that I trust to the goodness of my cause, or fear my
adversary, or disdain him, or what you please: the
short on 's, 'tis indifferent to your humble servant
whether your party wins.—*Id., Epistle to the Whigs*.

From Melway's pleasing stream
To Severn's ear be thine:

In *short*, restore my love, and share my kingdom.

Id., King Arthur, li. 2.

The *short* is, to speak all in a word, the possi-
bility of being found in a salvable state cannot be
sufficiently secured, without a possibility of always
persevering in it.—*Norris*.

To see whole bodies of men breaking a consti-
tution; in *short*, to be encompassed with the greatest
dangers from without, to be torn by many violent
factions within, then to be secure and harmless, are
the most likely symptoms, in a state, of sickness
unto death.—*Swift*.

The long and short of anything. The whole

of anything; the exposition of anything,
both in the way of exhaustive detail and
compendious generalisation.

The *short* and long is, our play is prefer'd.—
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 2.

Short. v. n. Fail; be deficient; decrease.

His sight waneeth, his wytte mynysyth, his lyf
shorteth.—*The Book of Good Maners*, sign. c. viii. : 1546.

Short. v. a. Abbreviate; shorten.

Shorte our end, and mynyshe our payne:

Let us go, and never come againe.

Every Man (Old Moral Play so called).

Shortdated. adj. Having little time to run.

The course of thy *short-dated* life.

Sandys, Paraphrase of Ecclesiastes, p. 13.

Shorten. v. a.

1. Make short, either in time or space.

Because they see it is not fit or possible that
churches should frame thanksgivings answerable to
each petition, they *shorten* somewhat the returns:
their censure.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Would you have been so brief with him, he would
have been so brief with you, to *shorten* you,

For taking so the head, the whole head's length.

Shakespeare, Richard II., iii. 5.

To *shorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each
perception more comprehensive, it binds them into
bundles.—*Locke*.

War, and luxury's more direful rage,
Thy crimes have brought, to *shorten* mortal breath,
With all the numerous family of death. *Dryden*.

None shall dare
With *shorten'd* sword to stab in closer war,
But in fair combat.

Id., Palamon and Arcite, lii. 506.

Whatever *shorten'd* the fibres, by insinuating them-
selves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts.
—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Contract; abbreviate.

We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilst our two souls

Perceiv'd no passing time, as if a part
Our love had torn of still eternity.

Sir J. Suckling.

3. Confine; hinder from progression.

The Irish dwell altogether by their septs, so as
they may conspire what they will; whereas if there
were English placed among them, they should not
be able to stir but that it should be known, and
they *shortened* according to their demerits.—
Spenser.

To be known, *shortens* my laid intent;

My boon I make it that you know me not.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 7.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am
shortened by my chain, and can only as what is for-
bidden me to reach.—*Dryden*.

4. Lop.

Dishonest with lop arms the youth appears,
Spill'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 689.

shorthand. s. Method of writing in compendious characters; Stenography.

Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tired, and cannot score them on the stage,
Unless each vice in shorthand they indite,
Ev'n as notate printers whole sermons write.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, prologue.
Boys have but little use of shorthand, and should
by no means practise it, till they can write perfectly
well.—*Locke.*

In shorthand skill'd, where little marks compr
Whole words, a sentence in a letter lies,
As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis very
comprehensive; no legerism can reach it: 'tis the
shorthand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a
little room.—*Collier.*

shortlived. adj. Not living or lasting long.

Unhappy parent of a shortlived son! . . .
Why loads he this embitter'd life with mine?
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 491.

The joyful shortlived news soon spread around,
Took the same train. *Id., Theroedia Augustalia, 119.*
Some view prompts a great deal of pleasure in the
commission; but then, at head, it is but shortlived,
and transient, a sudden flash presently extinguished.
—*Calamy, Sermons.*

A piercing torment that shortlived pleasure of
yours must bring upon me, from whom you never
received offence. *Addison.*

All those graces
The common fate of mortal charms may find;
Content our shortlived praises to engage,
The joy and wonder of a single race. *Id.*

Admiration is a shortlived passion, that imme-
diately decays upon growing familiar with its object,
unless it be still fed with fresh discoveries.—*Id.*
The frequent alterations in publick proceedings,
the variety of shortlived favourites that prevailed in
their several turns under the government of her suc-
cessors, have broken us into these unhappy distinc-
tions.—*Id., Freeholder.*

Then palace shall rise: the joyful son
Shall finish what his shortlived sire began. *Pope.*

shortly. adv. In a short manner.

1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. (It is commonly used relatively of future time, but Clarendon seems to use it absolutely.)

I must leave thee, love, and shortly too.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Thou art no friend to God, or to the king:
Open the gates, or I'll shut thee out shortly.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

The armies came shortly in view of each other.—
Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.

The time will shortly come, wherein you shall
more rejoice for that little you have expended for
the benefit of others, than in that which by so long
toll you shall have saved. *Calamy.*

He celebrates the anniversary of his father's
funeral, and shortly after arrives at Cume.—
Dryden.

Ev'n he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall shortly want the generous tear he pays.
Pope, Epistle to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

2. In a few words; briefly.

Shortly, the truth is [this].—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

I could express them more shortly this way than
in prose, and much of the force, as well as force of
arguments, depends on their conciseness.—*Pope.*

shortness. s. Attribute suggested by

Short.

1. Quality of being short, either in time or space.

I'll make a journey twice as far, to enjoy
A second night of such sweet shortness, which
Was mine in Britain. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 4.*

They move strongest in a right line, which is
caused by the shortness of the distance.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I will not trouble my readers with the shortness of
the time in which I write it.—*Dryden.*

May they not justly to our crimes upbraid
Shortness of night, and penury of shade?

Prior, Solomon, l. 283.
Think upon the vanity and shortness of human
life, and let death and eternity be often in your
minds.—*Law.*

2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.

The necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off
impertinent discourses, and to comprise much
matter in few words.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sir, pardon me in what I have to say,
Your plainness and your shortness please me well.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 4.
The prayers of the church will be very fit, as being
most easy for their memories, by reason of their
shortness, and yet containing a great deal of matter.

Jr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.

3. Want of reach; want of capacity.

Whatever is above these proceedeth of short-
ness of memory, or of want of a stayed attention.—
Bacon.

4. Deficiency; imperfection.

Another account of the shortness of our reason,
and easiness of deception, is the forwardness of our
understanding's assent to slightly examined con-
clusions.—*Glanville, Science Scientific.*

From the instance I had given of human igno-
rance, to our shortness in most things else, 'tis an
easy inference.—*Hobbs.*

It may be easily conceived, by any that can allow
for the lameness and shortness of translations, out
of languages and manners of writing differing from
ours.—*Sir W. Temple.*

shortribs. s. pl. Bastard ribs; ribs below the sternum.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier
entered into his right side, slanting by his shortribs
under the muscles.—*Wiceman, Surgery.*

shortsighted. adj.

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far.

Shortsighted men see remote objects best in old
age, therefore they are accounted to have the most
lasting eyes.—*Mir I. Newton.*

2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far.

The foolish and shortsighted die with fear
That they go now here, or they know not where.
Sir J. Ingham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

Other propositions were designed for answers to
the shortsighted and credulous.—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*

shortsightedness. s. Attribute suggested by Shortsighted.

1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.

The ordinary remedy for shortsightedness is a
convex lens, held before the eye; which, making
the rays diverge, or at least diminishing much of
their convergency, makes amends for the too great
nervosity of the crystalline.—*Chambers.*

By often looking at remote objects the degree of
shortsightedness may be much lessened.—*Adams, On Vision.*

2. Defect of intellectual sight.

Cunning is a kind of shortsightedness, that dis-
covers the minutest objects which are near at hand,
but is not able to discern things at a distance.—*Addison, Spectator.*

shortwaisted. adj. Having a short body.

back-ty'd, shortwaisted; such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tip-toe for a kiss.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 630.

shortwinded. adj. Shortbreathed; asthmatic; palsy; breathing by quick and faint respiration.

Sure he means brevity in breath; shortwinded.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 2.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frightened peace to pant,
And breathe shortwinded accents of new broils,
To be commenced in strands and

Id., Henry IV. Part I. i. 1.

With this the Mede shortwinded old men cases,
And cures the lungs' unsavoury disease.

May, Translation of Virgil.

shortwinged. adj. Having short wings: (hawks are divided into long and short-winged).

Shortwing'd, unfit himself to fly,
His fear foretold foul weather from the sky.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 63.

shortwitted. adj. Simple; not wise; want-

ing, want of wit.

Poetry doth not require at our hands that we
should be either shortwitted or bores, but hath
its part in all the blessings of this world, whether it
be of soul or body, or of goods.—*Sir M. Hale, Re-
miniscences, p. 290.*

shory. adj. Lying near the coast.

There is commonly a declivity from the shore to
the middle part of the channel, and those sho-
als are generally but some fathoms deep.—*F. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

shot. s.

1. Act of shooting.

A shot unheard gave me a wound unseen.

Sir P. Sidney.

Proud death!

What feud is tow'rd in thy infernal cell,
That thou so many princes at a shot

So bloodily hast struck? *Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.*

He caused twenty shot of his greatest cannon to
be made at the king's army.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Missile emitted by any instrument.

I shall here abide the hourly shot
Of angry eyes.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 2.

That's a perilous shot out of an older gun.—*Shake-
speare, Henry V. iv. 1.*

At this body they were joyful, for that they were
surprised thereby with good store of powder and
shot.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Above one thousand great shot were spent upon
the walls, without any danger to thearrison.—
Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.

One dire shot, the last they could supply.

Close by the board the prince's mainmast bore.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxx.

3. Flight of a missile weapon.

Who went and sat over against him, a good way off,
as it were a bow shot.—*Genesis, xxi. 10.*

4. Anything emitted, or cast forth.

Violent and tempestuous storm and shots of rain.
—*Ray, Physico-Theological Discourses, p. 283.*

Shot. s. [from A.S. *scetan*, *scett*; the vowel short.] Sum charged; reckoning.

A man is never welcome to a place till some cer-
tain shot be paid, and the hostess say welcome.—
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 3.

As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his shot;
Far hence be the soul, the lewd fan, and the set.

R. Johnson, Lays of Coniculus.

Shepherd, leave deceiving,
Pipes are sweet a summer's day;

But a little after laying,
Women have the shot to pay.

Dryden, King Arthur, ii. 2.

He touch'd the pence when of hers touch'd the pot;
The land that sign'd the mortgage paid the shot.

North.

Shote. s. [A.S. *scentan*.] Young trout or salmon. *Local.*

The shote, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall,
in shape and colour resemble the trout; low-set,
in business and goodness cometh far behind him.—
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

shotfree. adj.

1. Clear of the reckoning.

Though I could scape shotfree at London, I fear
the shot here: here's no scoring but up: the pot.—
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 3.

2. Not to be hurt by shot; not to be injured.

He is as mad that thinks himself an unkill, and
will not stir at all for fear of cracking, as he that
believes himself to be shotfree, and so will run
among the hail of a battle.—*Elitham, Redden, i. 67.*

They that use charms, spells, &c., to be shotfree.—
Jeremy Taylor, Holy Dying, sect. viii. ch. iv.

3. Unpunished.

Shotten. adj.

1. Having ejected the spawn.

Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if
good husband be not based upon the egg; then
am I a shotten herring.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 4.*

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold!

A rusty emission of some several years old;
Tough wither'd trails, rusty wine, a dish
Of shotten brims, or stinking fish.

C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 133.

2. Curdled by keeping too long.

3. Shooting out into angles: (in the extract, used as the second element in a compound).

I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a slobbery and a dirty farm
In that nook-shotten isle of Albion.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 3.

Shough. s. Shaggy dog; shock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,
As bound and greyhounds, manurels, spurts, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and dem-wolves are: the best
All by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.*

Shough. interj. Exclamation used in driving

away fowls; (pronounced shoo).

Shough, shough! up to your eyes, peahen.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.

Should. Although a past tense of shall, this

word is entered separately in the previous
editions; and it is left to stand so in the
present. It may be compared with ought,
the preterit of owe, with a present sense;
and more particularly with would. What
follows is the notice of the previous edi-
tions. A fuller one, by the present editor,
will be found under Would.

I should go. It is my business or duty to

go.

If I should go. If it happens that I go.

Thou shouldst go. Thou oughtest to go.

If thou shouldst go. If it happens that thou

goest.

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The same significations are found in all the others singular and plural.

Let not a desperate action move engage you
Than safety should.

H. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.
Some praise come of good wishes and respects,
When by telling men what they are, they represent
To them what they should be. — *Bacon.*
To do thee honour I will shed their blood,
Which the just laws, if I were faultless, should.

Waller.
So subjects love just kings, or so they should.

Dryden.
Used for *would*, formerly; and in later times for *could*, *may*, *might*, *must*. It has been well observed that this sign respects time variously: the present, the past, and the future. When it respects the present, it generally implies duty or obligation, fitness, propriety, decency, or reasonableness; is often used in the way of supposition, and of comparison upon supposition; often also marks conduct or event as involuntary or accidental; often carries doubt in it; and seems frequently to mark the power, energy, influence, or force of things upon the speaker, or otherwise; and it follows interjections of grief. In denoting time past, it either implies doubt, or marks the event as involuntary or accidental. But of all the other periods of time, the future seems to be that in which *should* most frequently makes its appearance. It marks the hypothetical, and denotes the common future; in both cases it is still conditional, never absolute. It refers to the hypothetical future; and, in doing so, marks the event either as doubtful and precarious, or as conditional and preparatory to somewhat else, or as highly probable but fit to be prevented, or as predetermined. Whilst it respects the common future, it either puts the event in the way of supposition, or marks it as precarious, or as certain in the highest degree, or as conditionally certain, or as certain but improper, or as certain but involuntary, or threatens, or follows verbs of desire or wishing, or denotes the event to be fit or proper.

Should is sometimes omitted, as when it marks the event as precarious.

I pray you, sir, receive the money now,
For fear you ne'er see chain nor money more.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

Should be. Proverbial phrase of slight contempt or irony.

I conclude that things are not as they should be.

Swift.

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys think their mother no better than she should be. — *Addison.*

Should have. This sign barely points at the supposed existence of an event, or circumstance of conduct, in former time; or places that supposed behaviour as the result of something that preceded or might have preceded it; and, in doing this, either puts the event in the way of supposition, or marks it as accidental, or as involuntary, or as certain, or as morally or naturally fit and becoming; and is also found in the hypothetical future, or marking an imaginary event or behaviour as proceeding from or succeeding in course of time to some other action, or incident, imaginary or otherwise; and thus marks the event, or action, either as precarious, or as accidental, or in a comparative view, or as certain; and carries in it frequently an intimation of natural or civil right and title to a thing, and gives the highest assurance.

There is another signification now little in use, in which *should* has scarcely any

distinct or explicable meaning. *It should be* differs in this sense very little from *it is*.

There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries there should be an herb that groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Shoulder. s. [A.S. *sculder*.]

1. Joint which connects the arm to the body.

I have seen better men in my time,
Than stand on any shoulder that I see.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.
Before me. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.*
It is a fine thing to be carried on men's shoulders; but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon thy shoulders, as those poor men do. — *Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Upper joint of the foreleg of edible animals.

He took occasion, from a shoulder of mutton, to cry up the plenty of England. — *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. Upper part of the back.

Emily ere day

Arose and dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair.

Dryden, Palamus and Ariste, l. 180.

4. Shoulders are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting.

Ev'n as thou wilt, sweet Warwick, let it be;
For on thy shoulder do I build my seat.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 4.
The king has cur'd me; and from these shoulders,
These ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken
A load would sink a navy. — *Id., Henry VIII. iii. 2.*

5. Rising part; prominence.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin must have a shoulder to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the shoulder slip not through the hole as well as the shank. — *Mason, Mechanical Exercises.*

Shoulder. v. a.

1. Push with insolence and violence.

The rolling billows beat the ragged shores,
As they the earth would shoulder from her seat.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Dr. Man, a well-known forehead to most sailors,
here shoulders out the ocean, to shape the same a large bosom between itself. — *Curew, Survey of Cornwall.*

You delude yourself,

To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd:
What, shall the people know their gullible prince
Headed a rabble, and profaned his person,
Shoulder'd with ill?

Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

So vast the navy now at anchor rides,
That underneath it the press'd waters fall,
And with its weight, it shoulders off the tides.

Id., Anna Mirabilis, clxxvii.

Around her numerous (the rabble) flow'd,
Shoulder'd each other, crowding for a view.

Rosce, Jane Shore, v. 1.

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living saved a candle's end;
Shoulder'd God's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay extends his hands.

Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 201.

2. Put upon the shoulder.

Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ships finds
little more credit than that of the giants shouldering mountains. — *Glaxville.*

Shoulderbelt. s. Belt that comes across the shoulder.

Thou hast an ulcer which no leech can heal,
Though thy broad shoulderbelt the wound conceal.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 103.

Shoulderblade. s. Scapula; bladebone.

If I have lifted up my hand against the fatherless,
when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my shoulderblade, and mine arm be broken from the bone. — *Job, xxi. 21.*

Shoulderbone. s. Scapula.

The head of the shoulder-bone being round, is inserted into so shallow a cavity in the scapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thrust out upon every occasion. — *Wieman, Surgery.*

Shoulderclapper. s. Bailiff.

A back friend, a shoulderclapper, one that commands the passages of alleys.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

Fear none but these same shoulderclappers. — *Decker, Satiromastix: 1002.*

Shoulderknot. s. Epaulet; knot of lace or ribbon worn on the shoulder.

Before they were a month in town, great shoulder-knots came up; straight, all the world was shoulder-knots! — *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

Shoulderhotton. adj. Strained in the shoulder.

His horse hipp'd with an old mothy saddle ... awayed in the back and shoulder-shotten. — *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.*

Shoulderslip. s. Dislocation of the shoulder.

The horse will take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a shoulderslip. — *Swift.*

Shout. s. [connected by Wedgwood with *hoot*.] Loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens:

This general applause and cheerful shout,
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs,
gave a great shout in derision. — *Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Then he might have died of all admired,
And his triumphant soul with shouts expired.

Dryden.

Shout. v. n. Cry in triumph or exhortation.

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph. — *Psalms, xlv. 1.*
It is not the voice of them that shout for mastery. — *Ecclesiastes, xxi. 18.*

They shouted thrice: what was the last cry for? — *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.*

No storms and shouts: but flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow:

They miss, or sweep but common souls away:

For such a loss Othello his life must pay. — *Waller.*

What hinders you to take the man you love?

The people will be glad, the soldiers shout!

And Bertran, though requiring, will be awed.

Dryden, Spanish Fryer, iii. 3.

Shout. v. a. Treat with noise and shouts:

(with *ut*).

As common, so old, fashions are in disgrace: that man would be shouted at that should come forth in his great-grandfather's suit, though not rent, not discoloured! — *Bishop Hall, Fashion of the World.*

Shouter. s. One who shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out,
And thinn'd the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the shouters' heads. — *Dryden, Cleomenes, l. 1.*

Shouting. verbal abs. Act of shouting;

loud cry.
He shall bring forth the head-stone thereof with shoutings, crying, Grace, grace unto it. — *Zechariah, iv. 7.*

There are noises, huntings, shoutings.

H. Jonson, Magistrate's Lady.

Nothing but howlings and shoutings of poor naked men. — *Dr. H. More.*

Shrieks and shoutings rend the suffering air.

Dryden.

Shove. v. a. [A.S. *scufan*, *scofan*.]

1. Push by main strength.

The hand could pluck her back, that shov'd her on. — *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, l. 1.*

In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's golden hand may shove by justice;
And oft 'tis seen the wicked prize himself
Buys out the law. — *Id., Hamlet, iii. 3.*

I sent your grace

The parcels and particulars of our grief,
The which hath been with scorn shov'd from the court.

Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to scramble at the shearers' feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest.

Milton, Lycidas, 116.

It seem'd as there the British Neptune stood,
With all his hosts of waters at command,
Beneath them to submit th' officious flood,
And with his trident thrust them off the sand.

Dryden, Anna Mirabilis, clxxiv.

Shoving back this earth on which I sit,
I'll mount.

Id., Tyrannick Love, v. 3.

A strong man was going to shove down St. Paul's cupola. — *Arbuthnot.*

2. Drive by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water: (as, 'He shoved his boat').

3. Push; rush against.

He used to shove and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying or receiving. — *Arbuthnot.*

Behold a reverend sire whom want of grace
Has made the father of a numerous race,
Shov'd from the wall, perhaps, or rudely press'd
By his own son. — *Pope, Moral Essays, l. 232.*

You've play'd and loved, and eat and drank your fill!

Walk sober off, before a sprightly age

Come tit'tling on, and shove you from the stage.

Id., Imitations of Horace, b. li. ep. ii.

Make nature still incoarse upon his plan,
And shove him off as far as o'er we can.

Id., Dunciad, iv. 473.

Rager to express your love,

You ne'er consider whom you shove,

But rudely press before a duke.

Swift, Imitation of Horace, b. li. sat. vi.

Shove. v. n.

1. Push forward before one.

The swamen towed, and I *showed* till we arrived within forty yards of the shore.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

2. Move in a boat, not by oars, but a pole.

He grasp'd the oar,
Received his guests aboard, and *showed* from shore.
Garrick.

Shove. s. Act of shoving; push.

I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat forward with one of my hands; and the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground; I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

Shovel. s. [A.S. *scœfl*.] Instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *shovel* and spade.
Traser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The bag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the sea, might be performed at an easier rate than by the *shovels* of his Janizaries.—*Glaucelle, Scipio Sicentifloa*.

Shovel. v. a.

1. Throw or heap with a shovel.

I thought
To die upon the bed my father died,
To lie close by his honest bones; but now
Some hangman must put on my shroud, and lay me
Where no priest *shovels* in dust.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. Gather in great quantities.

Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the waters; but divers insects also devour them.
Berham, Physico-Theology.

Shovelboard. s. Long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

So have I seen, in hall of knight or lord,
A weak arm throw on a long *shovelboard*;
He barely lays his piece.
Dryden, King Arthur, prologue.

Shoveller, or Shovelard. s. See extract from Yarrell.

Shoveller, or spoonbill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat.—*Gress, Museum*.

Pewees, gulls, and *shovelers* feed upon flesh, and yet are good meat.—*Bacon*.

This formation of the wizzard is not peculiar to the swan, but common upon the platina, or *shovelard*, a bird of no musical throat.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The first division, or genus, of the true ducks, as here arranged, will contain the *shoveler*, gadwall, pintail, wild duck, garganey, teal, and the widgeon, all of which will be found to have the following characters in common. Externally they exhibit considerable length of neck; the wings are also long, reaching nearly to the end of the tail; the tarsus somewhat round; the hind toe free, or having no pendant lobe. In habits they may be stated generally as frequenting fresh water, but passing much of their time on land, feeding in ditches and about the shallow margins of pools, on aquatic plants, insects, worms, and occasionally on small fish, taking their food at or near the surface; possessing great powers of flight, but seldom diving unless pursued. . . . The *shoveler* is to be considered generally as a winter visitor to this country, but some remain every year to breed.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds*.

Show. v. a. [A.S. *scœwian*.]

1. Exhibit to view, as an agent.

Will thou *show* wonders to the dead? Shall the dead arise and praise thee?—*Psalms*, lxxviii. 16.

If I do feign,
O let me in my present wildness die,
And never live to *show* the incredulous world
The noble change that I have purposed.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II., iv. 4.

I through the ample air, in triumph high,
Shall lead hell captive, manure hell, and *show*
The powers of darkness bound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 254.

2. Afford to the eye or notice, as a thing containing or exhibiting.

Nor want we kill or art, from whence to raise
Magnificence; and what can Heaven's *show* more?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 272.

A mirror in one hand collects *shows*,
Varied and multiplied, the group of woe. *Savage*.

3. Make to see.

Not higher that hill, nor wider, looking round,
Whereon for different cause the temple set
Our second Adam in the wilderness,
To *show* him all earth's kingdoms and their glory.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 381.

Yet him God the most high vouchsafes
To call by vision from his father's house,
His kindred and false gods, into a land
Which he will *show* him.
Ibid., xii. 120.

4. Make to perceive.

The inclement seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow,
Which now the sky with various fœces boxes
To *show* us in this mountain, while the winds
Blow moist and keen.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1063.

5. Make to know.

Him the most High
Rapt in a balmy cloud with winged steeds
Did, as thou saw'st, receive, to walk with God
High in salvation and the climes of bliss,
Exempt from death; to *show* thee what reward
Awaits the good.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 705.

A shooting star
In Autumn thwarts the night, when vapours fired
Impress the air, and *shows* the mariner
From what point of his compass to beware
Impetuous winds. *Ibid.*, iv. 556.

Know, I am sent
To *show* thee what shall come in future days
To thee and to thy offspring; good with hail
Expect to hear. *Ibid.*, xl. 356.

6. Give proof of; prove.

This I urge, to *show*
Invalid that which they to doubt it moved.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 115.

I'll to my charge, the citadel, repair,
And *show* my duty by my timely care.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, l. 1.

Achates' diligence his duty *shows*.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, l. 103.

7. Publish; make public; proclaim.

Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should *show* forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light.—*1 Peter*, ii. 9.

8. Inform; teach: (with off.)

I shall no more speak unto you in proverbs, but I shall *show* you plainly of the Father.—*John*, xvi. 25.

9. Make known.

I raised thee up far to *show* in thee my power.—*Ezekiel*, ix. 16.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and colour serpentine, may *show*
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 868.

10. Conduct: (to *show*, in this sense, is to *show* the way.)

She taking him for some cautious city-patient,
that came for privacy, *shows* him into the dining room.—*Swift*.

11. Offer; afford.

Thou shalt smite them and utterly destroy them:
thou shalt make no covenant with them, nor *show* mercy unto them.—*Isaiah*, vii. 2.

To him that is afflicted, pity should be *showed* from his friend.—*Joh.*, vi. 14.

Felix, willing to *show* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound.—*Acts*, xxiv. 27.

12. Explain; expound.

Showing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel.—*Daniel*, v. 12.

13. Discover; point out.

Why stand we longer shivering under fears,
That *show* no end but death?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1063.

14. Set off: (with off.)

I like your silence; it the more *shows* off
Your wonder. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

Show. v. n.

1. Appear; look; be in appearance.

She *shows* a body rather than a life,
A statue than a breather.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 3.

Just such she *shows* before a rising storm.
Dryden.

Still on we press; and here renew the carriage,
So great, that, in the stream, the moon *shows*'d
purple. *A. Philips*.

2. Have appearance; become well or ill.

My lord of York, it better *shows*'d with you,
When that your deck, assembled by the bell,
Enrolled you to hear with reverence
Your exposition on the holy text,
Than now to see you here an iron man,
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II., iv. 2.

Show. s.

1. Spectacle; something publicly exposed to view for money.

I do not know what she may produce me; but, provided it be a *show*, I shall be very well satisfied.
—*Addison*.

2. Superficial appearance; not reality.

Mild Heaven
Disapproves that care, though wise in *show*,
That with superfluous burden loads the day.
Milton, Sonnets, xli. 12.

3. Ostentatious display.

Nor doth his grandeur and majestic *show*
Of luxury, though call'd unmanliness,
Allure mine eye. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 110.

Stand before her in a golden dream;
Set all the pleasures of the world to *show*,
And in vain joys let her loose spirits flow.
Dryden, Turpinick Love, iv. 1.

The radiant sun,
Sends from above ten thousand blessings down,
Nor is he set so high for *show* alone. *Graunt*.

Never was a charge, maintained with such a *show*
of gravity, which had a slighter foundation.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

I envy none their parentry and *show*,
I envy none the gilding of their woe. *Young*.

4. Object attracting notice.

The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world: the houses are most of them painted on the outside, so that they look extremely gay and lively.—*Addison*.

5. Public appearance: (contrary to concealment).

Jesus, rising from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities and powers, triumph'd
In open *show*, and with ascension bright
Captivity led captive. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 143.

6. Semblance; likeness.

When devils will their blackest sins put on,
They do suggest at first with heavenly *shows*.
Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3.

He through pass'd the midst unmark'd,
In *show* plebeian angel mistak'n.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 411.

7. Speciousness; plausibility.

The places of Eschiel have some *show* in them; for there the Lord commanded the Levites, which had committed idolatry, to be put from their dignity, and serve in inferior ministries.—*Archbishop Whig*.

The kindred of the slain forgive the dead
But a short exile must for *show* provide.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 687.

8. External appearance.

Shall I say O Zeluzne? Alas, your words be against it. Shall I say Prince Pyrocles? Wretch that I am, your *show* is manifest against it.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Fiercer was the fight on the proud Belgians' side,
For honour, which they seldom sought before;
But now they by their own vain boasts were led,
And forced, at least in *show*, to prize it more.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxxix.

9. Exhibition to view.

I have a letter from her;
The mirth wherof's so laden with my matter,
That neither surely can be manifested,
Without the *show* of both.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.

As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows*,
men need not be put in mind of them.—*Bacon*.

11. Phantoms; not reality.

What you saw was all a fairy *show*;
And all those airy shapes you now behold,
Were human bodies once.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 481.

12. Representative action.

Florida was so overwhelmed with happiness, that he could not make a reply, but expressed in dumb *show* those sentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance.—*Addison*.

Showbread, or Showbread. s. Bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the sanctuary before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and at the same time took away the stale ones, which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt.

Thou shalt set upon the table *showbread* before me.—*Exodus*, xxv. 30.

Show. s. [A.S. *scœw*.]

1. Rain either moderate or violent.

If the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a *show* of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the driest; and in *shows* it prospered worst.—*Bacon*.

2. Storm of anything falling thick.

I'll set thee in a *show* of gold, and hail
Rich pearls upon them.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 3.

With *show*ers of stones he drives them far away:
The scattering dogs around at distance bay.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xiv. 33.

3. Any very liberal distribution.

He and myself
Have travell'd in the great shower of your gifts,
And sweetly felt it.

Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

Shower. v. a.

1. Wet or drenched with rain.

Serve me as a flowery voice to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watery cloud,
Lost it again dissolve, and shower the earth?
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xl. 9-11.

2. Pour down.

These, hush'd by nightingales, embracing sleep;
And on their naked limbs the flowery roof
Shower'd rimes.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 771.

3. Distribute or scatter with great liberality.

After this fair discharge, all civil honours having
showered on him before, there now fell out occasion
to action.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Cæsar's favour,
That shower'd down greatness on his friends, will
raise me
To Rome's first honours.
Addison, *Cato*.

Shower. v. n. Be rainy.

Showerbath. s. Bath in which the water is
let down upon the bather from a pierced
reservoir.

Showerless. adj. Wanting showers.

Scarcely in a showerless day the heavens indulge
Our melting clouds.
Armstrong.

Showery. adj. Rainy.

A hilly field, where the stubble is standing, set on
fire in the showery season, will put forth mushrooms.
—*Bacon*.

Murrianus came from Anzur's showery height.
Addison, *Travels in Italy*.

Showily. adv. In a showy manner.

Showiness. s. Attribute suggested by
Showy; state of being showy.

Showing. s. Demonstration; exhibition:
(as, 'This is proved even by your own
showing').

Men should not take charge upon them that they
are not fit for, as if shining, dancing, and showing of
tricks, were qualifications for a governor.—*Sir R.
L'Estrange*.

Showish. adj.

1. Splendid; gaudy.

The ostentatious of the company are showish, and
will look magnificent.—*Swift*.

2. Ostentatious.

Showroom. s. Room where a show is ex-
hibited; room where goods are set forth
for sale.

The dwarf kept the gates of the show-room.—
Arbuthnot.

Showy. adj.

1. Splendid; gaudy.

The men would make a present of every thing
that was rich and showy to the women whom they
most admired.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 434.

2. Ostentatious.

Men of warm imaginations neglect solid and substantial
happiness for what is showy and superficial.
—*Addison*.

Shrap, or Shrape. s. [?] Place baited with
cluff to entice birds.

You fell, like another dove, by the most chaffy
shrap that ever was set before the eyes of winged
fowl.—*Bishop Becliff, Letters*, p. 339: 1620.

Shrapnel. s. See extract.

Shrapnel shell in artillery [is] a shell invented
by General Shrapnel of the Royal Artillery. The
projectile originally consisted of a thin iron shell
filled with balls, sufficient powder being inserted
with the balls to cause, when ignited by the fuse, the
bursting of the shell; it was designed to act as case
or grape at longer range than was attainable by those
projectiles. Hence it was also called spherical case-
shot. The essence of the shell's construction is that
the bursting charge should be so small as merely to
open the shell, allowing the bullets to continue in
flight with unimpeded velocity. Improved shrapnel
shells had the bursting charges separated from the
balls by being placed in a cylinder in the middle of
the shell. In the diaphragm shrapnel shell the
powder is separated by an iron diaphragm from the
balls, all space between which is filled up with
coal-dust. Shrapnel shells should burst about fifty
yards short of the object, and should not be fired at
very long ranges, or the bullets will not have suffi-
cient velocity.—*Brace-sharp, in Branda and Cox,
Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Shred. v. a. pret. shred. [A.S. screatlian.]

Cut into small pieces.

Well shredded and shred.—*Anderson, Expedition
of Beniculus*, fol. 61: 1573.

One went out into a field to gather herbs, and
found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds
his lap full, and shred these into the pot of potage.
—*2 Kings*, iv. 39.

Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,
And shred the locks that in your stomach rise?
Dryden, *Translation of Juvenal*, iii. 430.

Shred. s. [A.S. scread.]

1. Small piece cut off.

cold, grown somewhat churlish by recovering,
is made more pliant by throwing in shreds of tanned
leather.—*Bacon*.

The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd
With subtle shreds a tract of land,
Did leave it with a castle fair
To his great ancestor. Butler, *Hudibras*, l. 1, 407.
A beggar might catch up a garment with such
shreds as the world throws away.—*Pope*.

2. Fragment.

They said they were an hungry; sigh'd forth
proverbs,
That hunger broke stone walls; that dogs must
eat:
And with these shreds they vented their complain-
ings. Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, l. 1.
His pomegranate is made up of half-a-dozen shreds,
like a schoolboy's theme, beaten general topics.—
Swift.

Shredding. s. [A.S. screadung.] What is
cut off.

It hath a number of short cuts or shreddings,
which may be better called wishes than prayers.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Shrew. v. a. [see Beshrew.] Deceive.

Shrew. s. Peevish, malignant, clamorous,
spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman:
(formerly applied also to a worthless or
wicked man).

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are shrews both short and tall.
Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part II. v. 3, song*.
By this reckoning he is more shrew than she.
Id., *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

A man had got a shrew to his wife, and there
could be no quiet in the house for her.—*Sir R.
L'Estrange*.

Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And every feature spoke aloud the shrew.
Dryden, *Incapitulating Lover*, 10.

Shrew. s. [A.S. srewena; Lat. sorex.] In
Zoology. Native insectivorous animal of
the genus Sorex (English species, araneus,
fodiens, and remifer).

I have ventured, after some consideration, to
retain the name *Araneus* for the common shrew of
England, notwithstanding the doubts which have
existed in the minds of many zoologists, and in
which I had till lately participated. . . . The snout
of the water shrew is less attenuated than that of
the common shrew. . . . The carpal shrew, the largest
of our indigenous species, was first published as
British by Mr. Sowerby, under the name of *Sorex
ciliatus*, from an individual taken by Dr. Hooker in
Norfolk.—*Hill, History of British Quadrupeds, in-
cluding the Cetacea*.

Shrew-ash. s. [two words.] See extract.

A shrew-ash is an ash whose twigs or branches,
when applied to the limbs of cattle, will immediately
relieve the pains which a beast suffers from the run-
ning of a shrew-mouse over the part affected; for it
is supposed that a shrew-mouse is of so baneful and
deleterious a nature, that, whenever it creeps over a
beast, be it horse, cow, or sheep, the suffering animal
is afflicted with cruel anguish, and threatened
with the loss of the use of the limb. Against this
accident, to which they were continually liable, our
provident forefathers always kept a shrew-ash at
hand, which when once meditated, would preserve
its virtue for ever. A shrew-ash was made thus:—
into the body of the tree a deep hole was bored with
an auger, and a poor devoted shrew-mouse was
thrust in alive, and plugged in, no doubt with several
incantations long since forgotten.—*White, Nat-
ural History of Selborne*, pt. ii. ch. xviii.

Shrewd. adj. [from Shrew.]

1. Having the qualities of a shrew; mali-
cious; troublesome; mischievous.

Her eldest sister is so curst and shrewd,
That till the father ride his hands of her,
Your love must live a maid.
Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew*, l. 1.

2. Maliciously sly; cunning; more artful
than good.

It was a shrewd saying of the old monk, that two
kind of prisons would serve for all offenders, an in-
quisition and a bedlam; if any man should defy
the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul,
such a one should be put into the first, as being a
desperate heretic; but if any man should profess
to believe these things, and yet allow himself in any
known wickedness, such a one should be put into
bedlam.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

A spiteful saying gratifies so many little passions,
that it meets with a good reception; and the man
who utters it is looked upon as a shrewd satirist.—
Addison.

Corruption proceeds from employing those who
have the character of shrewd worldly men, instead
of such as have had a liberal education, and trained
up in virtue.—*Id.*

3. Bad; ill betokening.

Scarcely any man passes to a liking of sin in others,
but by first practising it himself; and consequently
we may take it for a shrewd indication and sign,
whereby to judge of those who have sinned with too
much caution, to suffer the world to charge sins
directly upon their conversation.—*South, Sermons*.

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischiev-
ous.

Every of this number,
That have endured shrewd nights and days with us,
Shall share the good of our returned fortune.
Shakespeare, *As you like it*, v. 4.

When a man thinks he has a servant, he finds a
traitor that eats his bread, and is ready to do him
a mischief, and a shrewd turn, than an open adver-
sary.—*South, Sermons*.

No enemy is so dangerous but he may do a body
a shrewd turn.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Shrewdly. adv. In a shrewd manner.

1. Mischievously; destructively.

This practice hath most shrewdly past upon thee.
Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

At Oxford, his youth and want of experience in
maritime service, had somewhat been shrewdly
touched, even before the slaves of popular liberty
were set open.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

2. Vexatiously; (used commonly of slight
mischief, or in ironical expression).

The obstinate and schismatical are like to think
themselves shrewdly hurt, forsooth, by being cut off
from that body which they choose not to be of.—
South, Sermons.

This last allusion . . . rubb'd upon the sore;
Yet seem'd also not to winch, tho' shrewdly pain'd.
Dryden, *Head and Panther*, iii. 131.

3. With good guess.

Four per cent. increases not the number of lend-
ers; as any man at first hearing will shrewdly sus-
pect it.—*Locke*.

Shrewdness. s. Attribute suggested by
Shrewd.

1. Mischievousness; petulance.

2. Sly cunning; archness.

Her paradoxes, which not wanted shrewdness of
policy too, did you too much disquiet.—*Shakespeare,
Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

The neighbours round admire his shrewdness.
For songs of loyalty and lewdness. *Swift*.

Shrewish. adj. Having the qualities of a
shrew; forward; petulantly clamorous.

Anglo, you must excuse us;
My wife is shrewish when I keep not hours.
Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.

Shrewishly. adv. In a shrewish manner;
petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; for-
wardly.

He speaks very shrewishly; one would think his
mother's milk were scarce out of him.—*Shakespeare,
Twelfth Night*, i. 6.

Shrewishness. s. Attribute suggested by
Shrewish; qualities of a shrew; for-
wardness; petulance; clamorousness.

I have no gift in shrewishness,
I am a right maid for my cowardice;
Let her not strike me.
Shakespeare, *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

Shrewmouse. s. Shrew: (the animal is no
true mouse).

(For example, see extract under Shrew-ash.)

Shriek. v. n. [Norse, shriku.] Cry out
imprudently with anguish or horror;
scream.

On top whereof eye dwelt the ghastly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Hark! hark!—
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman
Which gives the sternmost good-night.
Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, ii. 2.

Were I the ghost that walk'd,
I'd shriek, that even your ears should rift to hear
me. *Id., Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

Their conscience shrieks out or murmurs in a sad
moleculosity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 169: 1651.

In a dreadful dream
I saw my lord so near destruction,
Then shriek'd myself awake.
Sir J. Denham, *The Sophy*.

At this the shriek'd aloud; the mournful train
Echo'd her grief.
Dryden, *Tamaron and Arcite*, l. 89.

Why did you shriek out, gentlewoman?—Twas for joy at your return.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.
Shriek. *s.* Inarticulate cry of anguish or horror.

Una hearing evermore
His rueful shrieks and groanings, often tore
Her guiltless garments, and her golden hair,
For pity of his pain. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 8.
Time has been, my senses would have coddled
To hear a night shriek. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 8.
The corpse of Almon, and the rest are shown,
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, all the frighted town.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 703.

Shrietal. *adj.* Belonging to the sheriff.
Classe were his collar; and his shrietal board
The greenness of a city-faust abhorred.
Dryden, Abolition and Achitophel, l. 618.

Shrievity. *s.* Duration of the office of a sheriff.

Shrift. *s.* [A.S. *scrift*.] Confession made to a priest.

Off with
Bernardine's head: I will give a prevent shrift,
And will advise him for a better place.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.
My lord shall never red;
I'll watch him tame, and talk him out:
His bed shall seem a school, his board a shrift.
Id., Othello, iii. 3.
The duke's commands were absolute,
Therefore, my lord, address you to your shrift,
And be yourself; for you must die this instant.
Romeo, Jane Shore, iv. 2.

Shrike. *s.* [Danish, *skrika*=jay.] Butcherbird.

The great grey shrike ... is only an occasional visitor to this country. ... The red-backed shrike ... is much more common, and visits this country only in the summer. ... Whatever doubts may have existed formerly of the propriety of including the woodcock among the shrikes that visit England, there can be no question on this subject now, several instances having occurred in which this bird has been obtained. —*Farrall, History of British Birds*.

Shrill. *adj.* [Scotch, *shirl*; Norse, *skrala*; Provincial German, *schrell*=harsh to the taste.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch shrill echoes from the hollow earth.
Shakespeare, Titus of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

As the first element in a compound.

The cock that is the trumpet to the morn
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat
Awake the god of day. *Id., Hamlet*, i. 1.
Look up a height, the shrill-gorged lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 6.

Shrill. *v. n.* Pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound.

The sun of all the world is dim and dark;
O heavy horse,
Break we our pipes that shrill'd as loud as lark,
O careful vice. *Spenser, Spenser*.

Shrill. *v. a.* Express in a shrill manner; cause to make a shrill sound.

Hark, how the minstrels sing to shrill aloud
Their merry music. *Spenser, Epithalamium*.
How Hebe cries out!
How poor Andronache shrills her dolours forth!
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

Shrilling. *part. adj.* Sounding shrill.

Here, no clarion's shrilling note,
The muse's green retreat can pierce;
The grove, from noisy camps remote,
Is only vocal with my verse.
Penton, Ode to Lord Gower.

The females round,
Maid, wives, and matrons, mix a shrilling sound.
Pope.

Shrillness. *s.* Attribute suggested by shrill; quality of being shrill.

These parts first dispose the voice to hoarseness or shrillness.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 137.

Shrilly. *adv.* In a shrill manner.

Mount up aloft, my muse; and now more shrilly sing.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, ii. 2, 40.

Shrimp. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Small crustaceous animal of the genus *Crangon*, species vulgaris: (the Gammarus aquaticus is often called 'the freshwater shrimp').

Of shell-fish there are winkles, shrimps, crabs.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.
Hawks and gulls cap at a great height see men on the earth, and shrimps in the waters.—*Dorham, Phylloxera-Theology*.

This is one of the most abundant of the coast spe-

cies of the Crustacea. It is taken by nets ... which are pushed forward by the shrimp. ... At Forle ... the smaller Palaemonidae are ... called shrimps; and when of small size and sold by measure, they are termed cup shrimps. The present species is called the sand shrimp, and the smaller prawns the rock shrimp.—*Holl, History of the British Shallow-sea Crustacea*.

2. Little wrinkled man; dwarf.
It cannot be, this weak and writhled shrimp
Should strike such terror in his enemies.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I, ii. 3.

He hath found,
Within the ground,
At last, no shrimp,
Wherein to imp
His jolly club. *B. Jonson*.

Shrimp. *v. a.* Contract.

Shrimped. *part. adj.* Contracted.

Such things as these go for wit, so long as they continue in Latin; but what diabolically shrimped things would they appear, if turned into English! —*Richard, Ursula and Reasons of the Council of the Clergy inquired into*, p. 44: 1633.

Shrimper. *s.* One employed in catching shrimps.

(For example see *Shrimper*, p. 2.)

Shrine. *s.* [Lat. *scrinium*=desk; A.S. *scrin*.] Case in which something sacred is deposited.

You living powers, enclosed in stately shrine
Of growing trees; you rural gods that wield
Your scepters here, if to your ears divine
A voice may come, which troubled soul doth yield.
Sir P. Sidney.

All the world come
To kiss this shrine, this mortal breathing saint.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.
Come offer at my shrine, and I will help thee.
Id., Henry VI. Part II, ii. 1.

They often placed
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines,
Abominations! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 387.
Falling on his knees before her shrine,
He thus implored with prayers her power divine.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 127.
Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol;
They lavish out all their incense upon that shrine.—*Watts*.

Shrink. *v. n.* pret. *shrank*, or *shunk*; part. *shrunken*. [A.S. *scrincan*, *forserincan*.]

1. Contract itself into less room; shrivel; be drawn together by some internal power.

But to be still hot summer's tawlings, and
The shrinking slaves of winter.

I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I shrink up. *Id., King John*, v. 7.

Ill weaved ambition how much art thou shrunk!
When that this body did contain a spirit,
A kingdom for it was too small a bound:
But now two pieces of the vilest earth
Is room enough. *Id., Henry IV. Part I*, v. 4.

I have not found that water, by mixture of ashes,
will shrink or draw into less room.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Withdraw us from danger.

The noise increases, as the billows roar
When rolling from afar they threat the shore;
She comes, and feeble nature now I find
Shrinks back in danger, and forsakes my mind.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

Am I become so monstrous, so dishevelled,
That Nature cannot suffer my approach,
Or look me in the face?—but stands aghast,
And the fair light which gilds this new-made orb,
Shorn of his beams, shrinks in.
Id., State of Innocence, ii. 2.

Love is a plant of the most tender kind,
That shrinks and shakes with every ruffling wind.
Graucille.

All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they shorten; as appears if a fibre be cut transversely, the ends shrink, and make the wound gape. —*Ambroise*.

Philosophy, that had on heaven before,
Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 613.

3. Express fear, horror, or pain, by shrugging, or contracting the body.

There is no particular object so good, but it may have the show of some difficulty or unpleasant quality annexed to it, in respect whereof the will may shrink and decline it.—*Hawker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The morning cock crew loud,
And at the sound it shrink in haste away,
And vanish'd from our sight.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.

I'll embrace him with a soldier's arm,
That he shall shrink under my courtesy.
Id., Henry IV. Part I, v. 2.

When he walks, he moves like an eagle,
And the ground shrinks before his treading.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 4.

4. Fall back as from danger.

Many shrink, which at the first would dare,
And be the foremost men to execute.

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And venturesome, if that I find them, shrink and fear
What yet they know must follow, to endure
Exile or ignominy, or bonds, or pain.

The sky shrink upward with unusual dread,
And trembling Tylos dived beneath his bed.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 312.

Fall on: behold the noble beast at bay,
And the vile huntsmen shrink.

What happier natures shrink at with affright,
The hard inhuman contents is right.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 223.

Shrink. *v. a.* Make to shrink.

O mighty Caesar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure?

'Tis the sorry servant time, that causes the lord to shrink his descending favours. Of the two, pride is more terrible in a master. The other is a private transgression, which Solomon saw the earth did witness for.—*Fildham, Renselaer*, i. 7.

Return, Alpheus: the dread voice is past,
That shrunk thy streams. *Milton, Lycidas*, 132.

If he lessen the revenue, he will also shrink the necessity.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Keep it from coming too long lest it should shrink the corn in measure.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Shrink. *s.*

1. Corrugation; contraction into less compass.

There is in this a crack, which seems a shrink, or contraction in the body since it was first formed.—*Woodward*.

2. Contraction of the body from fear or horror.

This publick death, received with such a cheer,
As not a such, a look, a shrink betrays
The least felt touch of a degenerate fear.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Shrinker. *s.* One who, that which, shrinks.

We are no cowardly shrinkers,
But true Englishmen bred;
We'll play our parts, like valiant hearts,
And never fly for dread;
We'll ply our business merrily,
Where'er we come or go,
With our mates to the Strights,
When the stormy winds do blow.
Old Sea-Song, Neptune's Ragging Fery.

Shrinking. *verbal abs.* Act of one who shrinks; falling back as from danger, or drawing back through fear.

If a man accustoms himself to sight or pass over these first motions to good, or shrankings of his conscience from evil, ... conscience will by degrees grow dull and unconcerned.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 412.

Shrive. *v. a.* [A.S. *scrifan*.] Hear at confession.

What, talking with a priest, lord chamberlain?
Your honour hath no shroving work in hand.
Shakespeare, Richard III, iii. 2.

He shrives this woman.
Id., Henry IV. Part I, v. 2.

If he had the condition of a scull, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should shrive me than wive me. *Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

Secure by their title, and their unities false,
A bird and twenty sparrows pronounced with noise,
When construed fast for a plain woman was,
A good soldier two-pence, and well so.
Cleveland, The Rebel God.

Shrive. *v. n.* Administer confession.

Where holy fathers went to shrive,
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, August.

Shriving. *verbal abs.* Shriving.

Butter a short tale, than a bad long shriving.
Spenser, Mother Hubbert's Tale.

Shrivel. *v. n.* Contract itself into wrinkles.

Leaves, if they shrivel and fold up, give them drink.— *Evelyn*.

If she smiled to the freshest nosegay, it would shrivel and wither as it had been blighted.—*Arbutnot*.

Shrivel. *v. a.* Contract into wrinkles.

Urchinian sorrows contract and shrivel up the soul.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 577.

He burns the leaves, the scorching blast invades
The tenderness, and shrivels up the limbs.
Dryden.

Shrivelled. *part. adj.* Contracted with wrinkles.

When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shrivell'd herbs on flaring stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Endueth his watery store.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 157.

Shriver. *s.* One who shrives; confessor.
Obsolete.

The ghostly father now hath done his shrift,
When he was made a shriver 'twas for shift.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

Shroud. *s.* [A.S. *scrud* = garment.]

1. Shelter; cover.

A cedar in Lebanon with fair branches, and with
a shadowing shroud, — *Eschyl.*, xxi. 3.
It would warm his spirits,
To hear from me you had left Antony,
And put yourself under his shroud,
The universal landlord.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

By me invested with a veil of clouds,
And awaddled, as new-born, in sable shrouds,
For these a receptacle I design'd.

Samaja.

Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek
Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost, s. 1065.*

2. Dress of the dead; winding-sheet.

Now the wasted brands do glow:
Whilst the screech-owl, screeching loud,
Puts the wretch that lies in woe
In remembrance of a shroud.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.

They drop away; by nature some decay,
And some the blasts of fortune sweep away;
Till naked quite of happiness, aloud
We call for death, and shelter in a shroud.

Young.

3. Sail-ropes: (sometimes applied to sails.)
I turned back to the mast of the ship; there I
found my sword among some of the shrouds. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

The tackle of my heart is crack'd and burnt;
And all the shrouds wherewith my life should sail,
Are turned to one little hair.

Shakespeare, King John, v. 7.

A weather-beaten vessel holds
Gladly the port, though h shrouds and tackle torn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1013.

The flaming shroud so dreadful did appear,
All judg'd a wreath could no proportion bear.

Pope, Translation of Juvenal, xii. 3.

The summons straight his denizens of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair:
Soft o'er the *s. runda* rerial whisp'ers breathe;
That seem'd but zephyrs to the crowd beneath.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

4. Branch of a tree.

We are led to suspect, that our author in some of
these instances has an equivocal reference to shrouds
in the sense of the branches of a tree, now often
used. — *Warren, On Milton's Spenser Poems.*

Shroud. *v. a.*

1. Shelter; cover from danger as an agent.

Under your beams I will me safely shroud,
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
He got himself to Meve, in hope to surround him-
self, until such time as the rage of the people was
appeased. — *Kneller, History of the Turks.*

The governors of Corfu caused the suburbs to
be plucked down, for fear that the Turks, shrouding
themselves in them, should with more ease besiege
the town. — *Hub.*

Besides the faults men commit, with this immediate
avowed aspect upon their religion, there are others
which sly shroud themselves under the skirt of its
mantle. — *Dr. H. More, Devy of Christian Piety.*

2. Shelter as the thing covering.

One of these trees, with all his young ones, may
shroud four hundred horsemen. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Dress for the grave.

If I die before thee, shroud me
In one of these same sheets.

Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 3.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrouded in
a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gum,
like swaddling. — *Havon.*

Whoever comes to shroud me, do not harm
That subtle wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*

4. Cover or conceal.

That same evening, when all shrouded were
In careless sleep, all, without care or fear,
They fell upon the flock.

Spenser.

For through this land anon the deer will come,
And in this covert will we make our stand,
Calling the principal.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

Moon, slip behind some cloud; some tempest rise;
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To shroud my shame.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, iii. 2.

Thither the loud tumultuous winds resort,
And on the mountain keep their boisterous court,

That in thick show'rs her rocky summit shrouds,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds.

Addison.

5. Defend; protect.

No Venus from prevailing Greeks did shroud
The hope of Rome, and saved him in a cloud.

Waller.

Shroud. *v. n.* Harbour; take shelter.

If your stray attendance be yet lodged,
Or shroud within these limits, I shall know
Ere morrow wake.

Milton, Comus, 315.

Shroudy. *adj.* Affording shelter.

If your stray attendance be yet lodged
Within these shroudy limits.

Milton,

Shrovetide. *s.* Time of confession; day
before Ash-Wednesday or Lent, on which
anciently they went to confession.

At shrovetide to shroving.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

'Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all,
And welcome merry shrovetide.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3, song.

Shroving. *s.* Festivity of shrovetide.

'Twill be rarely shroving
To see him stated thus, as though he went
A shroving through the city, or intended
To set up some new wake.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

Eating, drinking, merry-making, . . . what else, I
beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable
man here, but in a manner a perpetual shroving! —
Hales, Sermon on St. Luke, xvi. 25, p. 4: 1663.

Shrub. *s.* [see Syrup.] Variety of rum.

Shrub is a compound liquor made of spirit, acid,
fruit, and sugar. — *Waterston, Cyclopædia of Com-
merce.*

Shrub. *s.* [A.S. *scrub*.]

1. Bush; small tree.

He came into a gloomy glade,
Covered with boughs and shrubs from heaven's light.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The humble shrub and bush with frizzled hair,
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 322.

It might have been as well brushwood and
shrubs. — *Dr. H. More.*

Comedy is a representation of common life, in low
subjects, and is a kind of jumble, a shrub belonging
to the species of order. — *Dryden.*

I've lived

Amidst these woods, gleaming from thorns and shrubs
A wretched sustenance.

Addison, Milton's Style imitated.

Trees generally shoot up in one great stem or
body; and then at a good distance from the earth
spread into branches; thus gooseberries and cur-
rants are shrubs; oaks and cherries are trees. —
Locke.

Shrub. *v. a.* Rid from bushes or trees.

Though they be well shrubbed and shred, yet they
begin even now before the spring to bud, and hope
again in time to flourish as the green bay-tree. —
Ashmole, Repository of Beneficence, fol. 51: 1573.

Shrubbery. *s.* Plantation of shrubs.

He placed a cast of the Medicean Venus in his
shrubbery; and one of the piping Faun in a small
circle of firs, lawns, and other elegant shrubs. —
Græcia, Recollections of Sheraton, p. 69.

Shrubby. *adj.*

1. Resembling a shrub.

Plants appearing weathered, shrubby, and curled,
are the effects of immoderate wet. — *Mortimer, Hus-
bandry.*

2. Full of shrubs; bushy.

Gentle villager,
What readiest way would bring me to that place? —
Duo west it rises from this shrubby point.

Milton, Comus, 304.

3. Consisting of shrubs.

On that cloud-piercing hill
Philimmon, from afar the traveller knew
Antonish'd, how the goats their shrubby brows
Gave pendant.

J. Phillips, Cyder, i. 104.

Shruff. *s.* [?] Dress; refuse of metal
tried by the fire.

Shrug. *v. n.* [Dutch, *schricken*.] Express
horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the
shoulders or whole body.

He quick, thou wert best
To answer other business; shrug'st thou, malice?

Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.

He grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch
endures,
As 'prentices or school-boys which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go.

Donne.

They grin, they shrug, they hug. *Swift.*

Shrug. *v. a.* Contract or draw up.

Let me shroud and shrug myself into my shell as
a tortoise. — *Florio, Translation of Montaigne, p. 534: 1613.*

He shrugs his shoulders when you talk of secu-
rities. — *Addison.*
He shrugged his sturdy back,
As if he felt his shoulders ache.

Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 173.

Shrug. *s.* Motion of the shoulders, usually
expressing dislike or aversion.

And yet they rambled not to learn the mode,
How to be dress'd, or how to lisp abroad,
To return knowing in the Spanish shrug.

Cleveland.

As Spaniards talk in dialogue,
Of heads and shoulders, necks and shrugs.

Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1401.

Put on the critic's brow, and sit
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.
A nod, a shrug, a scornful smile,
With caution used may serve awhile.

Swift, On Poetry.

Shrugging. *part. adj.*

Like a fearful deer that looks most about when
he comes to the best feed, with a shrugging kind
of tremor through all her principal parts, she gave
these words. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Shrugging. *verbal abs.* In the extract,
shivering.

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of
shrugging come over her body, like the twinkling of
the fairest among the fixed stars. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Shrunk. *part. adj.* Contracted; shrivelled.

She weighing the decaying plight,
And shrunk sinews of her chosen knight,
Would not awhile her forward course pursue.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

If there were taken out of men's minds vain
opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of
men, poor shrunk things, full of melancholy. —
Hecou.

Shudder. *v. n.* [German, *schuttern*.] Quake
with fear or with aversion.

The fright was general; but the female band
(A helpless train) in more confusion stand;
With horror shuddering on a leap they run.

Dryden, Theodora and Honoria, 310.

Cæsar will shrink to hear the words thou utter'st,
And shudder in the midst of all his conquests.

Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

Shudder. *s.* Tremor; state of trembling.

Into strong shudders, and to heavenly agues.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Shuddering. *part. adj.* Quaking with terror
or aversion.

All the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embraced despair,
And shuddering fear.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Shuffle. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *schuffeln*.]

1. Throw into disorder; agitate tumultu-
ously, so as that one thing takes the place
of another; confuse; thrown together tu-
multuously.

A precious cunning in the late protector,
To shuffle a new prince into the state.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

When the heavens shuffle all in one,
The torrid with the frozen zone,
Then, say, thou and I will greet.

Churchyard.

In most things good and evil be shuffled, and
thrust up together in a confused heap, and it is
study which must draw them forth and range them.

— *South, Sermons.*

When lots are shuffled together in a lap or pitcher,
what reason can a man have to presume, that he
shall draw a white stone rather than a black? — *Thot.*

We shall in vain, shuffling the little money we
have from one another's hands, endeavour to pre-
vent our wants; decay of trade will quickly waste
all the remainder. *Locke.*

He has shuffled the two ends of the sentence to-
gether, and by taking out the middle, makes it speak
just as he would have it. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Change the position of cards with respect
to each other.

We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and shuffled them.

Prior, Alma, ii. 234.

3. Remove or introduce with some artificial
or fraudulent tumult.

Her mother,
Now firm for Dr. Calus, hath appointed
That he shall likewise shuffle her away.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

It was contrived by your enemies, and shuffled
into the papers that were seized. — *Dryden.*

Shuffle off. Get rid of.

In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.

I can no other answer make, but thanks;
And off good turns
Are shuffled off with such uncurrent jay.

Id., Twelfth Night, iii. 3.

If any thing hits, we take it to ourselves; if it mis-carries, we shuffle it off to our neighbours.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he persists to shuffle it off with a falsehood, he must be chastised.—*Locke*.

Shuffle up. Form tumultuously, or fraudulently.

They sent forth their precepts to convert them before a court of arbitration, and there used to shuffle up a summary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury.—*Bacon*.

He shuffled up a peace with the cedar, in which the Bu melians were excluded.—*Howell, Forest Forrest*.

Shuffle. v. n. Throw the cards into a new order.

A sharper both shuffles and cuts.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Cards we play
A round or two; when used, we throw away,
Take a fresh pack; nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts or shuffles with our dirty leaving.

2. Play mean tricks; practise fraud; evade fair questions.

I myself, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

If a steward be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to shuffle, and strongly tempt him to be a cheat.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

3. Struggle; shift.

Your life, good master,
Must shuffle for itself.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, v. 5.

4. Move with an irregular gait.

Shuffle. s.

Act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other.

Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe that all things were at first created, and are finally disposed for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling, nothing effected for any purpose, but all ill-favourably cobbled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and rattle of matter?—*Bentley, Sermons*.

2. Trick; artifice.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and shuffles.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Shufflecap. s. Play at which money is shaken in a hat.

He lost his money at shufflecap, shufflecap, and all fours.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Shuffler. s. One who plays tricks or shuffles.

Shuffling. part. adj.

1. Moving with irregular gait.

'Tis like the forced salt of a shuffling nag.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

2. Prevaricating; evasive.

I have naught to do with that shuffling sect, that doubt eternally, and question all things.—*Glanville, In fence*.

To these arguments concerning the novelty of the earth there are some shuffling excuses made.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Though he durst not directly break his appointment, he made many a shuffling excuse.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Shuffling. s. [A.S. *scyflung*.]

1. Act of throwing into disorder; confusion.

Children should not lose the consideration of human nature in the shufflings of outward comports, the more they have, the better humoured they should be taught to be.—*Locke*.

The crab advised his companion to give over shuffling and doubling, and practise good faith.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. Trick; artifice.

The notions of shuffling of cards, or casting of dice, are very light.—*Bacon*.
His own book is a perpetual detail of his own shufflings or mistakes.—*Bentley, Philodemonus Lipsianus*, § 35.

3. Irregular gait.

Shufflingly. adv. In a shuffling manner.

I may go shufflingly, for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I shall drudge and moid at constancy, till I have worn off the itching in my pace.—*Dryden*.

Shun. v. a. [A.S. *scunian*.] Avoid; decline; endeavour to escape; eschew.

Consider death in itself, and nature teacheth Christ to shun it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Birds and beasts, inform'd by nature, know
Kinds opposite to theirs, and fly their foe:
So chameleon, who never saw a fox,
Yet shuns'd him as a snail shuns the rocks.

Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, 585.

Cato will train thee up to great
And virtuous deeds; do but observe him well,
Thou'lt shun misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear
them.

Shun. v. n. Decline; avoid to do a thing.

I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God.—*Acts*, xx. 27.

The lark still shuns on lofty boughs to build,
Her humble nest less silent in the field.

Shunless. adj. Inevitable; unavoidable.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With shunless destiny.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

Shunt. v. a. [?] In Railways. Turn a train into a siding, that the main line may be left clear.

Shunting. verbal abs. Act of diverting a train from the main line.

Time and calculation of time, is utterly at fault in this wild chaos. The speed of the convey can never be calculated, nor its weight, its arrival, or its departure reckoned upon. But then, the signals, the breakers, the shunting—if these things are perfect no danger can occur.—*The Aberystwyth Disaster, Saturday Review*, Sept. 5, 1865.

Shut. part. adj. Rid; clear; free.

We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get shut of him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

This word has, probably, no connection with shut = close, but rather with the German *geschehen* = done, and the -*sh* = be done, become, come to pass, in the Danish *kunne* = can be, and Swedish *måske* = may be, perhaps.

Shut. v. a. pret. shut; past part. shut.

1. Close so as to prohibit ingress or regress.

There was a strong tower within the city, and thither fled all the men and women, and all they of the city, and shut it to them, and gat them up to the top of the tower.—*Judges*, ix. 51.

2. Inclose; confine.

They went in male and female of all flesh . . . and the Lord shut him in.—*Genesis*, vii. 16.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, shut up unto the faith, which should afterwards be revealed.—*Galatians*, iii. 23.

3. Prohibit; bar.

Shall that be shut to man, which to the beast is open?—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 691.

4. Exclude.

Our hope of Italy not only lost,
On various seas, by various tempests toss'd,
But shut from every shore, and barr'd from every coast.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 319.

5. Contract; not to keep expanded.

Thou shalt not harden thy heart, nor shut thine hand from thy poor brother.—*Deuteronomy*, xv. 7.

Shut out. Exclude; deny admission to.

In such a night
To shut me out! Pour on, I will endure.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

Wisdom at one entrance quite shut out.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 50.

He in his walls confined,
Shut out the woe which he too well divin'd.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 829.

Shut up.

a. Close; make impervious; make impassible, or impossible to be entered or quitted; (up is sometimes little more than emphatical).

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men.—*Matthew*, xxiii. 13.

Dangerous rocks shut up the passage.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

What laws, what barbarous customs of a place,
Shut up a desert shore to drowning men,
And drive us to the cruel war again?

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 701.

His mother shut up half the rooms in the house, in which her husband or son had died.—*Addison*.

b. Confine; inclose; imprison.

Thou hast known my soul in adversity, and hast not shut me up into the hand of the enemy.—*Psalms*, xxi. 7.

A low at sea, a fit of sickness, are trifles, when we consider whole families put to the sword, wretches shut up in dungeons.—*Addison, Spectator*.

c. Conclude.

The king's a-bed,
He is shut up in measureless content.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1

To leave you blest, I would be more accurst
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes.
And the kind grave shuts up the mournful scene.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

Shut. v. n. Be closed; close itself; (as, 'Flowers open in the day, and shut at night').

Shut. s.

1. Close; act of shutting.

I sought him round his palace, made enquiry
Of all the slaves . . . but had for answer,
That since the shut of evening none had seen him.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

2. Small door or cover.

The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compression of air, the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or shuts within, to stop the vents by which it was admitted.

Bishop Wilkins.
In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one third part of an inch broad, made in the shut of a window, I placed a glass prism.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Shutter. s. [Norse, *skutul*.]

1. One who, that which, shuts.

2. Cover; door.

In lofty litters borne, [they] read, or write
Or sleep at ease; the shutters make it night.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.
Close the door, the shutter shall see
Or thro' the windows we shall see
The nakedness and vacancy
Of the dark deserted house.

Trappan, The Dearest Horse.

Shutting-up. s. Closing.

It was, however, getting late, and Frau Vander-moosh had received the intimation of the people of the police who superintend these resorts, that it was the time for shutting-up.—*Maryat, Sharpley*, ch. ix.

Shuttle. s. Instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

I know life is a shuttle.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

Like shuttles through the loom, so swiftly glide
My feather'd hours.

Sandys.

Shuttlecock. s. Cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.

With dice, with cards, with billiards far unfit,
With shuttlecocks miscreant manly wit.

Newman, Moll's Husband's Tale.

'No,' said Willy, 'I know what it is to set up for a gentleman on the capital of a beggar. It is to be a shuttlecock between discontent and temptation.'—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* ch. vii.

Shy. v. n. Start; take fright.

'Not the slightest fear, sir,' interposed the brother.
'Warrant him quiet, sir.' . . . 'He don't shy, does he?' inquired Mr. Pickwick. 'Shy, sir? He wouldn't shy if he was to meet a vaccinee-load of monkeys with their tails burnt off.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. iv.

Shy. adj. [German, *scheu*.]

1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.

I know you shy to be obliged.
And still more loth to be obliged by me.

Southerne.
What makes you so shy, my good friend? There's nobody loves you better than I.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

2. Cautious; wary; chary.

I am very shy of employing corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines.—*Boyle*.

We are not shy of ascent to celestial informations, because they were hid from ages.—*Glanville, Scapula Scientifica*.

We grant, although he had much wit,
He was very shy of using it.

As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about.

Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 45.

3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.

A shy fellow was the duke; and I believe I know the cause of his withdrawing.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

She is represented in such a shy retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands.—*Addison, Guardian*.

But when we come to seize th' inviting prey,
Like a shy ghost, it vanishes away.

Norris.

4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.

The brute impudently, and turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body shy to come near her.—*Arbuthnot*.

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat shy of their successors; and there may be supposed in queens regnant a little proportion of tenderness that way more than in kings.—*Sir H. Walton*.

The horses of the army having been daily led before me, were no longer shy, but would come up to my very feet, without starting.—*Swift*.

Shyness. s. Attribute signified by Shy; unwillingness to be familiar; unsociableness; reservedness.

The first person that passed by me was a lady that had a particular *shyness* in the cast of her eye, and more than ordinary reserve in all the parts of her behaviour.—*Taylor*, no. 257.

Mr. Lovelady used to style *shyness* the English madness. If indulged, it may be the cause of madness, by driving men to shun company, and live in solitude; which few heads are strong enough to bear; none, if it be joined with idleness. Or it may be the effect of madness, which is misanthropic and malignant; some say, pride is always at the bottom.—*Johnson*, *Life of Bishop Horne*, p. 267.

The true rule is this. Words ending in *y* . . . preceded by a consonant, if they assume an additional syllable, change *y* into *i*. The exceptions to this are, 1. when the additional syllable begins with *i*; 2. when the original word is a monosyllable; though before ed even monosyllables change *y* into *i*, as *desired*; for when a single letter forms a fourth or fifth part of a whole word, the eye is not easily reconciled to the loss, nor consequently to the change. We should therefore write *shyly* and *shyness*.—*Todd*, in *Nares's Orthography*, p. 310.

See also under *Sly*.

Siamang. *s.* [P Malay.] In Zoology. Ape (gibbon) of the genus *Simia*.

Mr. Duvaucl . . . affirms that the cry of the *siamang* may be heard for miles.—*Harris*, *Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature*.

Sialogogue. *s.* [Gr. *saliva* = saliva.] Medicine which promotes the salivary discharge.

Sialogogues are of two kinds: some produce their effect by direct application to the mouth; others are swallowed, and require to be absorbed before they act as such.—*Perceval*, *Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.

Sib. *s.* [A.S. = peace, alliance, consanguinity; *sibba* = relation.] Relation.

Our puritans, very *sibs* unto those fathers of the society [the Jesuits].—*Bishop Montagu*, *Apology to Caesar*, p. 130.

Sib. *adj.* Related by blood.

He is no fiery born, no *sib* at all

To elixir. *Spenser*, *Faerie Queene*.

Sibbens. *s.* [?] Cutaneous disease so called. *Sibbens* or *sier*, *us* . . . resembles the yaws in many respects, but differs from it entirely in others.—*Hooper*, *Medical Dictionary*.

Sibilant. *adj.* [Lat. *sibilans*, -antis; *sibilo* = I hiss.] Hissing.

It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair of hisping and sibilant letters.—*Holder*, *Elements of Speech*.

Sibilant. *s.* Hissing sound.

Metals quenched in water, give a *sibilant* or hissing sound.—*Bacon*, *Natural and Experimental History*.

A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet degree of *sibilant* or purling.—*Ibid.*

Sibyl. *s.* [Lat. *sibylla*.] Prophetess among the pagans.

It was my dismal hap to hear

A *sibyl* old, bow-bent with crooked age,

That far events full wisely could presage.

Milton, *Vocation of Eve*, c. 6.

Sibylline. *adj.* [Lat. *sibyllinus*.] Relating, belonging to a sibyl.

The genuine *sibylline* oracles . . . in the first ages of the church were easily distinguished from the spurious.—*Addison*, *Defence of the Christian Religion*, § 4.

Sibyllist. *s.* Believer in the sibylline prophecies.

These verses profess to be the work of an inspired sibyl of the time of Numa, and they are received by many of the Egyptian Christians as a proof of the divine mission of Jesus. They are undoubtedly a pious fraud, and as such they deceive many. Calves charged the Christians with being *sibyllists*; but notwithstanding this error, these verses are quoted as authority by many Christian writers, and even by the Romish church to the present day.—*Sharpe*, *History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

Sicamore. *s.* Sycamore.

Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *sicamore*.—*Pocock*.

Siccity. *s.* [Fr. *siccité*; from Lat. *siccus* = dry.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture.

They speak much of the elementary quality of *siccity* or dryness.—*Bacon*, *History of Life and Death*.

That which is consummated by a fiery *siccity* will suffer obligation from aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar.—*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Errors*.

The reason some attempt to make out from the *siccity* and dryness of its flesh.—*Ibid.*

In application of medicaments, consider what degree of heat and *siccity* is proper.—*Wiseman*, *Surgery*.

Sic. *s.* [Fr. *six*.] Number six at dice.

My study was to cut the dice,
And shoot steadily to throw the lucky *sic*;
To shun amusements that swept my stakes away.
Dryden, *Translation of Persius*, iii. 87.

What reason can be have to presume that he shall throw an ace rather than a *sic*?—*South*, *Sermons*, i. 281.

Sick. *adj.* Such. *Provincial*.

I thought the soul would have made me rich;
But now I wote it is nothing *sick*;
For either the shepherds been idle and still,
And led of their sleep what they will.

Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*.

Sick. *adj.* [A.S. *sceoc*.]

1. Afflicted with disease; (with *of* before the disease).

'Tis meet we all go forth,
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France.
Shakespeare, *Henry V.* ii. 4.

In poison there is physic; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well.

Id., *Henry IV.* Part II. i. 1.

Where's the *sick* can his wrath appease,
To see his country *sick* of Pyrrhus' disease?
Clarendon, *The Rebel Scot*.

Tended the *sick*, busied from couch to couch.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xl. 430.

A spark, like thee, of the man-killing trade
Fell *sick*.—*Dryden*, *Translation of Persius*, iii. 162.

Visit the *sick* and the poor, comforting them by some reasonable assistance.—*Nelson*.

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life, than the disparity we often find in him *sick* and well.—*Pope*.

2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.

3. Corrupted.

What we oft do best,
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd; what words, as oft
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up
For our best act. *Shakespeare*, *Henry VIII.* i. 2.

4. Disgusted; (with *of*).

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Trip in the thrones of military men;
But rather slew a while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds *sick* of happiness,
And purge the obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life.

He was not so *sick* of his master as of his work.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Why will you break the sublimity of my days,
Now *sick* alike of envy and of praise?
Pope, *Imitations of Horace*, b. i. ep. i.

I'm quite *sick* of clever men—one never knows
how to trust them; if they are not dishonest, they are eccentric!—*Lord Lytton*, *What will he do with it*? b. vii. ch. xviii.

Sick. *r. n.* *Sicken*. *Rare*.

A little time before
Our great grand-sire Edward *sicken* and died.
Shakespeare, *Henry IV.* Part II. iv. 4.

Sicken. *r. n.*

1. Make sick; discompose.

Why should one earth, one climate, one stream, one
breath,
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death?
Prior, *Solomon*, l. 84.

2. Weaken; impair.

Kinsmen of mine have
By this so *sicken* of their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly.
Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* i. 1.

Sicken. *r. n.*

1. Grow sick; fall into disease.

I know the more one *sicken*, the worse he is.—*Shakespeare*, *As you like it*, iii. 2.

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that
attended, *sicken* and upon it, and dyed.—*Bacon*.

Merely to drive away the time, he *sicken*'d,
Faint, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd.
Milton, *Epitaph on Hobson the Cambridge Carrier*.

2. Be satiated; be filled to disgust.

Though the treasure
Of nature's cornucopia tumble all together,
E'en till destruction *sicken*, answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

3. Be disgusted, or disordered with abhorrence.

The ghosts rove in at violated night,
And curse th' invading sun, and *sicken* at the sight.
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 327.

4. Grow weak; decay; languish.

No *sicken* would moon's too near the sun,
And blind their crescents on the edge of day.
Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, cxxv.

Abstract what others feel, what others think;
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, iv. 43.

Sicker. *adj.* [Danish, *sikker*.] Sure; certain; firm. *Rare*.

Being some honest curate, or some vicar,

Content with little in condition *sicker*.

Spenser, *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

Used *adverbially*. In a certain manner; surely; certainly.

Sicker thou'lt but a lay lord,
And revel much of thy swink,
That with fond terms and wittow words
To cheer mine eyes dost think. *Spencer*.

Sickerly. *adv.* Surely. *Rare*.

That men may more *sickerly* be evil.—*Robinson*, *Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia*, introduction.

Sickness. *s.* Security. *Rare*.

Lightly she leaped, as a wight forlorn,
From her dull horse, in desperate distress,
And to her feet betook her doubtful *sickness*.

Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, iii. 7. 23.

Sickish. *adj.* Somewhat sick; inclined to be sick.

Not the body only, but the mind too, which commonly follows the temper of the body, is *sickish* and indisposed.—*Hakewell*, *Apology*, p. 291.

Sometimes *sickish*, and then swooning.—*B. Jonson*, *Volpone*.

Sickishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Sickish*; tendency to be sick.

The burning heat afterwards is not so intense, nor the headache and sickness so great, nor with such frequent vomitings, but rather a continued *sickishness*.—*Chapue*, *English Malady*, p. 228; t. 33.

Sickle. *s.* [A.S. *sicel*.] Reaping-hook.

God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and all the fields yellow long ago.—*Spenser*, *View of the State of Ireland*.

Time should never,
In life or death, their fortunes sever;
But with his rusty *sickle* mow
Both down together at a blow.

Rutler, *Hambleton*, l. 1. 27.

When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more benefit from the sunshine.—*South*, *Sermons*.

Over whom Time gently shakes his wings of down,
Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown.

Dryden, *Antea Re-Act*, 100.

By Jove, sir, the whole mob rose one day with pitchforks and *sickles*, and smush went Farmer Smart's thrashing-machine; and on the same night my ricks were on fire.—*Lord Lytton*, *My Novel*, u. xi. ch. ii.

Sickled. *adj.* Supplied with a sickle; carrying a sickle.

When autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,
And tempts the *sickled* swain into the field,
Thomson, *Seasons*, *Autumn*.

Sickleman. *s.* One who uses a sickle; reaper.

You sunburnt *sickleman*, of August wary,
Come hither. *Shakespeare*, *Tempest*, iv. 1.

Sickler. *s.* Reaper.

Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows. *Sandys*.

Sickliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Sickly*; disposition to sickness; habitual disease.

His words to wayward *sickliness* and age.
Shakespeare, *Richard II.* ii. 1.

Next compare the *sickliness*, bonitumness, and fragility of the several years.—*Gravel*.

Mr. Pecksniff straightened himself by a surprising effort, as every one turned hastily towards him; and standing on his feet, regarded the assembly with a look of ineffable wisdom. Gradually it gave place to a smile; a feeble, helpless, melancholy smile; blind, almost to *sickliness*.—*Dickens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

Sickly. *adv.* In a sick, or unhealthy, manner.

We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect.—*Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, iii. 1.

Sickly. *adj.*

1. Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered.

I'm fall'n out with more headier will,
To take the indisposed and *sickly* fit
For the sound man. *Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, ii. 4.

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;
For he went *sickly* forth. *Id.*, *Julius Caesar*, ii. 4.

A pleasing cordial Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart.
Id., *Richard III.*, ii. 1.

Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop.
Dryden, *Ode on the Translation of Charles II.*

Would we knew what health and ease are worth,
let us ask one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we have the price.—*Greene*.

There Affection, with a *sickly* mien,
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;

Practised to leap, and hang the head aside,
Faints into air, and languishes with pride.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.
When on my sickly couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief.
Your bodies are not only poor and perishing like
your clothes, but, like infected clothes, fill you with
all diseases and distempers, which oppress the soul
with sickly appetites, and vain cravings.—*Laws.*

2. Faint; weak; languid.
The moon grows sickly at the sight of day.
And early cocks have summon'd me away.
Dryden.
To animate the doubtful fight,
Namur in vain expects that ray;
In vain France hopes the sickly light
Should shine near William's fuller day.
*Prior, An English Ballad on the
Taking of Namur.*

Sickly. *v. a.* Make diseased; taint with the
hue of disease. *Rare.*
The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Sickness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sick.
1. State of being diseased.
I do lament the sickness of the king,
As loth to lose him.
Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 2.

2. Disease; malady.
Himself took our infirmities, and bare our sick-
ness.—*Matthew, viii. 17.*
My people are full of sickness much enfeebled,
My numbers lessen'd.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. a.*
Trust not too much your now resolute charms;
Those age or sickness soon or late disarm.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount.

3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.
Side. *s. [A.S.]*
1. Parts of animals fortified by the ribs.
When two bears with rankling malice meet,
Their gory sides froth bleeding freely fret.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Ere the soft fearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly sides.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer, 378.

2. Any part of any body opposed to any other
part.
The tables were written on both their sides, on
the one side and on the other.—*Erasmus, xxii. 15.*
The force of these outward streams might well
enough serve for the turning of the screw, if it were
so that both its sides would equiponderate.—*Bishop
Wilkins.*

3. Right or left.
The lovely Thais by his side
Sat like a blooming eastern bride
In flow'r of youth, and beauty's pride.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

4. Margin; edge; verge.
Or where Hydnep's wealthy side
Pays tribute to the Persian pride.
Laird Ransom.

Poor wretch! on stormy seas to lose thy life;
Unhappy thou! but more thy widow wife.
At this she paused, for now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the side.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.
The temple of Diana elate,
A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the sides, and in the midst a lawn.
Id., Putnam and Arcite, ii. 618.
I could see persons dressed in glorious habits,
With garlands upon their heads 'ying down by the
sides of fountains.—*Adrian.*

5. Any kind of local respect.
They looking back, all the eastern side beheld
Of Paradise.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 641.*
If our substance be indeed divine,
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst
On this side nothing.—*Ibid. ii. 1.*

6. Party; interest; faction; sect.
Their weapons only
Seem'd on our side; but for their spirits and souls,
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fish are in a pond.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 1.
Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on
the side of grace.—*Bishop Sprat.*
Men he always took to be
His friends, and does his enemy;
Who never so much hurt had done him,
As his own side did falling on him.
Butler, Hudibras, l. 2, 840.

In the serious part of poetry the advantage is
wholly on Chaucer's side.—*Dryden.*
That person, who fills their chair, has justly
gained the esteem of all sides by the impartiality of
his behaviour.—*Adrian.*

Let not our Junes, though foil'd in arms, despair,
Whilst on his side he reckons half the fair.
*Tackell, Epistle from a Lady to a Gentleman
at Aigoun.*

Some valuing those of their own side, or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 451.

He from the taste obscure reclaims our youth,
And sets the passions on the side of truth;
Forms the soft bosom with the gentle art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart.
Id., Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. 1.

7. Any part placed in contradistinction or
opposition to another: (used of persons,
or propositions, respecting each other).

There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being
slain and wounded on both sides. *Kaolus, History
of the Turks.*

The plague is not easily received by such as con-
tinually are about them that have it: on the other
side, the plague taketh saddest hold of those that
come out of a fresh air.—*Harvey.*

I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to be
pleased with any thing I have written; but, on the
other side, my reason tells me that what I have
long considered may be as just as what an ordinary
judge will condemn.—*Hepburn.*

My secret wish would my choice decide;
But open justice hands to neither side.
Id., Indian Emperor, iii. 1.

It is granted on both sides, that the fear of a
Deity doth universally possess the minds of men.—
Archbishop Tillotson.

Two nations still pursued
Peculiar ends, on each side route
To fly conjunction.—*A. Phillips.*

8. It is used to note consanguinity: (as,
'He's cousin by his mother's or father's
side').

Yet here and there we grant a gentle bride,
Whose temper betters by the father's side,
Unlike the rest that double human care,
Fond to relieve, or resolute to share.
Parnell.

Used adjectivally, or as the first element in
a compound.

a. Lateral.
They shall take of the blood, and strike it on th
two side posts, and on the upper door post of the
house.—*Exodus, xii. 7.*

b. Oblique; indirect.
They presume that the law doth speak with all
indifference, that the law hath no side respect to
their person.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
People are sooner reclaimed by the side wind of a
surprise, than by downright admonition.—*Sir R.
L'Estrange.*
One mighty squadron with a side wind sped.
Dryden.

The parts of water, being easily separable from
each other, will, by a side motion, be easily removed,
and give way to the approach of two pieces of
marble.—*Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aside, could
impel them so strongly with a transverse side blow
against that tremendous weight and rapidly, when
whole worlds are a falling?—*Bentley, Sermons.*

He not only gives us the full prospects, but se-
veral unexpected peculiarities, and side views, un-
observed by any painter but Homer.—*Pope, Preface
to the Translation of the Iliad.*

My secret enemies could not forbear some expres-
sions, which by side wind reflected on me.—*Swift.*

Side. *v. n.*
1. Lean on one side. *Rare.*
All rising to great place is by a winding stair;
if there be factions it is good to side a man's
self whilst rising, and balance himself when placed.
—*Lucan.*

2. Take a party; engage in a faction.
Ver'd are the nobles who have sided
In his behalf.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 2.*
Not yet so dully desperate
To side against ourselves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over.

The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and some with beauty side.
Granville.

It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revo-
lution from its original sense, and siding with a modern
subject.—*Adrian.*

All side in parties, and begin the attack.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Those who pretended to be in with the principles
upon which her majesty proceeded, either absented
themselves where the whole cause depended, or
sided with the enemy.—*Swift.*

The equitable part of those who now side against
the court, will probably be more temperate.—*Id.*

Side. *v. a.*
1. Be at the side of; stand at the side of.
Rare.
But his blind eye, that sided Paridell,
All his demerits from his sight did hide.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 9, 27.

The pair, which do each other side,
Though yet some space doth them divide,
This happy night must both make one.
H. Jonson, Marston at Court.

If Clara side him, and will call him friend,
I would the difference of our bloods were such
As might with any shift be wiped away.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure.

2. Match. *Rare.*
He [Mr. John Hales] had sure read more, and car-
ried more about him in his excellent memory, than
any man I ever knew, my lord Falkland only ex-
cepted, who I think sided him.—*Lord Clarendon
Life, i. 53.*

Side-dish. *s.* [the *d*, double in sound as well
as spelling.] Dish at the side, as op-
posed to the top and bottom, of a dining-
table.

How we dining-out snobs sneer at your cookery,
and pooh-pooh your old luck, . . . and know that
the side-dishes of to-day are rechauffes from the
dinner of yesterday, and mark how certain dishes
are whisk'd off the table untasted, so that they may
figure at the banquet to-morrow.—*Thackeray, Book
of Nodes, ch. xiz.*

Sideboard. *s.* Sidetable on which conve-
niences are placed for those that eat at the
other table. See Sidetable.

At a stately sideboard by the wine
That fragrant smell diffus'd.
Milton, Paradise Regain'd, ii. 330.

No sideboards then with gilded plate were dress'd,
No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xl. 180.

The snow white damask cushions are display'd
And glittering silver on the sideboard laid. *King.*
The shining sideboard, and the burnish'd plate,
Let other ministers, great Anne, require.

Prior, Epistle to the Queen, desiring to see Picture.
Africans brought from Cartagine to Rome,
In silver vessels, to the value of 11,000 lvs. 18s.; a
quantity exceeded afterwards by the sideboards of
many private tables.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sidebox. *s.* Enclosed seat on the side of the
theatre.

Why and our coaches crowd the white-gloved
benches?
Why bows the sidebox from its inmost rows?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Sidely. *s.* Fly so called from its attaching its
egg to the hair on the side and other parts
of the horse which are within reach of that
animal's tongue; which eggs, when licked
off, are hatched in the intestinal canal, and
voided as bots.

From a rough whitish mucus, in the intestinal
return of worms, the sidely proceeds.—*Whitman,
Physico-Theology.*

Sideling. *adv.* This is another form of Side-
long; the verb Side being a catachrestic
derivation from it.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet,
some sideling, and others upside down, the better
to adjust them to the panels.—*Swift.*

Sidelong. *adv.* [the *-long* is the A.S. *lung*,
not *long*, the adjective of length. See
Grovel; also Sideling.]

1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not
in opposition.

As if on earth
Winds underground, or waters, forcing way,
Sidelong had push'd a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 105.

As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears against his prey,
Sidelong to seize.—*Dryden, Translation from Ovid.*

2. On the side.
If it prove too wet, by your jobs sidelong; but
shade those which blow from the afternoon sun.—
Keble, Calendar.

Sidelong. *adj.* Lateral; oblique; not in
front; not direct.

She darted from her eyes a sidelong glance,
Just as she spoke, and, like her words, it flew;
Seem'd not to beg what she then bid me do.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

When thou . . . a temptuous lurk'd dost behold,
And when she casts on thee a sidelong glance,
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance.
Id., Translation of Persius, iii. 218.

The reason of the planets' motions in curve lines
is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or side-
long impulse.—*Locke.*

Sidepocket. *s.* Pocket at the side (chiefly
applied to those of the waistcoat).

With this defiance, Mr. Weller buttoned up his
change in a side pocket, and with many complimentary
8-29

SIDE *noun and gesture by the way proceeded in search of the subject of discourse.*—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xiv.

Sider. *s.* One who sides with a party, engages in a faction, or takes a side; sidesman.

Such converts . . . are sure to be beset with diverse sorts of adversaries: as the papists, and their *siders*.—*Sheldon, Miracles of A stickler*, preface: 1610.
A sider with all times.—*A. Wood, Athena Oxoniensis*, vol. ii. col. 27.

Sideral. *adj.* Starry; astral.

These changes in the heavens, though slow, produced
Like change on sea, and land; *sideral* blast,
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilential!

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 602.
The monk . . . that earliest gives
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,
Its tender noddie, loads the spreading boughs
With larva and juicy offspring, that dandles
The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts.
J. Philips, Cyder, l. 503.

Siderated. *adj.* Blasted; planet-struck.

Parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified, become black; the radical moisture, or vital sulphur, suffering an extinction.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

Sideration. *s.* Sudden mortification, or, as the common people call it, a blast; sudden deprivation of sense.

The contagious vapour of the very oaks produce a mortification or *sideration* in the parts of plants on which they are laid.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Sideral. *adj.* [Lat. *sidus*, *sideris* = star.] Astral; starry; relating to the stars.

This was a permanent symbol of the *sideral* splendours.—*Cicero, Philonem to Hyde*, conv. iii. The Egyptians called their houses by the names of their *sideral* and elementary deities.—*Shuckford, On the Creation and Fall of Man*, preface, p. xxi.

Sidereal. *adj.* Sidereal.

The mystical conjunction of hawk and lion implies either the genial or the *sidereal* sun, the great exuberance thereof, and the strength and vigour in its operations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, (Ord M.S.)

Siderite. *s.* [Lat. *sideritis*.] Limestone.

Upon which he hangs in a cord a *siderite* of Herculean stone.—*Brover, Lingua*.

Siderolite. *s.* [Gr. *σιδηρος* = steel, iron + *λιθος* = stone.] Meteoric stone, mainly consisting of iron.

Aerolites [are] meteorites, consisting for the most part of various silicates, interspersed with isolated particles of nickeliferous iron, meteoric pyrites, &c. . . . *Siderolites*; meteorites, consisting of nickeliferous native iron in a more or less continuous or spongelike state. . . . Aerolites are masses of native iron, generally nickeliferous, and containing phosphides of nickel and iron, carbon, troilite, &c.—*N. Sharp-Maske, Catalogue of the Collection of Meteorites in the British Museum*.

Sidesaddle. *s.* Woman's seat on horseback.

Another with a cradle,
And with a *sidesaddle*.

Shiloh, Taming of Elton Emmyng.
The use of riding in coaches, and of *sidesaddles*, [sic] since the time of Richard II. here with us.—*Hobbes, Apology*, p. 273.

Sidesman. *s.* Assistant to the churchwarden.

A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of the *sidesmen* or vestry, is void.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

How little leisure would they find to be the most pragmatical *sidesmen* of every popular tumult and sedition.—*Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*, (Ord M.S.)

Sidetable. *s.* Table placed against the wall rather than in the middle of the room; used for eating at: (the *sideboard* being more especially used as a stand for the meat, plates, &c., connected with the meal).

The Duke . . . went to the *side-table*, and began cutting himself some cold roast beef.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. iv. ch. viii.

The entrance of the tea-board, and a request from Mrs. Jones that she would make tea at a *side-table* for the party that had unexpectedly assembled, restored her to herself.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlv.

Sidetaking. *s.* Engagement in a faction or party.

What furious *sidetaking*, what plots, what blood-sheds!—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 72.

Sideways. *adv.* Laterally; on one side

The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed;
And those pearls of dew she wears,
Prove to be weeping tears.

Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.
If the image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refraction, the same oblong image would, by a second refraction made *sideways*, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilatation of the rays, or other casual inequality of the refraction *sideways*.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

'What makes him go *sideways*?' said Mr. Snodgrass in the bin, to Mr. Winkle in the middle. 'I can't imagine,' replied Mr. Winkle. His horse was drifting up the street in the most mysterious manner—side first, with his head towards one side of the way, and his tail towards the other.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. v.

Siding. *verbal abs.*

1. Engagement in a faction.

As soon as discontents drove men into *siding*, as all humours fall to the disaffected part, which causes inflammations, so did all, who affected novelties, adhere to that side.—*Eikon Basilike*.

2. In *Railways*. Short line of rails on which trains are shunted from the main line.

Sidle. *v. n.* [see *Sideling*.] Go with the body the narrowest way, or sideways. *A word of doubtful propriety.*

The chaffering with dissenters is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them ajar, by which no more than one can get in at a time, and that not without stooping and *siding*, and squeezing his body.—*Swift*.

Dick heard, and twaddling, ogling, bridling, turning short round, strutting, and *siding*, attested that his approbation
Of an immediate conjugation.
Cooper, Pairing Time anticipated.

Siege. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Act of besetting a fortified place; leaguer.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a *siege* to scorn; here let them lie,
Till famine and the sword eat them up.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 5.
It seemed, by the manner of their proceeding, that the Turks purposed rather by long *siege* than by assault to take the town.—*Knutley, History of the Turks*.

The more I see pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me, as from the hateful *siege*
Of contraries.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 120.

2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.

Beat away the busy meddling fiend,
That lays strong *siege* unto this wretch's soul,
And from his bosom purge this black despair.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 3.
Give me so much of your time, in exchange of it, as to lay an amiable *siege* to the honesty of Ford's wife.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast.
Dryden, Theodora and Ilmorio, 33.

3. Sent; throne. *Obsolete.*

Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to sound.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

4. Place; class; rank. *Obsolete.*

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*.
Shakespeare, Othello, i. 2.
Your sum of parts
Did not together black such envy from him,
As did that one, and that in my regard
Of the unworthiest *siege*.
Id., Hamlet, iv. 7.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permanent parts, as the mouths of the mescaraicks, and accompanied the inevitable portion unto the *siege*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.

Siege. *v. a.* Besiege: (the latter the commoner word).

Him he had long oppress with tort,
And fast imprisoned in *sieged* fort.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Siesta. *s.* [Spanish.] Midday nap.

It is recorded of Galen, that when he slept his *siesta* (as the Spaniards call it), or afternoon sleep, to avoid excess that way, he used to sit in such a posture, that having a gold ball in his hand, and a copper vessel underneath, as soon as his senses were shut, the ball would fall down, and the noise thereof would awake him.—*Huvel*.

Now pillow'd cheek to cheek, in loving sleep,
Hidies and Juan their *siesta* took,
A gentle slumber, but it was not deep,
For ever and anon a something shook
Juan, and shuddering o'er his frame would creep;
And Haidée's sweet lips murmur'd like a brook

A wordless music, and her face so fair
Stirred with her dream, as rose-leaves with the air.
Byron, Don Juan, lv. 29.

Sieve. *s.* [A.S. *sife*, *siffe*.]

1. Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flour is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; boulder; searce.

Tty counsels
Falls now into my ears as profitless
As water in a sieve.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

In a sieve I'll thither sail,
And like a rat without a tail,
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do.

Id., Macbeth, i. 3.

An innocent found a sieve, and presently fell to stopping the holes.—*Sir B. L. Estrange*.

If life sunk through you, like a leaky sieve,
Accuse yourself, you lived not while you might.

Dryden.

2. Basket; measure of vegetables or fruit.

Apple-wives
That wrangle for a sieve.

Sir W. Davenant, The Wits.
It is well known that sieves and half-sieves are baskets to be met with in every quarter of Covent-garden market. . . . Dr. Farmer adds, that, in several counties of England, the baskets used for carrying out dirt, &c., are called sieves.—*Steevens, Notes on Shakespeare*.

Sift. *v. a.* [A.S. *siftn*.]

1. Separate by a sieve.

2. Separate; part.

When yellow sands are sifted from below,
The glittering billows give a golden show.

Dryden.

3. Examine; try.

All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by sifting the very utmost sentences and syllables, is no more than that certain species seem to intimate, that all Christian churches ought to have their eldership.—*Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I fear me, if thy thoughts were sifted,
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy swelling heart.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confess have found thee
Proof against all temptation as a rock
Of adamant.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 531.

One would think that every member who embraces with voluntemer the principles of either of these parties, had thoroughly sifted and examined them, and was securely convinced of their preference to those he rejects.—*Addison*.

Sifting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who sifts or uses a sieve; critical examination.

In the sifting of such favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure metal, but must have a mixture of padar and brass.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Sigh. *v. n.* [A.S. *sveugan*.] Emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

He sighed deeply in his spirit, and said, Why doth this generation seek after a sign?—*Mark*, viii. 12.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To Christian intercessors.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 3.

Who seeks not pleasure through necessity,
Than such as once on slippery thrones were placed,
And, chasing, sigh to think themselves are chased.

Dryden.

The nymph too looks to be alone;
Leaves all the swains, and sighs for one.

Prior, Alma, l. 325.

Sigh. *v. a.* Lament; mourn.

Agas to come, and men unborn,
Shall bless her name, and sigh her fate.
Prior, Ode on the Death of Queen Mary.

Sigh. *s.* Violent and audible emission of the breath which has been long retained, as in sadness.

Full often has my heart swain with keeping my sighs imprisoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine eyes turned back to drown my heart.
Sir P. Sidney.

I love in a smoke raised with the fume of sighs;
Being purged, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

What a sigh is there! The heart is sorely charged.
Id., Macbeth, v. 1.

Prayers that e'en spoke, and pity seem'd to call,
And issuing sighs, that smoked along the wall.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 473.

Sigher. *s.* One who sighs.

I could wish myself a sigh to be no child,
Or at least a sigher to be comforted.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.
The passion of love is the most general concern among men; and I am glad to hear by my last advices from Oxford, that there are a set of sighers in that university, who have erected themselves into a society in honour of that tender passion.—*Spektator*, no. 30.

Sighting. *verbal abs.* Act of emitting the breath audibly, as in grief.

For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighting* of the needy now I arise.—*Psalms*, xii. 5.
The poor bird was beaten back with the loud *sightings* of an eastern wind.—*Jessie Taylor, Sermons*.

It thrilled in sweet and languid beatings there,
Catching new life from transitory death;
Like the vague *sightings* of a wind at even,
That wakes the wavelets of the slumbering sea,
And dies on the creation of its breath,
And sinks and rises, fails and swells by fits.
Shelley, Queen Mab, viii.

Sign. *s.* [A.S. *geiht*.]

1. Perception by the eye; sense of seeing.

If bees go forth to a right place, they must needs have *sign*.—*Bacon*.
O loss of *sign*, of thee I most complain!
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,
Languor, or beggary, or decrepitude!
Milton, Sonnet to Agnides, 67.
'Tis still the moon, although their airy slumbers
All but a quick postlock *sign* escape.
Sir J. Denham.

My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown;
For mine, always in the right,
To your deays adapts my *sign*.—*Swift*.

2. Open view; situation in which nothing obstructs the eye.

Undaunted Hotspur
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,
And placed the same before the king in *sign*.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
Roses cast his wondering eyes around,
And all the Tyrrhenian army laid in *sign*.
Stretch'd on the quatuor plain from left to right.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 502.
I met Brutus in a mortal fight;
He's dipt for certain, and plays best in *sign*.
Id., Translation of Juvenal, x. 131.

3. Act of seeing or beholding; view.

Nine things to *sign* required are;
The power to see, the light, the visible thing,
Being not too small, too thin, too high, too far,
Clear space and time the form distinct to bring.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.
Mun eye pursued him still, but under shade
Lost *sign* of him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 572.
What form of death him could affright,
Who, unconcern'd, with steadfast *sign*,
Could view the surges mounting steep,
And mountains rolling in the deep!
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode iii.
Having little knowledge of the circumstances of
those St. Paul writ to, it is not strange that many
things lie concealed to us, which they who were
concerned in the letter, understood at first *sign*.—*Locke*.

4. Notice; knowledge.

It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety,
upon an assurance that it should never come to any
one's *sign* but her own.—*Archbishop Wake*.

5. Eye; instrument of seeing.

From the depth of hell they lift their *sign*,
And at a distance are superlunary light. *Dryden*.

6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: (as, 'The *sign* of a quadrant').

Their armed staves in charge, their heavens down,
Their eyes of fire, sparkling through *signs* of steel.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II., iv. 1.

7. Spectacle; show; thing to be seen.

Thus are my eyes still captive to one *sign*;
Thus all my thoughts are slaves to one thought still.
Sir P. Sidney.
Them seem'd they never saw a *sign* so fair
Of fowls so lovely, that they sure did dream
Them heavenly born. *Spenser*.
Not an eye,
But in a weary of thy common *sign*,
Have mine, which hath desired to see thee more.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I., iii. 2.

Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great
sign, why the bush is not burnt.—*Exodus*, iii. 2.
I took a feline at Naples to carry me to Rome,
that I might not run over the same *signs* a second
time.—*Addison*.
Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sign*,
Though gods assembled grace his lowering height,
That what more humble mountains offer here,
Where, in their bowings, all those gods appear.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Before you pass the imaginary *signs*
Of lords, and cards, and dukes, and garter'd knights,
While the spread fan o'ershadow your closing eyes;
Then give one stir, and all the vision fly.
Ed., Epistle to Miss Blount.

Sighted. *adj.* Seeing in a particular manner: (used in composition, as *quicksighted*, *shortsighted*).

As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the
joints of the coach up close, so they might put each
end down, and remain as discovered and open
sighted as on horseback.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The king was very quick *sighted* in discerning
difficulties, and raising objections, and very slow in
mastering them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the
Grand Rebellion*.

Sightfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Sightful; perspicuity; clearness of sight.
Obsolete.

But still, although we fall of perfect rightfulness,
Seek we to tame these childish superfluities;
Let us not wink, though void of pure *sightfulness*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Sightless. *adj.*

1. Wanting sight; blind.

Poor groans are *sightless* night.
Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.
The latent tracts, the gently brought explore,
Of all who blindly creep, or *sightless* soar.
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 11.

2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; un-
pleasing to look at.

Full of unpleasing blot, and *sightless* stains, . . .
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

3. Invisible.

You murdering ministers,
Wherever in your *sightless* substances
You wait on nature's mischief!
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 5.
The *sightless* couriers of the air. *Id.*, i. 7.
Winds that *sightless* in the sounding air do fly.
Warner, Albion's England.

Sightliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Sightly; appearance pleasing or agree-
able to the eye.

Glass-eyes may be used, though not for seeing, for
sightliness.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 290: 1694.

Sightly. *adj.* Pleasing to the eye; striking
to the view.

It lies as *sightly* on the back of him,
As great Alcides shows upon an ass.
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.
Their having two eyes and two ears, so placed, is
more *sightly* and useful.—*Mure, Antichrist against
Atheism*.

A great many brave *sightly* horses were brought
out, and only one plain nag that made sport.—*Sir
R. L. Estcourt*.

We have their
her majesty's subjects: we elected a president by
his height.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Sign. *s.* [Lat. *signum*.] Seal; signature.

Sorcerers to raise the infernal powers,
And *signs* framed in planetary hours.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 382.

Signoidal. *adj.* [from the Greek letter
called *signum*, and *sign* = figure, form.]
Curved, like the Greek letter already
named.

It must necessarily thrust the blood through the
open passage of the vena arteriosa, where the *signoidal*
perhaps hindering its return, it must pass
through the strainer of the lungs.—*Smith, Portrait
of Old Age*, p. 233: 1694.

Sign. *s.* [Lat. *signum*.]

1. Token of anything; that by which any-
thing is shown.

Signs must resemble the things they signify.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

To express the passions which are seated in the
heart by outward *signs*, is one great precept of the
painters, and very difficult to perform.—*Dryden,
Translation of Ingres's Art of Painting*.

When any one uses any term, he may have in his
mind a determined idea which he makes it the *sign* of,
and to which he should keep it steadily annexed.
—*Locke*.

2. Wonder; miracle; prodigy.

It shall come to pass if they will not believe thee,
neither hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, that
they will not believe the voice of the latter *sign*.—
Exodus, iv. 8.

Compell'd by *signs* and judgements dire,
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 173.

3. Picture or token hung at a door, to give
notice what is sold within.

I found my nose, struck hands, and pray'd him
tell,
To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell;
He barely named the street, promised the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very *sign*.—*Denau*.

Underneath an 'alcoholic' paltry *sign*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., v. 2.

True sorrow's like to wine,
That which is good does never need a *sign*.
Sir J. Knelling.

Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article
so much as that of contriving *signs* to hang over
houses.—*Swift*.

4. Monument; memorial.

An outward and visible *sign* of an inward and

spiritual grace.—*Book of Common Prayer, Cate-
chism*.

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and
they became a *sign*.—*Numbers*, xxv. 10.

5. Constellation in the zodiac.

There stay until the twelve celestial *signs*
Have brought about their annual reckoning.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.
Now did the *sign* reign, and the constellation was
come, under which Perkin should appear.—*Bacon
History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

After every for midnight, the sun
Thrice through the *signs* his annual race shall run.
Dryden.

6. Note or token given without words.

They made *signs* to his father.—*Luke*, i. 62.

7. Mark of distinction; cognizance.

The emen of Meelah blazed,
Alot by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 773.

8. Typical representation; symbol.

The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely signifi-
cative; but what they represent is as certainly deliv-
ered to us as the symbols themselves.—*Brerewood*.

9. Subscription of one's name: (as, 'a *sign*
manual').

10. In Medicine. See Symptom.

Sign. *v. a.* [Lat. *signo*; Fr. *signer*; A.S. *segnian*.]

1. Mark.

We receive this child into the congregation of
Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the
cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be
ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and
manfully to fight under his banner against sin, the
world, and the devil, and to continue Christ's faith-
ful soldier and servant unto his life's end.—*Book of
Common Prayer, Office of Baptism*.

2. Denote; show.

You *sign* your place and calling in full seeming
With meekness and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII., ii. 4.

3. Ratify by hand or seal.

Be pleased to *sign* these papers: they are all
of great concern! *Dryden, Cleomenes*, ii. 1.
betoken; signify; represent typically.

The sacraments and symbols are just such as they
seem; but because they are made to be signs of a
secret mystery, they receive the names of what
themselves do *sign*.—*Jessie Taylor*.

Sign. *v. n.* Be a sign or omen.

Musick! 'tis the air?—Under the earth—
It *signs* well, does't not?—No.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 3.

Signal. *s.* Notice given by a sign; sign
that gives notice.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow.

Shakespeare, Richard III., v. 3.

Scarce the dawning day began to spring,
As, at a *signal* given, the streets with clamours ring.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 353.

Signal. *adj.* Eminent; memorable; re-
markable.

He was esteemed more by the parliament for the
signal acts of cruelty committed upon the Irish.—
Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.

The Thames frozen twice in one year, so as men
to walk on it, is a very *signal* accident.—*Swift*.

Signality. *s.* Quality of something remark-
able or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and deter-
mined its *signality*, the first was natural, arising
from physical causes.—*Sir T. Browne*.

It seems a *signality* in providence, in erecting
your society in such a juncture of dangerous hu-
mours.—*Glauville*.

Signalize. *v. a.* Make eminent; make re-
markable.

Many, who have endeavoured to *signalize* them-
selves by works of this nature, plainly discover that
they are not acquainted with arts and sciences.—
Addison.

Some eminent spirit, having *signalized* his
valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by
popular arts at home, seems to have great in-
fluence on the people.—*Swift*.

Signally. *adv.* In a signal manner; re-
markably; memorably.

Persons *signally* and eminently obliged, yet mis-
sing of the utmost of their greedy designs in swallow-
ing both gifts and never best, instead of thanks for
received kindnesses, have betook themselves to bar-
barous threatenings.—*South, Sermons*.

Signation. *s.* Sign given; act of betoken-

A horowhon Baptista Porta hath thought too low a *signature*, to be raised unto a lunary representation.
—*Sir T. Browne*.

Signature. s. [Fr.; Lat. *signatura*.]

1. Sign or mark impressed upon anything; stamp; mark.

The brain being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images, will have a rich treasure always ready to be offered to the soul.—*Watts*.

That natural and indelible *signature* of God, which human souls, in their first origin, are supposed to be stamped with, we have no need of in disputes against atheism.—*Hentley*.

With these exceptions, all political offences, committed before the day on which the royal *signature* was affixed to the Act, were covered with a general oblivion.—*Maccuslay, History of England*, ch. xv.

The general herd of the Della Crusians may be safely set down as having been mere blatant block-heads. Of some of the fictitious *signatures* quoted by Gifford we find no interpretation; such as Arno, Cesaris, Julia, &c. (Others of the names he mentions are real names).—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 384.

2. Mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out; hence, the doctrine of, or the cure by means of, *signatures*, in old medicine.

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impression and *signatures* of their motions: the diffusion of species visible warmth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History*.

Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*.

Seek out for plants, and *signatures*, To quack of universal cures.
—*Bulwer, Hudibras*, iii. 1, 320.

3. Proof drawn from marks.

The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are curiously wrought with eminent *signatures* of divine wisdom.—*Glanville*.

Some rely on certain marks and *signatures* of their election, and others on their belonging to some particular church or sect.—*Rogers*.

4. In *Printing*. Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

Signature. v. n. Mark out.

Those who by the order of Providence and situation of life, have been *signatured* to intellectual professions.—*Cheyne, Essay on Regimen*, p. 30. (Ord. MS.)

Signaturist. s. One who holds the doctrine of signatures.

Signaturists seldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing into inference received distinctions.
—*Sir T. Browne*.

Signer. s. One who signs.

Signet. s. [Fr.] Seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

He said What pledge shall I give thee? And she said, Thy *signet*, and thy bracelets, and thy staff that is in thine hand.—*Genesis*, xxviii. 18.

I've been bold To them to use your *signet* and your name.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.
Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the *signet* is not strange to you.—*Id.*, *Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.
He delivered him his private *signet*.—*Knotter, History of the Turks*.

Proud of my life my royal *signet* made.
—*Dryden, Aurengzebe*, i. 1.

Used adjectively.

The impression of a *signet* ring.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Casuati*.

Significance. s. Meaning; import.

If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *significance* of his action.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Significancy. s.

1. Power of signifying; meaning.

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind by discriminations of utterances of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate *significancies*.—*Hobbes*.

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind.

The clearness of conception and expression, the boldness untroubled to majesty, the *significancy* and sound of words, not strained into bombast, must escape our transient view upon the theatre.—*Dryden*.

I have been admiring the wonderful *significancy*

of that word pervocation, and what various interpretations it hath acquired.—*Swift*.

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

How fatal would such a distinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumstance of less *significancy* has been construed into an overt act of high treason!—*Addison*.

Significant. adj.

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.

2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning.

Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant*, is to institute new sacraments.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Common life is full of this kind of *significant* expressions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing; and dumb persons are sagacious in the use of them.—*Hobbes, Elements of Speech*.

The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more *significant*; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor.—*Addison*.

'Political religion.'—In Professor Dugald Stewart's first Dissertation on the Progress of Philosophy, I find this singular and *significant* term.—*I. Horrell, Curiosities of English Literature*.

4. Important; momentous.

Significant. s.

1. That which expresses something beyond the external mark.

Since you are tongue-tied, and so loth to speak, In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4*.

My books command me to lay bare The secret thou art bent on keeping: Here, most a high attest be given, What bridegroom was for her ordained by heaven: And in my glass *significants* there are Of things that may to gladness turn this weeping.
—*Wordsworth, Egyptian Maid*.

2. Token; that which stands as a sign of something.

An erect and forward stature, a large broad, neat and pliant joints, and the like, may be good *significants* of health, of strength, or agility; but are very foreign arguments of wit.—*W. Wotton, On the Education of Children*.

Significantly. adv. In a significant manner; with force of expression.

Christianity is known in Scripture by no name so *significantly* as by the simplicity of the Gospel.—*South, Sermons*.

Signification. s.

1. Act of making known by signs.

A lie is properly a species of injudice, and a violation of the right of that person to whom the false speech is directed: for all speaking, or *signification* of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to another.—*South, Sermons*.

Another circumstance worthy of note in this session is a *signification*, through the speaker, of her majesty's pleasure that no bills concerning religion should be received, unless they should be first considered and approved by the clergy, and requiring to see certain bills touching rites and ceremonies that had been read in the house.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. x.

2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.

Brute animals make divers notions to have several *significations*, to call, warn, cherish, and threaten.—*Hobbes*.

Significative. adj.

1. Betokening by an early sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative*, but what by divine institution they represent and testify unto our souls, in truth and certainly delivered unto us.—*Breuerwald*.

2. Forcible; strongly expressive.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of *significative* words; for whom we call grandfather, they called califader; whom we call great-grandfather, they called thirifader.—*Casson, Remains*.

Significatively. adv. In a significative manner; so as to betoken by an external sign.

This sentence must either be taken tropically, that bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*, or else it is plainly absurd and impossible.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 38.

Significator. s. Significatory.

They are principal *significators* of manners.—*Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 108.
Now whether the *significators* in her horoscope agree with his.—*Ibid.* p. 684.

Significatory. s. That which signifies or betokens.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Signify. v. n. [Fr. *signifier*; Lat. *significo*.]

1. Declare by some token or sign; sometimes simply to declare.

Stephano, *signify*. I pray you, Within the house your mistress is at hand.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes . . . Nor knew what *signified* the boding sign, But found the powers displeased, and fear'd the wrath divine.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 281.

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they *signified* by dark and obscure names; as the night, tartarus, and oceanus.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Mean; express.

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player, That struts and frets his hour upon the stage, And then is heard no more! It is a tale Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing!—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 5.

By Scripture, antiquity, and all ecclesiastical writers, it is constantly appropriated to Saturday, the day of the Jews' Sabbath, and but of late years used to *signify* the Lord's day.—*Nelson*.

3. Import; weigh: (seldom used except interrogatively, 'What signifies?') or with much, little, or nothing.

Though he that sins frequently, and repeats frequently, gives reason to believe his repentance before God *signify* nothing, yet that is nothing to us.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

What *signifies* the splendour of courts, considering the slavish attendances that go along with it?—*Sir R. L. Knollys*.

If the first of these fail, the power of Adam, were it never so great, will *signify* nothing to the present societies in the world.—*Locke*.

What *signifies* the people's consent in making and repealing laws, if the person who administers hath no tie?—*Swift*.

4. Make known; declare.

He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto John.—*Revelation*, i. 1.

I'll to the king, and *signify* to him, That thus I have resign'd to you my charge.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 4.

The government should *signify* to the protestants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied.—*Swift*.

Signify. v. n. Express meaning with force.

If the words be but comely and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin.—*R. Jomson*.

Signing. verbal abs. Act of one who signs or affixes a signature.

[He] cancell'd an old will and forged a new; Made wealthy at the small expense of *signing* With a wet seal and a fresh interline.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 101.

Signior. s. [Italian, *signore*.] Title of respect, among the Italians: (with the Turks the grand *signior* is the sultan).

Who is he comes here?—This is *signior* Antonio.

—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Most potent, grave, and reverend *signiors*, My very noble and approved good masters.

Id., *Othello*, i. 3.

Signiorize. v. a. Exercise dominion over; subject.

[If] love held me not so enthralled and subject to his laws as he doth, and to the eyes of the ungrateful fair whose name I secretly mutter, then should the eyes of this beautiful damsel presently *signiorize* my liberty.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pt. iii. ch. ii.

Signiorize. v. n. Have dominion.

At the time that He was to come, Judah must lose the scepter, not then to rule or *signiorize* in Judah.—*Lewys, Sermons*, p. 171; 1888.

Signiory. s.

1. Lordship; dominion.

At that time Through all the *signiories* it was the first, And Prospero the prime duke.

Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.

The earls, their titles, and their *signiories*, They must restore again.

Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

My brave progenitors, by valour, seal, Gain'd those high honours, princely *signiories*, And proud prerogatives.

2. Used by Shakespear for seniority.

If ancient sorrow be most reverend,
Give mine the benefit of signiority.
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand.

Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

Signpost. *s.* That upon which a sign hangs.

He should share with them in the preserving
A shield or signpost.

J. Johnson, Chitlins's Conspiracy, iv. 3.
This noble invention of our author's hath been
copied by so many signpost dwellers, that now 'tis
grown suborn, rather by their want of skill than
by the commonness.—*Dryden.*
Veron, the butcher Chamberland, Wolfe, Hawke,
Prince Ferdinand, Granby, Harkness, Keppell,
Howe,

Eril and good, have had their time of talk,
And filled their signposts then, like Well-Redey now.

Byron, Don Juan, l. 2.

Sike. *adj.* Such. *Provincial.*

Sike milder bene all misquies,
They hearken hills of wrath;
Sike sytic shepherds han we none,
They keepen all the path.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Sile. v. a. [Swedish, *sila*.] Strain, as fresh
milk from the cow: (*sile-dish* = a strainer.
Siled milk is also sometimes another term
for *skimmed* milk. To *sile* is likewise used
for *subside*, or *sink down*, from the primary
meaning).

Silence. s. [Fr.; Lat. *silentium*.]1. State of holding peace; forbearance of
speech.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept
silence at my counsel.—*Job, xlii. 21.*
I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp
authority over the man, but to be in silence.—
1 Timothy, ii. 12.
First to himself he inward silence broke.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 693.

Speech submissively withdrawn
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause,
Then pompous silence reigns, and stills the noisy
laws.

How all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs cease;
And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace. *Id.*

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into
silence,
And discourse grow commendable in none but par-
rots. *Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.*

3. Secrecy.

Stillness; not noise.
Hail happy crevices, calm and secure retreat
Of sacred silence, rest's eternal seat.

Lord Bacon, Common.

5. Oblivion; obscurity.

Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell;
For strength from truth divided, and from just,
Unstable, bought merits but dispraise
And ignominy; yet to glory aspire,
Vain-glorious, and through ignominy seeks fame;
Therefore eternal silence be their doom.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 380.

Silence. interj. Authoritative restraint of
speech.

Sir, have pity;
I'll be his surety.—*Silence!* one word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee.

Shakespear, Tempest, l. 2.

Silence. v. a.

1. Oblige to hold peace; forbid to speak.

We must suggest the people, that to 'a pow'r
He would have made them mules, silenced their
pleaders, and
Disproportioned their freedoms.

Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the idle
From her propriety. *Id., Othello, ii. 3.*
This passed as an oracle, and silenced those that
moved the question.—*Baron, History of the Reign
of Henry VII.*

This would silence all further opposition.—*Lord
Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Since in dark sorrow I my days did spend,
I could not silence my complaints. *Sir J. Denham.*

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite
knowledge and power, these would have silenced
their scruples, and they had adored the amazing
mystery.—*Bogers.*

If it please him altogether to silence me, so that I
shall not only speak with difficulty, but wholly be
disabled to open my mouth to any articulate utter-
ance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my
thoughts, to praise him.—*A Archbishop Wake.*

2. Still.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the light and silence all our griefs. *Waller.*
The thunderer spoke, nor durst the queen reply;
A reverend horror silenced all the sky.

Pope, Translation of the Iliad, l. 736.

Silent. adj. [Lat. *silens, -entis*; *sileo* = I am
silent.]

1. Not speaking; mute.

O my God, I cry in the day-time, but thou hearest
not; and in the night season, and am not silent.—
Psalms, xlii. 2.

Silent, and in thee.

Confounded, long they sat as stricken mute.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1063.

2. Not talkative; not loquacious.

Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most
silent of men; he knew that a word spoken never
wrought so much good as a word concealed.—
Broom.

3. Still; having no noise.

Like starry light,
Which, sparkling on the silent waves, does seem
more bright.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The cool, the silent, save where silence yields
To the night-warbling bird.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 38.

4. Wanting efficacy.

Second and instrumental causes, together with
nature itself, without that operative faculty which
God gave them, would become silent, virtuous, and
dead.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she descends the night,
Hid in her vacant interior cave.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 80.

5. Not mentioning.

This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not silent. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 937.*

6. Not making noise or rumour.

The phœnix youth, more studious how to save
His aged sire, now sinking to the grave,
Preferred the power of plants, and silent praise
Of healing arts, before Phœbean bays.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xii. 281.

Silentary. s. [L. Lat. *silentarius*.]1. One who is appointed to take care that
silence and proper order be kept in court.2. One who is sworn not to divulge secrets
of state.

The emperor afterwards sent his rescript by Eus-
tathius, the silentary, again confirming it. *Bar-
row, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Silently. adv. In a silent manner.

1. Without speech.

For me they bow, each silently
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye.

Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 8.

When with our three nations join to fight,
They silently confess that one more brave.

Id., Anna Mirabilis, xlii.

2. Without noise.

You to a certain victory are led;
Your men all arm'd stand silently within.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

3. Without mention.

The difficulties remain still, till he can show who
is meant by right heir; in all these cases the present
possessor hath no son: this he silently passes over.
—*Lodge.*

Silex. s. [Lat.] Flint.**Silhouette. s.** For origin and meaning see
extract.

Silhouette is well understood as a black profile.
... *Silhouette* was minister of state in Fr.
1789: that period was a critical one. ... *Silhouette*
could contrive no other expedient to prevent a
national bankruptcy than excessive economy. ...
Portraits were now only profiles of a face, traced by
a black pencil on the shadow cast by a candle on
white paper. ... *Silhouette* was driven into retire-
ment. ... but has left his name to describe the most
economical sort of portrait, and one as melancholy
as his own face. — *J. Darrell, Curiosities of Litera-
ture, Political Nicknames.*

Silica. s. See extract.

Silica and *Silicon*. *Silica* was till lately ranked
among the earths proper; but since the researches
of Davy and Berzelius it has been transferred to the
chemical class of acids. It constitutes the principal
portion of most of the hard stones and minerals
which compose the crust of the globe; occurring
nearly pure in rock-crystal, quartz, agate, calce-
dony, flint, &c. *Silica* or silicic acid may be ob-
tained perfectly pure, and also in the finest state of
combustion, by taking the precipitate formed by
passing silicated fluoric gas through water, filtering,
washing, and igniting it, to expel the last traces of
the fluoride of silicon. The powder thus obtained
is so light as to be blown away with the least breath
of air. ... *Silica* is composed of 48% silicon, and
52% oxygen.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufac-
tures, and Mines.*

Silicic. s. See extract under **Silicon**.**Silicious. adj.** Consisting of, constituted by,
flint or silica.

Silicious earth is often found in a stony form,
such as flint or quartz; and still more frequently in
that of a very fine sand, such as that whereof glass
is made.—*Kirwan, On Minerals, p. 6.*

Many monocytiledons are coated with a *silicious*
pellicle, and afford useful materials for thatching, as
the common reed. *Henslow, Principles of Descriptive
and Physiological Botany, pt. ii. ch. vii. §305.*

Silicium. s. See next entry.**Silicon. s.** See extract.

Silicates are compounds of silicic acid (*silica*),
with the bases alumina, lime, magnesia, potassa,
soda. They constitute the greater part by far of the
hard minerals which encrust the terrestrial globe.
... *Silicon*, called also *silicium*, may be obtained by
burning potassium in silicated fluoric gas. The pro-
duct of the combustion is a browninder, which on
being thrown into water disengages hydrogen with
violence, and lets fall a dark liver-brown powder,
upon which water exercises no action. This matter
is *silicon* mixed with a salt of difficult solution, which
is composed of fluorine, potassium, and silicon. This
salt may, however, be removed by a great deal of
washing. *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures,
and Mines.*

Silk. s. [A.S. *seole*; Lat. *sericum* = belong-
ing to the Seres or Chinese.] Secretion of the
Silkworm; thread or tissue thereof.

The worms were hallowed that did breed the silk;
And it was dyed in mummy, which the skillful
Conserved of maidens' hearts.

Shakespear, Othello, iii. 4.

Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of silks,
betray thy poor heart to woman.—*Id., King Lear, iii. 4.*

He caused the shore to be covered with Persian
silk for him to tread upon.—*Kneller, History of the
Turks.*

Without the worm, in Persian silks we shine.

Waller.

Silken. adj.

1. Made of silk.

Petter strong madness in a silken thread;
Charm'd with air, and agony with words.

Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

Now will we revel it
With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings.

Id., Training of the Shrew, iv. 3.

She weeps, and words address'd seem tears dis-
solved,
Wetting the borders of her silken veil.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 729.

2. Soft; tender.

Full many a lady fair, in court full oft
Beholding them, him secretly envied,
And wished that two such fans, so silken soft,
And golden fair, her love would her provide.

Spenser.

All the youth of England are on fire,
And silken dalliance in the wardrobe lies.

Shakespear, Henry V. ii. chorus.

For then the hills with pleasing shades are
crown'd,
And sleepers are sweeter on the silken ground.

Dryden.

Dress up virtue in all the beauties of oratory,
and you will find the wild passions of men too violent to
be restrained by such mild and silken language. —
Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.

Those iron barons (for so I may call them when
compared with the silken barons of modern days)
were the guardians of the people, and three words
of their barbarous Latin, "nullus in her homo,"
were worth all the classics. Yet their virtues were never
tried in a question so important as this. *Lord
Chatham.*

3. Dressed in silk.

Shall a beardless boy,
A rook'd, silken wanton, brave our fields,
And flesh his spirit in a warlike suit,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check? *Shakespear, King John, v. 1.*

Every silken coccomb that has but a page at his
heels.—*Chalmers, Translation of Ferrand on Love
Melancholy, p. 61.*

Silken. v. a. Make soft or smooth, as silk.

If your sheep are of Silurian breed,
Nightly to house them dry, on fern, or straw,
Silkising their fleeces. *Ure, The Fleece.*

Silkiness. s. Attribute suggested by Silky:

(*silkiness* less proper).
1. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity.
Sir your silkiness
Clearly mistakes Mevones and his house,
To think there breathes a spirit beneath his roof
Subject unto these poor affections
Of undermining envy and distraction,
Bloods only proper to base grovelling minds.

J. Johnson, Postmaster.

2. Smoothness.

The claret had no silkiness.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Silkman. s. Dealer in silk.

He's indicted to dinner . . . to Mader Smooth's the silkman. — *Shakspeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 1.*

Silkweaver. s. Dealer in silk.

Being born without prospect of hereditary riches, he was sent to London in his youth, and placed apprentice to a silk-mercer. — *Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Gay.*

Silkweaver. s. One whose trade is to weave silken manufactures.

True English into your mondes paltry arts;
For you are all silk-mercers in your hearts.

Dryden, Aureng-Zebe, epilogue.

Silkworm. s. Caterpillar of the Phalena mori, that spins silk. See extracts.

Grasshoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and silkworms devour leaves swiftly. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Bread were the banners, and of snowy hue,
A purer web the silkworm never drew.

Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 224.

Animated by a zeal truly patriotic, he serves in France, 1793, comp. a work on the art of raising silkworms, and dedicated it to the municipal body of Paris, to excite the inhabitants to cultivate mulberry-trees. The work at first produced a strong sensation, and many planted mulberry-trees in the vicinity of Paris; but as they were not yet used to raise and manage the silkworm, they reaped nothing but their trouble for their pains. — *L. Dierckx, Capabilities of Literature, Infrastructure of Real France and Fruits.*

The silkworm . . . is subject to four metamorphoses. The egg sends forth a caterpillar . . . which having acquired its full size . . . begins to discharge . . . old secretion, in the form of pulpy thin filaments . . . which harden in the air. These threads are instinctively coiled in an oval nest round itself, called a cocoon, which serves as a defence against living enemies and changes of temperature. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Silky. adj.

1. Made of silk.

In silky folds each nervous limb disguise,
Shenstone, Elegies, xviii.

2. Soft; tender.

The several graces and elegancies of music, the soft and silky touches, the nimble transitions and delicate closes. — *Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 141: 1650.*

Silky soft

Favonius breathes the still softer.

Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.

Sill. s. [A.S. syl.]

1. Timber or stone at the foot of the door.

He can scarce lift his leg over a sill. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 350.*

The farmer's goose, who in the stubble
Has fed without restraint or trouble,
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door sill.

Swift, Progress of Poetry.

2. Bottom piece in a window frame.

3. Shafts of a waggon, thills.

Sillabub. s. [slubber; slubber up a sillabub (Halliwell's Provincial Dictionary).] Milk beaten with sugar.

She takes her neat rubbled pail, and now
She trips to milk the sand-red cow;
Where, for some study foot-ball swain,
Joan strokes a sillabub or twain.

A frost.

By some rich farmer's wife and sister dressed,
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream,
Where all ideas huddling run so fast,
That sillabubs come first, and soups the last. *King*

Silly. adv. In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

I wonder much, what thou and I
Did till we loved? were we not wren'd till then,
But suck'd on childish pleasures silly?
Or slumber'd we in the seven sleepers' den? *Donne.*

We are caught as silly as the bird in the net. — *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Do, do, look silly, good colonel! 'tis a decent melancholy after an absolute defeat. — *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Silliness. s. Attribute suggested by Silly; simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

The silliness of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character. — *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

'Tis very easy to sift and toss this fine thought which would afford good diversion; for, besides its own silliness, it contradicts all the rest, and spoils the whole graces of the book. — *Bentley, Philodilethorus Lippensis, § 22.*

Silly. adj. [A.S. selig.]

1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless: (in German, the current sense is happy).

A silly man, in simple words forswore.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
There was a fourth man in a silly habit.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. Weak; helpless.

After long storms,
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,
With which my silly bark was tossed more,
I do at length descry the happy shore. *Spenser.*

3. Foolish; witless.

Perhaps their love, or else the sleep,
Was all that did their silly thoughts so busy keep.

Milton, Tale on the Nativty, 91.
The meanest subjects ensure the actions of the greatest prince; the silliest servants, of the wisest master. — *Sir W. Temple.*

I have no discontent at living here; besides what arises from a silly spirit of liberty, which I resolve to throw off. — *Swift.*

Sillyhow. s. [silly in the sense of sealy, and heul.] Caul; membrane that covers the head of the fir considered, especially by sailors, as a sign of luck.

Great its raised of the membranous covering called the sillyhow, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Silt. s. [sile = ooze.] Fine mixture of clay and sand common in alluvial districts.

Several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorney, in all probability covered by inundation, and the silt and morish earth exaggerated upon them. — *Sir M. Hale.*

In long process of time, the silt and sands shall so clog and shallow the sea in and about it. — *Sir T. Browne, Microscopies, p. 190.*

Used adjectively, as in 'A silt road.'

Silt. r. a. Clog with silt: (generally with up).

Both [canoes] would become silted up on the floor of the estuary. — *Geikie, Geological Quarterly Journal, vol. xviii, p. 22.*

Siting. verbal abn. Process by which anything, as a harbour, an estuary, or some singular piece of water, is clogged with silt: (with up).

In this case, . . . the conversion of the sea into land has . . . been referred to the siting up of the estuaries, and not to the upheaval. — *Sir C. Lyell, Geological Evidence of the Antiquity of Man, ch. iii.*

Silvan. adj. [Lat. silva = wood.] Woody; full of woods.

Between two rows of rocks, a silvan scene
Appears above, and groves for ever green.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 233.

Silver. s. [A.S. seolfer.]

1. White and hard metal, next in weight to platinum and gold.

A murrain on't! I took this for silver. — *Shakspeare, Coriolanus, l. 2.*

2. Anything of soft splendour.

Pallas, piteous of her plaint
In slumber closed her silvery streaming eyes.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

3. Money made of silver.

Not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver. — *Shakspeare, Tempest, ii. 2.*

Silver. adj.

1. Made of silver.

Put my cup, the silver cup, into the sack's mouth of the youngster. — *Genesis, xlv. 2.*

As the first element in a compound.

Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
Fair silver-shafted queen. *Milton, Comus, 441.*
Of all the race of silver-winged fow
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Than Clarion. *Spenser, Muirpolmus.*

2. White like silver.

Old Silphium, shame to thy silver hair,
Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son.
Shakspeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.
Others on silver lakes and rivers bathed
Their downy breast. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 437.*

3. Having a pale lustre.

No sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To these fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have smote.
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright,
Through the transparent bosom of the dew
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light.
Shakspeare, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

4. Soft of voice; soft in sound: (this phrase is Italian, voce argentina).

From all their groves, which with the heavenly notes
Of their sweet instruments were wont to sound,

And the hollow hills, from which their silver voices
Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound,
Did now rebound with woe'st but useful cries,
And yelling shrieks thrown up into the skies.

Spenser.

It is my love that calls upon my name,
How silver sweet sound lovers' tongues by night
Like softest music to attending ears.

Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.
The shilling reared itself upon its edge, and turning the face towards me, opened its mouth; and in a soft silver sound gave me the following account of his life and adventures. — *Tatler, no. 210.*

5. Soft; gentle; quiet.

The whyles his lord in silver slumber lay,
Like as the evening star adorn'd with dewy ray.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
No such cares nor combrous thoughts offend,
No once my mind's unmoved quiet grieve;
But all the night in silver sleep I spend. *Ibid.*

Be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth. Be born under favourable circumstances; be born to good fortune: (as, 'Some are born with a silver spoon and some with a wooden ladle').

I must have been born with a silver spoon in my mouth, I am sure, to have ever come across Pecksniff. And here have I fallen again into my usual good-luck with the new pupil! — *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. vi.*

Silver. r. a.

1. Cover superficially with silver; plate with silver.

There be fools alive, I wis,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this.

Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.
The splendour of silver is more pleasing to some eyes than that of gold; as in cloth of silver, and silver'd rapiers. — *Bacon.*
Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding. — *Id.*

A gilder shew'd me a ring silver'd over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to restore to its native yellow. — *Baile.*

2. Adorn with mild lustre.

Here retired the sinking billows sleep,
And smiling calmness silver'd o'er the deep. *Pope.*

Silver Fir. s. [two words.] Species of the fir; Abies pectinata.

The fir Theophrastus distinguisheth into male and female; the latter is softer timber than the male; it is also a taller and fairer tree; and this is probably the silver fir. — *Bishop Berkeley, Siris, § 27.*

Strawberry turpentine is obtained from Abies pectinata (Pinus picea of Linnaeus), our silver fir. — *Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Silverbeater. s. One who foliates silver.

Silverbeaters chase the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer. — *Boyle.*

Silverling. s. Silver coin

Where there were a thousand vines at a thousand silverlings, it shall be for briars and thorns. — *Lucish, vii. 24.*

Silverly. adv. With the appearance of silver.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks.

Shakspeare, King John, v. 2.

Silversmith. s. One who works in silver.

Isacarius, a silversmith, which made shrines for Diana, brought no small pain to the craftsman. — *Acts, xxix. 24.*

Silvery. adj. Besprinkled with silver.

A critty stone, with small sparks of a white silvery tale in it. — *Wentworth, On Fossils.*
Of all the channel'd race whose silvery wing
Waves to the rapid sephyras of the spring.
Once brightest shined this child of heat and air.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 421.

Sinagré. s. [Fr. sinagré.] Grimace: (used by Dryden, but not adopted).

The Cyclops . . . felt the force of love, . . . Assumed the softness of a lover's air,
Now with a crooked sidle his broad head he sneaks,
And now the stubborn stubble of his cheeks
Now in the crystal stream he looks to try
His sinagres, and rolls his glaring eye.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Actis, Polyphemus and Galatea.

Sinagres [in] a very mouth, or filthy face, the countenance of a jester or clown in a play, made to provoke laughter; also, an hypocritical look. — *Colgrice.*

Sinarr. s. [L. Lat. sinarra.] Sacklike robe in which the victims of the Inquisition were burned; robe like it.

The ladies dress'd in rich sinars were seen,
Of Eudæan main, flower'd with white and green.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 341.
Vests, perukes, tunicks, sinarra. — *Bishop Parker, Reproof of the Hebeard's Transgression, p. 100.*

In the Spanish form.

The habits, wherever these miserable persons were vended, were no less capable of striking horror and pity into the beholders; as well the living persons, as statues, born a *simarra* of grey stuff, all painted over with devils, flames, &c.—*Harrison, Translation of the History of the Inquisition of Goa*, ch. xvi.

simian, *adj.* [Lat. *simius* = ape.] Having the character of an ape.

It is now admitted that the difference between the brain of the highest races of man and that of the lowest, though less in degree, are of the same order as those which separate the human from the *simian* brain; and the same rule holds good in respect to the shape of the skull. . . . The brain is somewhat less voluminous on the average in the lower races of mankind, its convolutions rather less complicated, and those of the two hemispheres more asymmetrical, in all which points an approach is made to the *simian* type.—*Sir C. Lyell, Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man*.

simious, *adj.* Apelike.

similar, *adj.* [Fr. *similaire*; Lat. *similis*]

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform.

Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as diamonds. *Boyle*.

2. Resembling; having resemblance.

The laws of England, relative to those matters, were the original and exemplar from whence those *similar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England*.

Similar honours had been paid, more than six centuries earlier, by Urban the Second to Godfrey of Hamilton. *Murray, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederic the Great*.

similarity, *s.* Likeness; uniformity.

The blood and chyle are mixed, and by attrition attenuated; by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *similarity*, or homogeneity of parts.—*Arbuthnot*.

similarly, *adv.* With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner.

The two pictures of the same object are formed upon points of the retina which are not *similarly* situated.—*Brid, Inquiry into the human Mind*.

This horrid substance is gradually lost at one end in a very thin cuticle; and, at the other end, is also *similarly* lost in the membranous or true stomach.—*Hunter*.

simile, *s.* [Lat.; neuter, meaning *like thing*, or object, of *similis* = like.] Comparison by which anything is illustrated or aggrandized.

Their rhimes, Full of protest, of oath, and big compare, Want *similes*.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

Laureato slipp'd me, like his greyhound, Which runs himself, and catches for his master.—*A good swift simile*, but something curish.

Id., Twelfth of the Shrew, v. 2.

In argument, *Similes* are like snakes in love; They much describe, they nothing prove.

Prior, Alma, iii. 311.

Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *similes*, but introduce them too frequently.—*Garth*.

similitude, *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *similitudo*.]

1. Likeness; resemblance.

Similitude of substance would cause attraction, where the body is wholly free from the motion of gravity; for then lead would draw lead.—*Newton, Natural and Experimental History*.

Our immortal souls, while righteous, are by God himself beautified with the title of his own image and *similitude*.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Let us make man in our image, man In our *similitudo*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 519.

Similitude to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worship to, and looked on as symbols of the god they worshipped.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of seventeen, with that of the same person at the years of three score, hardly the least trace of *similitude* of one face can be found in the other.—*Smith, Sermons*.

Fate some future hard shall join In *similitudo* of griefs to mine, Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplete, And lounge charms he must behold no more.

Pope, Rapes to Abolard.

2. Comparison; simile.

Plainness, in the first of his tractates, by scndry *similitudes*, shews us the force of education.—*Wotton*.

Tasso, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country.—*Dryden*.

similitudinary, *adj.* Denoting resemblance or comparison.

It is *similitudinary*.—*Coke upon Littleton*.

Our Saviour chose this *similitudinary* way to express our union with himself.—*Dr. Potter, Christianity*, p. 44: 1890.

simmer, *v. n.* [from the sound.] Boil gently; boil with a gentle hissing: (in the first extract spelt with *b*).

Their vital heat and moisture may always not only *simmer* in one sluggish tenour, but sometimes boil up higher, and seeth over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon some emergent occasion.—*Dr. H. Murr, Antidote against Atheria*.

Place a vessel in warm sand, increasing the heat by degrees, till the spirit *simmer* or boil a little.—*Boyle*.

simnel, *s.* [N. Fr. *simenel*; I. Lat. *simnel-lus*.] Kind of sweet bread or cake; cracknel.

Sodden bread, which he called *simnel* or crack-nells, he verie un wholesome.—*Bulwer, Government of Health*: 1665.

simoniac, *s.* One who buys or sells

ferment in the church.

So many *simoniacs* and intruders have ruled, as about fifty of your popes top her.—*Bishop Fleetwood, Letters*, p. 682.

If the bishop alleges that the person presented in a *simoniac*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial.—*Aplice, Patergon Jaria Canonici*.

simoniacal, *adj.* Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

St. Ambrose found fault with *simoniacal* representations in his days.—*Sir M. Sandys, Fables*, p. 215.

Add to your criminals the *simoniacal* ladies, who seduce the sacred order into the difficulty of breaking their truth.—*Spectator*.

simoniacally, *adv.* In a simoniacal manner; with the guilt of simony.

Benefices . . . disposed of, if not *simoniacally*, yet at least unworthily.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time*.

simoniac, *adj.* Simoniacal: (this latter being the commoner term).

Deliver us from the oppression of a *simoniac* declining clergy.—*Milton, Councils of the Church*.

simony, *s.* [Fr. *simonie*; Lat. *simonia*, from *Simon Magnus*.] Buying or selling church preferment.

One that by suggestion Tied all the kingdom; *simony* was fair play, His own opinion was his law.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *simony*; and I wish the world might see it, that it might undeceive some patrons, who think they have discovered that great trust to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends less justifiable.—*Walton, Life of Bishop Sanderson*.

No *simony* nor simoniac is known; There works the bee, no honey for the drone.

Garth.

In the plural, meaning a simoniacal act.

The king's counsel, if not the king, returned the ungracious answer, 'We have already suffered too much from the *simonies* and *simonies* of Rome; we do not want the Pope to pillage us.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. s. ch. v.

simons, *adj.* [Lat. *simons* = unbiassed.] Depressed.

In the concave or *simons* part of the liver, I discover a hollow, long, and membranous substance, of a yellow colour without, and lined with choler and gall within.—*Sir P. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 108.

simper, *v. n.* [*simmer*.] Smile; generally to smile foolishly.

'My dear Mr. Chuzzlewit,' *simper'd* Merry, 'as to light-headedness, there never was such a feather of a head as mine. It's a perfect balloon, I declare! You never did, you know!—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxi.

[To *simper*, or begin to smile, is probably from a comparison of the movement creeping over the features to that which allows itself on the surface of water beginning to boil.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

simper, *s.* Smile; generally a foolish smile.

The wit at his elbow star'd him in the face, with no bewitching grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *simper*, and at length burst out into an open laugh.—*Adams, Spectator*.

High on a gorgeous seat that for outshine Henley's gilt tub, or Fleckno's Irish throne . . . Great Oliver sat; the proud Parmasian peer, The conscious *simper*, and the jealous leer, Mix on his look.

Pope, Dunciad, ii. 1.

simperer, *s.* One who simpers.

A *simperer*, that a court affords.

Stride, Imitation of Juvenal, p. 11.

simpering, *part. adj.* Smiling in a simper.

Let then the fair one beautifully cry,

In Masquers' loose hair and lifted eye,

Or drest in robes of sweet Cecilia shine,

With *simpering* angels, palms, and herbs divine.

Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 11.

simpering, *verbal abs.* Act of one who simpers.

A made countenance about her mouth between *simpering* and smiling, her head bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over much idleness.

—*Sir P. Sidney*.

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *simpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleases them.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, epilogue.

simperingly, *adv.* In a simpering manner; with a foolish smile.

Why looks neat Chris all so *simperingly*?

Marton, Scourge of Villany, iii. 9.

simple, *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *simplex*.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless.

Were it not to satisfy the minds of the *simple* sort of men, these nice curiosties are not worthy the labour which we bestow to answer them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

They meet upon the way A *simple* husbandman in ornaments gray.

Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

I am a *simple* woman, much too weak To oppose your cunning.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

O Ethelinda,

My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,

Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness.

In *simple* manners all the secret lies;

Be kind and virtuous, you'll be blest and wise.

Young, Love of Fame, v. 561.

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal *simple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting.—*Bacon*.

Simple philosophically signifies single, but vulgarly foolish.—*Halle*.

Among substances some are called *simple*, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. If we take *simple* and compound in a vulgar sense, then all these are *simple* substances which are generally esteemed uniform in their nature; so every liver is called a *simple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymist perhaps may find out his several elements in each of them.—*Id., Logic*.

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works,

From laws, sublimely *simple*, speak thy fame In all philosophy.

Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.

The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going.—*Proverbs*, xiv. 15.

Simple owes too many shew you My sordid complaisance to Chloe.

Prior, Alma, iii. 406.

simple, *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *simplex*.] Single ingredient in a medicine; drug: (popularly used for an herb).

Of *simples* in these groves that grow,

We'll learn the perfect skill;

The nature of each herb to know,

Which cures, and which can kill.

Drayton, Cynthia.

Our foster nurse of nature is repose,

Too which he lacks; that to provoke in him,

Are many *simples* operative, whose power Will close the eye of anguish.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 4.

He would ope his brethren scrip,

And shew us *simples* of a thousand names,

Telling their strange and vigorous faculties.

Milton, Comus, 624.

What virtue is in this remedy lie in the naked *simple* itself, as it comes over from the Indies.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Around its entries nodding poppies grow,

And all cool *simples* that sweet rest bestow;

Night from the plants their sleepy virtues drains,

And passing, sheds it on the silent plains.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

Medicine is mine: whist herbs and *simples* grow In fields and forests, all their power I know.

Id., Story of Daphne.

(See, also, under *Simpleton*.)

simple, *v. n.* Gather simples.

As once the foaming boar he chased,

Lascivious Circe well the youth survey'd,

As *simple* on the flowery hills she stray'd.

Garth, Translation from Ovid, Pheas and Canons.

simple-minded, *adj.* Having a simple, unskilled, and artless mind.

[They.] bending off their sanctimonious eyes,
Take homage of the simple-minded throng.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, v. iii.
The weak and simple-minded part of mankind
(which is by far the most numerous) could never be
secure of their possessions.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Simpleness. s. Attribute suggested by
Simple; quality of being simple.

I will hear that play:
For never anything can be amies,
When simpleness and duty tender it.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.
Such perfect elements may be found in these four
known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are
least compounded, and approach most to the simpleness
of the elements.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Simpler. s. Simplist; herbarist. *Rare.*
An English botanist will not have such satisfaction
in shewing it to a simpler.—*Harrington, Romage.*

Simpless. s. [Fr. *simplex*.] Simplicity;
silliness; folly. *Obsolete.*
Their words were not so richly worn,
Such simpleness brought them shent,
They been yoked in purple and gail,
They reign and rule over all.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Simpleton. s. Silly mortal; trifter; foolish
fellow: (condemned by Johnson as a *low*
word).

A country farmer sent his man to look after an
ox: the simpleton went hunting up and down.—*Sir
R. L'Estrange.*
Those letters may prove a discredit, as having
an mercenary scribbler, or curious simpletons, can
make it.—*Pope.*

I trust that he may receive aid from that woman
who has certainly strange skill in *simpletons*. 'And
over simpletons, captain,' said his friend, 'in which
class I must 'em put you down, if you think more
on this subject.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate, ch. xxii.*
'So it is,' cried Tice, kissing his hand in honour of
the sex. 'You're quite right. Sweet, silly, flutter-
ing little simpletons.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,*
ch. xvii.

Simplifician. s. Undesigning, unskilled per-
son: (opposed to *politician*, one of deep
contrivance).

Sometimes the varied *simplificians* are most lucky,
The wisest politicians least, especially where orders
are unobscured.—*Archdeacon Araby, The Thicket,*
or *Mobilation of Charles I.*, p. 1: 1661.

Simplicity. s. [Lat. *simplicitas*; Fr. *simplici-
té*.]

1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtlety; not
cunning; not deceit.

The sweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree
of well-doing, to whom the not knowing of evil
serveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their in-
ward powers in better form, with an unspotted
simplicity, than many who rather cunningly seek
to know what goodness is, than willingly take unto
themselves the following debt. *Sir P. Sidney.*
They keep the reverend simplicity of ancient
times.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In low simplicity,
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rule of usance.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, 1. 3.
Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless simplicity,
neither disliked nor much regarded, was created
duke.—*Sir J. Heyward.*

Suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's eye, and in simplicity
Resumes her charge. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 680.*
Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, simplicity a child.
Pope, Epitaph on Gay.

2. Plainness; not subtlety; not abstruse-
ness.

Those enter into farther speculations herein,
which is the itch of curiosity, and content not
themselves with the simplicity of that doctrine,
within which this Church hath contained herself.—
Hammond, On Fundamentals.

3. Plainness; not finery.

They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for
Rome, dressed in his best habit, too fine for the
place whence he came, and yet retaining part of its
simplicity.—*Dryden.*

4. Singleness; not composition; state of
being uncompounded.

Mandrakes afford a disagreeable unpleasant odour
in the hot or simple, decomposable in their simplicity
and mixture. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

We are led to conceive that great machine of the
world to have been once in a state of greater sim-
plicity than it now is, as to conceive a watch once
in its first and simple materials.—*Burnet.*

5. Weakness; silliness.
Many that know what they should do, would ne-
vertheless dissemble it, and to excuse themselves,

pretend ignorance and simplicity, which now they
cannot.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity,
and the scornful delight in their scorn, and fools
hate knowledge?—*Proverbs, 1. 22.*

Simplification. s. Act of reducing to sim-
plicity, or uncompounded state.

This simplification of the principles of language
renders them less agreeable to the ear.—*A. Smith,*
On the Formation of Language.

Simplify. v. a. [Fr. *simplifier*.] Render
plain; bring back to simplicity.

Philosophers have generally advised men to shun
needless occupations, as the certain impediments of
a good and happy life: they bid us endeavour to
simplify ourselves, or to get into a condition re-
quiring of us the least that can be to do.—*Barrow,*
Sermons, vol. ii. serm. xxxiv.

It is necessary that the music be such as will
not perplex or bewilder the general congregation;
but so *simplified*, that the supplications and thanks-
givings, then expressed vocally and in musical
strains, may both be distinctly heard, and clearly
understood.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Mu-
sic, p. 22.*

Simplify. s. One skilled in simples. *Rare.*
A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken
by some good *simplify* for anemone.—*Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Simply. adv. In a simple manner.

1. Without art; without subtlety; plainly;
artlessly.

Accomplishing great things by things seem'd
weak;
Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise,
By *simply* weak. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 567.*

2. Of itself; without addition.
This question about the changing of laws, con-
cerneth only such laws as are positive, and do make
that now good or evil, by being commanded or for-
bidden, which otherwise of itself were not *simply*
the one or the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Merely; solely.

Under man, no creature in the world is capable of
felicity and bliss; because their chiefest perfection
consisteth in that which is best for them, but not in
that which is *simply* best, as ours doth.—*Hooker,*
Ecclesiastical Polity.

I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft
As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am
Shall make me live.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 3.
To say, or to do ought with memory and imita-
tion, no purpose or respect should sooner move us,
than *simply* the love of God and of mankind.—
Milton.

4. Foolishly; sillily.

Simulacra. s. [Lat. *simulacrum*.] Image.
Rare.

Phidias made of ivory the *simulacra* or image of
Jupiter. *Sir T. Elyot, Governour, fol. 22. b.*

Simular. s. One who counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjured, and that *simular* of virtue,
That art incestuous. *Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.*

Simulate. part. adj. Feigned; pretended.

They had vowed a *simulate* chastity.—*Bala, Acts*
of English Voluntas, pt. ii. l. 2. v. 150.

Simulate. v. a. [Lat. *simulatio*, pass. part. of
simulo; *simulatio*, -onis.] Feign; counter-
feit; pretend; put on the guise of anything
as opposed to *disguise*: (opposed, also,
more especially to *dissimulate*).

The first smooth Caesar's arts caress'd
Merit and virtue, *simulating* me.

Thomson, Liberty, pt. iii.
I have known many young fellows, who, at the
first setting out into the world, have *simulated* a
passion which they did not feel.—*Lord Chester-
field.*

Simulation. s. That part of hypocrisy which
pretends that to be that which is not; the
concealment of what is being *dissimulation*.

'Quod non est simul, dissimulatio quod est.'
Simulation is a vice rising of a natural falsehood,
or fearfulness; or of a mind that hath some main
faults; which because a man must needs disguise,
it maketh him practise *simulation*.—*Bacon.*

For the unquestionable virtues of her person and
mind, he well expressed his love in an act and time
of no *simulation* towards his end, bequeathing her
all his mansion-house, and a power to dispose of
his whole personal estate.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is com-
monly called a lie; and deceiving by actions, ges-
tures, or behaviour, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy.
—*South, Sermons.*

His *simulation* had... placed him in the un-
lucky predicament of being mistak as a braggart
amongst the dissipated youth, with whom the

reality of the amour would have given him credit;
whilst, on the other hand, he was branded as an
inlucipable seducer by the injured husband, who
was obstinately persuaded of his guilt.—*Sir W.
Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel.*

Simulatory. adj. Consisting in, having the
character of, simulation.

We cannot be too jealous of the intentions of an
enemy; Jehoram wisely suspects this flight of the
Syrians to be but *simulatory*, and politicks only to
draw Israel out of their citie.—*Bishop Hall, Famine*
of Samaria, (Orcl. 183.)

Simultaneous. adj. [Lat. *simultaneus*.]

Acting together; existing at the same
time.

All that we have need of, in the performing of
these, is only God's concurrence, whether previous
or *simultaneous*.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 570.*

Let not the distinct touches be so *simultaneous*,
but that it may appear where the word begins, and
where it ends.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's*
Tutor, p. 80.

If the parts may all change places at the same
time, without any respect of priority or posteriority
to each other's motion, why may not bullets, closely
crowded in a box, move by a like mutual and *simultaneous*
exchange?—*Glanville.*

Simultaneously. adv. In a simultaneous
manner; at the same time; together; in
conjunction.

He introduces the deities of both acting *simulta-
neously*.—*Shenstone.*

Simuly. s. [Lat. *simultas* = secret hatred.]
Private quarrel.

In things unknown to a man, not to give his
opinion;... nor seek to get his patron's favour by
fawning himself in the factions of the family; to
enquire after domestic *simultas*, their sports, or
affections.—*H. Johnson, Harcourts.*

Sin. s. [A. S. *sin*, *syn*.]

1. Act against the laws of God; violation of
the laws of religion.

Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin*
with man.—*Psalms, iii. 14.*
It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*,
But greater *sin* to keep a sinful oath.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.
But those that sleep, and think not on their *sin*,
Pinch them. *Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.*

As the first element in a compound.

How hast thou the heart,
Being a divine, a chaste confessor,
A *sin-abhorer*, and my friend profest,
To mangle me with that word banishment?
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

Dishonest shame
Of nature's works; honour dishonourable!
Sin-bred: how have ye troubled all mankind!
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 313.

I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *sin-scorn* mould.
Id., Venus, 16.

Is there no means but that a *sin-sick* land
Should be let blood with such a volentier hand?
Daniel.

2. Habitual negligence of religion.

Sin, death, and hell, have set their marks upon
him,
And all their ministers attend on him.
Shakespeare, Richard III. 1. 3.

View or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our
actions to men in this world: *sin* and business rather
imply their relation to God and the other world.—
Watts, Logic.

3. Used by Shakespeare emphatically for a
man enormously wicked.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, rob'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Sin. n.

1. Neglect the laws of religion; violate the
laws of religion.

Stand in awe, and *sin* not.—*Psalms, iv. 4.*
Many also have perished, have erred, and *sinned*
for women. *1. Kethra, iv. 27.*

He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them
that *sin* not unto death.—*1. John, v. 16.*

2. Offend against right.

I am a man,
More *sinn'd* against than *sinning*.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.
And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sins* against th' eternal curse.
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 128.

Sin. adv. Since.

But whereas Calidore was come in
And ran about for Pastorell to call,
Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*,
She sudden was revived therewithal.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 11. 44.

Sinapism. *s.* [Gr. *sinapi* = mustard.] In *Medicine*. Mustard poultice.

Derivatives, especially *sinapisms*, the terribilitate epithem, or blister, may be placed on these or other parts of the surface.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Hemorrhoids.*

Sine. *conj.*

1. Because that.

Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, besides God and our own souls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them should be taken from thence. *Locke.*

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason can persuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Granville.*

2. From the time that.

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever since I was thine unto this day?—*Numbers, xlii. 30.*

He is the most improved mind since you saw him that ever was.—*Pope.*

Sine. *adv.* Ago; before this.

About two years since, it so fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's house.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Spice of the Vobers
Held me in chase, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles about, else had I, sir,
Half an hour since, brought my report. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 6.*

A law was made no longer since than the twenty-eighth of Henry the eighth.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

How many ages since has Virgil writ.
Lord Roscommon.

Sine. *prep.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present.

[He] since the morning hour set out from heaven. *Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 11.*

If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant since the ancients.—*Dryden.*

Sine. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *sincerus*.]

1. Unhurt; unimpaired.

He tried a third, a tough well-chosen spear;
The inviolable body stood sincere.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cygnus.

2. Pure; unmingled.

Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow;
A joy which never was sincere till now;
That which my conquest gave, I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect till I saw your eyes. *Dryden.*

The pleasures of sense best taste sincere and pure always, without mixture or alloy, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that being reduced to ashes, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there is no sincere acid in any animal juice.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.

This top-proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From sincere notions by intelligence,
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 1.*

Nor troubled at these filthiness from the earth,
Which your sincerest care could not prevent;
Forwold so lately what would come to pass.
When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 30.*

The more sincere you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. In the mean while, give us leave to be sincere too, in condemning heartily what we heartily disapprove.—*Bishop Waterland.*

Through the want of a sincere intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life as, by the ordinary means of grace, we should have power to avoid.—*Law.*

Sincerely. *adv.* In a sincere manner.

1. Perfectly; without alloy.

Joy shall overtake us as a flood,
When everything that is sincerely good
And perfectly divine,
With truth, and peace, and love shall ever shine. *Milton, Ode, On Time, 13.*

2. Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart.

The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects it hath in them who steadfastly and sincerely embrace it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I speak sincerely, the king's majesty
Does honour to you. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 3.*

In your whole reasoning, keep your mind sincerely intent in the pursuit of truth.—*Watts, Logic.*

Sincereness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sincere.

Vol. II.

I root as far from wrong of sincerity,

As he flies from the practice.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.
This sincerity and confidence of the king had not the return they deserved.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England, p. 20.*

Sinciput. *s.* [Lat.] Fore part of the head, from the forehead to the coronal suture; (opposed to, and not so common as, occiput).

Sincerity. *s.* Sincereness.

Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of sincerity instead of perfection; but then this sincerity implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost.—*Rogers.*

Sindon. *s.* [Lat. = fine linen.] Fold; wrapper. *Rure.*

There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in sindons of linen.—*Beacon.*

Sine. *s.* [Lat. *sinus*.] In *Geometry*. See extract.

A right sine, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

Whatever inclination the rays have to the plane of incidence, the sine of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the sine of the angle of refraction a constant ratio.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Sinecure. *s.* [Lat. *sine* = without + *cura* = care.] Office which has revenue without any employment.

A sinecure is a benefice without cure of souls.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
No simony nor sinecure is known;
There works the bee, no honey for the drone. *Garth.*

Sinew. *s.* [A.S. *sinu*.]

1. Tendon; ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.*
Mute and unmind, my hair with terror stand;
Fear shrank my sinews, and compass'd my blood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iii. 40.

A sinew crack'd seldom recovers its former strength.—*Locke.*

2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: (us, 'Money is the sinews of war'; a Latinism. Fuller is often stated to have been the writer who first used it; but it is found in Massinger).

Some other sinews there are, from which that overplus of strength in persuasion doth arise.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to employ the sinews of his art, for in them consist the principal beauties of his work.—*Dryden, Translation of De Witt's Art of Painting.*

3. Muscle or nerve.

The feeling power, which is life's root,
Through every living part itself doth shed
By sinews, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, o'er all the body spread.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Sinew. *v. n.* Knit as by sinews. *Obsolete.*

Ask the lady Donna for thy queen;
No slutt thou sinew both these ladies together.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.

Sinewed. *adj.*

1. Furnished with sinews.

Strong sinew'd was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

He will the rather do it when he sees
Ourselves well sinew'd to our defence.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 7.

Sinewless. *adj.* Having no sinews; without power or strength.

All that ever was said against these helps to beauty, seems to many a wise woman weak and sinewless.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 194.*

The arm of the church is now short and sinewless.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 424.*

Sinewshank. *s.* In *Furriery*. See extract.

A horse is said to be sinewshank when he has been overriden, and so fatigued that he becomes scathed by a stiffness and contraction of the two sinews which are under his belly.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Sinewy. *adj.*

1. Consisting of sinews.

The sinew thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all. *Donne.*

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.

And for thy vigour,
Bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To sinewy Ajax. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.*

Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Most sinewy swordsmen.
Id., All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

The northern people are larger, fair-complexion'd, strong, sinewy, and courageous.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

Sinful. *adj.*

1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified.

Drive out the sinful pair,
From hallow'd ground the unholy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 106.

2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion: (used both of persons and things).

Thrice happy man, said then the father grave,
Whose staggering steps thy steady hand doth lead,
And shows the way his sinful soul to save,
Who better can the way to heaven arad? *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

The students looked upon all passions as sinful defects and irregularities, as so many deviations from right reason, making passion to be only another word for perturbation.—*South, Sermons.*

Sinfully. *adv.* In a sinful manner; wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully pluck'd, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my mind. *Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 1.*

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully and difficultly and perhaps unsuccessfully too.—*South, Sermons.*

Sinfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sinful; alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodness.

I am sent
To shew thee what shall come in future days
To thee and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear: supernal grace contending
With sinfulness of men. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 354.*

Sing. *v. n.* pret. *I sang*, or *sung*; past part. *sung*. [A.S. *singian*.]

1. Form the voice to melody; articulate musically.

The morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy.—*Job, xxxviii. 7.*

Then shall the trees of the wood sing out at the presence of the Lord.—*1 Chronicles, xvi. 33.*
Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
How themselves when he did sing:
To his music plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 1, song.*

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow sung
That such a king should play bo-peep
And go the fools among. *Id., King Lear, i. 4, song.*

They rather had beheld
Discontented numbers pester'd streets, than see
Our tradesmen singing in their shops, and going
About their functions friendly. *Id., Coriolanus, iv. 6.*

As she danced a roundelay she sung
In honour of the laurel ever young.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 102.

2. Utter sweet sounds inarticulately.

You will sooner bind a bird from singing than from flying.—*Isaiah.*

Join voices, all ye birds,
That singing up to heaven gate ascend. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 107.*

Oh! were I made, by some transforming power,
The captive bird that sings within thy tower,
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,
And I those kisses he receives enjoy. *Shille, Pastoral, Summer.*

3. Make any small or shrill noise.

A man may hear this shower sing in the wind.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2.
You linden newsmen,
Fly with false aim; pierce the still moving air,
That sings with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Id., All's well that ends well, iii. 2.*

O'er his head the flying spear
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. Tell in poetry.

Did her exalt her melancholy wing,
And raised from earth, and saved from passion,
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,
Of useless wealth and greatness unenjoy'd.
—*Prior, Solomon, ll. 920.*

Sing. v. a.

1. Relate or mention in poetry.

All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Messiah shall sing.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 213.*
I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore,
In that right hand which bore the crook before.
—*Corley, Davidic.*

Arms and the man I sing.
—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid l. 1.*

2. Celebrate; give praises to in verse.

The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou wilt paint or I shall sing.
—*Addison, Epistle to Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

3. Utter harmoniously.

They that wasted us required of us mirth, saying,
Sing us one of the songs of Zion.—*Psalm, cxxxvii. 3.*
In fact, caddises, cambricks, lawns, why he sings
them over as they were gods and goddesses.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.*

With what eyes could we
Stand in his presence humble, and receive
Strict laws imposed to celebrate his throne
With warbled hymns, and to his godhead sing
Forced hallelujahs? —*Milton, Paradise Lost, ll. 230.*

Sing. v. a. [A.S. *sengian*.] Scorch; burn slightly or superficially.

They bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have singed off with brands of
fire.
—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.*
I singed the toes of an ape through a burning
glass, and he never would endure it after.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

He seem'd to pass
A rolling fire along, and singe the grass. —*Dryden.*

Sing. s. Slight burn.

Singeing. verbal abs. Act of one who singes; superficial burning.

Drake, in the vaulting stile of a soldier, would
call this enterprise the singeing of the King of
Spain's beard.—*Bacon.*

Singer. s. One who sings: one whose profession or business is to sing.

I sat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the
delights of the sons of men.—*Archebald, l. 8.*
To the chief *singer* on my stringed instruments.—
Habbakuk, iii. 19.

His singing was like an unskilful singer, he kept
not time.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, l. 39.*

Thy heart no rougher than the rugged stone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous mean
Melt to compassion: now my trait'rous song
With thee conspires to do the singer wrong.
—*Waller.*

The birds know how to chuse their fire;
To peck this fruit they all forebear:
Those cheerful *singers* know not why
They should make any haste to die.
—*Il.*

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a
chorus of *singers*.—*Dryden.*

Singing. verbal abs. Act of one who sings; modulation of the voice to melody; musical articulation; utterance of sweet sounds.

The time of the singing of birds is come.—*Song of Solomon, ii. 12.*

My soul is an enchanted boat,
Which like a sleeping swan doth float,
Upon the silver waves of thy sweet singing.
—*Shelley.*

Singing-bird. s. Bird having a musical note, as the thrush, the nightingale, the warblers, &c.

Cockbirds amongst singing birds are ever the better
singers, because they are more lively.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Singing-book. s. Book of tunes.

When shall we hear a new set of singing-books, or
the viol.—*Brewer, Liagu.*

Singingly. adv. In a singing manner, with a kind of tune.

Counterfeit courtiers which sipper it in out-
ward show, making pretto mouths, and marching
with a stalking pace like cranes, spotting over their
own shoulder, speaking flippantly, and answering
singingly with perfumed gloves under their girdles!
—*North, Translation of Philosopher at Court, p. 16.*

Singingman. s. One who is employed to sing.

The prince broke thy head for liking [likening]
his father to a singing-man of Windsor.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ll. 1.*

Singingmaster. s. One who teaches to sing.

He employed an itinerant *singingmaster* to in-
struct them rightly in the tunes of the Psalms.—
Addison, Spectator.

Single. adj. [Lat. *singulus*.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and easy, and their originals
are of single signification without any ambiguity.—
South, Sermons.
Then *Thames* join'd with bold *Pirithous* came,
A single concord in a double name.
—*Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Alalanta.*

High Alps,
A lonely desert, and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,
A single house to their benighted guest.
—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Particular; individual.

No single man is born with a right of controuling
the opinions of all the rest.—*Pope.*
I have not invited the prince over; and I do not
believe that a single one of my brethren has done
so.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. ix.*

3. Not compounded.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and single
ideas to compound, so propositions are distinguished:
the English tongue has some advantage above the
learned languages, which have no usual word to dis-
tinguish single from simple.—*Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant.

Servant of God, well hast thou fought
The better fight, who single hast maintain'd
Against revolted multitudes the cause
Of truth.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 23.*
His wisdom such, at once it did appear
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilst single he stood forth.
—*Sir J. Denham, On the Earl of Stafford's Trial and Death.*
In sweet possession of the fairy place,
Single and conscious to myself alone,
Of pleasures to the excluded world unknown.
—*Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 141.*

5. Unmarried.

Is the single man therefore blessed? no: as a
walled town is more worthy than a village, so is
the forehead of a married man more honourable
than the bare brow of a bachelor.—*Shakespeare, As
you like it, iii. 5.*

Pygmalion . . .
Abhor'd all woman-kind, but most a wife;
So single chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a consort of his bed.
—*Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of
Pygmalion and the Statue.*

Things have opened to me now, so that I might
marry almost where I liked. But I wouldn't; I'd
keep single. I ought to be single, among the friends
I know.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxviii.*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.

To make flowers double is effected by often re-
moving them into new earth; as, on the contrary,
double flowers, by neglecting and not removing,
prove single.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental
History.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; simple.

The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine
eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light.—
Matthew, vi. 22.

8. That in which one is opposed to one.

He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punic bands affright,
Shall kill the faithless king in single fight.
—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1182.*

9. Singular; particular.

He that so considers the praise of men, that he
must at no hand part with it, whenever the greatest
sine come to be in fashion and credit, (as, God knows,
many are now-a-days,) he will be sure to commit
them, rather than run the disagree of being too
single and precise.—*Whole Duty of Man, Sunday vi.
§ 13.*

10. Small: (as applied to beer).

They will scarce
Serve to box single beer.
—*Baunton and Fletcher, The Captain.*

11. Weak; silly.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short?
your chin double? your wit single?—*Shakespeare,
Henry IV. Part II. l. 2.*
He utters such single matter in so infinitely a
voice.—*Baunton and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.*

Commonly used in compounds: (as, 'Single-
handed', 'Single-minded').

Single. v. a.

1. Choose out from among others.

I saw him in the battle range about,
And how he single'd Clifford forth.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ll. 2.*

Every man may have a peculiar saviour, while
although not perceptible unto man, is yet secured
unto dogs, who hereby can single out their master
in the dark.—*Bacon.*

The weapons overtook his words,
And blows they bravely change,
When like a lion, thirsting blood,
Did moody Richard rage,
And made large slaughters where he went,
Till Richmond he espied,
Whom *singling*, after doubtful sword,
The valorous tyrant died.
—*Warner, Albion's England.*

Dost thou already single me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tamed thee,
—*Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1002.*

Begin, suspicious boy, to cast about
Thy infant eyes, and with a smile thy mother single
out.
—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Æneid, iv. 72.*

Single the lowliest of the am'rous youth;
Ask for his vows, but hope not for his truth.
—*Prior, Henry and Emma, 561.*

'It's only a subpoena in Bardell and Pickwick
on behalf of the plaintiff,' replied Jackson, singling out
one of the slips of paper, and producing a sticking
from his waistcoat pocket.—*Dickens, Pickwick
Papers, ch. xxx.*

2. Sequester; withdraw.

Yes, simply, with Basil, and universally, whether
it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I
see not any thing done as it should be, if it be
wrought by an agent singling itself from consort.
—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Take alone.

Many men there are, than whom nothing is more
commendable when they are single; and yet, in
society with others, none less fit to answer the duties
which are looked for at their hands.—*Hooker, Eccle-
siastical Polity.*

4. Separate.

Hardly they herd, which by good hunters singled
are.
—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Singleness. s. Attribute suggested by Single.

1. Not duplicity or multiplicity; state of being only one.

2. Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness.
It is not the deepness of their knowledge, but the
singleness of their belief, which God accepteth.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Men must be obliged to go through their business
with singleness of heart.—*Law.*

3. State of being alone.

Hear next, that Atholwald's sad widow swears
Never to violate the holy vow
She to his truth first plighted; swears to bear
The sober singleness of widowhood
To her sad grave.
—*Mason, Elfrida.*

Singletick. s. Backsword.

In all manly exercises he excelled every com-
petitor; and as to his feats at singletick, they were
famous in several adjoining parishes.—*Warren, Nov
and Theo.*

Singly. adv.

1. Individually; particularly.

If the injured person be not righted, every one of
them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and therefore
bound to restitution singly and entirely.—*Jeremy
Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.*
They tend to the perfection of human nature, and
to make men singly and personally good, or tend to
the happiness of society.—*Archbishop Tillotson
Sermons.*

2. Only; by himself.

Look thee, 'tis so; thou singly honest man,
Here take: the gods out of my treasury
Have sent thee treasure.
—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.*

3. Without partners or associates.

Belinda now, whom thirst of fame invites,
Burns to encounter two adventurous knights,
At ombre singly to decide their doom.
—*Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.*

4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.

Singsong. s. Contemptuous expression for bad singing or poetry.

Campanella tells us, that the German and Gallien
heresy began with sing-song, and is carried on by
comedy and tragedy.—*Rymer, On Tragedy, p. 34.*
It was all indeed mere sing-song, or rather (if
the expression be not too quaint) sing without song.—
Mason, Three Songs on Church Music, p. 163.

The 'Purple Island' is nothing else than the
human body, and the poem is, in fact, for the greater
part, a system of anatomy, nearly as minute in its
details as if it were a scientific treatise, but wrapping
up everything in a fantastic guise of double mean-
ing, so as to produce a laudible sing-song of laborious
riddles, which are mostly unattainable without the
very knowledge they make a pretence of conveying.
—*Craik, History of English Literature, vol. ii. p. 37.*

singular. adj. [Fr. *singulier*; Lat. *singularis*.]

1. Single; not complex; not compound.

The idea which represents one particular determinate thing is called a *singular idea*, whether simple, complex, or compound.—*Watts*.

2. In *grammar*.

a. In the way of *number*. Expressing only one; not plural.

If St. Paul's speaking of himself in the first person singular has no various meanings, his use of the first person plural has a greater latitude.—*Locke*.

b. As applied to *terms*. Proper, individual, as opposed to general, or common: (a proper name is a *singular term*).

3. Particular; unexampled.

No *singular* a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

4. Having something not common to others: (commonly used in a sense of *disapprobation*, whether applied to *persons* or *things*).

His soul
None seconded, as out of season judged,
Or *singular* and rash.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 849.

It is very commendable to be *singular* in any excellency, and religion is the greatest excellency: to be *singular* in anything that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.

These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind.—*Addison*.

singular. s. Particular; single instance.

We cannot ever run through all *singulars*.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, iii. 2, 36.

singularist. s. One who affects singularity.
Rare.

To be termed a foppish simpleton, doting on speculations, and enslaved to rules; a fantastical hypocrite; a precise bigot; a rigid stoic; a demure snob; a clownish singularist, or nonconformist to ordinary rules; a stiff opiniatre; are opprobrious names, which divert many persons from their duty.—*Burrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. xxix.

singularity. s.

1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from all, or from most others.

Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that the second year is full of falling down of the weeds yieldeth corn.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

2. Anything remarkable; curiosity; uncommon character or form.

Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content
In many *singularities*; but we saw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The statue of her mother.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.

St. Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome, and writing nearest the title of universal bishop, saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever consented to use this unseemly title: no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the church, must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*.

4. Character or manners different from those of others.

The spirit of *singularity* in a few ought to give place to public judgement.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be singular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *singularity* in this matter is a singular commendation of it.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.

Singularity in sin puts it out of fashion, since it be alone in any practice seems to make the judgement of the world against it; but if concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they err.—*South, Sermons*.

5. Celibacy.

Celibate, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in *singularity*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, v. vii. xvii. (Ord MS.)

singulatio. c. u. Pick out; select.

singularly. adv. In a singular manner.

1. Particularly; in a manner not common to others.

Solitude and singularity can neither damn nor disgrace him, unless we could suppose it a disgrace to be *singularly* good.—*South, Sermons*.

To Gilbert Becket's house came persons both disposed and qualified to cultivate in various ways the extraordinary talents displayed by the youth, who was *singularly* handsome, and of engaging manners.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

This system, however, had almost exclusively a military object. Though carried, for a long time, into effect by the *singularly* rigid spirit of that little commonwealth, it was too extensive an interference with parental authority and natural affection for imitation, even by the most military republics of antiquity, such as the Romans. *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

He was induced, at this crisis, to adopt a policy *singularly* judicious.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

2. So as to express the singular number.

Tertullian spoke of bishops by succession, which were still *singularly* one by one.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 121.

singult. s. [Lat. *singultus*.] Sigh.

So when her tears were stop'd from either eye,
Her *singults*, blubbering, seem'd to make them fly
Out at her oyster-mouth, and nose-thrills wide.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song i.

sinister. adj. [Lat.]

1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. (It seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense; in this sense the word is chiefly used in *heraldry*, and, so used, often postpositive; as, 'a bar *sinister*,' denoting illegitimacy).

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
Bounds in my sire's.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 3.

A rib . . . crooked by nature, bent, as now appears,
More to the part *sinister* from me drawn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 884.

The spleen is unjustly introduced to twinge the *sinister* side, which, being dilated, would rather inflame and debilitate it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

In his *sinister* hand, instead of ball,
He placed a mighty mug of potent ale.
Dryden, Macbeth, 120.

2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bribe to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The duke of Clarence was soon after by *sinister* means made clean away.—*Spenser, The Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 10.

When are there more unworthy men chosen to offices, when is there more strife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *sinister* affections more alter themselves, than when an election is committed to many?—*Archbishop Whitgift*.

He professes to have received no *sinister* measure from his judge, but most willingly humbles himself to the determination of justice.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

Those may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of riddle and *sinister* tricks and shifts, whereby they pervert the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinth. *Bacon, Essays*.

The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he seems to understand his duty, by any *sinister* or inferior arts.—*South, Sermons*.

Triptolemus had time to study the appearance, countenance, and dress of those into whose hands he had been thus delivered, and began to think that he had in their looks, not only the general expression of a desperate character, but some *sinister* intentions directed particularly toward himself.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxv.

These were advantages; and then he thought—
— was his folly, but by no means *sinister*.
That few or none more than himself had caught
Court mystic, he, having been himself a minister.
Byron, Don Juan, xli. 21.

3. Unlucky; inauspicious: (with the accent on the second syllable).

— Prompt it again: that is thy net, or none:
What all the several ill that visit earth,
Brought forth by night, with a *sinister* birth,
6 D 2

Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,
The sword, nor surbills, let thy fury do.
B. Jonson, Collins's Conspiracy, t. i.

sinister-handed. adj. Left-handed; unlucky.

That which still makes her nirth to flow,
Is our *sinister-handed* foe.
Lawrence, Lucinda Posthuma, p. 2.

sinisterly. adv. In a sinister manner; perversely; corruptly; unfairly.

Persons which most *sinisterly* and maliciously labour.—*Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth*, sign. D. ii. b. 1530.

It might have been discerned that the scholars' arms and furniture were not borrowed of them, as some had *sinisterly* suggested.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford* in 1632.

sinistrous. adj.

1. Absurd; perverse; wrongheaded.

Might not your maid have some *sinistrous* respect to delude?—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 332: 1616.

Many, who are *sinistrous* unto good actions, are ambidextrous unto bad.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 20.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice.—*Bentley*.

2. Left hand.

The heat doth seem to incline unto the left, which happeneth not from its proper side, but because its *sinistrous* gravity is drawn that way by the great artery.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 179. (Ord MS.)

sinistrously. adv. In a sinistrous manner.

1. With a tendency to the left.

Many in their infancy are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Perversely; absurdly.

Fall not . . . to accuse, calumniate, backbite, or *sinistrously* interpret others.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 16.

sink. v. n. [A.S. *sincan*.] pret. *I sunk*, anciently *sank*; past part. *sunk* or *sunken*.

1. Fall down through any medium; not swim; go to the bottom.

As rich with prize,
As is the cozy bottom of the sea
With *sunk* a wreck and sunless treasures.
Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2.

In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose
Satan, involved in rising mist: then *sunk*
Where to lie hid.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 74.

He swims or *sinks*, or wades, or creeps, or flies.
Ibid. ii. 936.

The pirate *sinks* with his ill-gotten gains,
And nothing to another's use remains.
Dryden.

Supposing several in a tempest will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to chase to *sink* together, rather than do more that their share?—*Addison, Present State of the War*.

2. Fall gradually.

The arrow went out at his heart, and he *sunk* down in his chariot.—*2 Kings*, ix. 24.

Why, how now, cousin? Wherefore *sink* you down?
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

3. Enter or penetrate into any body.

David put his hand into his bag and took a stone thence and slung it, and smote the Philistine in the forehead, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead.—*1 Samuel*, xvii. 49.

4. Lose height; fall to a level.

In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march;
The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him.
Addison, Cato.

5. Lose or want prominence.

What were his marks?—A lean cheek, a blue eye and *sunken*.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.
Deep dimpled wrinkles on his cheeks he draws;
Sunk are his eyes, and toothless are his jaws.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 685.

6. Be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds:—each new day a *sunk*
Is added to her wounds.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

They arraign'd him *sunk*
Beneath thy sentence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 931.

But if you this ambitious prayer deny,
(A wish, I grant, beyond mortality.)
Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him possess her charms.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 175.

7. Be received; be impressed.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears.—*Luke*, ix. 46.
Truth never *sinks* into these men's minds, nor gives any tincture to them.—*Locke*.

8. Decline; decrease; decay.

Then down the precipitous of time it goes,
And sinks in minutes which in years rose. *Dryden*.
This republic has been much more powerful
than it is at present, as it is still likelier to sink
than increase in its dominions.—*Addison, Travels*
in *Italy*.
Let not the fire sink or slacken, but increase.—
Mortimer, Husbandry.

9. Fall into rest or indolence.

Wouldst thou have me sink away
In pleasing dreams, and lose myself in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at stake?
Addison, Cato.

10. Fall into any state worse than the former;
tend to ruin.

Nor urged the labours of my lord in vain
A sinking empire longer to sustain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 496.

Sink. v. a. [A.S. *sencan*.]

1. Put under water; disable from swimming
or floating.

A small fleet of English made an hostile invasion,
or incursion, upon their havens and roads, and
sunk, and carried away ten thousand ton of
their great shipping.—*Racon*.

2. Delve; make by delving.

At Saen in Germany they dig up iron in the fields
by sinking ditches two feet deep, and in the space
of ten years the ditches are dug again for iron
since produced.—*Boyle*.
Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run
under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they
make within the borders of it a little square, in-
closed within four walls: in this square they sink a
pit, and dig for freestone.—*Addison*.

3. Depress; degrade.

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
Nations obey my word and wait my nod;
I raise or sink, imprison or set free;
And life or death depends on my decree.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 943.

Trifling painters or sculptors brow beat infinite pains
upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, till
they sink the grandeur of the whole.—*Pope, Essay*
on *Hamlet*.

4. Plunge into destruction.

Heaven bear witness,
And if I have a conscience, let it sink me,
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not faithful.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Upon my soul, I meant, sink me—I meant to say
—so you are going to marry me—sink me.—*J. Mor-*
ton, Secreta worth Knowing, iii. 2.

5. Make to fall.

There are so far from raising mountains, that they
overturn and fling down some before standing, and
undermine others, sinking them into the abyss.—
Woodward.

6. Bring low; diminish in quantity.

When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,
You sank the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted?
Addison, Cato.

7. Crush; overbear; depress.

That Hector was in certainty of death, and de-
pressed with the consciousness of an ill cause; if you
will not grant the first of these will sink the spirit
of a hero, you'll at least allow the second may.—
Pope.

8. Diminish; degrade.

I mean not that we should sink our stature out of
countenance, and deny ourselves the proper con-
veniences of our station, only that we may lay up a
superfluous treasure.—*Rogers*.

9. Make to decline.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has sunk thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age. *Reno*.

10. Suppress; conceal; intercept.

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and
you happen to be out of pocket, sink the money, and
take up the goods on account.—*Swift, Advice to*
Serena.

sink. s. [A.S. *sinc* = heap.]

1. Drain; jakes.

Should by the voracious belly be restrain'd,
Who is the sink o' the body.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kennels
flow to one sink, so in short time their numbers in-
crease.—*Sir J. Heyward*.
Gather more filth than any sink in town.
Granville.

Returning home at night, you'll find the sink
Strike your offended nose with double stink.
Swift, Description of a City Shower.

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

What sink of monsters, wretches of lost minds,
Mad after change, and desperate in their states,
Wearied and pall'd with their necessities,
Durst have thought it!

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Our soul, whose country's heav'n, and God her
father,
Into this world, corruption's sink, is sent;
Yet so much in her travail she doth gather,
That she returns home wiser than she went.
Donne.

Sinker. s. In Composition. See Jack
Sinker.

Sinless. adj. Exempt from sin.

Led on, yet sinless, with desire to know
What nearer might convert him.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 61.

At that tasted fruit
The sun, as from Thyrsene banquet, turn'd
His course intended: else how had the world
Inhabited, though sinless, more than now
Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat?
Id. x. 687.

Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some
shriek'd,
Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Satt'st unappall'd in calm and sinless peace.
Id., Paradise Regain'd, v. 422.

Did God, indeed, insist on a sinless and unerring
observance of all this multiplicity of duties; had the
Christian dispensation provided no remedy for our
lapses, we might cry out with Halseam, Alas, who
should live, if God did this?—*Rogers*.

Sinlessness. s. Attribute suggested by
Sinless; exemption from sin.

We may the less admire at his gracious condescen-
sions to those, the sinlessness of whose condition will
keep them from turning his vouchsafements into
anything but occasions of joy and gratitude.—*Boyle*,
Seraphick Love.

Sinner. s.

1. One at enmity with God; one not truly
or religiously good.

I would forget it vain;
But, O! it presses to my memory
Like damned guilty deeds to sinners' minds.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

Let the boldest sinner take this one consideration
along with him, when he is going to sin, that whether
the sin he is about to act ever comes to be pardoned
or not, yet, as soon as it is acted, it quite turns the
balance, puts his salvation upon the venture, and
makes it ten to one odds against him.—*South, Ser-*
mons.

Never consider yourselves as persons that are to
be seen, admired, and courted by men; but as poor
sinners, that are to save yourselves from the vanities
and follies of a miserable world, by humility, devo-
tion, and self-denial.—*Law*.

2. Offender; criminal.

Here's that which is too weak to be a sinner,
honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire.—
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 2.

Straight o'er the guilty ghost the fury shakes
The sounding whip, and brandishes her snakes,
And the pale sinner with her sisters taken.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 771.

Thither, where sinners may have rest, I go,
Where flames reduced in breasts seraphick glow.
Pope, Epitaph to Abelard.

Sinner. v. n. Act the part of a sinner.

Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it,
If wholly grown romantick, I must paint it.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 15.

Sinistering. s. Expiation or sacrifice for
sin.

The flesh of the bullock . . . shalt thou burn with-
out the camp: it is a sinistering.—*Exodus*, xxix. 14.

Sinuate. v. a. [Lat. *sinuatus*, pass. part. of
sinuo.] Bend in and out.

Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the
margin, and more sinuated. *Woodward, On Fossils*.

Sinuation. s. Bending in and out.

The human brain is, in proportion to the body,
much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion
to their bodies, and fuller of anfractuous or sinuations.
—*Sir M. Hale, Originations of Mankind*.

Sinuosity. s. Quality of being sinuous.

There was no need . . . of any sinuosity or pro-
tuberance whatsoever.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 235.

Sinuous. adj. [Fr. *sinueux*, from Lat. *sinus*.]
Bending in and out.

Try with what disadvantage the voice will be car-
ried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a
trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe
that were sinuous. *Baron*.

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect or worm; those wav'd their limber fans . . .
These, as a flue, their long dimensions drew,
Striking the ground with sinuous trace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 476.

In the dissections of horses, in the concave or
sinuous part of the liver, where the gall is usually
seated in quadrupeds, I discover an hollow, long,
membranous substance.—*Sir T. Brown*.

At the sound he turned,
And saw by the warm light of their own life
Her glowing limbs beneath the sinuous veil
Of woven wind, her outspread arms now bare,
Her dark locks floating in the breath of night,
Her beaming bending eyes, her parted lips
Outstretched, and pale, and quivering natively.
Shelley, Alastor.

Sinus. s. [Lat.]

1. Bay of the sea; opening of the land.

Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have sunk all into
the sea: whether that be true or no, I do not think
it impossible that some arms of the sea, or sinuses,
might have had such an original.—*T. Burnet, Theory*
of the *Earth*.

2. Any fold or opening.

There was no sinus or inequality, or perhaps as
much as one pore left open, according to this hy-
pothesis of the figure of the ark.—*Bibliotheca*
Biblica, i. 235.

Sip. v. a. [see Sop.]

1. Drink by small draughts; take at one ap-
position of the cup to the mouth no more
than the mouth will contain.

Soft yielding winds to water glide away,
And sip with nymphs their elemental tea.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto 1.

2. Drink in small quantities.

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage;
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of every star that heaven doth show,
And every herb that sips the dew.
Milton, 21 Penseroso, 167.

3. Drink out of.

The winged nation wanders through the skies,
And o'er the plains and o'er the forest flies:
Then stooping on the meads and leafy bowers,
They skim the floods and sip the purple flowers.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 73.

Sip. v. n. Drink a small quantity.

[She] raised it to her mouth with softer grace;
Then sipping, offered to the next in place.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 1032.

Sip. s. Small draught; as much as the
mouth will hold.

Her face o' fire
With labour, and the thing she took to quench it
She would to each one sip.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

One sip of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Beyond the bliss of dreams.
Milton, Comus, 811.

Sipe. v. n. [Provincial German, *sippen*.]
Ooze or drain out slowly.

Beneath the incessant weeping of these drains
I see the rocky siphons stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Of stiff compacted clay.

We know, . . . that Galileo made wrong suppo-
sitions respecting the laws of falling bodies, and
Mariotte, concerning the motion of water in a siphon,
before they hit upon the correct view of these cases.
—*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*.

Sipping. s. Act of oozing.

The sluggishness of the rainy day, the dropping
of the eaves, the sipping through of the waters into
the house, put us in mind of the irksomeness and
annoyance of old age.—*Granger, On Ecclesiastes*,
p. 316: 1621.

Sippet. s. [sup, sip.] Small sop.

Your sweet sippets in widows' houses.—*Milton*,
Reconvalescence, § 24.

On an extremely hot plate put two or three sippets
of bread and pour over them some gravy of beef,
mutton, or veal, with which no butter has been
mixed. Sprinkle a little salt over them.—*Mrs*
Gordon, New Domestic Cookery.

Siquis. s. [Lat. = if any one.] Advertise-
ment or notification; formerly a bill pasted
on a wall, door, or post. (The word is
still used, when he who has not been edu-
cated at our universities, or having been
there educated has been a certain time
absent from them, intends to be a candi-
date for holy orders. He causes notice to
be given by the minister to the congrega-
tion of the parish where he resides, on
some Sunday, of his intention, to enquire
if there be any impediment that may be
alleged against him; and a certificate is
then given accordingly.)

Saw'st thou over siquis patch'd on Paul's church-
door?
Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 5.

A merry Greek set up a *sigila* late,
To signify a stranger come to town.
Wright, Epigrams, 1620.

Sir. s. [Fr. *sire*.]

1. Word of respect in addressing persons.

Speak on, sir,
I dare your worst objections: if I blush,
It is to see a nobleman want manners.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.
But, sir, be sudden in the execution;
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead.
Id., Richard III, i. 3.

Sir king.
This man is better than the man he slew.
Id., Cymbeline, v. 5.

At a banquet the ambassador desired the wise
men to deliver every one of them some sentence or
parable, that he might report to his king, which
they did: only one was silent, which the ambassador
perceiving, said to him, *Sir*, let it not displease you;
why do not you say somewhat that I may report?
He answered, Report to your lord, that there are
that can hold their peace.—*Shoens, Apophthegms*.

2. Title of a knight or baronet. (This word
was anciently so much held essential, that
the Jews in their addresses expressed it in
Hebrew characters.)

Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal
in the active part.—*Bacon, Considerations on War*
with Spain.
The house impeach him, Coningsby harangued;
The court forsake him, and *sir*, Balaam haunts.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 307.

3. Formerly the title of a priest.

Are there not women that would tell as good a
tale as the best *Sir* John? (i. e. Parson).—*Harborough*
for *Pathful Subjects*, sign. II. 2.: 1550.
Let me thy tale borrow
For our *Sir* John to say to-morrow.
Spranger, Shepherd's Calendar, May.
But this good *Sir* did follow the plain word,
No meddled with their controversy vain:
All his care was, his service well to main.
Id., Mother Hubbard's Tale.

4. It is sometimes used for *man*.

I have adventured
To try your taking of a false report which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgement,
In the election of a *sir* so rare.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 7.

Sire. s. [Fr.; Lat. *senior*.]

1. Word of respect in addressing the king.

2. Father. *Poetical*.
He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue like a loving *sire*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III, ii. 2.
A virgin in his mother, but his *sire*
The power of the Most High.
And now I leave the true and just supports
Of loyal princes and of honest courts,
Baronial and three Bastard's heirs,
Whose *sires*, great partners in my father's care,
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 601.

3. Used in common speech of beasts: (as,
'The horse had a good *sire*, but a bad
dam').

4. Used in composition: (as, 'grand-*sire*,
great-grand-*sire*').

Sire. v. a. Beget; produce. *Rare*.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* the
base.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Siron. s. [Lat.: Gr. *Σειρην*.] Goddess who en-
ticed men by singing, and devoured them;
mischievous alluring woman.

O train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tear;
Sirens, for thyself, and I will do;
Sirens, for the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

The duke's servants . . . were hastily directed to
search for this tantalizing *siren* in every direction.
—*Sir W. Scott, Percy of the Peak*, ch. xxxix.

'Go on, pat' cried Mercy. 'Why, the truth is, my
dear,' said Mr. Pecksniff, smiling upon his assembled
kindred, 'that I am at a loss for a word. The name
of those fabulous animals (pagan, I recollect to say)
who used to sing in the water, has quite escaped me'.
Mr. George Chuzzlewit suggested 'Swans'. 'No',
said Mr. Pecksniff. 'Not swans. Very like swans,
too. Thank you.' The nephew with the outline of
a countenance, speaking for the first and last time
on that occasion, propounded 'Oysters'. 'No', said
Mr. Pecksniff, with his usual urbanity, 'nor oysters.
But by no means unlike oysters; a very excellent
idea; thank you. My dear sir, very much. Wait!
Sirens. Dear me! *sirens*, of course. I think, I say,
that means might be devised of disposing our re-
spected relative to listen to the promptings of nature,
and not to the *siren-like* delusions of art'.—*Dickens*,
Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. iv.

Siren. adj. Alluring; bewitching like a
siren.

By the fair insinuating carriage, by the help of the
winning address, the *siren* male or alien, he can
inspire poison, whisper in destruction to the soul.—
Hammond, Works, iv. 470.

Sirenian. s. In *Zoology* Class containing the
animals akin to the Manatee (or sea-cow)
and Dugong. From their aquatic habits and
the formation of their hinder extremities,
they have been compared with the Sirens.

Sirenian. adj. Relating to, constituted by,
the order Sirenian.

In . . . [the *Sirenian*] the hind limbs are absent, as
in Cetacea, and the pelvic bones, where best de-
veloped, retain the size and shape of the small con-
spicuous costal arches. The texture of the bones is
denser, the neck, though short, is longer than in the
Cetacea, and the vertebrae are distinct; but the chief
differences are found in the relative size and struc-
ture of the skull, and in the better development of
the bones of the pectoral limb, the digits of which
are not composed of more than the normal mam-
malian number of phalanges. The known existing
representatives of the *Sirenian* order are the Du-
gong and the Manatee: the latest extinct form is
the extant *Sirenian*, called 'Steller's sea-cow,'
last observed in the arctic seas off the shores of
Bering's Island: the monone extinct genus has left
its remains in southern Europe.—*Owen, Anatomy*
of Vertebrates, vol. iii. p. 423.

Sirius. s. [Lat.] Dogstar.

Sirius, flashing forth sinister lights
Pale human kind with plagues and with dry famine
frights.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 382.

Striole. s. Loin of beef.

He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to
touch a *striole* which was served up.—*Addison*.
It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit which is
strong enough to turn a *striole* of beef, should not
be able to turn a lark.—*Swift*.

Sirocco. s. [Italian.] South-east wind.

North rush the levant and the potent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and Libeccio.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 704.

Sirrah. s. Word used in addressing per-
sons, generally involving reproach and in-
sult; sometimes with a sort of playfulness,
as to children, and formerly to women
also, and among friends; and with a kind
of hushness to servants.

A, *syr*, there said you well!—*Confutation of*
Nicholas Shaxton, sign. G. l. h.: 1516.
Our views we will change after we leave them;
and, *sirrah*, I have seen of backstair for the nonce.
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. l. 2*.
(O, *sirrah*, to my cell;
Take with you your companions; as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely.

Sirrah, I'm, go! (Cleopatra to her female ser-
vant).—*Id., Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.
Sirrah, why dost not thou marry? [one gentle-
woman to another].—*Beaumont and Fletcher*,
Knights of Malta.

It runs in the blood of your whole race, *sirrah*, to
hate our family.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Sir-réverence. s. From Lat. *salus reverentia*
= saving your reverence, or saving your
presence; and serving as an excuse for the
use of an indelicate word; sometimes for
the word itself.

Siskin. s. [Provincial German, *siskien*.]
Bird of the genus *Carduelis* (spizins).

The *siskin*, or alder-ling, as it is also called, is a
visitor to this country, arriving in flocks from the
north in autumn, and comes generally in company
with the lesser rump, to be hereafter described,
many of which also pass the summer in high north-
ern latitudes. The *siskin* appears to be much more
plentiful in the north than with us in the south;
and there seems to be no doubt that some, perhaps
many pairs remain and breed annually in or about
the firs and plantations of the northern
counties of England and Scotland.—*Tarrell, History*
of British Birds.

Sister. s. [A.S. *sweoster*.]

1. Woman born of the same parents; corre-
lative to brother.

Her *sister* began to scold.—*Shakespeare, Taming*
of the Shrew, i. 1.
I have said to corruption, Thou art my father:
to the worm, Thou art my mother and my *sister*.—
Job, xvii. 14.

2. Woman of the same faith; christian; one
of the same nature; human being.

If a brother or a *sister* be naked, and destitute of
food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace,
be you warmed and filled: notwithstanding you give
them not those things which are needful to the body,
what doth it profit?—*James*, ii. 15.

3. Female of the same kind: (see under
Weird).

He child the *sisters*,
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.
4. In *Composition*, or *adjectival*. One of the
same kind; one of the same condition.

The women who would rather wrest the laws,
Than let a *sister-plaintiff* lose the cause,
As judges on the bench more gracious are,
And more attent to brothers of the bar,
Cried one and all, the suppliant should have right:
And to the grand jury had adjudged the knight.

Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 307.
There grew two olive, closest of the grove,
With roots entwined, and branches interwove:
Alike their leaves, but not alike they smiled
With *sister-fruits*: one fertile, one was wild.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 616.

Sister. v. n. Resemble closely.

She . . . with her neck composed
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch or berry.
That even her art *sister* the natural rose.

Shakespeare, Pericles, v. Gower.

Sister-in-law. s. Husband's or wife's sister.
The *sister in law* is gone back unto her people:
return thou after thy *sister in law*.—*Ezra*, i. 15.

Sisterhood. s.

1. Office or duty of a sister.

She abhor'd
Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

2. Set of sisters.

There is a kind of natural equality in *sisterhood*.
—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 407.

3. Number of women of the same order.

I speak
Wishing a more strict restraint
Upon the *sisterhood*, the votaries of Saint Clare.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 5.
A woman who flourishes in her innocence, amidst
that spite and rancour which prevails among her
exasperated *sisterhood*, appears more amiable.—
Addison, Freucholder.

Sistering. part. adj. Allied; contiguous.
Rare.

A hill whose concave womb reworded
A painful story from a *sistering* vale.
Shakespeare, Lover's Complaint.

Sisterly. adj. Like a sister; becoming a
sister.

After much debatement,
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Sit. v. n. pret. sat or sate. [A.S. *sittan*.]

1. Rest upon the buttocks.

Their wives do *sit* beside them, caroling wool.
Mary, Translation of Virgil.

Aloft, in awful state,
The goddess here *sate*
On his imperial throne. *Dryden, Alexander's Feast*.

2. Perch.

All new fashions be pleasant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or I lose,
Now I am frisker, all men on me look,
What should I do but *sit* [sit] cack on the hoop?
Burde.

A white thorn in an orchard, that every bird *sit*-
teth upon.—*Barnes*, vi. 71.

3. Be in a state of rest, or idleness.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit*
here?—*Numbers*, xxxii. 6.
Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 233.

4. Be in any local position.

Plucking the grass to know where *sits* the wind:
Peering in maps for ports.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 421.
The ships are ready and the wind *sits* fair.
A. Phillips.

5. Rest as a weight or burthen.

Your brother's death, I know, *sits* at your heart.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we
fear to die, then the calamity *sits* heavy on us.—
Jeremy Taylor.

To lose and fling and to be restless, only calls our
sore, and makes the burthen that is upon us *sit*
more uneasy.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.
Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind,
And horror heavy *sate* on every mind.
Dryden, Theodora and Mowbray, 339.

Our whole endeavour is intent to get rid of the present evil, as the first necessary condition to our happiness. Nothing, as we passionately think, can equal the uneasiness that *sits* so heavy upon us.—*Locke*.

6. Settle; abide.

That this new comer, shame,
There *sit* not and reproach us.

When Thetis bluish'd, in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown;
A sudden silence *sate* upon the sea,
And sweeping oars, with struggling, urged their way.
—*Dryden*.

He . . . to the void advanced his pace;
Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 1008.

7. Brood; incubate.

As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so he that setteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days.—*Jeremiah*, xvi. 11.

The egg laid and severed from the body of the hen, hath no more nourishment from the hen; but only a quickening heat when she *sitteth*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *sits* upon it in the same manner.—*Addison, Spectator*.

8. Be adjusted, with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum.

How ill it *sits* with that same silver head
In vain to mock!

Heaven knows
By what hy-paths and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well,
How troublesome it *sate* upon my head;
To thee it shall descend with better quiet.

—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1*.
Your preferring that to all other considerations
does, in the eyes of all men, *sit* well upon you.—*Locke*.

9. Be placed in order to be painted.

One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make every face that *sits* to him handsome.—*Garrick*.

10. Be in any situation or condition.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he *sit* at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he *sit* at great usury.—*Bacon*.

Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to the lady; would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now?—*Swift*.

11. Be convened, as an assembly of a public or authoritative kind; hold a session: (as, 'The parliament *sits*;' 'The last general council *sate* at Trent'.)

It was not, the haughty cavalier (Sir Edward Seymour) said, his wish that the Parliament should withhold from the Crown the means of carrying on the government. But was there indeed a Parliament? Were there not on the benches many men who had, as all the world knew, no right to *sit* there, many men whose elections were tainted by corruption, many men forced by intimidation on reluctant voters, and many men returned by corporations which had no legal existence?—*Marsden, History of England*, ch. iv.

12. Be placed at the table.

Whether is greater, he that *sitteth* at meat or he that serveth?—*Locke*, xvi. 27.

13. Exercise authority.

The judgement shall *sit*, and they shall take away his dominion.—*Isaiah*, vi. 23.
Down to the golden Chersonese, or where
The Persian in Euxine *sits*.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 302.
One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the distributions of justice.—*Addison*.

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgement *sit*,
Your ancient empire over love and wit.

14. Be in any solemn assembly as a member.

They had made for themselves a senate-house,
wherein three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council daily.—*1 Maccabees*, viii. 15.

Sit down.

a. Down is little more than emphatical.

at *sit* down to meat. —*Locke*, xvi. 7.
When we *sit* down to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed unwelcome guests.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

b. Begin a siege.

Nor would the enemy have *sate* down before it, till they had done their business in all other places.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

c. Rest; cease as satisfied.

Here we cannot *sit* down, but still proceed in our search, and look further for a support.—*Rogers*.

d. Settle; fix abide.

From besides Tinnis, the Gosh, Hums, and Getes
sat down.—*Spenser*.

Sit out. Be without engagement or employment.

They are glad, rather than *sit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments such as will not prove a bare ineptidemy.—*Bishop Sanderson, Judgement*.

Sit up.

a. Rise from lying to sitting.

He that was dead, *sat up*, and began to speak.—*Luke*, vii. 15.

b. Watch; not go to bed.

Be courtly,
And entertain, and feast, *sit up*, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom. —*B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy*, l. 3.
Some *sit up* into at winter fires, and sit
Their sharp-edged tools.
—*May, Translation of Virgil, Georgics*.

Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night.—*Locke*.

Sit. v. a.

1. Keep the seat upon.

Hardly the muse can *sit* the head-strong horse,
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous force.
—*Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700*.

2. With self, me, thee, &c. Place on a seat.

The happiest youth, viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book, and *sit* him down and die.
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1*.
He came to visit us, and calling for a chair, *sate*
down, and we sat down with him.—*Bacon*.

Thus fenc'd,
But not at rest or ease of mind,
They *sate* them down to weep.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1110.

Be settled to do business: (this is rather neuter).

The court was *sate* before Sir Rowley came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Site. s. [Lat. situs.] Situation; local position.

The city's self he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by *sites* it well defended lies.

—*Sir T. Prior, Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same site and temple*.—*Bacon*.

If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart.—*Hearth*.

Before my view appeared a structure fair,
Its *site* uncertain if on earth or air.

—*Pope, Temple of Fame*.

Sited. ulf. Placed; situated.

It *sated* was in fruitful joys of old,
And girl in with two walls on either side.

—*N. Rowe, Fairie Queen*.
Above were *sited* the manquers, over whose heads
He devised two eminent figures.—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court*.

Sittast. s. In Farriery. Hard knob growing under the saddle.

Sith. conj. Since; seeing that. Obsolete.

What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom, notwithstanding, *sith* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be imbrued.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I'll love no trend, *sith* love breeds such offences.
—*Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 3.

Sithe. s. [A.S. sið = time.] Time. Obsolete.

A thousand *sithes* I curse that careful hours,
—*Spenser, Shepheard's Calender, January*.
The foolish man that so wondrous blith,
And humbly thanked him a thousand *sith*.

—*Id., Fairie Queen*.

Sithe. s. [A.S. siðe.] Mowing implement.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;
And then grace us in the discernment of death;
When, spite of conicant devouring time,
The endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall late his *scythe's* keen edge,
And make us heirs of all eternity.

—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, l. 1.
Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in pagans, and other places, an old man, bald, winged, with a *sithe* and an hour-glass.—*Peachment, The Draining*.

There rude impetuous race doth storm and fret;
And there, as master of this martial brood,
Swinging a huge *sithe*, stands impartial death,
With endless business almost out of breath.

—*Crashaw*.

While the milk-maid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his *sithe*.

—*Milton, L'Allegro*, 63.

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more
But useless lances into *sithes* shall bend,
And the broad faulchion in a plough-share end.

—*Pope, Messiah*, iii.
Graved o'er their seats the form of Time was found,
His *sithe* reversed, and both his pinions bound.

—*Id., Temple of Fame*.

But, Stella, say, what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?
That Time sits with his *sithe* to mow
Where erst sat Cupid with his bow.

—*Swift*.

Sithe. v. a. Cut down with a sithe.

Time had not *sithed* all that youth begun.

—*Shakespeare, Lover's Complaint*.

Sithed. part. ulf. Armed with sithes.

(Caligula) *sithed* iron car,
That, swiftly whirling through the walks of war,
Dash'd Roman blood, and crush'd the foreign throng.

—*T. Warton, Verses at Montauban*: 1750.

Sitheman. s. One who uses a sithe; mower.

Reapers cutting down corn in every field;
sithemen labouring hard.—*Peachment, Garden of Eloquence*, sign. P. ii. b. : 1577.

The sleeping *sitheman*, that doth barb the field,
Thou must cut with care; in night all creatures sleep.

—*Marston, Malcontent*.

Sithence. adv. Since; in latter times.

This over-running and wasting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *sithence* have afflicted that land.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Sitter. s.

1. One who sits.

The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk;
whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more.—*Bacon*.

2. One who watches, or goes not to bed: (with up).

Not a-bed, ladies? you're good *sitters up*.
—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster*.

About that time I fell in with some companions of a different order. They were men of bawdier spirits, *sitters up* a-nights, disputants, drunken; yet seem'd to have something noble about them.
—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Confessions of a Drunkard*.

3. Bird that broods.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*; and the youngest the best layers.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

4. One who has his portrait taken; i.e. sits for it.

Sitting. verbal abs.

1. Posture of sitting on a seat.

He cursed him in *sitting*, in standing, and lying.
—*Bartholomew, Topical Legends, Jackson of Khema*.

2. Act of resting on a seat.

Behold their *sitting* down and their rising up.—*Lucan, Pharsalia*, iii. 63.

3. Time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.

Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat.
—*Dryden*.

4. Meeting of an assembly.

I'll write you down;
The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,
What you must say.

—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.
I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it.—*Bacon*.

He [Lord Mansfield] gave us many hours to the business both of *hanc* and of *sittings* as was required for despatching it without unnecessary delay.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III.*

Palace Yard . . . was soon reached; who desired the cabman to drive her to a street in the Strand, in which was a coffee-house, where during the last weeks of their stay in London, the weary remnants of the National Convention had held their *sittings*.
—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*.

5. Course of study uninterrupted.

For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*.—*Locke*.

6. Time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit.

What more than madness reigns,
When one short *sitting* many hundreds drains!
And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's levy.

—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, l. 139.

7. Incubation.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird

takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and answers her with his songs, during the whole time of her sitting.—*Addison*.

SITUATE. *part. adj.*

1. Placed with respect to anything else.

He was resolved to choose a war, rather than to have his troops carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England.—*Bacon*.

Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side. *Dryden*.

The eye is a part so artificially composed, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security.—*Ray*, *On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Placed; consisting.

Earth hath this variety from heaven,
Of pleasure *situate* in hill or dale.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 651.

SITUATION. *s.*

1. Local respect; position.

Prince Gouard has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks.—*Addison*, *Travels in Italy*.

2. Condition; state.

Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God.—*Rogers*, *Sermons*.

3. Temporary state; circumstances: (used of persons in a dramatic scene).

There's a *situation* for you! there's an heroic group! You see the ladies can't stah Whiskers; and he durst not strike them for fear of their meels; the tuchers durst not kill him because of their nieces; I have them all at a dead lock.—*R. B. Sheridan*, *The Critic*, ii. 1.

SIX. *pr.* [A.S.]

1. Numeral name for twice three; one more than five. Notation 6.

2. As a collective name for so many units; in which we may say 'a six, or 'two sixes;' the number six.

That of six hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number.—*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Errors*.

To be at six or seven, or sixes and sevens, be in a state of disorder or confusion.

All is uneven,
And everything is left at six and seven.
Shakespeare, *Richard II.* ii. 2.
In 1288, there sat in the sea of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would set all at six and seven, or at six and five, if you allude to his name.—*Bacon*.
What blunder baysman e'er was driven,
Or waver laid off six and seven!

John once turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on at sixes and sevens.—*Arbuthnot*.

The goddess would no longer wait;
But, rising from her chair of state,
Left all below at six and seven.
Harnessed her doves, and flew to heaven.
Swift, *Cadenus and Vanessa*.

SIXFOLD. *adj.* Six times told.

SIXFEET. *adj.* Having a length of six feet.

Nor wilt thou be allowed of all thy land, to have but the small pittance of a six-foot grave.
Goldham, *Poems*, *Paraphrase upon Horace*.

SIXPENNY. *s.* Coin, equally six pennies; half

Where have you left the money that I gave you?—
Oh! sixpence that I had.

Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.
Some scruple rose—but thus he eased his thought:
I'll now give sixpence where I gave a groat.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, iii. 345.
I should be glad to drink your honour's health,
Sir,

In gin or beer, if you would give me a sixpence.
Cassius, *Tragedy of the Anti-Jacobin*, *The Noddy Knife-grinder*.

SIXPENNY. *adj.* Worth sixpence.

Slave, dost thou think I am a sixpenny jug?
Fredon, *King Cambyses*: 1501.

Your sinful, sixpenny mechanicks,
R. Johnson, *Magnificent Lady*, induction.

SIXSCORE. *adj.* Six times twenty.

Sixscore and five miles it containeth in circuit.—
Samuel.

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the boundaries thereof within this last sixscore years, much more than the Ottomans.—*Bacon*.

SIXTEEN. *pr.* Six and ten. Notation 16.

SIXTEENTH. *adj.* Ordinal of sixteen.

SIXTH. *adj.* Ordinal of six.

SIXTH. *s.* Sixth part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures, and five sixths of the whole globe would have been rendered useless.—*Chapman*, *Philosophical Principles*.

SIXTHLY. *adv.* In the sixth place.

Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants.—*Bacon*.

SIXTIETH. *adj.* Ordinal of sixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the sixtieth part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86,400 such parts.—*Sir K. Digby*, *Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

SIXTY. *pr.* Six times ten. Notation 60.

When the boats were come within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther.—*Bacon*.

SIZABLE. *adj.* Of considerable bulk.

The whole was drawn out, and distended into a sizable volume.—*Bishop Hurd*, *Life of Bishop Warburton*.

SIZAR. *s.* Subsidized student at Cambridge, corresponding in grade to the servitors at Oxford: (in extract, second element of a compound).

They make a scramble for degrees:
Masters of all sorts and all ages,
Keepers, sub-sizars, lackeys, paces. *Bishop Corbet*.

SIZE. *s.* Number six on a die.

SIZE. *s.* [Italian, *assisa*, *sisa* = anything laid on as plaster.] Glutinous or glutinous matter used for giving stiffness or consistency to certain textile fabrics, paper, &c.

SIZE. *v. a.* Cover, besmear, thicken with size.

When we treat of sizing and stiffening.—*Sir W. Petty*, in *Bishop Sprat*, *History of the Royal Society*, p. 201.

SIZE. *s.* [from *assise*, from the valuation put upon anything by sitting in judgment over it.]

1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.

I have ever cherished my friends,
(Of whom he's chief), with all the size that verity
Would without lapsing suffer.

Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, v. 2.

If any decayed ship be new made, it is more fit to make her a size less than bigger.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.
The distance judged for shot of every size,
The linetock's touch the pond'rous ball expires.

Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, clxxxviii.
Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger size, that are more remote.—*Locke*.

2. Settled quantity: (in the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table; whence they say a sizar at Cambridge).

'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
To bandy lusty words, to scant my sizes,
And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt
Against my coming in. *Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, ii. 4.

3. Figurative bulk; condition.

This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less size and quality.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.
They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, for the middling or lower size of people.—*Swift*.

SIZE. *v. a.*

1. Swell; increase the bulk of.

Can you confound to your penurious uncle,
In his full face of love, to be so strict
A niggard to your commons, that you're fain
To size your belly out with shoulder fies?
Ben Jonson and *Fletcher*, *What at Sea*, *Scal Weapons*.

2. Adjust; arrange according to size.

The forces weigh the gear they carry,
And ere they venture on a stream,
Know how to size themselves and them.

Hudibras, iii. 1, 672.
Two troops so match'd were never to be found,
Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,
In stature sized.

Dryden, *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 567.

3. Settle; fix.

There was a statute for dispersing the standard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to size weights and measures.—*Bacon*, *History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

SIZED. *adj.* Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know,
And as my love is sized, my fear is so.
Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

In Composition.

That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; living, from the different breed of their countries, taken several sized ideas, to which they compare their great and their little.—*Locke*.

SIZEABLE. *adj.* Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others.

He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a sizeable bulk.—*Arbuthnot*.

SININESS. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sisy, glutinousness; viscosity.

In rheumatism, the *sininess* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats.—*Sir J. Floyer*, *Præternatural State of the animal Mucous*.
Cold is capable of producing a *sininess* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbuthnot*.

SIZY. *adj.* Viscous; glutinous.

The blood is *sizy*, the alkaline salts in the serum producing corrosive concretions.—*Arbuthnot*, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

SKAINSMATE. *s.* [?] Messmate; companion.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his skain-gills;
I am none of his skainsmates.
Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 1.

SKATE. *s.* Kind of shoe armed with iron for sliding on the ice. See Skate.

I'll buckle my skate, and I'll leap my mate,
And I'll throw, and write, my lim
And the woman I worshipp'd in twenty-eight,
I'll worship in twenty-nine. *W. M. Praed*.

SKATER. *s.* One who skates.

Nor was it ever known that a lake was covered with ice strong enough to bear a skater.—*Johnson*, *Letter to Mrs. Thrale*, Sep. 30: 1773. (Ord MS.).

SKEAN. *s.* [Gaelic, *sgian*.] Short sword; knife.

Any man that is disposed to mischief, . . . may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *skian*, or pistol, to be always in readiness. *Spencer*, *Vicar of the Wakefield*.

The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts or *skians*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them.—*Bacon*, *History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

A cubit at least the length of their *skians*.
Swift, *Description of an Irish Fraud*.

SKÉGGER. *s.* [?] See extract.

Little salmon, called *skéggers*, are bred of such a salmon that might not go to the sea, and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigness.—*L. Walton*, *Complete Angler*.

SKEIN. *s.* [N.Fr. *esuyne*.] Knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle humbug, that thou dost dally with a prodigious purse. *Shakespeare*, *Tristram and Cressida*, v. 1.
Our stile should be like a skein of silk, to be found by the right thread, not ravelled or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a bump.—*R. Johnson*.

Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is, grown soon weary when it has so entangled a skein as this to unwind.—*Sir K. Digby*.

SKÉLETON. *s.* [Gr. *σκαλετόν*.]

1. In Anatomy. Bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation; bony framework of the body.

When rattling bones together fly,
From the four corners of the sky;
When sinews o'er the skeletons are spread,
Those clothed with flesh, and life inspires the dead.
Deffen.

Though the patient may from other causes be exceedingly emaciated, and appear as a pliant skeleton, covered only with a dry skin, yet nothing but the ruin and destruction of the lungs denominates a consumption.—*Sir R. Blackmore*.

I thought to meet, as late as Heaven might grant,
A skeleton, ferocious, tall, and giant,
Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook,
And grinned terrible, a Sardonian look. *Harte*.

The skeletons of nations were
Around that lonely man.

Campbell, *The Last Man*.

2. Compages of the principal parts.

The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great skeleton of the system.—*Sir M. Hale*.

The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of skeleton, and represented upon table, with the various dependences of their several parts.—*Wallis*.

SKÉLETON-KEY. *s.* Thin light key, filed down, to avoid too great obstruction from the wards of the lock.

This door was usually kept locked; but the lock was of the rude and simple description common to such entrances, and easily opened by a skeleton-key.—*Lord Lytton*, *My Novel*, b. 2, ch. vii.

Skellum. s. [German, *schelm.*] Villain; scoundrel.

Sir Richard Greenvil (in 1643) having deserted to the king at Oxford, they declared him traitor, rascal, villain, and *skellum*.—*Biographia Britannica*, 2306.

Skep. s. [A.S. *scēp.*]

1. Sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in.

A pitchfork, a doongfork, were, skep, and a bin. *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.*

2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is called *skep*.

Sképtio. s. [Gr. *σκηπτις.*] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of everything. (Such is the explanation in the previous editions. At present, the term is less offensive in its application, and often suggests little more than hesitation and caution in the adoption of received opinion; as such it nearly coincides with critical.)

He is a *sképtick*, and dars hardly give credit to his senses. — *Bishop Hall, Characters*, p. 151; 1604.
Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must decline, and least of all those *sképticks* in religion. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Nature's extended face, then, *sképticks*, say, In this wide field of wonders can you find No art? — *Sir R. Blackmore*.

With too much knowledge for the *sképtick's* side, With too much weakness for the stoick's pride, He hangs between. — *Pope, Essay on Man*, ii. 8.
The dogmatist is sure of every thing, and the *sképtick* believes nothing. — *Watts, Logic*.

In this word the use and wont, according to which the second consonant is sounded, have been sufficiently influential to retain in the spelling the *k*, as the equivalent to the Greek *κ*. In *ascetic*, the doctrine that that letter must be represented by the Latin *c*, has exerted an opposite influence, and *ascetic* is pronounced *ascetic*. Should uniformity on this point ever be insisted on, it is the precedent of the word under notice which should be adopted.

Sképtical. adj. Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt.

May the Father of mercies confirm the *sképtical* and wavering minds, and so prevent us, that stand fast, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. — *Bentley*.

Sképtically. adv. In a sceptical manner.

There are those who do not abandon themselves to desperate atheism, nor *sképtically* cast off all care of religion. — *Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. iii.

Sképticise. v. n. Doubt of everything.

You can afford to *sképticise*, where no one else will so much as hesitate. — *Lord Shaftesbury, Morals*, pt. iii. § 1.

Sképticism. s. Universal doubt; profession of doubt.

I laid by my natural diffidence and *sképticism* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. — *Dryden*.

Sketch. s. [Fr. *esquisse*; German, *skizze.*]

Outline; rough draught; first plan.
I intend only what the Dutch painters call a *sketch*, and not a perfect delineation or draught. — *Pelt, Preface to Bishop Barlow's Remains*, p. ult.; 1083.

The first *sketch* of a comedy, called 'The Paradox,' — *Dr. Pope, Life of Bishop Warburton*, p. 149; 1607.
I shall not attempt a character of his present majesty, having already given an imperfect *sketch* of it. — *Addison*.

As the lightest *sketch*, if justly traced, Is by ill colouring but the more disgraced, No by false learning is good sense defaced. — *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, l. 23.

Sketch. v. a.

1. Draw, by tracing the outline.

If a picture is dashed with many glaring colours, the vulgar eye admires it, whereas he judges very judiciously of some admirable design *sketched* out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael. — *Watts, Logic*.

2. Plan, by giving the first or principal notion.

The reader I'll leave in the midst of silence, to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketched*, and which every man must finish for himself. — *Dryden, Translation of Despreaux's Art of Painting*.

Skew. s. In Architecture. See extract.

The term *skew* is still used in the north for a stone built into the bottom of a gable, or other similar situation, to support the coping above. It appears formerly to have been applied to the stones forming the slopes of the set-offs of buttresses, and other projections. *Skew-table* was probably the course of stone weathered, or sloped, on the top, placed as a coping to the wall. It may perhaps have been applied to the sloping table commonly used in mediæval architecture over the gable-ends of roofs, where they abut against higher buildings, of which examples are to be seen on the towers of many churches which have had the main roofs lowered; or it may be a racking coping formed of solid blocks, with horizontal joints, and built into the walling; a mode of construction which is common in the churches of Normandy. — *Glossary of Architecture*.

Skew. adj. Oblique; distorted.

Here's a gallimaufry of speech indeed. . . . I remember about the year 1662 many used this *skew* kind of language. — *Brewer, Lingua*, D. 7: ed. 1667.

Skew. adv. [Danish, *skjævt.*] Askew.

Skew. v. a.

1. Look obliquely upon; notice slightly.

Our service Neglected, and look'd lamely on, and *skew'd* at With a few honourable words. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject*.

2. Shape or form in an oblique way.
Windows broad within and narrow without, or *skewed* and closed. — *1 Kings*, vi. 4, margin.

Skew. v. n.

1. Walk obliquely: (still used in some parts of the north).

(Child, you must walk straight, without *skewing* and shuffling to every step you set. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. Look obliquely; squint.

3. Look suspiciously or uncharitably.

Whenever we find ourselves ready to fret at every cross occurrence. . . . to slug in our own performances, to *skew*, at the infirmities of others; take we dice first of the impatience of our own spirits, and learn it. — *Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, serm. xxi, p. 171; 1681.

Skéwer. s. [Danish, *skjære.*] Wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

Sweetbread and collops were with *skewers* prick'd About the sides. — *Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad*.

I once may overlook A *skewer* sent to table by my cook. — *King*.

From his rug the *skewer* he takes, And on the stick ten equal notches makes. — *Swift*.
Send up meat well stuck with *skewers*, to make it look round; and an iron *skewer*, when rightly employed, will make it look handsome. — *Id., Advice to Servants, Directions to the Cook*.

Skéwer. v. a. Fasten with skewers.

Skid, or Skidpan. s. [connected with *shade*, *shier*, and other words, like Gr. *σκιω* = I split.] Clog in which a locked wheel fits; slipper.

Skiz. s. [N.Fr. *esquis*; Lat. *scapha*.] Small light boat.

If in two *skiffs* of cork a loadstone and steel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other standing still; but both steer into each other. — *Sir T. Browne*.

On Garraway cliffs A saviour rare, by shipwreck fed, Lie waiting for the founder'd *skiff*, And strip the bodies of the dead. — *Swift*.

Skiff. v. a. Pass over in a skiff. Rare.

They two have cabin'd In many an dangerous as poor a corner, Peril and want contending; they have *skiff* Torments, whose roaring tyranny and power I the least of these was dreadful. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen*.

Skifal. adj. Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able: (in the following examples, used with *of*, *at*, and *in*, before the subject of skill: *of* seems poetical, *at* ludicrous, *in* popular and proper).

His father was a man of Tyre, *skifal* to work in gold and in silver. — *2 Chronicles*, ii. 14.

They shall call the husbandman to mourning, and such as are *skifal* of lamentation, to wailing. — *Anna*, v. 16.

Will Vafer be *skifal* at finding out the ridiculous side of a thing, and placing it in a new light. — *Tuttle*.

May, Miella, feel you no content, Reflecting on a life well spent? Your *skifal* hand employ'd to save Despairing wretches from the grave: — *Id., Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.

And then supporting with your store

Those whom you dragg'd from death before. — *Swift*.
Skifally. adv. In a skilful manner; with skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously.

As soon as he came near me, in its distance, with much fury, but with fury *skifally* guided, he ran upon me. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Skiffulness. s. Art; ability; dexterousness.

He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *skiffulness* of his hands. — *Paulus*, lxxviii. 72.

Skill. s.

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness.

Skill in the weapon is nothing without sack. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 3.

On nothing profits more Than self-esteem grounded on just and right, Well managed; of that *skill* the more thou know'st, The more she will acknowledge thee her head. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 671.

I will from wond'rous principles ordain A race unlike the first, and try my *skill* again. — *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses*, b. i.

Phocion the Athenian general, then ambassador from the state, by his great wisdom and *skill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens, and restored the Athenians to his favour. — *Swift*.

2. Particular art.

Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskilful. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Reason; cause: (this is the very ancient meaning of the word).

You have

A little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose To put you to. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Skill. v. n. [Norw., *skilja* = divide, distinguish.]

1. Differ; make difference; interest; matter.

Obsolete.

Whether the commandments of God in Scripture be general or special, it *skilleth* not. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
What *skills* it, if a bag of stones or gold? About thy neck do drown thee? raise thy head, Take stars for money; stars not to be told By any art, yet to be purchas'd. None is so wasteful as the scraping dame; She knoweth three for one; her soul, rest, fame. — *G. Herbert*.

He intending not to make a summer business of it, but a resolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *skilled* not much when he began the war, especially having Calais at his back where he might winter. — *Baron*.

2. He knowing in; be dexterous at; know how. *Obsolete*.

They that *skil* not of so heavenly matter, All that they know not, envy or admire. — *Spenser*.
There is not any among us that can *skil* to hew timber like unto the Sidonians. — *1 Kings*, v. 4.
The overseers of them were, such that could *skil* of instruments of music. — *2 Chronicles*, xxxiv. 12.
One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in these things that he can *skil* of, than ten thousand others that be ignorant. — *Archbishop Whitgift*.

Skill. v. a. Know; understand. *Obsolete*.

Skill not what it is.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Lore's Cure*.
That age was so far from *skilling* down or the fumes, that they were not come up to counterpoint. — *Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 116.

Skilled. adj. Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with one's subject: (as, 'a *skilled* workman').

Of these nor *skill'd* nor studious.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 42.
Moses, in all the Egyptian arts was *skil'd*, When heavenly power that chosen vessel fill'd.

Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.
He must be very little *skilled* in the world, who thinks that a valiant tongue shall accompany only a good understanding. — *Locke*.

Skilless. adj. Wanting skill; artless.

Wisdom, farewell, the *skilless* man's direction.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, b. iv.
These rude yonches, and *skilless* mimons of the court. — *North, Translation of The Philosopher at Court*, p. 16; 1675.

Nor have I seen

More that I may call men than you; How features are abroad I'm *skilless* of. — *Shakespeare, Tempest*, iii. 1.

Jealousy what might befall your travel, Being *skilless* in these parts; which to a stranger, Unaided and unfriended, often prove Rough and inhospitable. — *Id., Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.

skillet. s. [Fr. *escuellette*.] Small kettle or boiler.

When light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid foil'd with wanton dulness
My speculative and offred instruments
Let house-wives make a *skillet* of my loam.

Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *skillet* set it
Over a soft fire.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Skim. v. a.

1. Clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface.

My cos Tom, or his cos Mary,
Who hold the plough or *skim* the dairy
My fav'rite books and pictures sell.

Prior, Alma, iii. 364.

2. Take by skimming.

She shoots the flying shuttle through the loom,
Or boils in kettles must of wine, and *skims*
With leaves the drops that overflow the brims.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 392.
His principal studies were after the works of
Titian where cream he has *skimmed*.—*Id., Translation of Unfreedom's Art of Painting.*

The surface of the sea is covered with its bubbles,
While it rises, which they *skim* off into their boats,
And afterwards separate in pots.—*Addison.*
Whilome I've seen her *skim* the clouted cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, v.

3. Brush the surface slightly; pass very near the surface.

Nor seeks in air her humble flight to raise,
Content to *skim* the surface of the seas.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.
The swallow *skims* the river's watery face.

Id., Translation of the Georgics, i. 520.
A winged eastern blast just *skimming* o'er
The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore. *Prior.*

4. Cover superficially. (*Improper*; perhaps originally *skin*).

Full in the prince's passage, heaps of sand
And dangerous flats in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides *skim* o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray.

Dryden, Anna Mirabilis, cxiii.

Skim. v. n. Pass lightly; glide along.

Thin airy shapes o'er the furrows rise,
A dreadful scene! and *skim* before his eyes.

Addison.

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow:
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, and *skims* along the main.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 270.

They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey,
and never lead their disciples into the depths of it.—*Watts.*

Such as have active spirits, who are ever *skimming*
over the surface of things with a volatile spirit, will
fix nothing in their memory.—*Id., On the Improvement of the Mind.*

Skim. s. [N. Fr. *escume*; Modern Fr. *écume*.] Scum; refuse.

Although Philip took delight in this *skim* of men,
[from flatterers] yet could they never draw him by
their charming to incur those views which his son
ran into.—*Bryskett, Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 108;
1004.

Skimble-kamble. adj. Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,
As quick a deal of *skimble-kamble* stuff,
As puts me from my faith.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Skimmer. s.

1. Shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

Wash your wheat in three or four waters, stirring it round; and with a *skimmer*, each time, take off the light.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. One who skims over a book or subject: (a ludicrous word).

There are different degrees of *skimmers*: first, he who goes no further than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c.—*Skilton, Divine Revelations*, dialogue viii.

Skim milk. s. [the *m* doubled in sound as well as in spelling.] Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Thou cheese was brought; says Slouch, This *even* shall roll;
This is *skim-milk*, and therefore it shall go. *King.*

Skimmington. s. See second extract.

When the young people ride the *skimmington*,
There is a general trembling in a town:
Not only he for whom the person rides,
Suffers, but they sweep after their woe's leaders;
And by that horridly quick does appear,
That the good woman is the master there!

King, Miscellaneous, p. 383.

To ride *skimmington* is a vulgar phrase, which means a kind of burlesque procession in ridicule of a man who suffers himself to be led by his wife. In the north, 'riding the stang' has a similar meaning. *Johnson.*

Randan, or Rantan, and Randanning mean the same.

Skin. s. [A. S. *scin*.]

1. Natural covering of the flesh, consisting of the cuticle, outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and impenetrable, and the cutis, or inner skin, extremely sensible.

Their visage is blacker than a coal; they are not known in the streets; their *skin* cleaveth to their bones, it is withered.—*Lamentations*, iv. 8.
The body is consumed to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather.—*Harees, Discourse of Consumption.*

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

On whose top he strow'd
A wilde goat's shaggy *skin*; and then bestow'd
His own couch on it.
The priest on *skins* of off-rings takes his ease,
And nightly visions in his slumber sees.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 127.

3. Body; person.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities,
wherein too hard for a man to save both his *skin*
and his credit.—*Sir E. L. Strange.*

4. Husk.

Skin. v. a.

1. Flay; strip or divest of the skin.

The leavers run to the door to make their escape,
are there entangled in the nets, seized by the
Indians, and immediately *skinned*.—*Ellis, Voyage.*
'I won her through a rash vow. Thus, I saw
her; I loved her; I proposed; she refused me.—
'You love another?'—'Spare my blushes.'—'I know
him.'—'You do.'—'Very good; if he remains here,
I'll *skin* him.'—'Lord bless me!' exclaimed Mr. Pick-
wick, indignantly. 'Did you *skin* the gentleman,
sir?' inquired Mr. Winkle, with a very pale face.—
'I wrote him a note. I said it was a painful thing.
And so it was.'—'Certainly,' interposed Mr. Winkle.
—'I said I had pledged my word as a gentleman to
skin him. My character was at stake. I had no al-
ternative. As an officer in His Majesty's service, I
was bound to *skin* him. I regretted the necessity,
but it must be done. He was open to conviction,
he saw that the rules of the service were imper-
ative. He fled. I married her. Here's the coach.
That's her head.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*,
ch. xxv.

2. Cover with the skin.

It will but *skin* and flim the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 4.
Authority, though it err like others,
Has yet a kind of medicine in itself,
That *skins* the vice o' the top.

Id., Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

The wound was *skinned*; but the strength of his
thigh was not restored.—*Dryden.*
It only patches up and *skins* it over, but reaches
not to the bottom of the sore.—*Locke.*

3. Cover superficially.

What I took for solid earth, was only heaps of
rubbish, *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables.
—*Addison.*

Is there no middle way of adjusting this fine em-
barrassment? I think I have hit upon a medium to
skin the sore places over, if not quite to heal it.—
C. Lamb, Letters.

Skin-deep. adj. Slight; superficial.

There is a power in virtue to attract our adherence
to her before all the transient and *skin-deep* plea-
sures that we fondly search after.—*Felltham, Re-
solves*, ii. 57.

That 'beauty is only *skin-deep*,' is itself but a *skin-
deep* observation.—*Id., Speeches.*

Skin-dint. s. Niggardly person.

Skin. s. [A. S. *scene*.]

1. Drink; anything potable.

2. Potage

Ich *skin*, which is a potage of strong nourish-
ment, is made with the knees and shins of beef, but
long boiled.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental
History.*

Skin. v. a. [German, *schenken*.] Serve drink. *Obsolete.*

Fetch your cans well in the filling, at length,
rogue, and jog your bottles o' the buttock, sirrah;
then *skin* out the first glass ever, and drink with
all companies, though you be sure to be drunk.—
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 3.

Skin. s. One who serves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even
now into my hand by an under *skin*; one that

never spake other English in his life, than eight
shillings and sixpence, and you are welcome, sir.—
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 4.

Haue up all the poor hip-drinkers,
Cries old Sim, the King of *skinners*. *B. Jonson.*

This been Hachmudian *skinner*, did I make legs to,
—Scurry one, who a thou wert drunk?—*Masinger,
The Virgin Martyr*, i. 1.

At Vulture's homely mirth his mother smiled,
And smiling took the cup the clown had fill'd:
The reconciler how! went round the board,
Which emptied, the rule *skins* still restored.

Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, xiii.

Skinned. adj. Having skin; hard; callous.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a
nasty ichor, the claws in process of time turn in,
and growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of
callous.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Skinner. s. One who skins; dealer in skins, or pelts; fellmonger.

Skinny. adj. Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh.

Her choppy finger laying
Upon her *skinny* lips. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 2.
Lost the asperity of these carliners of the wind-
pipes should hurt the gutlet, which is tender, and of
a *skinny* substance; these annular grates are not
made round; but where the gutlet touches the
windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft
membrane, which may easily give way. *Ray, On the
Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the
Creation.*

I fear thee, ancient mariner,
I fear thy *skinny* hand;
For it is long and lank and brown,
As is the ribbed sea-sand.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

His fingers meet
In *skinny* films, and shape his oily feet.

Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Ulysses.

'I say,' he whispered, stopping in one of his jour-
neys to and fro, 'young ladies, there's soap to-mor-
row. She's making it now. An't she a putting in
the water? Oh! not at all neither!'—In the course
of answering another knock, he thrust in his head
again. 'I say! There's towels to-morrow. Not
skinny ones, oh! no!'—Presently he called through
the key-hole: 'There's a fish to-morrow. Just come.
Don't eat none of him!'—And with this special
warning, vanished again. *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

Skip. v. a. [?] Fetch quick bounds; pass by quick leaps; bound lightly and joyfully.

Was not Iarned a derision unto thee? Was he
found among thieves? For since thou spakest of
him, thou *skippedst* for joy.—*Jeremiah*, xlviii. 27.

The queen, bound with love's powerful's charms,
Sat with Pigwidgeon arm in arm:
Her merry words that thought no harm,
About the room were *skipping*.

Dryden, Amphitrua.

At spur or switch no more he *skipt*,
Or mended pace, than Spaurdull whipt.

Batter, Hudibras, i. 1, 429.

The earth-born race
O'er every hill and verdant pasture stray,
Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play.

Sir E. Blackmore.

John *skipped* from room to room, ran up stairs
and down stairs, peeping into every cranny.—*Ar-
buthnot, History of John Bull.*

Thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
And quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope.*

The limb they riot domes to bleed to-day,
Had thy reason, would be *skip* and play?

Id., Essay on Man, i. 81.

Skip over. Pass without notice; omit, or pass lightly over, in reading.

Page Pius II. was wont to say, that the former
pages did wisely to set the lawyers a work to debate
whether the donation of Constantine the Great to
Sylvester of St. Peter's patrimony were good or
valid in law or no; the letter to *skip over* the mat-
ter in fact, whether there was ever any such thing
at all or no. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, to *skip*
over all sentences where he spied a note of admira-
tion at the end.—*Swift.*

Our reader, we trust, has formed somewhat ap-
proaching to a distinct idea of the principal char-
acters who have appeared before him during our
narrative; but in case our good opinion of his men-
dacity has been exaggerated, and in order to satisfy
such as are addicted to the laudable practice of
skipping, (with whom we have at times a strong
fellow-feeling,) the following particulars may not
be superfluous.—*Sir W. Scott, Rielgautlet*, vol. ii.
ch. i.

Finally, we have read in these three thick volumes
of letters, till, in the second thick volume, the read-
ing feebly unhappily broke down, and had to *skip*
largely henceforth, only diving here and there at
a venture, with considerable intervals. Such is the
melancholy fact.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscel-
laneous Essays, Varnhagen von Ense's Memoirs.*

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Skip. v. a.

1. Miss; pass.

Let not thy sword skip one:
Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;
He is an usurer.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

2. In the following example *skip* is active or neuter, as *over* is thought an adverb or preposition.

Although to engage very far in such a metaphysical speculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate fluidity, yet we dare not quite skip it over, lest we be accused of overlooking it.—*Boyle*.

Skip. s. Light leap or bound.

He looked very curiously upon himself, sometimes fetching a little skip, as if he had said his strength had not yet forsaken him.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

You will make so large a skip as to cast yourself from the land into the water.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*.

Skipjack. s. Upstart.

A way was opened to every skipjack.—*Martin, Marriage of Fridesca, l. h. b. 1864*.

The want of shame or brains does not presently entitle every little skipjack to the board's end in the cabinet.—*Sir R. L. Ketrage*.

Skipkannel. s. Luckey; footboy.**Skipper. s.**

1. One who skips.

2. Youngling; thoughtless person.

Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I;
Skipper, stand back; 'tis age that nourisheth.

Shakespeare, Timing of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Skipper. s. [connected with *ship*.] Master of a merchant vessel.

Are you not afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, says the skipper.—*Sir R. L. Ketrage*.

No doubt you will return very much improved.—*Yes, refined like a Dutch skipper from a whale-fishing. — Congreve*.

The only object within doors upon which she bestowed any marks of affection, in the usual style, in her dog Chowder; a filthy cur from Newfoundland, which she had in a present from the wife of a skipper in Swansea.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Skipnet. s. Small boat. *Rare*.

Upon the bank they sat and did enjoy
A dainty luncheon, dressing of her hair,
By whom a little skipnet floating did appear.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Skippingly. adv. In a skipping manner; by skips and leaps.

If one read skippingly and by matches, and not take the thread of the story along, it must needs puzzle and distract the memory.—*Hoswell, Instructions for Foreign Travel, p. 30*.

Skirmish. s. [N.Fr. *escarmouche*.]

1. Slight fight; less than a set battle.

When we shall wrangle with death, if we winne that skirmish we have enough.—*Poole, Sermon at Sir R. Seymour's burial, p. 18: 1618*.

One battle, yes, a skirmish more there was
With adverse fortune fought by Cartimand;
Her subjects most revolt. *A. Philip, Briton*.

2. Contest; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, l. 1*.

These skirmishes expire not with the first propugnators of the opinions: they perhaps began as single duellers; but then they soon have their partisans and abettors, who not only enhance but intail the feud to posterity.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

There were but two exceptions to this keen Skirmish of wits o'er the departed; one, Aurora, with her pure and placid mien;
And Juan too, in general behind none
In any remark on what he had heard or seen,
Sate silent now, his usual spirits gone;
In vain he heard the others rally or rally,
He would not join them in a single rally.

Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 108.

Skirmish. v. n. [N.Fr. *escarmoucher*.] Fight loosely; fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

Ready to charge and to retire at will;
Though broken, scatter'd, fled, they skirmish still.

Fairfax.

Ere the war began,
He lightly skirmishes on every string
Charged with a flying touch.

Cranshaw, Musick's Duol.

A gentleman volunteer skirmishing with the enemy before Worcester, was run through his arm in the middle of the hip with a sword, and shot with a musket-bullet in the same shoulder.—*Wise-man, Yargery*.

Skirmishing. verbal abs. Act of fighting loosely.

Alarm; skirmishings, Talbot pursueth the Dauphin.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, l. 1*.

Rhetorical flowers . . . are but light skirmishings, and not serious contentions, in matters of religion.

Jerome Taylor, Artificial Haudenness, p. 42.

I'll pass by the little skirmishings on either side.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Skirr. v. a. Scour; ramble over in order to clear.

Send out more horses, skirr the country round.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.

Skirr the plain,
That the fugitive may flee in vain.

Byron, Siege of Corinth.

Skirr. v. n. Scour; scud; run in haste.

We'll make them skirr away as swift as stones

Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.

Shakespeare, Henry V, iv. 7.

Light skilows,
That, in a thought, scur o'er the fields of corn.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Banders.

Skirt. s. [Danish, *skiorte*; in Norwegian pronounced as if it began with *sh*. It is the same word as *skirt*.]

1. Loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist.

An Samuel turned about to go away, [Sam] laid hold upon the skirt of his mantle, and it rent.—*1 Samuel, xv. 27*.

It's but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and ermine, wide sleeves and skirts, round underneath with a bluish tinsel.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 4*.

2. Edge of any part of the dress.

A narrow lace, or a small skirt of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and crosses the breast, being a part of the tucker, is called the modesty-piece.—*Addison*.

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

He should wait himself at Athie, upon the skirt of that quiet country.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Ye mista, that rise
From hill or straining lake, dusky or grey,
Till the sun paint your dewy skirts with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author rise.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 183.

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promised more, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost skirts
Of glory, and far off his steps adore.

Ibid, xi. 330.

The northern skirts that join to Syria have entered into the conquests or commerce of the four great empires; but that which seems to have secured the other is the stony and sandy deserts, through which no army can pass.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Upon the skirts
Of Arragon our wander'd troops he rallies.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, l. 1.

Skirt. v. a. Border; run along the edge.

Temple skirteth this hundred on the waste side.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with champions rich'd,
With plentiful rivers and wide skirting meads,
We make thee lady.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

The middle pair
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 232.

A spacious circuit on the hill there stood,
Level and wide, and skirted round with wood.

Addison.

Skit. s. [see Squirt.] Light, wanton wench.

[Herod] at the request of a dancing skit stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist.—*Howard (Earl of Northampton): 1583*.

Skittish. adj.

1. Shy; easily frightened.

A skittish filly . . . fair enough for such a pack-maddie.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady*.

A restful skittish jade had gotten a trick of rising, starting, and flying out at his own shadow.—*Sir R. L. Ketrage*.

'Over the hills and far away,' indeed, Yoho! The skittish mare is all alive to-night. Yoho! Yoho!—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxvii*.

2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate.

Now expectation, tickling skittish spirits,
Sets all on hazard.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

He still resolv'd, to mend the matter,
T' adhere and cleave the obstinate;
And, still the skittish and lower
Her freaks, appear'd to sit the closer.

Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 477.

I have knocked up poor Skip; shall lose my match; and, as to Harriet, why the odds are that I lose my match there too—a skittish young tit! If I once get her tight in hand, I'll make her wince for it.—*G. Colman the Elder, The Jealous Wife, l. 1*.

3. Changeable; fickle.

Some men sleep in skittish fortune's hall,
While others play the idiots in her eyes.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

Such as I am, all true lovers are;
Unstaid and skittish in all notions else,
Save in the constant image of the creature
That is beloved.

I. 1, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

What skittish things popular benevolence and popular applause have been always found to be, experience hath taught others.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 517*.

Skittishly. adv. In a skittish manner; wantonly; uncertainly; ficklely.

The bands were very plump, and skittishly played as they passed by; not knowing whither they were driven.—*Situation of Paradise, p. 93: 1683*.

Skittishness. s. Attribute suggested by Skittish; wantonness; fickleness.**Skittleground. s.** Ground for playing skittles.

Having arrived at this conclusion, he betook himself to the tap. Having purchased the beer, and obtained, moreover, the day-but-one-before-yesterday's paper, he repaired to the skittleground, and seating himself on a bench, proceeded to enjoy himself in a very sedate and methodical manner.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xiv*.

Skittles. s. Ninepins.

No more the wherry feels my stroke so true;
At skittles, in a grizzle, can I play?

T. Warton, Ode to a Grizzle Wig.

Now it was Martin's turn to work, and sit beside the bed and watch, and listen through the long, long nights, to every sound in the gloomy wilderness; and hear poor Mr. Tapley, in his wandering fancy, playing at skittles in the Dragon, . . . travelling with old Tom Plunch on English roads, and burning stumps of trees in Eden, all at once.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxxiii*.

Skreed. s. Border of cloth.**Skreen. s.**

1. Riddle or coarse sieve.

A skittle or skreen to rid soil fro' the corn.

Tanner, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

2. Anything by which the sun or weather is kept off.

[She] in a morning, without bodice,
Slip sometimes out to Mrs. Thody's,
To cheapen tea, to buy a skreen.

Prior, Hans Carrel.

3. Shelter; concealment.

Freeed from day by night's eternal skreen;

Unknown to heaven, and to myself unseen.

Dryden.

Skreen. v. a.

1. Riddle; sift.

2. Shade from sun or light, or weather.

3. Keep off light or weather.

The curtains closely drawn, the light to skreen,

As if he had contrived to lie unseen;

Thus cover'd with an artificial night,
Sleep did his office soon, and seal'd his sight.

Dryden, Sigismunda and Guineardo, 211.

4. Shelter; protect.

He that travels with them is to skreen them, and get them out when they have run themselves into the briars.—*Locke*.

His majesty encouraged his subjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards skreened them from punishment.—*Spectator*.

Skua, or Skua-gull. s. [Icelandic.] Gull of the genus *Lestris*.

The various species of the genus *Lestris* have long been separated by naturalists from the true gulls, from a just appreciation of the difference in their external characters, and also in their habits. The skuas may be considered as forming a conspicuous portion of the predaceous division among the swimming birds, as indicated by their powerful and hooked beak and claws. Their food is fish, but they devour also the smaller water birds and their eggs, the flesh of whales, as well as other carrion, and are observed to tear their prey to pieces, while holding it under their crooked talons. Many of the true gulls are listless and timid; the common skua and its generic companions are, on the contrary, courageous and daring, harassing the smaller gulls perpetually.—*Tarrell, History of British Birds*.

Skue. adj. [askew.] Oblique; sidelong.

Several have imagined that this skue posture of the ash is a most unfortunate thing; and that if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptic, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradise.—*Bentley*.

Skulk. v. n. Lurk in fear or malice.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You skulk'd behind the fence, and sneak'd away.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Æneidos, iii. 27.

While publick good slept in pomp they wiled,
And private interest skulked behind the shield.

Young, Love of Fame.

Skull. s. [German, *schale* = shell.] Bony part of the head containing the brain; cranium.

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes, Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept, As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,

Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 4.
With redoubled strokes he plies his head;
The burning lever not deludes his palus,
But drives the batter'd skull within the brains.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, l. xii.

The skull, or bone that incloses the head, is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain.—*Quincy.*

Skull. s. Shoal.

Repair to the river where you have seen them swim in skulls or shoals.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Skullcap. s.

1. Headpiece.

2. In *Botany*. Native plant of the genus *Scutellaria* (galericulate, minor).

Skute. s. [Dutch, *schuyt*.] Bont or small vessel. *Rare.*

They carried with them all the skutes and bonts that might be found.—*Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Loose Conduits, p. 114: 1618.*

Sky. s. [A.S. *souca* = shude; Danish, *sky* = cloud.]

1. Region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere; whole region without the earth.

The mountains their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the sky.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 296.

The maids of Argos, who with frankish cries,
And imitated lowings, fill'd the sky.

Lord Roscommon.

Raise all thy winds, with night involve the sky.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 106.

2. Heavens.

Wide is the fronting gate, and raised on high,
With adamantine columns threats the sky.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 711.

Used as the first element in a compound.

The thunderer's bolt, you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebellious coasts.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 4.

What is this knowledge but the sky-at-a-fire,
For which the thief still chain'd in ice doth sit.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

3. Weather; climate.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer with
thy uncovered body this extremity of the sky.—
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

We envy not the warmer climate that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies;
Nor at the comeliness of our heav'n's repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine.

Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

Skýborn. adj. Having a heavenly birth.

Here is a something, not a nothing. If no *skýborn* messenger, heaven looking through his eyes;
then neither is he a chimera with his system,
crabbed, cant, and fanaticism, . . . but a substantial,
peaceable, terrestrial man.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Sir Walter Scott.*

Skýcolour. s. Colour of the sky.

A solution as clear as water, with only a light
touch of sky-colour, but nothing near so high as the
ceruleous tincture of silver.—*Boyle.*

Skýcoloured. adj. Like the sky.

This your Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells
us that the blue water-nymphs are dressed in sky-
coloured garments.—*Addison.*

Skýeyed. adj. Coloured like the sky.

There lies, *skýeyed*, a purple lake disclose. *Pope.*

Skýey. adj. Ethereal.

A breath thou art,
Serve to all the *skýey* influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Skýish. adj. Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky.

(1) this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Polon, or the *skýish* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 1.*

Skýlark. s. Lark that mounts and sings.

He next proceeded to the *skýlark*, mounting up
by a proper scale of notes, and afterwards falling to
the ground with a very easy descent. *Spectator.*

The chirping sparrows, bred in Temple chimneys and
crannies, might have held their peace to listen to
imaginary *skýlarks*, as so fresh a little creature
pamper.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xlv.*

The *skýlark* is universally distributed over the
British Islands, but in severe weather in winter,
accompanied with snow, a large portion leave Scot-
land in flocks to come southward. In Orkney and
Shetland, it is only a summer visitor, according to
Mr. Dunn, retreating to a more southern latitude on
the approach of winter. It is a common bird in
Denmark, Sweden, and Norway during summer,
and a few remain in winter; but the greater part
migrate southwards. The *skýlark* does not appear
to visit the Farne Islands, Iceland, or Greenland.—
Yarrell, History of British Birds.

Skýlight. s. Window placed in a room, not
laterally, but in the ceiling.

A monstrous fowl dropt through the *skýlight*, near
his wife's apartment.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Skýrocket. s. Firework which flies high,
and burns as it flies.

I considered a comet, or, in the language of the
vulgar, a blazing star, as a *skýrocket* discharged by
an hand that is almighty.—*Addison.*

Skýsail. s. In *Navigation*. See next entry.

Skýscraper. s. In *Navigation*. See extract.

Skýsail [is] a light sail, in a square-rigged vessel
next above the royal. It is set either on the pole of
the royal mast, or (when this mast has no pole) on a
spar, called a sliding-guntermast, which rises upon
the top-sail-masthead, and extends upwards,
forming a pole above the royal mast. Either of these
poles gets the name of the *skýsail* pole. *Skýscraper*
(French, *saie de peison*) is a name sometimes given
to a *skýsail* when it is triangular.—*Young, Nautical
Dictionary.*

Slab. adj. Thick; viscous; glutinous.

Nose of Turk, and Tartar's lips;
Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the great thick and *slab*.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Slab. s.

1. Puddle.

They must be diligently cleansed from moss, *slab*,
and ouse.—*Frelyn.*

2. Plane of stone: (as, 'A marble *slab*').

3. Outside plank of a piece of timber when
sawn into boards.

Slabber. v. a.

1. Sup up hastily.

To *slabber* potage up half hot and cold.—*Barret, Alvarie: 1590.*

2. Smear with spittle.

He *slabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek,
With his great tongue.—*Arbuthnot, History of John
Bull.*

3. Shed; spill.

The milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and lost,
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost.

*Taunt, Five Hundred Points of good
Humour.*

Slabber. v. n. Slobber.

Slabby. adj.

1. Thick; viscous.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist temperies,
slabby and grossy medicaments are to be forborene,
and drying to be used.—*Hicman, Surgery.*

2. Wet; floody: (in low language).

When wagash boys the stunted besom ply,
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass not by.

Gay, Trivia, li. 91.

Slack. adj. [A.S. *slac.*]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose.

The vein in the arm is that which Arcturus com-
monly opens; and he gives a particular caution in
this case to make a *slack* compression, for fear of
exciting a convulsion.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.

In that day, it shall be said to Jerusalem, Fear
thou not; and to Zion, Let not thine hands be *slack*.
—*Ze phaniah, iii. 16.*

All his joints relax'd;
From his *slack* hand the garland wreathed for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 891.

3. Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fer-
vent.

Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded
in that, if so be our zeal and devotion to Godward
be *slack*, the alacrity and fervour of others worth
as a present spur. *Hucker, Ecclesiastical History.*
Seeing his soldiers *slack* and timorous, he reproved
them of cowardice and treason.—*Knutson, History
of the Turks.*

Nor were it just, would he resume that shape,
That *slack* devotion should his thunder 'scape.

Waller.

Rebellion now began, for lack
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *slack*.

Baith, Hudibras, iii. 2. 31.

1. Not violent; not rapid.

Their pace was formal, grave, and *slack*;
His nimble wit outran the heavy jack.

Dryden, The Medal, 46.

As the first element in a compound.

A handful of *slack-dried* hops spoil many pounds,
by taking away their pleasant smell.—*Mortimer,
Husbandry.*

Slack. v. n.

1. Be remiss; neglect.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord thy
God, thou shalt not *slack* to pay it.—*Deuteronomy,
xxiii. 21.*

2. Lose the power of cohesion.

The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, so that it appears
to be cold, but water excites it again, whereby it
slacks and crumbles into fine powder.—*Mason,
Mechanical Exercises.*

Slack. v. a.

1. Loosen; make less tight.

Ah! generous youth, that wish forbear;
The winds too soon will waft thee here;
Slack all thy sails, and fear to come.

*Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anna
Kilgrew.*

2. Relax; remit.

This makes the pulses beat, and lungs respire;
This holds the sinews like a bride's reins,
And makes the body to advance, retire,
To turn or stop, as she them *slacks* or strains.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Taught power's due use to people and to kings,
Taught not to *slack* nor strain its tender strings.

Pope.

Men having been brought up at home under a
strict rule of duty, always restrained by sharp pen-
alties from lewd behaviour, so soon as they come
thither, where they see laws more *slackly* tended,
and the hard restraint which they were used unto
now *slacked*, they grow more loose.—*Spenser.*

If there be cure or charm
To respite or deceive, or *slack* the pain
Of this ill mansion. *Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 480.*

On our account has Jove
Indulgent to all moans some sacrilegious plant
Adopted, that poor helpless man might *slack*
His present thirst, and wait for toil.

J. Philips, Cyder, li. 197.

4. Remit for want of energy.

My guards
Are you, great powers! and the unabated strength
Of a firm conscience; which shall arm each step
Taken for the state, and teach me *slack* no pace.

R. Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

With such delay, well pleased, they *slack* their
course.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 164.

5. Cause to be remitted; make to abate.

You may sooner by imagination quicken or *slack*
a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to
make a dog go slower than make him stand still.—
Bacon.

Balls of this metal *slack'd* Atlanta's pace,
And on the amorous youth bestow'd the race.

Waller.

6. Relieve; unbend.

7. Withhold; use less liberally.

He that so generally is good, must of necessity
hold his virtue to you, whose worthiness would stir
it up where it wanted, rather than *slack* it where
there is such abundance.—*Shakespeare, All's well
that ends well, i. 1.*

8. Crumble; deprive of the power of co-
hesion.

Some unslacked lime cover with ashes, and let it
stand till rain comes to *slack* the lime; then spread
them together.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

9. Neglect.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From those that she calls servants, or from
mine? . . .

If then they chanced to *slack* you,
We could control them.

Shakespeare, King Lear, li. 4.

This good chance, that thus much favour'd,
He *slacks* not.

Shenck, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

10. Repress; make less quick or forcible.

Slacken. v. a. Loosen; relax.

This doctrine must supersede and *slacken* all in-
dustry and endeavour, which in the lowest degree of
that which hath been promised to be accepted by
Christ; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or at-
tempt, but only to obey our fate. *Hammond.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's circumstance, if not aware; more apt
to *slacken* virtue, and slake her edge.

Than prompt her to do might my merit praise.

Milton, Paradise Regained, li. 451.

One conduct to the part's aim, which he is driving
on in every line: the other *slackens* his pace, and
diverts him from his way.—*Dryden.*
Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to *slacken* and unbend his cares,

Attended to the chase by all the flower
Of youth, whose hopes a nobler prey devour.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my
presence
Unbest your thoughts, and slacken'd 'em to arms.
Addison, Cato.

Slacken. v. n. Abate.
When these raging fires
Will slacken, if his breath stir not their flames.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ll. 213.

Slackly. adv. In a slack manner.
1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.
2. Negligently; remissly.

That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So slackly guarded, and the search so slow
That could not trace them.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 1.

3. Tardily.
Slackness. s. Attribute suggested by
Slack.

1. Looseness; not tightness.
2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.
It concerneth the duty of the church by law to
provide, that the looseness and slackness of men
may not cause the commandments of God to be un-
executed.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thou thy offlow,
So rarely thin, as are interpreters
Of my behind-hand slackness.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.
From man's effeminate slackness it begins,
Who should better hold his place
By wisdom, and superior gifts received.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 634.

3. Tardiness.
When they have no disposition to shoot out above
their lips, there is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is
very difficultly effected.—*Sharp, Surgery.*
4. Weakness; not force; not intensesness.
Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banish-
ment from the air, it might gather some aptness to
putrefy.—*Irrerwood.*

Slade. s. [A.S. *slæd.*] Flat piece of ground
lying low and moist; little den or valley.
The thick and well grown fox doth mull my
smoother *slades*;
And on the lower leas, as on the higher hedges,
The daintie clover grows.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xlii.

Slag. s. [Swedish, *slagg.*] Dross or recre-
ment of metal.
Not only the calces but the glasses of metal may
be of differing colours from the natural colour of the
metal, as I have observed about the glass or *slag* of
copper.—*Bogge.*

Slake. v. a. [*sluck* - nbatc.]
1. Quench; extinguish.
He did always strive
Himself with malice to health for to restore,
And *slake* the heavenly fire that rag'd evermore.
Spenser.

If I dig'd up thy forefathers' graves,
And hung their rotten collars up in chains,
It could not *slake* mine ire, nor ease my heart.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 3.

From Idibus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed;
Amaz'd, with running water we prepare
To quench the sacred fire, and *slake* his hair.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ll. 930.
Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chase;
Amidst the running stream he *slakes* his thirst.
Addison, Cato.

The murderer
Who *slaked* his thirsting soul as from a well
Of blood and tears with ruin! he is here!
Sunk in a gulph of scorn from which none may him
rear!
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 29.

2. Used also of lime; so that it is uncertain
whether the original notion of to *slack* or
slake lime be to powder or quench it.
That which he saw happened to be fresh lime,
and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it.
—*Woodward.*

Slake. v. n. Slacken.
1. Grow less tense; be relaxed.
If she the body's nature did partake,
Her strength would with the body's strength
decay;
But when the body's strongest sinews *slake*,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

2. Abate; go out; be extinguished.
The fever *slaketh*.—*Barret, Alcester: 1580.*
Slam. s. Defeat: (applied, at cards, to the
adversary who has not reckoned a single
point.) Condemned by Todd as a *low* term.
918

Thus all the while a club was tramp.
There's none could ever beat the tramp;
Until a noble general came,
And save the clubsters a clear *slam*.
Loyal Songs.
Slam. v. a. [see *Slash.*] Close with
violence. *Colloquial.*

The powdered-headed footman *slammed* the door
very hard, and howled very grandly; but both the
slam and the howl were lost upon Sam, who was
revisiting a mahogany umbrella-stand with every
outward token of critical approval.—*Dickens, Pick-
wick Papers, ch. xxv.*

'I know it ain't righteous, but it must be done.'
Then he disappeared, *slamming* the door behind
him, and Samuel Caworth was left alone.—*Salz,
Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*

Slander. v. a. [N.Fr. *esclandre*, from Lat.
scandalum; Gr. *skandalon*.] Bolie.

He hath *slandered* thy servant unto my lord the
king.—*2 Samuel, xix. 27.*
Slander Valentino
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ill. 2.

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly com-
mending it, as you have done in truly and un-
kindly defacing and *slandering* it.—*Archbishop
Whitgift.*
Of all her dears she never *slander'd* one,
But cares not if a thousand are undone.
Pope, Moral Essays, ll. 175.

Slander. s.

1. False invective.
When *slanders* do not live in tongues;
When cut-purses come not to throats.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ill. 2.
So in our censure of the state
We still do wander
And make the careful magistrate
The mark of *slander*.
H. Johnson, Cæsar's Conspiracy.

We are not to be deceived by the *slanders* and
calumnies of bad men, because our integrity shall
then be cleared by him who cannot err in judgement.
—*Nelson.*

2. Disgrace; reproach.

Thou *slander* of thy mother's heavy womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins!
Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 3.

3. Disreputation; ill name.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,
Ill-eyed unto you.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 2.

Slandering. s. One who belies another; one
who lays false imputations on another.

In your servants suffer any offence against your-
self, rather than against God: endure not that they
should be railers or *slanders*, tell-tales, or sowers
of dissension.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Thou shalt answer for this, thou *slandering*.—
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ill. 2.

Slandering. part. adj. Defaming; belying.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
By practice harden'd in thy *slandering* trade;
Obtending heaven for what's not his befall,
And spitting under specious names thy gall.
*Dryden, Translation of the First Book of
the Iliad, 159.*

Slanderingous. adj.

1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.

What king so strong
Can tie the gall up in the *slanderingous* tongue?
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ill. 2.

To me belongs
The care to shun the blast of *slanderingous* tongues:
Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,
Thus with vile censure taint my spotless name.
Pope.

2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; ca-
lumnious.

I was never able till now to choke the mouth of
such detractors, with the certain knowledge of their
slanderingous untruths.—*Spenser, View of the State of
Ireland.*

We lay these honours on this man,
To ease ourselves of divers *slanderingous* loads.
Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal
enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderingous* mis-report
he shuts the same to his best friends.—*South, Ser-
mons.*

3. Scandalous.

The vile and *slanderingous* death of the cross.—*Book
of Homilies.*

Slanderingously. adv. In a slanderous man-
ner; calumniously; with false reproach.

I may the better satisfy them who object these
doubts, and *slanderingously* bark at the course which
are held against that traitorous earl and his adho-
rents.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland.*

They did *slanderingously* object,
How that they durst not hazard to prevent
In person their defence.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Slang. s. [*sling*, as words slung at a per-
son; Norwegian, *slenge-ord* = sling-words.]
Low vulgar language; language peculiar
to a class.

I can imagine nothing more likely to destroy
natural feeling, . . . than to feel difficulties gathering
round one, and mutter in fashionable *slang*. 'But
it will be all well if the governor would but die.'—
Lord Lytton, My Novel, b. xi. ch. xii.

I have seen skulls in pink coats and hunting boots
scouring over the Campagna of Rome, and have
heard their oaths and their well-known *slang* in the
gallery of the Vatican and under the shadowy
arches of the Colosseum.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,
ch. xxi.*

Used affectionately.

I will go you halves in my *slang* match on Friday.
—*P. Keefe, Pantomimes.*

Slant. adj. Oblique; not direct; not per-
pendicular.

Late the clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the *slant* lightning; whose thwart flame driven
down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1073.

Slant. v. a. [Italian, *schiancio* = oblique.]
Turn askant or aside.

Nimblewas was very advantageous to break and
slant the downright rushings of a stronger vessel.—
Feller, Holy War, p. 210.

Slanting. s. Oblique remark. *Rare.*

Belarmine . . . wanted nothing but a good cause
to defend; generally writing ingeniously, using
sometimes *slanting*, seldom downright railing.—
Feller, Holy State, p. 60.

Slantingly. adv. In a slanting manner;
with oblique remark.

Their first attempt was to prefer bills against the
archbishop's chaplains and preachers, and *slant-
ingly* through their sides striking at the archbishop
himself.—*Styrie, Life of Archbishop Cranmer, b. l.
ch. xvi.*

Slantwise. adv. Obliquely; not perpendi-
cularly; slope.

Some maketh a hollowness half a foot deep,
With fower sets in it, set *slantwise* askew.
*Tusser, Five Hundred Points of
good Husbandry.*

Slap. s. [see *Slush.*] Blow: (properly
with the hand open, or with something
rather broad than sharp).

What defence can be used in such a despicable
encounter as this, but either the *slap* or the spurn?
—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Slap. adv. With a sudden and violent blow.

Peg's servants complained; and if they offered to
come into the warehouse, then straight went the
yard *slap* over their noddle.—*Arbuthnot, History of
John Bull.*

Slap. v. a. Strike with a slap.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here stroked his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then *slapp'd* his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word.
Prior, Alma, i. 315.

Leave me alone for that! Well, I have got five
pounds left, I shall go and *slap* it down.—*Lord
Lytton, Pelham, ch. iv.*

Slapdash. interj. All at once: (as anything
broad falls with a *slap* into the water, and
dashes it about).

And yet, *slapdash*, is all again
In every sinew, nerve, and vein. *Prior, Alma, l. 18.*

Slapping. part. adj. Rapid. *Colloquial.*

While we were waiting for the coming streets, a
travelling carriage and four drove up to the inu-
gate at a *slapping* pace.—*Thodore Houk, Gilbert
Gurney.*

Slash. v. a. [imitative formation; *slam* and
slap belonging to the same class.]

1. Cut; cut with long cuts.

Slashing and pinching their skin and faces.—*Sir
T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into
Africa and the Great Asia, p. 10.*

The long pocket, *slashed* above.—*Guardian,
no. 140.*

One poor Invalide has his right hand *slashed* off
him; his maimed body dragged to the Place de
Grève, and hanged there. This same right hand, it
is said, turned back De Launay from the powder-
magazine, and saved Paris.—*Carlyle, History of the
French Revolution, pt. l. b. l. ch. vi.*

2. Lash.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that used to *slash*
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash.
King.

3. Cause to make a sharp sound.

She slash'd a whip which she had in her hand; the cracks thereof were loud and dreadful.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 230: 1690.

Slash. *v. n.*

1. Strike at random with a sword; lay about him.

The knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Howling and slashing at their idle shades.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Cut through rapidly.

The Sybarite slashed through the waves like a knife through cream—cheese; tacked as fast as they could haul the main-yard; went three miles to windward of the Cuttle in the first hour they tried it on a bowline!—*Hassay, Singleton Fentony.*

Slash. *s.*

1. Cut; wound.

Some few received some cuts and slashes that had drawn blood.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Cut in cloth.

What! this a sleeve?
Here's snip and nip, and cut, and slash and slash,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.
Distinguish'd slashes deck the great;
As each exerts in birth or state
His oyle-holes are more and simpler;
The king's own body was a sampler.
Prior, Alma, ii. 445.

Slashing. *part. adj.*

1. Cutting at random.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like slashing Bentley with his desperate hook.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. 1.

2. Severe; sarcastic; cutting-up.

While the Liberal party at Darford were suffering under the daily inflictions of Mr. Bichy's slashing style, and the poet brought them very unsatisfactory prospects of a champion, one offered himself, in an address which intimated that he was no man of straw, likely to recede from any contest in which he chose to embark.—*B. Disraeli, Contingency*, b. v. ch. iii.

Slatch. *s.* [*slack*.]

1. Middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose.

2. Transitory breeze of wind; interval of fair weather.

At certain times in the winter season, they take their slashes of flood and ebb according to their occasions, the effects of the tide being manifest quite across the Streight; and ships are ordinarily seen becalmed, &c.—*Sir H. Sherre on the Mediterranean Sea, Lord Hallifax's Miscellanies*, p. v.

Slate. *s.* [*N. Fr. esclat* = splinter.] Grey stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.

A square cannot be so truly drawn upon a slate, as it is conceived in the mind.—*Owen, Cosmologia Sacra.*

A small piece of a flat slate the ants laid over the hole of their nest, when they foresaw it would rain.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Slate. *v. a.* Cover the roof; tile.

Sonnets and elegies to Chloris
Would raise a house about two stories,
A lyric ode would slate.

Swift.

Slater. *s.* One who covers with slates or tiles.

That law authorising a seigneur, as he returned from hunting, to kill not more than two serfs, and refresh his feet in their warm blood and bowels, has fallen into perfect desuetude,—and even into incredibility; for if Deputy Lapoula can believe in it, and call for the abrogation of it, so cannot we. No Charolois, for these last fifty years, though never so fond of shooting, has been in use to bring down slaters and plumbers, and see them roll from their roofs; but contents himself with partridges and grouse.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. ch. i. ch. ii.

Slattern. *s.* [*connected with slat*.] Sloven.

[A] halfpenny to drop in shoes;
Without the raising of which sum,
You dare not be so troublesome
To pluck the slatterns black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do.

Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1410.

We may always observe, that a gossip in politics is a slattern in her family.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
The mallow skin, in for the warthy put,
And love can make a slattern of a slut.

Dryden.

Used adjectively.

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbands glare,
The new-acqu'd manteau and the slattern air.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 369.

Slattern. *v. a.* Consume carelessly or negligently.

All that I desire is, that you will never slattern away one minute in idleness.—*Lord Chesterfield, Letters.*

Slatternly. *adj.* Not clean; slovenly.

A very slatternly, dirty, but at the same time very genteel French maid is appropriated to the use of my daughter.—*Lord Chesterfield.*
Young, perhaps, has ridiculed the affected and slatternly with a softer pen.—*Rufhead, Life of Pope*, p. 251.

Slatternly. *adv.* Negligently; in a slovenly manner.

A fine suit ill made, and slatternly or stiffly worn, far from adorning, only exposes the awkwardness of the wearer.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Slaty. *adv.* Having the nature of slate.

All the stone that is slaty, with a texture long, and parallel to the side of the stratum, will split only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any other position, 'tis apt to give way, start, and burst, when any considerable weight is laid upon it.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Slaughter. *s.* Massacre; destruction by the sword.

Sinful Macduff,
They were all struck for thee?
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fell slaughter on their souls.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

On each hand slaughter and gigantic deeds,
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 659.

The pair you see in equal armour shine,
Now friends below, in close embraces join;
But when they leave the shady realms of night,
And, clothed in bodies, breathe your upper light,
With mortal heat each other shall pursue:
What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall ensue?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1134.

Slaughter. *v. a.*

1. Massacre; slay; kill with the sword.

Your castle is surprised, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.
Arminius is far more truly one of our national heroes than Caractacus; and it was our own primeval fatherland that the brave German renewed, when he slaughtered the Roman legions eighteen centuries ago, in the marshy glens between the Lippe and the Rhine.—*Sir R. N. Green, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, Victory of Arminius.*

2. Kill beasts.

Slaughterer. *s.* One employed in killing.

Thou dost then wrong me; as the slaughterer doth,
Which giveth many wounds when one would kill.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

Slaughterhouse. *s.* House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

Away with me, all you whose souls abhor
Th' uncleanly savour of a slaughterhouse.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.

Slaughtering. *part. adj.* Killing; slaying.

Discord, dire sister of the slaughtering power.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, iv. 502.

Slaughterman. *s.* One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls confused
Do break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,
At Herod's bloody homicide slaughtermen.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 3.

• Ten chased by one.

Are now each one the slaughterman of twenty.
Id., Cymbeline, v. 3.

Slaughteron. *adj.* Destructive; murderous.

I have sup'd full with horrors:
Drewn familiar to my slaughterous thoughts
Cannot once start me.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 5.

Slave. *s.* [*Fr. esclave*; connected, on insufficient grounds, with the national name *Slave, Slavonian*.]

1. One mancipulated to a master; one subject to compulsory labour; not a freeman; dependent.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him serve
Improper for a slave.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.
Of guests he makes them slaves
Inhospitality.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 167.

The condition of servants was different from what it is now, they being generally slaves, and such as were bought and sold for money.—*South, Sermons.*
Perspective a painter must not want; yet without subjecting ourselves so wholly to it, as to become slaves of it.—*Dryden.*

To-morrow, should we thus express our friendship,
Each might receive a slave into his arms.
Addison, Cato.

The runaway slave was the outcast of society... There were special provisions to protect their slaves. By the law of the Alemanni, whoever concealed an ecclesiastic's slave was condemned to a triple fine. In the Bavarian law, whoever incited the slave of a church or a monastery to flight, must pay a wulet of

fifteen solidi, and restore the slave or replace him by another. The church gradually claimed the right of asylum for fugitive slaves. The slave who had taken refuge at the altar was to be restored to his master only on his promise of remitting the punishment. As under the Roman law, peculiar solemnity attached to the emancipation of the slave in the church and before the priest; and emancipation thus became an act of piety.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. v.

2. One who has lost the power of resistance.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to govern men.

Wallar.

3. One in the lowest state of life.

Power shall not exempt the kings of the earth,
And the great men, neither shall menious excuse
The poorest slave.—*Milman.*

Slave. *v. a.* Enslave.

Fear... a disease of a life long, which every day
Slaves a man to whatever ill he meets with.—*Kutherford, Andree*, i. 71.

Some greater, scorn now their narrow boat.
In mighty hulks and ships (like courts) do dwell,
Staring the skies that in their seas do float.

P. Fletcher, Pastorals, iv. 19.

But will you share me to your tyranny?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure.

Slave. *v. n.* Drudge; moil; toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men should slave at cards from morn to night.
Scott.

Slaveborn. *adj.* Not inheriting liberty.

This vain world... a noble stage,
Where slave-born man plays to the seedling stars.
Drammunt, Sonnets.

Slaveholder. *s.* One who possesses slaves.

The influence of the church appears in some singular and contradictory provisions. The churchmen themselves were slaveholders.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. v.

Slave-like. *adj.* Becoming a slave.

Why this spied? this place?
This slave-like habit?
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Slaver. *s.* [*from slave*.] Vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

Slaver. *s.* [*Lat. saliva*.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivell.

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the slaver kills, and not the bite?
Pope, Letter to Arbuthnot.

Slaver. *v. n.*

1. Be smeared with spittle.

Slaver with lips, as common as the stain
That mount the Capitol, join gripe with hands
Made hard with hourly slave-hood as with labour.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 7.

2. Emit spittle.

Also came with scowling eyes to deliver a slaver
ing good me row to the two ladies.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Why must he sputter, spawl, and slaver it,
In vain against the people's fav'rite?

Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Slaver. *v. a.* Smeared with drivell.

Twit'ch'd by the slave, he mouths it more and more.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 113.

Slavery. *s.* Servitude; condition of a slave; offices of a slave.

If my dissentings were out of error, weakness, or obstinacy, yet no man can think it other than the badge of slavery, by savage rudeness and importunate obtrusion of violence to have the most of his error dispell'd.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Slavetrade. *s.* Purchase and sale of negroes; traffic in human beings.

Slavish. *adj.* Servile; mean; base.

More slavish did I never than answering
A slave without a knock.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

You have among you many a purchased slave,
Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in slavish part,
Because you bought them.

Id., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

He, the supreme Good, to whom all things ill
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,
Would send a glistering guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unassail'd.

Milman, Cato, 217.

Slavish hands our mutual loves rehearse
In lying strains and ignominious verse.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 672.

Slavishly. *adv.* In a slavish manner; servilely; meanly.

The nature of base people is such, as either they obey slavishly, or command insolently.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. 22.

They are commonly dejected, *slavishly* humble.—
Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 187.

Slavishness. s. Attribute suggested by Slavish; servility; meanness.

Determining them more than Egyptian *slavishness*.—*Foster, Athenian*, p. 113: 1622.

His willingness to serve such base things, in the great brand of his *slavishness*.—*Ibid.*, p. 129.

On the one hand, then, a man who never adopts a speculative opinion without understanding its grounds may, from sectarian prejudice or some other cause, be infected with the intellectual *slavishness* of the scholastic or Arabian period, and may receive syllogisms as if they were the responses of an oracle. *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. x.

Slay. v. a. preter. *slaw*; past part. *slain*. [*A.S. slæan*.] Kill; butcher; put to death.

Worth killeth the foolish man, and envy *slayeth* the silly one.—*Job*, v. 2.

Her father's brother
Would be her lord; or shall I say her uncle?
Or he that *slaw* her brothers and her uncle?
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

Tyrant, *slay* thy face:
If thou had'st *slain*, and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still.

Id., Macbeth, v. 7.

Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;
All much lamented, all in battle *slain*.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 619.

Abraham, potent prince, the friend of God,
Of human ills must bear the destined load;

By blood and battles must his power maintain,
And *slay* the monarchs, ere he rule the plain.

Prior, Solomon, iii. 410.

'Rome to the charge!' cried Anlus;
'The foe begins to yield!'

Charge for the hearth of Vesta!
Charge for the golden shield!

Let no man stop to plunder!
But *slay*, and *slay*, and *slay*;

The Gods that live for ever
Are on our side to-day.

Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, The Battle of Lake Regillus.

Slay. s. See Slay.

Slayer. s. Killer; murderer; destroyer.

Witness the guiltless blood poured oft on ground;
The crowned often slain, the *slayer* crowned.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The *slayer* of himself yet saw I there;
The poor counsellor was clothed in his hair;

With eyes half closed and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim as when he breathed his sudden soul away.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 576.

The whole clan met under the roof of an ancient church.
Every one in turn laid his hand on the dead man's wrist, and vowed to defend the *slayers*.

—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Slieve. s. [?] Silk in a ravelled or knotty state.

Slieve, that knits up the ravel'd *slieve* of care,
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted;

The banks with daffodillies dight
With grass like *slieve* was matted.

Dryden, Cynthia.

Of the word *slieve* I know not well the meaning;
slieve-silk is explained by Gouthman, 'flocus sericus, a lock of silk; and the women still say, 'slieve the silk' for 'twist it.' Ainsworth calls a weaver's shuttle or reel a 'slieve,' or 'sley.' 'To sley' is to put a twist into single fibres.—*Dr. Johnson*.

Slieve. v. a. Separate into threads; sleid. See Sleid, v. a.

The more subtle, and more hard to *slieve* a-two,
Silken thread of self-seeking, is that dominion over consciences.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 300: 1654.

Sleaved. adj. Raw; not spun; unwrought.

Eight wild men all apparelled in green-moss linen with *sleaved* silk.—*Holinshed, History of England*, p. 935.

Sleazy. adj. [?] Weak; wanting substance.

I cannot well away with such *sleazy* stuff, with such colour compositions.—*Hovell, Letters*, i. 1: 1625.

Sleazy holland is so called, because made in Silesia, in Germany; which, from its slightness, occasions all thin, slight, ill-wrought hollands to be called *sleazy*.—*Chambers*.

Sled. s. [Dutch.] Carriage drawn without wheels.

Upon an ivory *sled*
Thou shalt be drawn among the frozen poles.

Tinsdale, or the Scottish Shepherd; 1550.

Volzha . . .
Who *sleds* doth suffer on his watery lee,
And horses trampling on his icy face.

P. Fletcher, Pictorial Eclogues ii. 15.

The *sled*, the tumble, hurdles, and the stall,
The fan of Bacehus, with the flying sail,
These all must be prepared.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 245.

Sledded. adj. Mounted on a sled.

So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,
He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.

Sledge. s. Sled; (of which it is now the commoner form).

In Lancashire they use a sort of *sledge* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, and drawn with one horse.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Sledge. s. [from *A.S. sleage*.] Large heavy hammer.

They him spying, both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him beset
With strokes of mortal steel, without remorse,
And on his shield like iron *sledges* bet.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The painful smith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardest iron soon doth mollify,
That with his heavy *sledge* he can it beat,
And fashion to what he list apply.

Id.

The upland *sledge* is used by under-workmen,
when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter and draw it out; they use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head.—*Maron, Mechanical Exercises*.

It would follow that the quick stroke of a light hammer should be of greater efficacy than any softer and more gentle striking of a great *sledge*.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

Sleek. adj. [connected with lick, so as to make smooth.]

1. Smooth; nitid; glossy.

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how *sleek* and wanton
Ye appear in everything may bring my ruin.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are *sleek*,
And then thou kensit the tuzzes on thy cheek.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 80.

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleasure take
To see so fair a rival. *Id., Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Io*.

2. Not rough; not harsh.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek*.

That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp.
Milton, Sonnets, xi. 10.

Sleek. s. Cosmetic which makes smooth; varnish. *Obsolete*.

My face, which you behold so seeming red, is
done over with Indian licks, *sleeks*, and other paint-
ing stuff of the Levant.—*Translation of Boccaccio*,
p. 253: 1620.

Sleek. v. a.

1. Comb smooth and even.

Yet are the men more loose than they . . .
More *sleek'd*, more soft, and sleeker limb'd.

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, l. 4.

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks.

Milton, Comus, 870.

2. Render soft, smooth, or glossy.

Gentle, my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

She does *sleek*.

With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her nest gloves.

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

That *sleek'd* his tongue, and won so much on Eve,
So little here, nay lost.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 4.

He spake of beauty: that the dull
Saw no divinity in grass,
Life in dead stones, or spirit in air;
Then looking as 'twere in glass,
He smoothed his chin and *sleeked* his hair,
And said the earth was beautiful.

Tranquill, A Character.

Sleeky. v. a. Smoothly; glossily.

Let their heads be *sleekly* combed, and their blue
costs brushed.—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*,
iv. 1.

Sleekness. s. Attribute suggested by Sleek; smoothness.

We may live to the spectacle and the bearing-
staff, to the sleeping back, to the snow or to the
sleekness of the declining crown; but how few are
there that can unfold you a diary of so many leaves!
More die in the spring and summer of their years,
than live till autumn or their gowned winter.—*Fol-
tham, Revue*, i. 32.

The horses . . . lost their *sleekness* and grace, and
were soon purchased at half the value.—*Johnson*,
Embler, no. 138.

Sleekstone. s. 'Smoothing stone.

The purest pasteboard, with a *sleek-stone* rub
smooth, and as even as your ear.—*Paschall*.

Sleeky. adj. In a sleek manner; of a sleek or smooth appearance.

Sweet, *sleeky* doctor, dear pacifick soul!
Lay at the foot, and suck the vital bowl!

Thomson, To the Soporific Doctor.

Sleep. v. n. [*A.S. slæpan*.]

1. Take rest, by suspension of the mental and corporal powers.

If the man be poor, thou shalt not *sleep* with his
pledge.—*Deuteronomy*, xxiv. 13.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I shall *sleep* out; the rest I'll whistle.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find a
maid,

That, ere she *sleeps*, hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy;
But those that *sleep*, and think not on their sins,
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, sides, and
shins.

Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 3.

Peace, good reader! do not weep;
Peace! the lovers are asleep;

They, sweet turtles! folded in
In the last knot that love could tie.
Let them *sleep*, let them *sleep* on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And the eternal morrow dawn.
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whose day shall never *sleep* in night.

Crashaw.

Those who at any time *sleep* without dreaming
can never be convinced that their thoughts are for
hours busy without their knowing it.—*Locke*.

Through the moss the ivies creep;
And in the stream the long-leaved flowers weep,
And from the craggy ledge the poppy hangs in *sleep*.

Tranquill, The Lotus-Eaters.

2. Rest; be motionless.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the
buried sword in chimes of beef ere thou *sleep*
in thy sheath, I beseech Jove on my knees thou
mayst be turned into bolus.—*Shakespeare, Henry
VI. Part II.* iv. 10.

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears.

Id., Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,
Fore'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots a main
Till counterblow'd she stops, and *sleeps* again.

Dryden.

3. Live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be
roused into a quick thankful sense of it.—*Bishop
Atterbury*.

4. Be dead.

If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even
so them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring
with him.—1 *Thessalonians*, iv. 14.

A person is said to be dead to us, because we cannot
raise him from the grave; though he only *sleeps* unto
God, who can raise him from the chamber of death.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

5. Be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heaven will one day open
The king's eyes, that so long have *sleep'd* upon
This bold, bad man. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* ii. 2.

6. Be unnoticed, or unattended: (as, 'The matter *sleeps*').

Sleep. s. [*A.S. slæp*.] Repose; rest; sus-
pension of the mental and corporal powers;
slumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry, *sleep* no more!
Macbeth doth murder *sleep*: the innocent *sleep*;
Sleep that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care;
The birth of each day's life, new labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

That *sleeps* might sweetly snail
His restless eyes, he enter'd, and in his bed
in silence took.

Chapman.

Cold calloth the spirits to succour; and therefore
they cannot so well close and go together in the
head, which is ever requisite to *sleep*. And for the
same cause, pain and noise hinder *sleep*; and dark-
ness furthereth *sleep*.—*Bacon*.

His fasten'd hands the ruler keep,
And fix'd on brow'n, his eyes repel invading *sleep*.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 1163.

Infants spend the greatest part of their time in
sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls
for the teat, or some pain forces the mind to per-
ceive it.—*Locke*.

As the first element in a compound.

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;
His hat adorn'd with wings discom'd the god,
And in his hand the *sleep-compelling* rod.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 547.

SLEEPER. s.

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.

Sound, music! come, my queen, take hand with me,

And rock the ground whereon these sleepers lie.

*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.*In some countries, a plant which shutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon, the inhabitants say is a plant that sleepeth. There he sleepers enow then; for almost all flowers do the like.—*Bacon.*

Yet all his dark exploits no more contain Than a spy taken, and a sleeper slain.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Contestation of Ajax and Ulysses.‘I’m a heavy sleeper,’ said Mr. Dowler, as he flung himself on the bed. ‘I must keep awake. I suppose I shall hear a knock here. Yes, I thought so. I can hear the watchman. . . . He’s turning the corner. Ah!’ When Mr. Dowler arrived at this point, he turned the corner at which he had been long hesitating, and fell fast asleep.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xxvi.*

2. Lazy inactive drouce.

No must be no great eater, drinker, nor sleeper, that will discipline his senses and exert his mind; every worthy undertaking requires both.—*Grew.*

3. That which lies dormant or without effect.

Let penal laws, if they have been sleepers of long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution.—*Bacon.*

4. Strip of solid timber (or some substantial substitute) which lies on the ground to support the joist of a floor, or the rails of a railway.

The length of hips and sleepers.—*Boetius.*In most of the English and foreign lines the rails rest in cast-iron chairs, which are spiked to cross sleepers of wood; but in the Great Western and a few other lines the rails rest upon longitudinal beams of wood, and in the American lines the bottom flange of the rail is for the most part spiked directly down upon the cross sleepers without the intervention of chairs. Stone blocks, which were generally used in the early railways for supporting the chairs, have now been discarded. But sleepers of cast-iron have latterly been in many cases employed. *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*Sleepful. *adj.* Overpowered by desire to sleep.Distrust will cure a lethargy; of a sleepful man it makes a wakeful one, and so keeps out poverty.—*Scott, Essay of Drapery, p. 138: 1835.*Sleepfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sleepful; strong desire to sleep.Sleepily. *adv.* In a sleepy manner.

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Dully; lazily.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which every careeth at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakes.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Stupidly.

He would make us believe that Luther in these actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had deeply owned before.—*Bishop Atterbury.*Sleepiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sleepy; drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.Watchfulness prevails too great sleepiness, and in the most ill looking symptom of a fever.—*Arbuthnot.*Sleeping. *verbal abs.*

1. State of resting in sleep.

We will rather sleep than talk; we know what belongeth to a watch.—Why you speak like an ancient and most quiet watchman; for I cannot see how sleeping should offend.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 3.*

2. State of not being disturbed or noticed.

You ever Have wish'd the sleeping of this business, never desired it to be stirred.

*Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 4.*Sleepless. *adj.* Wanting sleep; always awake.

The field To labour calls us, now with sweat imposed, Though after sleepless night.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 171.

While pensive poets painful vigils keep, Sleepless themselves to give their readers sleep.

*Pope, Dunciad, i. 133.*Sleeplessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sleepless; want of sleep.Lipsius . . . conceives an impossibility of an absolute sleeplessness.—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*Sleepy. *adj.*

1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.

From his feet, even to his sleepie head, She made her poison canker-like to spread.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 792.

Her sleepy arms she spread.

May, Translation of Lucan, l. v.

2. Not awake.

Why did you bring these dangers from the place? They must lie there. Go carry them, and smear The sleepy grooves with blood.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

She waked her sleepy crew,

And, riding hasty, took a short adieu.

Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 183.

3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our insufficiency, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, l. 1.*

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy drench Of that forgetful lake benumb not still.

*Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 73.*I slept about eight hours, and no wonder; for the physicians had mingled a sleepy potion in the wine.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Dull; lazy.

‘Tis not sleepy business.

But must be look'd to speedily and strongly.

*Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 3.*Sleet. *s.* [A.S. *sliht.*]

1. Kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

Perpetual sleet and driving snow

Obscure the skies, and hang on herbs below

Huge open stand inclosed in wintry walls

Of snow cumulated.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 584.

2. Shower of anything falling thick.

[They] flying, behind them, shot

Sharp sleet of arrowy showers against the face

Of their pursuers.

*Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 323.*Sleety. *adj.* Bringing sleet.

The sleety storm returning still.

The morning hour, and evening chill.

*T. Warton, Ode, x.*Sleeve. *s.* [A.S. *sluf, sylfa.*] Part of a

garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes captiv'd my treasure,

With sleeves turn'd up, loose hair, and breast enlarg'd;

Her father's eun, moving her fair limbs, measure.

*Sir F. Bion.*The deep smock sleeve, which the Irish women use, they say, was old Spanish; and yet that should seem rather to be an old English fashion; for in armor, the fashion of the Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing else but a sleeve, is fashioned much like that sleeve. And knights, in ancient times, used to wear their mistress's or love's sleeve upon their arms; Sir Lancelot wore the sleeve of the fair maid of Astoloth in a tourney.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*Your hose should be ungartered, your sleeve unbuckled, your shoe untied, demonstrating a careless dissolution.—*Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2.*He was clothed in cloth, with wide sleeves and a cape.—*Bacon.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,

Their hoods and sleeves the same.

Dryden, The Foe and the Leaf, 161.

As the first element in a compound.

You would think a smock were a shawl; he so clings to the sleeve-hand, and the work about the square on't.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.*

Laugh in the sleeve. Deride or exult secretly.

A brace of sharpers laugh at the whole roguesy in their sleeves.—*Sir R. L. Edrington.*Men know themselves. . . . utterly void of those qualities which the impudent scepticism ascribes to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing.—*South, Sermons.*John laughed heartily in his sleeve at the pride of the esquire.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Hang on a sleeve. Make dependent; (probably from the custom of wearing a lady's sleeve; which was in token of dependence on her love).

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know, what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should hang our judgement upon the church's sleeve, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*Sleeve-knot. *s.* Ornament or ribbon attached to the sleeve.*But, for all I could ever discover, you prefer a pretty face and a well-fancied sleeve-knot to all the virtue and housewifery that ever came together.—*Kentia Wyndham, ch. xxx.*Sleeveless. *adj.* Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.

No man under the mid estates and degree shall

wear any satin . . . nor any velvet, saving in sleeveless jackets, doublets, cotes, &c.—*Proclamation in Strype's Appendix to History of the Reformation: 1555.*

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been velvet; but 'twas now, so much around was seen, Became tuffatuff.

They put on sleeveless coats of home-spun cotton.—*Sandys.*

Behold you idle by palmers, pilgrims tread, . . .

Grave mummery! sleeveless wome, and shirtless others.

*Pope, Dunciad, iii. 113.*Sleeveless. *adj.* [See extract from Wedgwood.] Bootless; fruitless: (used generally with *errand*).

One morning timely he took in hand

To make to my house a sleeveless errand.

*Heywood, Works, sign. B. 3. b. 1569.*This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was brought into the world by that other tale of the multipresence.—*Bishop Hall.*No more but no, a sleeveless reason.—*Milton, Riconnective, §4.*My husbandly quarrell'd with him for sending every one of her children on a sleeveless errand, as she calls it.—*Spectator.*Sleeveless means without a cover or pretence.—*Horne Tuke.*[Sleeveless . . . as in a sleeveless errand . . . seems to be connected with the Danish *slæ*, dull, the *læ* being augmented by the negative meaning of the word itself. So Platt-Dutch *slaan* for *slak*, nasty.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]Sleird. *v. a.* Prepare for use in the weaver's

sley or slay.

Sleided. *part. adj.* Prepared for the sley;

prepared for weaving.

She weaved the sleided silk

With fingers long.

*Shakespeare, Pericles, iv. Gower.*Sleight. *s.* [sly.] Artful trick; cunning

artifice; dexterous practice: (as, 'sleight of hand').

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy,

doth not give counsel to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent foresight, lest our simplicity be over-

reached by cunning sleights.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Fair Una to the red cross knight

Betrotheth in with joy;

Though false Durosia, it to bar,

Her false sleights do enurly.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. xii.

Upon the corner of the moon

There hangs a vaporous drop profound;

I'll catch it ere it come to ground;

And that, distill'd by magic sleights,

Shall raise such artificial sprights,

As, by the strength of their illusion,

Shall draw him on to his confusion.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 3.

In the wily snake

Whatever sleights, none would suspicious mark,

As from his wit and native subtilty.

Proceeding.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 91.

Doubtless the pleasure is as great

Of being cheated, as to cheat;

As lookers on feel most delight,

That least perceive the juggler's sleight.

Batter, Hudibras, ii. 3. 1.

Good humour is but a sleight of hand, or a faculty

of making truths look like appearances, or appear-

ances like truths. *Sir R. L. Edrington.*

When we hear death related, we are all willing to

favour the sleight, when the poet does not too grossly

impose upon us.—*Dryden.*

While innocent he seems tenable flight,

His honest friends preserve him by a sleight.

*Swift.*Sleight. *adj.* Deceitful; artful.

Thus I hurle

My powder'd spells into the spungie air,

Of power to cheat the eye with sleight illusion.

*Milton, MS. Mark of Conus in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge.*Sleightful. *adj.* Artful; cunning.

Sleightful others left the purling rill.

*W. Browne.*Sleighty. *adj.* Crafty; artful.

Though it [truth] be darkened with mists

sleighty juggling and counter-bit craft, as it were

with certain mists, for a while; yet at the time of

God appoynted, it bursteth out again, and sheweth

itself clearly like the sun.—*Translation of Bishop Gardiner's De Vera Obedientia Oratio, fol. vi.: 1533.*Slender. *adj.* [Provincial German, *slinder.*]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared

with the length; not thick.

So thick the roses bushing round

About her slow'd; half stooping to support

Each flower of slender stalk.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 426.

2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape.
What slender youth, bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave?
Milton, Translation from Horace, b. l. ode iv.
Beauteous Helen shines among the rest,
Tall, slender, straight, with all the graces best.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus.

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.
Love in these labyrinth his slaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in slender chains.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.
Yet they, who claim the general assent of the
whole world unto that which they teach, and do
not fear to give very hard and heavy sentence upon
as many as refuse to embrace the same, must have
special regard, that their first foundations and
grounds be more than slender probabilities.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on slender accident.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.
It is very slender comfort that relies upon this
nice distinction, between things being trouble-
some, and being evil; when all the evil of affliction
lies in the trouble it creates to us.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

5. Spurring; less than enough: (as, 'A slender estate and slender parts').
At my lodging,
The word is this, that, at so slender warning,
You're like to have a thin and slender pittance.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

6. Not amply supplied.
The good Othello often deign'd
To grace my slender table with his presence.
A. Phillips.
In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought
to be cool, slender, thin, diluting.—*Arbuthnot.*

Slenderly, adv. In a slender manner.
1. Without bulk.
2. Slightly; meanly.
If the debt be not just, we know not what may
be deemed just, neither is it a sum to be *slenderly*
repaid.—*Sir J. Heyward.*
If I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it
is that which I desired; but if *slenderly* and meanly,
it is that which I could attain to.—*2 Maccabees, xv. 28.*

Slenderness, s. Attribute suggested by Slender.
1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.
Small whistles give a sound because of their ex-
treme *slenderness*; the air is more pent than in a
wider pipe.—*Bacon.*
Their colours arise from the thinness of the trans-
parent parts of the feathers; that is, from the *slen-
derness* of the very fine hairs or capillaments, which
grow out off the sides of the grosser internal branches
or fibres of those feathers.—*Sir I. Newton.*
2. Want of bulk or strength.
It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned
by its intensity, and too great a projectile motion,
with *slenderness* and weakness of the vessels.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*
3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness.
The *slenderness* of your reasons against the book,
together with the inconveniences that must of ne-
cessity follow, have procured a great credit unto it.
—*Archbishop Whitgift.*
4. Want of plenty.
As the consciousness of the minut, so the *slender-
ness* of the diet, is equally to pretend towards a
rigid and austere condition of life.—*Gregory, Notes
on Scripture, p. 135: ed. 1684.*

Silent, v. n. Make an oblique remark; sneer.
Shoot your arrows at me till your quiver be empty,
but glance not with the least *silent* insinuation at
his majesty.—*Fuller, Truth Maintained, p. 19: 1613.*

Sley, s. [A.S. *sle.*] Weaver's reed.
Straight to their posts appointed both repair,
And fix their threaded looms with equal care;
Around the solid beam the web is ty'd,
While hollow comes the parting warp divide;
Through which with nimble flight the shuttles play,
And for the woof prepare a ready way;
The woof and warp unite press'd by the toothy sley.
Crowell, Translation from Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. vi.

Sley, v. n. Separate; part or twist into threads; sleid.

Slize, v. n.
1. Cut into flat pieces.
Their cooks make no more ado, but *slizing* it into
little goblets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang
it in a furnace.—*Saunders, Journey to Aleppo.*
The residue were on foot, well furnished with
jack and skull, pikes and *slizing* swords, broad,
thin, and of an excellent temper.—*Sir J. Heyward.*

2. Cut into parts.
Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must
Slize one in two to keep her number just.
Cleaveland.

3. Cut off in a broad piece.
When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an owl,
I *slized* the nuncium from the barley loaf.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, 69.

4. Cut; divide.
Princes and tyrants *slize* the earth among them.—
Burnet.

Slize, s. [N.Fr. *escleche.*]
1. Broad piece cut off.
Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright
and across, so as you may make them rather in
slizes than in continued hacks, doth great good to
trees.—*Bacon.*
You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; be-
cause in cutting a *slize* or two it will wipe itself.—
Swift.
He from out the chimney took
A slice of bacon off the hook,
And freely, from the fattest side,
Cut out large *slizes* to be fried.
Id., Baucis and Philemon.

2. Broad piece.
Then clap four *slizes* of plaster on 't,
That, laced with bits of rustick, makes a front.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 53.

3. Broad head fixed in a handle; peel; spa-
tula.
The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much
like the *slize* of apothecaries, with which they spread
plasters.—*Hakewill.*
When burning with the iron in it, with the *slize*
clap the coals upon the outside close together, to
keep the heat in.—*Moran, Mechanical Exercises.*

Slize, adj. See Sleek.
Whom silver-bow'd Apollo bred, in the Pierian
mead,
Both *slize* and dainty, yet were both in warre of
wood'rous drest.
Chapman.
Glass attracts but weakly; some *slize* stones, and
thick glasses, indifferently.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar
Errors.*

Slizzer, v. n. [A.S. *slizerian, slidrian.*]
Slide with interruption.
Go thou from me to fate,
And to my father my foul deeds relate.
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling sire
Sliddering through clotied blood.
Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, ii. 746.

Slidery, adj. Slippery. Colloquial.
Slide, v. n. pret. *slid*, past part. *slidden.*
[A.S. *slidan.*]

1. Pass along smoothly; slip; glide.
Sounds do not only *slide* upon the surface of a
smooth body, but communicate with the spirits in
the pores.—*Bacon.*
Ulysses, Stenobolus, Tisander *slide*
Down by a rope, Machanon, his guide.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.
2. Move without change of the foot.
Oh, Lodon, happy Lodon, rather *slide* than run
by her, lest thou should'st make her legs slip from
her.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
He that once *slid*, like him that *slides* on ice,
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice;
Though conscience checks him, yet those rules gone
Over,
He *slides* on smoothly, and looks back no more.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xii. 307.

3. Pass inadvertently.
Weigh thy words in a balance, and make a deer
and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *slide* not by
it.—*Ecclesiastians, xxviii. 25.*

4. Pass unnoticed.
In the princess I could find no apprehension of
what I said or did, but with a calm carelessness,
letting every thing *slide* justly, as we do by their
speeches, who neither matter nor person do any
way belong unto us.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Pass along by silent and unobserved pro-
gression.
Thou shalt
Hate all, shew charity to none;
But let the famish'd flesh slide from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
Then no day void of lilies, of pleasure leaving,
Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving.
Dryden.
Rescue me from their ignoble hands;
Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,
Then easy death will *slide* with pleasure in.
Id., Conquest of Granada, Part iv. 2.

6. Pass silently and gradually from good to
bad.
Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish im-
moralities of life, had they duly manured (those first
practical notions and dictates of right reason.—
South, Sermons.

7. Pass without difficulty or obstruction.
Still follow sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow
A work to wonder at.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 65.

8. Move upon the ice by a single impulse,
without change of feet.
The gallants dancing by the river side,
They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*.
Waller.
'It looks a nice warm exercise that, doesn't it?'
... 'Ah, it does indeed,' replied Wardle. 'Do you
slide?' 'I used to do so, on the gutters, when I
was a boy,' replied Mr. Pickwick.—*Dickens, Pick-
wick Papers, ch. xix.*

9. Fall by error.
The discovering and reprehension of these colours
cannot be done but out of a very universal know-
ledge of things, which no clearest man's judg-
ment, as it is the less apt to *slide* into any error.—
Bacon.

10. Be not firm.
Yo fair!
Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts.
Thomson.

11. Pass with a free and gentle course or
flow.

Slide, v. a. Put imperceptibly.
Little tricks of sophistry by *sliding* in, or leaving
out, such words as entirely change the question,
should be abandoned by all fair disputants.—*Watts.*

Slide, s.
1. Smooth and easy passage.
We have some *slides* or relishes of the voice or
strings, continued without note, from one to an-
other, rising or falling, which are delightful.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Kings that have able men of their nobility shall
find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into
their business; for people naturally bend to them.
—*Bacon.*

2. Flow; even course.
There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses,
that have a *slide* and easiness more than the verses
of other poets.—*Bacon.*

3. Ice prepared for sliding on.
Mr. Weller and the fat boy, having by their joint
endeavours cut out a *slide*, were exercising them-
selves thereupon, in a very masterly and brilliant
manner. Sam Weller, in particular, was displaying
that beautiful feat of fancy sliding which is currently
denominated 'kneeling at the gentleman's door,' and
which is achieved by skimming over the ice on one
foot, and occasionally giving a postman's knock upon
it with the other. It was a good long *slide*. ... A way
went the good-tempered old fellow down the *slide*,
with a rapidity which came very close upon Mr.
Weller, and beat the fat boy all to nothing. Mr.
Pickwick paused, considered, pulled off his gloves
and put them in his hat: took two or three short
runs, hauled himself as often, and at last took an-
other run, and went slowly and gravely down the
slide, with his feet about a yard and a quarter apart,
amidst the gratified shouts of all the spectators.—
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xxix.

Slider, s. One who, that which, slides;
sliding part of an instrument.
Fitting to their size the *slider* of his guillotine.—
Burke, Letters on a Regicide Peace.

Sliding, verbal abs.
1. Act of one who slides over ice.
The sport was at its height, the *sliding* was at the
quickest, the laughter was at the loudest, when a
sharp smart crack was heard. There was a quick
rush towards the bank, a wild scream from the
ladies, and a shout from Mr. Tupman. A large mass
of ice disappeared; the water bubbled over it; Mr.
Pickwick's hat, gloves, and handkerchief were float-
ing on the surface; and this was all of Mr. Pickwick
that anybody could see.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xxix.*

2. Transgression: (hence bucksliding).
You wou'd of late to make the law a tyrant,
And rather proved the *sliding* of your brother
A meriment than a vice.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

Used as the first element in a compound:
(us, *sliding-rule, sliding-scale*).

Slight, adj. [German, *schlecht* = bad.]
1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.
Their arms, their arts, their manners I disallow,
And how they war, and whence the people rose;
Slight is the subject, but the praise not small,
If heaven assist, and Phœbus hear my call.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. a.
Slight is the subject, but not so the praise;
If she inspire, and he approve my lays.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. Not important; not cogent; weak.

Some firmly embrace doctrine upon slight grounds, some upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance. — *Locke*.

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.

The shaking of the head is a gesture of slight refusal. — *Bacon*.

He in contempt
At one slight bound half overleap'd all bound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 180.

4. Foolish; weak of mind.

No beam ever was so slight
For man, as for his God, to fight.
Bulwer, Hudibras, i. 1, 781.

5. Not strong; thin: (as, 'a slight silk').

Slight, s.

1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.

People in misfortune construe unavoidable accidents into slight or neglect. — *Richardson, Clarissa*.

2. Artifice; cunning practice.

As holier than a thing as force is, it rarely achieves anything but under the conduct of fraud. — *Slight of hand* has done that, which force of hand could never do. — *South, Sermons*.

After Nic had bamboozled John a while, what with slight of hand, and taking from his own store and adding to John's, Nic brought the balance to his own side. — *Arbuthnot*.

Slight, adv. Slightly.

Is Caesar with Antonius priz'd no slight?
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

Slight, v. a.

1. Neglect; disregard.

If they transgress and slight that sole command.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 37.

2. Throw carelessly, (unless in this passage to slight be the same with to sling).

The rogues slighted me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

3. Overthrow; demolish.

The House was slighted by order of the parliament.
— *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Slight over. Treat or perform carelessly.

These men, when they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of boldness, will but slight it over, and no more ado. — *Bacon, Essays*.

His death and your deliverance
Were themes that ought not to be slighted over.
Dryden.

Slighten, v. a. Neglect; disregard. *Obsolete*.

It is an odious wisdom to blaspheme,
Much more to slighten or deny their powers.
B. Jonson, Fall of Sejanus.

Slighter, s. One who slights or disregards.

I do not believe you are so great an undervaluer or slighter of it, as not to preserve it tenderly and thriftily. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handmaiden*, p. 102.

Slighting, s. Demolition. *Rare*.

The committee at York have ordered the slighting of Skipton. — *Rushworth*.

Slightingly, adv. In a slighting manner; without reverence; with contempt.

If my sceptic speaks slightly of the opinions he opposes, I have done no more than became the part. — *Boyle*.

Slightly, adv. In a slight manner.

1. Negligently; without regard.

Words, both because they are common, and do not so strongly move the fancy of man, are for the most part but slightly heard. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Leave nothing fitting for the purpose
Outouch'd, or slightly handled in discourse.
Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 7.

To part so slightly with your wife's first gift.
Id., Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

The letter-writer dissembles his knowledge of this restriction, and contents himself slightly to mention it towards the close of his pamphlet. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Scornfully; contemptuously.

He spoke slightly and reflexively of such a lady: that is, perhaps, he treated her without a compliment, and spoke that of her which she had rather a great deal practice, than hear or be told of. — *South, Sermons*, vi. 98.

Long had the Gallic monarch uncontroull'd,
Enlarged his borders, and of human force
Opponent slightly thought. — *A. Phillips*.

3. Weakly; without force.

Scorn not
The frail rates of hell too slightly barr'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 306.

4. Without worth.

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Slightness, s. Attribute suggested by

Slight.

1. Weakness; want of strength.

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way to the while
To unstable slightness.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
What strong cries must they be that shall drown
no loud a clamour of impieties! and how does it
reproach the slightness of our sleepy heartless ad-
dress! — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Slightly, adj. Trifling; superficial.

Let them show . . . where any thing is advised or
commanded after this slothful and slightly way.
— *Erhard, Observations on the Answer to the Complaint
of the Clergy*, p. 131: 1861.

Sly, adv. In a sly manner; cunningly;
with cunning secrecy; with subtle covert-
ness: (for spelling see Styly).

Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue,
That slyly glided towards your majesty,
It were but necessary you were waked.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., iii. 2.

He, closely false and sly was,
Cost how he might amaze them most from far.

Faust.
Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, slyly robs us of
our ardent treasure. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Chris-
tian Piety*.

With this he did a herd of goats control;
Which by the way he met, and slyly stole:
Clad like a country swain.

*Dryden, Translation from Ovid,
Metamorphoses*, l. i.

May hypocrites,
That slyly speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, pleased with the relish weak,
Drink on unwar'd, till by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose,
And through intemperance grow a while sincere.

J. Phillips, Cyder, ii. 357.

Slim, adj. [Provincial German, *schlimm* =
awry.]

1. Weak; slight; unsubstantial.

The church of Rome indeed was allowed to be the
principal church. But why? Was it in regard to
the succession of St. Peter? No; that was a *slim*
excuse. — *Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy*.

Now how vain and *slim* are all these arguments
of fatalists, &c. if compared with the solid and
manly encouragement which our religion offers. —
Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 376.

2. Slender; thin of shape.

I was join'd on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of
seventeen. — *Ashmun, Spectator*.

As the first element in a compound.

A thin *slim*-tinted box made a hard shift to wrinkle
his body into a bourgeois; and when he had stuff his
guts well, squeezed hard to get out again; but the
hole was too little. — *Sir R. L. Estrange*.

3. Worthless.

Slimy, s. [A.S. *slim*.] Viscous mire; glu-
tinous substance.

They had brick for stone, and *slimy* had they for
mortar. — *Genesis*, xi. 3.

The higher Nile was
The more it promised; as it ebbs, the seedman
Upon the *slimy* and oozy sentries his grain.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.
God, out of his goodness, caused the wind to blow,
to dry up the abundant *slimy* and mud of the earth,
and make the land more firm, and to cleanse the
air of thick vapours and unwholesome mists. —
Sir W. Raleigh.

Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from
some concretion of *slimy* where the sun beateh hot,
and the sea stretch little. — *Bacon, Natural and
Experimental History*.

And with asphaltic *slimy*, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the path'd beach
They fasten'd. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 228.

Now dragon grows; larger than whom the sun
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *slimy*.
Id., x. 329.

Slimy, v. a. Make slimy; cover with slime;
make slippery.

Like the crocodile, he *slimy* his way, to make
tho' fall; and when that art down he inundates try
trapped life. — *Kilham, Reader*, 21. (Ord MS.)

Slime, s. Viscosity; glutinous matter.

Divers little creatures are procured by the sun's
heat, and the earth's *slime*. — *Austin, Dec Home*,
p. 47.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *slimy* is
produced, which answers a pituitous state. — *Sir J.
Poyser, Preternatural State of the Animal Hu-
mans*.

Slime, s. State or quality of being slim.

Slimy, adj. [A.S. *slimig*.]

1. Overspread with slime.

My bearded hook shall pierce
Their *slimy* jaws; and, as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.
Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting souls,
That wou'd the *slimy* bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by.

Id., Richard III., i. 4.
They have rebellow about them, which is a sign of
a *slimy* dryness. — *Id.*

The rest are all by bad example led,
And in their father's *slimy* track they tread.

J. Dryden, juv., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 46.
Shells of slow house-bearing snails do creep
Over the ripe fruitage, paring *slimy* tracks
In the sleek rind. — *J. Phillips, Cyder*, i. 421.

2. Viscous; glutinous.

Then bolt from out hell-vents, into the waste,
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,
Flooding upon the waters, what they met
Solid or *slimy*, as in raging sea,
Tost up and down, together crowded drove.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 281.
The astrological undertakers would raise men like
vegetables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well
dressed by the kindly heat of the sun, and impre-
gnated with the influence of the stars. — *Bulwer*.

Yes! *slimy* things did crawl with legs,
Upon the *slimy* sea. — *Coleridge, Ancient Mariner*.

Slimy, s. Attribute suggested by Sly;
designing artifice. (See Styly.)

By an excellent faculty in mimicry, my corres-
pondent can assume any air, and give my facetiously
a *slimy*, which diverts more than anything I could
say. — *Addison*.

Sling, s.

1. Missive weapon made by a strap and two
strings; the stone is lodged in the strap,
and thrown by loosing one of the strings.

Breeds he the twanging of the archer's string?
Or singing stones from the Phœnician sling?

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 1.
Sling have so much greater swiftness than a
stone thrown from the hand, by how much the e-
d of the *sling* is farther off from the shoulder joint,
the center of motion. — *Bishop Wilkins*.

The Tuscany king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *sling*;
Thrice whir'd the thong around his head, and
threw;

The heated lead half melted as it flew.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 736.

Whirl'd from a *sling*, or from an eagle thrown
Amidst the fœces as flies a mighty stone,
So flew the beast. — *Id., Translation from Ovid,
Metamorphoses*, l. 1.

2. Throw; stroke.

At *sling*
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasure son,
Both sin and death, and yawning grave at last
Through chaos hurl'd, obstruct the mouth of hell.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 453.

3. Hanging bandage, in which a wounded
limb is sustained.

4. Drink compounded of spirits and water;
grog.

A citizen of Philadelphia, once of a fair and sober
character, drank today for many years, as his con-
stant drink; from this he proceeded to drink *grog*.
After a while, nothing would satisfy him but *strong*
made of equal parts of rum and water, with a little
sugar. — *Dr. Rush, On the Effects of Ardent Spirits*.
(Ord MS.)

Sling, v. a. [A.S. *slingan*.]

1. Throw by a sling.

2. Throw; cast.

We struck upon the coast where Ætna lies
Horrid and waste; its entrails fraught with fire,
That now casts out dark fumes and pithy clouds . . .
Incensed, or tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air.

Addison, Milton's Style imitated.

3. Hang loosely by a string.

From rivers drive the kobs, and *sling* your hook;
Amidst I'd wash 'em in the shadow brook.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 150.

4. Move by means of a rope.

Census I saw amidst the shouts
Of winners and busy care to *sling*
His horses upon ashore. — *Dryden, Cleomenes*, l. 1.

They *sling* up one of their largest boyshead,
then rolled it towards my hand, and bent out the
top. — *Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

Sling-stone, s. Stone hurled from a sling.

The arrow cannot make him flee; *sling-stones* are
turned with him into stubble. — *Job*, xii. 28.

Slinger. s. One who slings or uses the sling.
The slingers went about it, and smote it.—*2 Kings*,
iii. 25.

Slink. v. n. preter. slunk. [A.S. *slincan*.]
Sneak; steal out of the way.

We will *slink* away in supper time, discourse us at
my lodging, and return all in an hour.—*Shakespeare*,
Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

As we do turn our backs
From our companion, thrown into his grave,
So his familiars from his buried fortune
Slink all away.

Id., *Timon of Athens*, iv. 2.
Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, tight Sidrophiel,
To whom all people far and near
On deep importances repair;
When brass and pewter hap to stray,
And linen *sinks* out of the way.

Butler, *Hudibras*, ii. 3. 103.
She *sunk* into a corner where she lay trembling
till the company went their way.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

He would pinch the children in the dark, and
then *sink* into a corner, as if nobody had done it.—*Arbuthnot*, *History of John Bull*.

A wren once made shift to *slink*
In at a corn-loft through a chink;
But having amply stuff'd his skin,
Could not get out as he got in.

Pope, *Imitations of Horace*, b. i. ep. vii.
We have a suspicious, fearful, and constrained
countenance, often turning back, and *sinking*
through narrow lanes.—*Swift*.

Slink. v. a. Cast; miscarry of: (condemned
by Johnson as a low word).

To prevent a mare's *sinking* her foal in snowy
weather, keep her where she may have good spring
water to drink.—*Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

Slink. adj. Produced before its time: (ap-
plied to the young of a beast).

This membrane does not properly appertain to
does, &c., yet it may be found in *slink* calves.—*Stu-*
dent, vol. i. p. 340.

Slip. v. n. [A.S. *slipan*.]

1. Slide; not to tread firm.

If a man walks over a narrow bridge when he is
drunk, it is no wonder that he forgets his caution
while he overlooks his danger; but he who is sober,
and views that nice separation between himself and
the devouring deep, so that, if he should *slip*, he
sees his grave gaping under him, surely must needs
take every step with horror and the utmost cau-
tion.—*South*, *Sermons*.

A skillful dancer on the ropes *slips* willingly, and
makes a seeming stumble that you may think him
in great danger, while he is only giving you a proof
of his dexterity.—*Dryden*.

If after some distinguish'd leap
He drops his pole, and seems to *slip*,
Straight gathering all his active strength,
He rises higher half his length. *Prior*, *Alma*, ii. 11.

2. Slide; glide.

Oh Iadon, happy Iadon! rather slide than run
by her, lest thou should'st make her legs *slip* from
her.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily
and slippery; that the water may *slip* off them.—*Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

3. Move or fly out of place.

Sometimes the ankle-bone is apt to turn out on
either side by reason of relaxation, which though
you reduce, yet, upon the least walking on it, the
bone *slips* out again.—*Wiseeman*, *Surgery*.

4. Sneak; slink.

From her most heady company
I can refrain, in mind to *slip* away,
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity.

Spenser, *Fairy Queen*.
When Judas, therefore, saw that his last *slip*
away, and that the battle roused upon him, he was
sore troubled in mind.—*1 Maccabees*, ix. 7.

I'll *slip* down out of my lodging.—*Dryden*, *Dun*
Solomon.

Thus one tradesman *slips* away,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior*, *Alma*, ii. 180.

In the meantime the cribbage went on, and Mrs.
Toggers went off; for the youngest gentleman,
dropping her society, began to take Miss Peckniff
to the play. He also began, as Mrs. Toggers said,
to *slip* home in his dinner-time, and to get away
from 'the office' at unholly seasons; and twice, as he
informed Mrs. Toggers himself, he received annoy-
ing letters, including cards from furniture ware-
houses.—*Dickens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxiii.

5. Glide; pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

The banks of either side seeming arms of the
loving earth, that fair would embrace it, and the
river a wanton nymph, which still would *slip* from
it.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The blessing of the Lord shall *slip* from thee
without doing thee any good, if thou hast not ceased
from doing evil.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Slipping from thy mother's eye, thou went'st
Alone into the temple; there was found

Among the gravest rabbles disputant,
On points and questions sitting Mow's chair.

Milton, *Paradise Regained*, iv. 216.

Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the sitting shadow *slipp'd* away.
Like winds, or empty dreams that fly the day.

Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 680.

Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and drop-
ping hair,
None but my Geyx could appear so fair;

I love have: strid'd him with a strict embrace,
But through my arms he *slip'd*, and vanish'd from
the place. *Id.*, *Translation from Ovid*,
House of Sleep.

When a corn *slips* out of their paws, they take
hold of it again.—*Addison*, *Spectator*.

Wise men watch every opportunity, and retrieve
every mis-spent hour which has *slipped* from them.

—*Rogers*.

I will impute no defect to those two years which
have *slipped* by since.—*Swift*, *Letter to Pope*.

6. Fall into fault; or error.

There is one that *slippeth* in his speech, but not
from his heart.—*Recreations*, xix. 16.

An eloquent man is known far and near; but a
man of understanding knoweth when he *slippeth*.—*Id.* xxi. 7.

If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *slip'd* like him;
But he like you would not have been so stern.

Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

7. Creep by oversight.

Some mistakes may have *slip'd* into it; but others
will be prevented.—*Pope*.

8. Escape; fall away out of the memory.

By the hearer it is still presumed, that if they be
let *slip* for the present, what good soever they con-
tain is lost, and that without all hope of recovery.—*Hooker*, *Recreations*, Polity.

The mathematician proceeds upon propositions
he has once demonstrated; and though the demon-
stration may have *slip'd* out of his memory, he builds
upon the truth.—*Addison*.

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas
you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let
many of them *slip*, unless some pains be taken to
fix them upon the memory.—*Watts*.

I felt very much inclined to address him upon the
subject, and endeavour, by gently pulling the check-
string, to remind him that there was such a person
as Gilbert Gurney in the world; a circumstance
which, it seemed to me, had entirely *slipp'd* his
memory.—*Theodore Hook*, *Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii.
ch. iii.

Slip. v. a.

1. Convey secretly.

In this officious attentance upon his mistress he
tried to *slip* a powder into her drink.—*Arbuthnot*,
History of John Bull.

2. Lose by negligence.

You are not now to think what's best to do,
As in beginnings; but what must be done,
Being thus enter'd, and *slip* no advantage
That may secure you.

B. Jonson, *Caesar's Conspiracy*.

Let us not slip the occasion, whether scorn
Or satiate fury yield it from our face.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, i. 178.

One ill man may not think of the mischief he
could do, or *slip* the occasion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

To *slip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is
great imprudence.—*Collier*.

One thing I would not let *slip*: I took notice that
now poor Christian was so confounded, that he did
not know his own voice.—*Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Pro-*
gress.

For watching occasions to correct others in their
discourse, and not to *slip* any opportunity of shew-
ing their talents, scholars are most blamed.—*Locke*.

Thus far my author has *slip'd* his first design; not
a letter of what has been yet said promoting any
ways the trial.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

3. Part twigs from the main body by laceration.

The runners spread from the master-roots, and
have little sprouts or roots to them, which, being
cut four or five inches long, make excellent wts:
the branches also may be *slipped* and planted.—*Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

4. Escape from; leave silly.

This bird you ain't at, though you hit it not.—
Oh, sir, Lucendo *slipp'd* me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master.

Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew*, v. 2.

5. Let loose.

On Eryx altars three fat calves he lays;
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;
Then *slips* his haulers, and his anchors weighs.

Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, v. 1000.

6. Let a dog loose.

The impatient greyhound, *slip'd* from far,
Bounds o'er the glade, to course the fearful hare.

Dryden.

7. Throw off anything that holds one.

Forced to alight, my horse *slipp'd* his bridle, and
ran away.—*Swift*.

8. Pass over negligently.

If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with
what reason can that about indulgences be *slipped*
over?—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Slip. s.

1. Act of slipping; false step.

2. Error; mistake; fault.

There put on him

What forgeries you please: marry, none so rank
As may dishonour him.

But, sir, such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*,
As are most known to youth and liberty.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, ii. 1.

Of the promise there made, our master hath failed
us, by *slip* of memory, in injury of time.—*Sir R*
Watson, *Elements of Architecture*.

One casual *slip* is enough to weigh down the
faithful service of a long life.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Alonso, mark the characters;
Thou knowest my father's hand; observe it well,
And if the impostor's pen have made a *slip*,
That shows it counterfeit, mark that and save me.

Dryden, *Don Sebastian*, v. 1.
Lighting upon a very easy *slip* I have made, in
putting one seemingly indifferent word for another,
that discovery opened to me this present view.—
Locke.

Any little *slip* is more conspicuous and observable
in a good man's conduct than in another's, as it is
not of a piece with his character.—*Addison*, *Specta-*
tor.

Nine! Yes, three times before I got out of my
slips; twice at Hackney boarding-school. I don't
reckon my guitar-master. Then Frank Frisprey,
Mr. Pottito. No, sir, only eight, for I never could
listen to the banister-maker of Duck Lane.—
O'Keefe, *Pontainebleau*, iii. 2.

3. Twig taken from the main stock.

In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be
discussed by reason, than otherwise they seem, when
by heat of contention they are divided into many
slips, and of every branch an heap is made.—*Hooker*,
Recreations, Polity.

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble stoek
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*, whose fruit thou art.

Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part II.* iii. 2.

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by
boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them
earth holpen with muck, and setting seeds or *slips*
of violets in the earth.—*Bacon*.

So have I seen some tender *slip*,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by some unheedy swain.

Milton,
Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.

They are propagated not only by the seed, but
many also by the root, and some by *slips* or cuttings.

—*Ray*, *Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of*
the Creation.

4. Leash or string in which a dog is held,

from its being so made as to slip or become
loose by relaxation of the hand.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start.

Shakespeare, *Henry V.* iii. 1.

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but
not operatively, nor effectively; as he who only lets
loose a greyhound out of the *slip*, is said to hound
him at the hare.—*Bishop Burnham*.

5. Escape; desertion.

The more shame for her goodbyship,
To give so near a friend the *slip*.

Butler, *Hudibras*.

The daw did not like his companion, and gave
him the *slip*, and away into the woods.—*Sir R.*
L'Estrange.

Their explanations are not yours, and will give you
the *slip*.—*Locke*.

6. Counterfeit piece of money, being brass

covered with silver.
What counterfeit did I give you?—
The *slip*, sir, the *slip*.

Shakespeare, *Rome and Juliet*, ii. 4.

There are many *slips* and counterfeits:
Doubt is fruitful. *B. Jonson*, *Epigrams*, 64.

7. Long narrow piece.

Between these eastern and western mountains
lies a *slip* of lower ground, which runs across the
island.—*Addison*.

8. Stuff found in the troughs of grindstones,

on which edge-tools have been ground.
The filings of steel, and such small particles of edge-
tools as are worn away upon the grindstone, com-
monly called *slips*, is used to the same purpose in
dyeing of silks.—*Sir W. Petty*, in *Bishop Sprat's*
History of the Royal Society, p. 334.

9. Particular quantity of yarn.

10. Kind of loose frock, or petticoat.

Slip. em. v. a. Put on rather hastily: (as,
'To *slip* on one's clothes'). *Colloquial*.

SLIP

slipboard. s. Board sliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the slipboard on the roof, contrived on purpose to let in air.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

slipknot. s. Bow-knot; knot easily untied.

They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the rest upon the line-rowl with a slipknot, that no more line turn off.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises.*

slipper, or slipshoe. s. [A.S.] Shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
If he went abroad too much, she'd use
To give him slippers, and lock up his shoes. *King.*
Thrice rung the bell, the slipper knock'd the ground,
And the press'd watch return'd a silver sound.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto 1.

slipper. adj. [A.S. slipur.] Slippery; not firm. Rare: slippery being the usual term.

A trustless state of earthly things, and slipper hope
Of mortal men, that swinks and sweat for nought. *Spenser.*

The last is slow, or slipper as the slime,
Oft changing names of innocence and crime.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 310.

slipped. adj. Wearing slippers.

The lean and slipped pantaloon.
Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7.

As the second element in a compound.
The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod.
T. Warton, Triumph of Isis.

slipperiness. s. Attribute suggested by Slippery.

1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness.

We do not only fall by the slipperiness of our tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to mischief.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
The schirrus may be distinguished by its want of inflammation in the skin, its smoothness, and slipperiness deep in the breast.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

To this all fluid slipperiness and transitory migrations seem giddy and featherly.—*Doune, Letter to Sir H. G. Poems, p. 283.*
Let his ways be darknesses and slipperiness.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews, p. 209.*
The moblure and slipperiness of the way at this time, added to the sleepiness of it, greatly enhanced our labour in ascending it.—*Maunder, Travels, p. 7.*

slippery. adj.

1. Smooth; glib.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water slips off.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
Oily substances only lubricate and make the bowels slippery.—*Aronhob.*

2. Not affording firm footing.

Their way shall be unto them as slippery ways in the darkness.—*Jeremiah, xxiii. 12.*
Did you know the art o' the court,
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,
Is certain falling; or an slippery, that
The fear's as bad as falling.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

His promise to trust to an slippery as ice.

Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

The slippery tops of human state,

The gilded pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*

The higher they are raised, the giddier they are; the more slippery in their standing, and the deeper the fall.—*Sir R. L. Ketrage.*

The highest hill is the most slippery place,

And fortune mocks us with a smiling face.

Sir J. Denham, O. Prudence.

Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;

Who can tread sure on the smooth slippery way?

Irigen.

As they splash in the blood of the slippery street.

Byron, Siege of Corinth.

3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.

Thus surely bound, yet he not overhold,

The slippery god will try to loose his hold.

Drayton, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 585.

4. Not standing firm.

When they fall, as being slippery standers,

The love that lean'd on them, as slippery too,

Both one pluck down another, and together

Die in the dust.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; unstable.

SLIP

Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast sworn,

Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dimension of a dole, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 4.*

He looking down

With scorn or pity on the slippery state

Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

6. Not certain in its effect.

One sure trick is better than a hundred slippery ones.—*Sir R. L. Ketrage.*

7. Not chaste.

My wife is slippery. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.*

Slippy. adj. Slippery; easily sliding.

From it, being moist and slippy, she doth slip.

Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. B. 2.

The white of an egg is rosy, slippy, and nutritious.—*Sir J. Fynes.*

Slipshod. adj. Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

The slipshod pretence from his master's door

Had pared the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor.

Swift, Description of Morning.

Slipskin. adj. Escaping by sophistry; elusive.

A pretty slipskin conveyance to sift man into no man. *Milton, Animadversions on a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Slipshod. s.

1. Bad liquor. Vulgarism.

2. Weak writing or talking.

Slipstriding. s. One who has loosened himself from restraint; prodigal; spendthrift.

Young rascals or scoundrels, raskells, or slipstriding.—*Cotgrave, in voce Marnaille.*

Slipthrift. s. Spendthrift. Obsolete.

Thus it is in the house of prodigals, drinking slipthrifts, and Bellala.—*Granger, On Eclogues, p. 273: 1031.*

Slash. s. Slash.

What! this a sleeve?

Here's snip and nip, and slash and slash,

Like to a censor in a barber's shop.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

Slit. v. a. pret. and part. slit. [A.S. slitan.]

1. Cut longwise.

To make plants medicinal, slit the root, and infuse into it the medicine, as hellebore, opium, scammony, and then bind it up.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The doctors of Arginus had their ears divided, occasioned at first by slitting the ears.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Had it hit

The upper part of him, the blow

Had slit, as sure as that below.

Butler, Hudibras, i. 2. 822.

A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or some notorious mark, by slitting the nose, or brands upon the cheeks.—*Sir W. Temple.*

If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be slit into threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should not keep its colour.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

He took a freak

To slit my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

2. Cut in general.

Comes the blind Fury, with the abhorred shears,

And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton, Lycidas, 75.*

Slit. s. Long cut, or narrow opening.

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of stone; and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the round house a slit or rift of some little breadth: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window.—*Bacon.*

Where the tender rinds of trees disclose
Their shooting trunk, a swelling knot there grows:
Just in that place a narrow slit we make,
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
Inserted thus, the wounded rind we close.

Drayton, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 161.

I found, by looking through a slit or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eye, and held close to it parallel to the prism, I could see the circles much distincter, and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Slither. v. a. Slide.

Slitter. s. One who cuts or slashes.

Sliver. v. n. [A.S. slifan.] Sliver.

Sliver. v. a.

1. Split; divide longwise; tear off longwise.

SLOP

{SLIPBOARD SLOPE

Liver of blaspheming Jew,
Gall of goat, and snipe of yew,
Stood in the moon's eclipse. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.*

2. Cut or cleave in general.

Sliver. s. Branch torn off.

There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weeds
Clam'ring to hang, an envious sliver broke,
When down her weedy trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 7.*

Slouts. s. pl. [?] Underpieces of a cart which keep the bottom together.

Slubber. v. a. Slaver; spill upon; slubber.

Mr. Heidelberg lost his election for member of parliament because I would not demand myself to be slubbered about by drunken shoemakers, beastly chessmongers, and tallow-chandlers.—*G. Colman and D. Garrick, The Claudine Marriage, iii. 2.*

Slubber. s. Slaver; liquor spilled.

Slubbery. adj. Moist; dank; floody.

I will sell my dukedom,

To buy a slubbery and dirty farm

In that nook-shotten ile of Albion. *Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 5.*

Slubbery weather.—*Swift, Letters.*

Slucken. v. n. Slake; quench.

The poor maid, crying miserably out for water, was almost slucken before she could get redress.—*The Prophane Schisms of the Brownists, p. 36: 1012.*

Sloe. s. [A.S. sla.] Fruit of the blackthorn, small wild plum; tree which bears it.

When you fell your underwoods, saw laws and slues in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sleem. s. Gentle sleep or slumber.

Sleemy. adj. Sluggish; slow.

Sleep. s. [Fr. chaloupe.] Small ship, commonly (but not always) with only one mast.

Slep. v. a. [?]

1. Drink grossly and greedily.

2. Soil by letting water or other liquor fall.

Slop. s.

1. Mean and vile liquor of any kind: (generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor).

The sick husband here wanted for neither slops nor doctors.—*Sir R. L. Ketrage.*

But thou, whatever slops she will have bought,

Be thankful, and supply the deadly draught.

Drayton, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 773.

2. Soil or spot made by water or other liquors fallen upon the place.

Slop. s. See Slops.

Slop-seller. s. One who sells ready-made clothes.

The slop-seller is a person credit in the navy, I mean to monopolize the vending of clothing only, but since the restoration of king Charles the second, nor then, but by degrees, as he could make interest, and have interest in the affair.—*Maydman, Naval Speculation, p. 129: 1091.*

Slop-shop. s. Place where ready-made clothes are sold.

Slope. adj. [?] Oblique; not perpendicular: (generally used of aridity or declivity; forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon).

Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a slope rise and fall.—*Bacon.*

Murmuring waters fall

Down the slope hills, dispersed, or in a lake,

That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd

Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 280.

Slope. s.

1. Oblique direction; anything obliquely directed.

2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.

Growing upon slopes is caused for that moss, as it cometh of moisture, as the water must but slide, not be in a pool. *Bacon.*

My lord advances with majestic mien,

Rapt with the mighty pleasure to be won . . .

And when up ten steep slopes you've drag'd your thigh.

Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 127.

Slope. adv. Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now
rais'd

Bore him *slope* downward to the sun, now fall'n.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 380.

Slope. v. a. Form to obliquity or declivity;
direct obliquely.

Though blinded corn be lodged, and trees blown
down,

Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

On each hand the flames,
Drive backward, *slope* their pointing spires, and

In billows, leave 't the midst a horrid vale.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 222.

Slope. v. n. Take an oblique or declivous
direction.

Up starts a palace, lo! the obedient base
Slopes at its foot, the woods its sides enclose.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. 1.

There is a straight hole in every ant's nest half an
inch deep; and then it goes down *sloping* into a
place where they have their magazine.—*Addison*,
Spectator.

Sloponess. s. Attribute suggested by *Slope*;
obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity.

The Italians give the cover a graceful pendency
of *sloponess*, dividing the whole breadth into nine
parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of
the highest ridge.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of*
Architecture.

Slopeswise. adj. Obliquely; not perpendicu-
larly.

The Weir is a frith, reaching *slopeswise* through
the Ose from the land to low-water mark, and
having in it a bent or cut with an eye-hook; where
the fish entering, upon their coming back with the
ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by
the water, and left dry on the Ose.—*Carew, Survey*
of Cornwall.

Sloping. part. adj. Taking an oblique di-
rection.

Between the midst and these the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats for human kind;
And cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,
Which the twelve winds in beauty order sway.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 226.

There is a handsome work of piles made *sloping*
skew the river, to stop the trees which are cut
down and cast into the river.—*Sir T. Browne*,
Travels.

Each letter was of the easy *sloping* form, which
came from its being made with a reed or pen, instead
of the stiff form of the hieroglyphics, which were
mostly cut in stone.—*Shirpe, History of Egypt*,
ch. x.

Slopingly. adv. In a sloping manner; ob-
liquely; not perpendicularly.

These atoms do not descend always perpendicu-
larly, but sometimes *slopingly*.—*Sir K. Digby*,
Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.

Sloppy. adj. Miry and wet.

Slops. s. generally plural.

1. Trowsers; large and loose breeches;
drawers.

No were the daughters of Sion... mining as they
went... In that day shall the Lord take away the
out of the slippers, and the ewles, and the
round attires, and the sweet tails, and the bracelets,
and the attires of the head, and the *slops*.—*Book*
of Homilies, Against Excess of Apparel.

What said master Humbleton about the satin for
my short cloak and *slops*?—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
Part II. i. 2.

Six great *slops*,
Bigger than three Dutch boys!
R. Jonson, Alchemist.

2. Ready-made clothes.

Slop. n. a. Strike or clash hard; slam: (as
'To *slop* a door').

Slot. s. [A.S. *slotinge*.] Truck of a deer.

Often from his [the hart's] feed
The does of him do find, or thorough skillful heed
The huntsman by his *slot*, or breaking earth, per-
ceives

Where he hath gone to lodge.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xlii.

He leaves the noisome stench of his rude *slot* be-
hind him.—*Milton, Coleridge*.

Sloth. s. [A.S. *slawð*.]

1. Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
Hog in *sloth*, fox in stealth.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey
Shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and
sloth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 703.

3. Animal of the genus *Bradypus*, so called
from its sluggish habits and motions.

The *sloth* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he
will be three or four days at least in climbing up
and coming down a tree; and to go the length of
fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day.—
Greve.

In the two-toed *sloths* the vertebral formula is
cervical, seven; dorsal, twenty-three; lumbar, three;
sacral, eight; caudal, four; or dorsal, twenty-four;
lumbar, two; or dorsal, twenty-three; lumbar, four;
caudal, seven; the number being essentially the
same. The second and third cervicals sometimes
enlarge... Not any of the great extinct animals
sloths have more than seven cervical vertebrae.—
Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates, vol. iii. p. 400.

Sloth. v. n. Slug; lie idle. *Obsolete*.

Slothful. adj. Idle; lazy; sluggish; inac-
tive; indolent; dull of motion.

He also that is *slothful* in his work is brother to
him that is a great waster.—*Proverbs*, xvi.

The desire of the *slothful* killeth him; for his
hands refuse to labour.—*Ibid.*, xxi. 25.

Flora commands, said she, those nymphs and
knights,
Who lived in *slothful* ease and loose delights,
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men ignominious knights, the ladies all untrue.

Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 561.

The very soul of the *slothful* does effectually but
lie drowsing in his body, and the whole man is to-
tally given up to his senses.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Another is bent to all the motives to piety, by in-
dulging an idle, *slothful* temper.—*Law*.

Slothfully. adv. In a slothful manner; idly.

Slothfulness. s. Attribute suggested by
Slothful; idleness; laziness; sluggish-
ness; inactivity.

Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle
soul shall suffer hunger.—*Proverbs*, xix. 15.

To trust to labour without prayer smother impiety
and prodigality; it maketh light of the provi-
dence of God; and although it be not the intent of
a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men
whose religion waneeth light of a mature judgement
to direct it, when we join with our prayers *slothful-
ness* and neglect of convenient labour.—*Hooker*,
Ecclesiastical Polity.

Sloven. s. [connected with *sluck*.]

1. Idle fellow; one who is stupid, heavy, or
clownish.

No weather pleaseth... it is cold; therefore
the *sloven* will not plow; it raineth; the land will
be too heavy!—*Granger, On Ecclesiastes*, p. 226;
1621.

A foul, great, sloping *sloven* with heavy eyes.
Dr. H. More, Life of the Saint, iii. 8.

Begin thy enrols, then, thou vomiting *sloven*;
Be thine the coken staff, or mine the pouch.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 30.

2. Downcast look; depression of the head;
ungainly, clownish gait or manner.

Our doctor has every quality which can make a
man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *sloven* in
his walk.—*Swift*.

Sloven. v. n. Have a downcast clownish
look, gait, or manner.

Sloven. v. a. Press; press down: (as, to
sloven the hat).

Slovened. part. adj. Pressed down.

A form, wrapped in a mantle, with a *slovened* hat
and shadowy plume, issued from the bushes, and
was lost in a moment amongst the ruins of ancient
and of modern buildings, with which... the de-
mense formerly termed York House was now en-
cumbered in all directions.—*Sir W. Scott, Peril*
of the Peak, ch. xxxix.

Slovening. part. adj. Clownish; ungainly.

The awkward, negligent, clumsy, and *slovening*
manner of a booby.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

The clown could see his *slovening* gait in his
looking-glass, but where was the mirror that should
present to this man the thousand wants of his rude
uncultured mind?—*Emilia Wigham*, ch. ix.

Sloven. s. [A.S. *slow*.] Deep miry place;
hole full of dirt.

The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the
English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and
a *sloven*; in passing whereof many of the English
horns were plunged, and some mired.—*Sir J. Flug-*
seard.

The ways being foul, twenty to one,
He's here stuck in a *sloven* and overthrown.
Milton, Epitaph on Hohen the Cambridge
Carrier.

A carter had laid his wagon fast in a *sloven*.—
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Sloven. s. Skin which a serpent casts off
at his periodical renovation.

Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and
spirit embrace them; and to insure thyself to what
thou art like to be, cast thy humble *sloven*, and ap-
pear fresh.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3, letter.

When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their dreamy grave, and newly move,
With casted *sloven* and fresh vigour.

Id., Henry V. iv. 1.

Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade
In open plains, or in the secret shade.
When he, renew'd in all the speckled pride
Of pompous youth, has cast his *sloven* aside;
And in his summer liv'ly rolls along,
Sweet and brimming his lucky tongue.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 601.

The *sloven* of an English viper, that is, the cuti-
cula they cast off twice every year, at spring and
fall; the separation begins at the head, and is
finished in twenty-four hours.—*Greve*.

The body, which we leave behind in this visible
world, is as the womb or *sloven* from whence we
issue, and are born into the other.—*Id., Cosmologia*
Sacra.

3. It is used by Shakespeare simply for the
skin.

As the snake, roll'd in a flowery bank,
With shining checker'd *sloven*, doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

4. Part that separates from a foul sore.

At the next dressing I found a *sloven* come away
with the dressings, which was the scord.—*Wise-*
man, Surgery, On Ulcers.

Sloven. v. n. Part from the sound flesh.

Sloveny. adj. Miry; boggy; muddy.

That custom should not be allowed, of cutting
scraps in low grounds *sloveny* underneath, which
turn into bog.—*Swift*.

Sloven. s. [Danish, *sløv* = careless.] Person
indulgent negligent of cleanliness; man
dirtily dressed.

The ministers came to church in handsome hol-
iday apparel, and that himself did not think them
bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*.—*Hooker*,
Ecclesiastical Polity.

Affect in things about these cleanliness,
That all may gladly bear thee as a flower;
Slovens take up their stock of noisance
Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour.

G. Herbert.

You laugh, half wren, half *sloven* if I stand;
My wig half powder, and all snuff my band.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

Their methods various, but alike their aim:
The *sloven* and the fopling are the same.

Young, Love of Fame, ii. 252.

The negligent *sloven*
Had shut out the party in shutting his oven.
Goldsmith, The Hunch of Uginou.

Slovenliness. s. Attribute suggested by
Slovenly.

1. Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of
cleanliness.

Slovenliness is the worst sign of a hard student,
and civility the best exercise of the remiss; yet not
to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures
of courtesy.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

'Tis possible for Diogenes his cynical *slovenliness*
to trample on Plato's splendid garments with more
pride than Plato wore them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Arti-*
ficial Humaneities, p. 104.

2. Any negligence or carelessness.

Whether the multitude of sects, and profane
slovenliness in God's service, (in too many,) have
not been guilty of the increase of profaneness
amongst us.—*Bishop Hall, Defence of the Humble*
Remonstrance, § 16.

Vander Cabell seems to have been a careless artist;
and discovers great *slovenliness* in many of his
works; but in those which he has studied, and care-
fully executed, there is great beauty.—*Gilpin, Essay*
on Prints, p. 115.

Slovenly. adj. Negligent of dress; negligent
of neatness; not neat; not cleanly; coarse.

That *slovenly* cynick.—*Bishop Hall, Remon-*
strance, p. 264.

Our reverential fear of the God of heaven calls us
to eschew all worldly incuriousness, and *slovenly*
neglect, in his immediate service.—*Ibid.*, p. 238.

Asop at last found out a *slovenly* jolly fellow,
Jolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do.—*Sir R.*
L'Estrange.

His [Wicliffe's] style is everywhere coarse and
slovenly, though sometimes animated by a popular
force or boldness of expression.—*Craik, History of*
English Literature, vol. i. p. 344.

Slovenly. adv. In a coarse inelegant manner.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slovenly*, I no
sooner went in but he frowned upon me.—*Pope*.

Slowness. s. Want of neatness. *Rare.*

Our gayness and our ill are all bombast'd
With rainy marching in the painful field:
There's not a piece of feather in our host,
And time hath worn us into slovenry.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 3.

Slow. adj. [A.S. *slaw*, *slaw*.]

1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.

Me thou think'st not slow,
Who since the morning hour set out from heaven,
Where God resides, and on mid-day arrived
In Eden, distances inexpressible.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 110.

Where the motion is so slow as not to supply a
constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense
of motion is lost.—*Locke.*

Slow sinks, more lovely ere his race be run,
Along Mœrea's hills the setting sun.
Byron, The Corsair.

- In Composition. Used adverbially, and equivalent to *slowly*.

This slow-paced soul, which late did cleave
T' a body, and went but by the body's leave,
Twenty perches or thirty mile a day,
Despatches in a minute all the way
'Twixt heaven and earth.
Donne.

To the shame of slow-endeavouring art
Thy easy numbers flow.

This day's death denounc'd, if ought I see,
Will prove no sudden, but a slow-paced evil,
A long day's dying to augment our pain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 653.

For eight slow-circling years by tempests tost,
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.
Some demon urged
T' explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,
Slow-pacing thrice around the insidious pile. *Ibid.*

2. Not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heav'n, though slow, produced
Like change on sea and land.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 692.

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.

I am slow of speech, and a slow tongue.—*Rantau, iv. 10.*

Mine ear shall not be slow, mine eye not shut.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 103.
The slow of speech make in dreams unpremeditated
harangues, or converse readily in languages
that they are but little acquainted with.—*Addison.*
For though in dreadful whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save.
Id., Odes.

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow
To guard their shore from an expected foe.
Dryden.

5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.

The Lord is merciful, and slow to anger.—*Book of Common Prayer.*
He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding.
—*Proverbs, xiv. 29.*

The politick and wise
Are slow things with circumspective eyes. *Pope.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit.

Slow. v. a. Omit by dilatoriness; delay; procrastinate. *Rare.*

Now do you know the reason of this haste?—
I would I knew not why it should be slow'd.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.
Will you overflow
The fields, thereby my march to slow?
Sir A. Gorges, Translation of Lucan, b. ii.

Slowback. s. Lubber; idle fellow.

The slackbacks and lazie bones will none of this.—
Dr. Faucour, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty, p. 63: 1619.

Slowly. adv. In a slow manner.

1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.

The gnome rejoicing bears her gifts away,
Spreads his black wings, and slowly mounts to day.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.

The poor remnant of human seed peopled their
country again slowly by little and little.—*Bacon.*
Our fathers bent their baneful industry
To check a monarchy that slowly grew;
But did not France or Holland's fate foresee,
Whose rising power to swift dominion flew.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cæcæ.

We oft our slowly growing works impart,
While images reflect from art to art.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jarvis.

3. Not hastily; not rashly; (as, 'He determines slowly').

4. Not promptly; not readily: (as, 'He learns slowly').

5. Tardily; sluggishly.

The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very slowly,
that 'tis not impossible but the family of Medici
may be extinct before their burial-place is finished.—
Addison, Travels in Italy.

Slowness. s. Attribute suggested by Slow.

1. Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness.

Providence hath confined these human arts, that
what any invention hath in the strength of its na-
tion, is abated in the slowness of it; and what it
hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion,
must be allowed for in the great strength that is
required unto it.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

2. Length of time in which anything acts or is brought to pass; not quickness.

Tyrants use what art they can to increase the
slowness of death. *Hooker, Reformation of Polity.*

3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection.

Christ would not heal their infirmities, because
of the hardness and slowness of their hearts, in that
they believed him not.—*Beatty, Sermons.*

4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.

5. Deliberation; cool delay.

6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.

Slowworm. s. Blindworm; Anguis fragilis.

Though we have found formed snakes in the belly
of the civilla, or slowworm, yet may the viper em-
phatically bear the name. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Cecilia, the blind-worm or slow-worm, which are
again two names for the same sort of animal. It is
much less than the adder, and streaked with blackish
lines along the body.—*Roy, Correspondence, p. 230.*

The lemn'd themselves we look-worms name;
The blackhead is a slow-worm.
Pope, Miscellanies, To Mr. James Moore.

Slubber. v. a. [P]

1. Do anything lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.

Nature shew'd she doth not like men who slub-
ber up matters of mean account.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Bassanio told him, he would make some speed
Of his return: he answer'd, Do not so,
Slubber not business for my sake.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.
As they are slubber'd over, the malignity that
remains will show itself in some chronic disease.—
Wise man, Surgery.

2. Stain; daub.

You must be content to slubber the gloss of your
new fortunes with this more stulticorn and holterous
expedition.—*Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.*
O love, how sweet thou look'st now, and how

I should have slubber'd thee, and stain'd thy beauty.

Bonmont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Lady, I ask your pardon, whose virtue I have
Slubber'd with my tongue. *Id., Caput's Revenge.*

3. Cover coarsely or carelessly.

A man of secret ambitious ends of his own, and of
proportionate counsels, smothered under the habit
of a scholar, and slubber'd over with a certain rude
and clownish fashion, that had the semblance of
integrity.—*Sir H. Wotton, Parallels.*

Slubberdegullion. s. Pultry, dirty, sorry fellow.

Quoth she, although thou hast deserved,
Base slubberdegullion, to be served
As thou didst vow to deal with me,
If thou hadst got the victory.

Rantau, Hudibras, i. 3, 685.

Slubbering. part. adj. Moving with hurry; acting imperfectly and hastily.

The main danger is the making too much haste,
or a slubbering speed.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, notes, p. 365.*

Which answers are to be done not in a huddling
or slubbering fashion.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson, ch. vi.*

Slubberingly. adv. In an imperfect or slovenly manner.

And slubberingly patch up some slight and shal-
low rhyme. *Dryden, Polydion, song xxi.*

Sludge. s. [P] Mire; dirt mixed with water.

The earth I made a mere soft sludge or mud.—
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Slue. v. a. In Nautical language. Turn round; cause to revolve.**Slug. s.** [Danish.]

1. Idler; drone; slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy fellow.

Drone's, thou drone, thou snail, thou slug, thou
sluggard.—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.*
Fie, what a slug is Hottentot, that he comes not!

Id., Richard III. iii. 1.
Why stand'st thou peeping here, thou great slug?
forward!—*Bonmont and Fletcher, Wild Game Chase.*

As for all other sorts of the Turks, both foot and
horse, they are but slugs. *Fidler, Holy War, p. 183.*

2. Naked or shell-less snail.

3. Hindrance; obstruction.

Usury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein
money would be stirring, if it were not for this slug.
—*Bacon, Essays, Of Usury.*

Slug. s. [A.S. *sluge* = sledge-hammer.] Cy-
lindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

Shooting arrows dipt in poison, and discharging
slugs against our neighbour's reputation.—*Bacon, Essays, i. 356.*

When fractures are made with bullets or slugs,
there the scalp and cranium are driven in together.
—*Johnson, Surgery.*

As forced from wind-runs, lead itself can fly,
And ponderous slugs cut swiftly through the sky.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 81.

I took our biggest gun, which was almost musket-
size, and loaded it with a good charge of powder
and with two slugs, and laid it down.—*Infor, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Slug. v. a. Lie idle; play the drone; move slowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame,
To slug in sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with ill-renewed shame.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.
He lay not all night slugging in a cabin under his
mantle, but used commonly to keep others waking
to defend their lives.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*

One went slugging on with a thousand care.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

Slug. v. a. Make sluggish.

It worsens and slugs the most learned.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England, b. i.*

Slug-a-bed. s. One who is fond of lying in bed; late riser.

Why, lady! lie, you slug-a-bed!
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

Sluggard. s. Idler; drone; inactive lazy fellow.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,
That you have taken a tardy sluggard here.
Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

This mightier sound shall make
The dead to rise,
And open tombs and open eyes,
To the long sluggards of five thousand years.

Conley.
Up, up, says Avarice; thou snor'st vain,
Stretchest thy limbs, and gawn'st, but all in vain:
The tyrant Lucie no denial takes:
At his command the unwelcome sluggard wakes.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 161.

Sluggard. adj. Lazy; sluggish.

Sprightly May commands our slutt to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their sluggard
sleep. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 176.*

Sluggardize. v. a. Make idle; make drowsy.

Rather see the wonders of the world abroad,
Than, living dully sluggardized at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.

Shakespeare, Two gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

Sluggish. adj. Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; insipid; slow; inactive; inert.

Sluggish idleness, the nurse of sin,
Upon a slothful ass he chose to ride.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,
Whom neither wind out of their seat could force;
Nor tides did drive out of their sluggish source.

Id.
One, bolder than the rest,
With his broad sword provoked the sluggish beast.

Walter.
Matter, being impotent, sluggish, and inactive,
hath no power to stir or move itself. *Id.*

Sluggishly. adv. In a sluggish manner; dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.

That they might not come sluggishly to possess
what others had won for them.—*Milton, History of England, b. iii.*

Sluggishness. s. Attribute suggested by Sluggish; dullness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness.

The most of mankind are inclined by her thither,
if they would take the pains; no less than birds to
fly, and horses to run; which if they lose, it is
through their own sluggishness, and by that means
become her prodigals, not her children.—*B. Jonson.*

It is of great moment to touch the mind to shake off its *stuphness*, and vigorously employ itself about what reason shall direct.—*Boeck*.

Sluice. s. [Dutch, *sluys*; Fr. *escluse*.] Water-gate; floodgate; vent for water.

Two other precious drops that ready stood,
Each in their crystal sluice, he ere they fell
Kiss'd, as the gracious signs of sweet remorse,
And pious awe. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 132.

Divine Alpheus, who, by secret sluice,
Stole under seas to meet his Arethusa. *Id., Arcades*, 30.

As waters from their sluices, flow'd
Unbounded sorrow from her eyes. *Prior*.

Sluice. v. a. Emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor onward,
Sluic'd out his innocent soul through streams of blood,
Shakespeare, Richard III., l. 1.

Veins of liquid ore sluic'd from the lake.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 708.

You wrong me, if you think I'll sell one drop
Within these veins for payants; but let honour
Call for my blood, I'll sluice it into streams;
Turn fortune loose again to my pursuit,
And let me hunt her through embattled foes
In dusty plains; there will I be the first.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, l. 1.

Sluicy. adj. Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

And oft whole streams descend of sluicy rain,
Suck'd by the spongy clouds from off the main:
The lofty skies at once come pouring down,
The prom'd crop and golden labours down.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 437.

Slumber. v. n. [A.S. *slumerian*.]

1. Sleep lightly; be not awake nor in profound sleep.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.—*Psalm*, cxi. 4.

2. Sleep; repose.

Have ye chosen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repose
Your weary virtue, for the use you find
To slumber here? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 318.

3. Be in a state of negligence and supineness.

Why slumbers Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain?
Young, Love of Fame, l. 35.

Slumber. v. a.

1. Lay to sleep.

To slumber his conscience in the doing, he
[Felton] studied other incentives.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham*.

When the tempest doth arise, which may disquiet us,
Throw us from our station, we may be ready and able,
if not to baffle and slumber it, yet to baffle ourselves.—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 431; 1647.

2. Stupify; stun.

Then up he took the slumber'd senecian corpse,
And ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Slumber. s.

1. Light sleep; sleep not profound.

And for his dreams, I wonder he's so fond
To trust the mockery of unquiet slumbers.
Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 2.

From carouseness it shall fall into slumber,
and from a slumber it shall settle into a deep and long sleep;
till at last, perhaps, it shall sleep itself into a lethargy,
and that such an one that nothing but hell and judgment shall awaken it.—*Smith, Sermons*.

A youth more glittering than a birth-night brawn,
That's even in slumber caused her cheek to glow.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto 1.

2. Sleep; repose.

Boy! Lucius! fast asleep? It is no matter;
Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of slumber.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

Ev'n lust and envy sleep, but love denies
Rest to my soul, and slumber to my eyes,
Three days I promised to attend my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, iii. 2.

Night sank upon the dusky beach, and on the purple sea;
Such night in England ne'er had been, nor e'er again
shall be;
From Edlystone to Berwick bounds, from Lynn to Milford Bay,
That time of slumber was as bright and busy as the day.
Macaulay, The Armada.

Slumberer. s. One who slumbers.

A slumberer stretching on his bed.
Junius, Poems, p. 228.

Slumbering. s. State of repose.

God speaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a dream,
in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in slumberings upon the bed.—*Job*, xxxiii. 15.

Slumberous. adj. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep.

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The timely dew of sleep.

Now falling with soft slumberous weight, inclines
Our eyelids. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 615.

While pendive in the silent slumberous shade,
Sleep's gentle power her drooping eyes invades;
Minerva, life-like, an embodied air
Impress'd the form of Iphigenia the fair.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 1045.

Slumbery. adj. Slumberous.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once
the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching;
in this slumbery agitation, what have you heard her say?—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 1.

Slur. v. a. [?]]

1. Sully; soil; contaminate.

They impudently slur the Gospel, in making it no better than a romantic legend.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 73.

2. Pass lightly; balk; miss.

He [Christ] coming into the world on purpose to slight and slur that, which is of the greatest esteem and sweetest relish with the natural man.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity*, b. iv. ch. 1.

The atheists laugh in their sleeves, and not a little triumph to see the cause of Theism thus betrayed by its professed friends, and the grand argument slurred by them, and so their work done to their hands.—*Cudworth*.

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he slurs his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poets,
And look but with intention to restore.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, l. 170.

3. Cheat; trick.

What was the public faith found out for,
But to slur men of what they fought for?
Butler, Hudibras.

Come, seven's the main,
Cries Ganymede; the usual trick:
Seven, slur a six; eleven a nick.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Slur. s.

1. Faint reproach; slight disgrace.

Here's an ape made a king for slurring tricks;
and the fox is then to put a slur upon him, in exposing him for sport to the scorn of the people.—*Sir R. L. Kelrange*.

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs, or without a slur to his reputation;
since he that trusts a knave has no other recompence but to be accounted a fool for his pains.—*Smith, Sermons*.

2. Trick.

All the politicks of the great
Are like the cunning of a cheat
That lets his false dice freely run,
And trusts them to themselves alone;
But never lets a true one stir
Without some fling'ring trick or slur.
Butler, Remains.

3. In Music. Mark denoting a connection of one note with another.

Slush. s. [Swedish, *slusk*.]

1. Soft mud; melting snow and mud.

2. Mixture of soft grease for lubricating purposes.

Slut. s. [Provincial German, *stodde*.]

1. Dirty, careless, person (especially a female).

He ran away disguised, some say in women's clothes, like a coward of a slut.—*Dr. Farmer, Anti-Quity's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 391; 1618.

Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap:
Where drest thou find'st unranked, and heartless unswept,
Thence pinch the maids as blue as hilly-ry;
Our radiant queen hates sluts and sluttage.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Farewell, rewards and fair-
Good housewives now may say;
For now foul sluts in dairies
Do fare as well as they;
For though they sweep the hearths no less
Than they were wont to do;
Yet no one now for cleanliness
Finds aspence in her shoe. *Bishop Corbet*.

The veal's all rag, the butter's turn'd to oil;
And thus I buy good meat for sluts to spoil.
King.

2. Word of slight contempt to a woman.

Hold up, you slut,
Your aprons mountant; you're not oathable,
Although I know you'll swear.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins for joy,
till one crafty old slut in the company advised them to consider a little better on't.—*Sir R. L. Kelrange*.

Sluttish. s. Qualities or practice of a slut.

Sluttish, to such neat excellence opposed,
Should make desire vomit emulous.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 7.

These make our girls their sluttish rags,

By pinching them both black and blue;
And put a penny in their shoe,
The house for cleanly sweeping.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion
that his worthy colour was rather sluttish than nature,
and the fault of his master that kept him no cleaner.—*Sir R. L. Kelrange*.

Sluttish. adj.

1. Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.

All preparations both for food and lodging such as would make one detest niggardness, it is no sluttish a vice.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Albeit the mariners do covet store of cabbins, yet indeed they are but sluttish dens that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover stench, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with their splinters.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays*.

Sluttish disorder fill'd his stable,
And sluttish plenty deck'd her table.
Prior, An Epitaph.

2. Meretricious.

She got a legacy by sluttish tricks.—*Holiday*.

Sluttishly. adv. In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

They have taken a toil, surely very laborious, out of infinite huge volumes to pick whatsoever may seem to be either absurdly, or falsely, or fondly, or scandalously, or dishonestly, or passionately, or sluttishly, conceived or written.—*Sir R. Sandys, State of Religion*.

Sluttishness. s. Attribute suggested by Sluttish; qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, setting forth both in sluttishness.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

I look on the indurct of this noisome and troublesome creature, the house, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of Divine Providence, designed to deter men and women from sluttishness and wretchedness, and to provoke them to cleanliness and modesty.—*Rap, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Sly. adj. [German, *schlau*.]

1. Meanly artful; secretly insidious; cunning.

For my sly wiles and subtle craftiness,
The title of the kingdom I possess.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

And for I doubt the Greekish monarch sly,
Will use with him some of his wondrous craft.
Fairfax.

His proud step he scornful turn'd,
And with sly circumspection.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 636.

Envy is a cursed plant; some flora of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a sly and unperceptible manner.—*Watts*.

It is odious in a man to look sly and keering at a woman.—*Richardson, Clarissa*.

2. Slight; thin; fine. Rare.

Lids derived of substance sly.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 9, 40.

On the sly. Secretly; with craftiness.

Gunston inquired, "If loosely had ever had dealings with the money-lender before, and for what purpose it was likely he would want the money now;" and the money-lender answered "that probably loosely had some sorting or gaming speculations on the sly, for that it was to pay a gambling debt that he had joined Captain Houghton in a bill for 1,200.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it* l. vi. ch. vii.

Sly. adv. In a sly manner; with secret artifice; insidiously.

Hypocrites,
That slyly speak one thing, another think.
J. Phillips, Cyder, ii. 367.

The question as to spelling of dissyllabic compounds and derivatives from monosyllables ending in *y*, can scarcely be considered a settled one. The first rule that applies to it is that *y*, when sounded as a vowel (i.e. not a semivowel), is limited to the end of words; moreover that, at the end of words, it is preferred to either *ee* or *i* (i.e. to any ordinary vowel). It is evident, however, that the addition of a second element, by depriving *y* of its final character, involves the substitution of *i*; e.g. *merry*, *merriment*, *merrily*. The difficulty, however, which attends the present word is the fact of there being two *y's*. *Slyness* is, perhaps, better than *slyness*; but *slyly* is, perhaps, better than *slyly*.

Smack. *s.* [A.S. *smacca*.] Coasting vessel: (common as the second element in a compound, e.g. *fishing-smack*, *oyster-smack*).

Smack. *v. n.* [A.S. *smæccan*.]

1. Have a taste; be tinctured with any particular taste.

[It] *smacketh* like pepper.—*Barret, Alcester*: 1890.

2. Have a tincture or quality infused.

All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice, and he To die for it!

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, II. 2. He is but a hasty to the time, That doth not *smack* of observation.

Id., King John, I. 1.

Ceremonies *smacking* of paganism or popery.—*Feller, Sermons, Of Reformation*, p. 18: 1643.

3. Make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.

He that by a willing audience and attention doth readily suck it [blunder] up, or who greedily swalloweth it down by credulous approbation and assent; he that pleasantly relieth it, and *smacketh* at it; as he is a partner in the fact, so he is a sharer in the guilt.—*Barrow, Sermons*, serm. xvii. vol. I.

4. Kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.

Smack. *v. a.*

1. Kiss.

No careless flowers, strow'd on the water's face, The curlew whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace, Yet drown them.—*Donne*.

2. Make to emit any quick smart noise.

More than one steed must Della's empire feel, Who sits triumphant o'er the flying wheel; And as she guides it through the admiring throng, With what an air she *smacks* the silken thong.

Young, Love of Fama, v. 123.

'Everything that money could do was done.' 'And what can do more, Mrs. Gaup?' exclaimed the undertaker, as he emptied his glass, and *smacked* his lips. 'Nothing in the world, sir.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xix.

Smack. *s.*

1. Taste; savour.

2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.

The child, that sucketh the milk of the nurse, learns his first speech of her; the which, being the first inured to his tongue, is ever after most pleasing unto him; inasmuch, that though he afterwards be taught English, yet the *smack* of the first will always abide with him.—*Spenner*.

Your lordship, though not clean put your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the saltiness of time, and have a care of your health. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* 1. 2.

It caused the neighbours to rise, that a petty *smack* only of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole.—*Carson*.

As the Pythagorean soul Runs through all beasts, and fish and fowl, And has a *smack* of ev'ry one, No love does, and has ever done.

Butler, Hudibras, III. 1, 647.

3. Pleasing taste.

Stack press upon hovel; To cover it quickly let owner regard, Lest dove and the radow there finding a *smack*, With ill stormy weather do perish that stack.

Tupper, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

4. Small quantity; taste.

Trimbling to approach The little harrow, which he fears to brach, H' essays the wimble, often draws it back, And dares to thrifty servants but a *smack*.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 60.

5. Act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.

6. Loud kiss.

He took The bride about the neck, and kiss'd her lips With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting All the church ech'd.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night of the Shrove, III. 2. I saw the lecherous citizen turn back His head, and on his wife's lip steal a *smack*.

Donne.

7. Blow, or slap, given with the flat of the hand; (as, 'A *smack* on the face'). *Vulgarism*

Used adverbially.

We were surrounded with trees—I cut down above fifty to make this lawn before the house, and let in the wind and the sun—*smack* smooth, as you see.—*G. Colman and D. Garrick, The Claudine Marriage*.

Jump out of every window I have in the house! Hunt my dear into high fevers, my fine fellow! ay,

d—n it! this is spunk and plain-speaking! Give me a man who is always pumping his dissent to my doctrines *smack* in my teeth.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, III. 1.

Smacking. *part. adj.* Sounding as a smack.

[He] visits with a gun, presents you birds, Then gives a *smacking* lunge, and cries 'No words.'

Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount, II. 25.

Small. *adj.* [A.S. *smæl*.]

1. Little in quantity; not great.

For a *small* moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee.—*Isaiah*, liv. 7. Death only this mysterious truth unfolds, The mighty soul how *small* a body holds.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 279.

All numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole together a distinct name, whereby to distinguish it from every *smaller* or greater multitude of units.—*Locke*.

The ordinary *smaller* measure we have is looked on as an unit in number.—*Id.*

The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too *small*, than when it is too great; for a *smaller* quantity will pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise.—*Arbuthnot*.

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: such is the dressing of *small* birds, requiring a world of cookery.—*Swift, Directions to Servants, Advice to the Cook*.

2. Slender; minute.

I took your sin, the calf which ye had made, and burnt it with fire, and stamp'd it, and ground it very *small*, even until it was as *small* as dust.—*Deuteronomy*, ix. 21. Those waves their labor fann For wings, and *smaller* lineaments exact.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 476.

As the first element in a compound.

Small-grained sand is esteemed the best for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

3. Little in degree.

There arose no *small* stir about that way.—*Acts*, xix. 23.

4. Little in importance; petty; minute.

Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my husband?—*Genesis*, xix. 15. Some men's behaviour is like a verse, wherein every syllable is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind too much to *small* observations?—*Bacon*.

Narrow man being ill'd with little shares, Courts, city, church, are all shops of *small* wares; All having blown to sparks their noble fire, And drawn their sound gold ingot into wire.

Donne.

5. Little in the principal quality: (as, *small* beer); not strong; weak.

Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *small* beer.—*Swift*.

6. Gentle; soft; melodious.

After the fire a still *small* voice.—*1 Kings*, xix. 12.

Small. *s.* Small or narrow part of anything: (applied to the part of the leg below the calf).

Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the length of it reached to the ankles, yet in her going one might sometimes discern the *small* of her leg.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall, And all her calls into a gouty *small*.

Sir J. Suckling.

His excellency, having mounted on the *small* of my leg, advanced forwards.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

Small-clothes. *s.* Trowsers or breeches; external clothing for the lower extremities.

He borrowed the count's *small-clothes* for a day.

Byron, Beppo.

Small-talk. *s.* Light conversation.

In the tea-room, and hovering round the card-tables, were a vast number of queer old ladies and decrepid old gentlemen, discussing all the *small talk* and scandal of the day, with a relish and gusto which sufficiently bespoke the intensity of the pleasure they derived from the occupation.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxv.

Smallage. *s.* [Lat. *mollugo*.] The explanation of previous editions is, Wild plant of the parsley kind. This, however, is certainly not the smallage of the extract.

In the ordinary works on Botany, the word stands as the English equivalent to Apium graveolens, i.e. Wild celery. In its present form the word Smallage may mean almost anything. If, however, its connection with the Latin *mollugo* be admitted, its true import must be sought in the origin of that word. Here the ordinary connec-

tion is with *mollis*—soft. Yet the Galium *mollugo*, or Great Hedge Bedstraw, is bristly.

The real origin is probably very different. The primitive *mollugo* seems to be a *pepper*: the secondary *mollugos*, plants of which the seeds were pepper-like. In this respect, those of the parsley and its allies have little beyond the spicy flavour of the caraway and celery. The Galiums, on the other hand, without any notable taste, are round, and, when ripe, black; and when of a certain size, not unlike grains of black pepper. As a name for the true pepper, *milagyn* is, at the present time, the ordinary Tamil term; and in the word Mulligatawny (=pepper-water) soup, it is an English word.

Smallage is raised by slips or seed, which is reddish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure; a little more full and rising on one side than the other, and streaked from one end to the other.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Smallcoal. *s.* Little wood coals used to light fires.

When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hearer's throat, From smutty dangers guard thy throat and coat.

Gay, Trivia, II. 35.

Used adjectively.

The *smallcoal* man was heard with cadence deep.

Till drown'd in shriller notes of chimney-sweep.

Swift, Description of the Morning.

A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these distressed gentlemen, saved him from ten years' imprisonment.

—*Spectator*.

Smallerest. *s.* Little vessel below the denomination of 'ship.'

Shall he before me sign, whom 't' other day

A *smallerest* vessel hither did convey;

Where stow'd with prunes and rotten figs he lay?

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, III. 116.

Smallness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Small.

1. Littleness; not greatness.

The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are not so close as in gold; as we see by the easy admission of light, and by the *smallness* of the weight.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility.

Whosoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or the *smallness* of the parts, or subtilty of the motion, is little enquired.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The *smallness* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

3. Want of strength; weakness.

4. Gentleness; softness: (as, 'The *smallness* of a woman's voice').

Smallpox. *s.* Eruptive distemper of great malignity; Variolæ.

He fell sick of the *smallpox*.—*Wise, Surgery*.

Smallly. *adv.* In little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree: (still used in the north in the sense of puny).

Reasons declared both by the bishop of Canterbury and me to make *smallly* or nothing to your purpose.—*Letter of King Henry VIII. in Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation*, I. 301.

A child that is still, and somewhat hard of wit, is never chosen by his father to be made a scholar, or else, when he cometh to the school, is *smallly* regarded.—*Arbuthnot*.

Cruelty makes a tyrant's frowns to be feared, when the threats of a coward are *smallly* regarded.—*Rich, Cabinet Furnished with a Variety of Excellent Descriptions*, 1016. (Nares by H. and W.)

Smalt. *s.* [Italian, *smalto*; German, *schmalz*.] Kind of blue colour.

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water: and moreover turnoil with lac mingled with *smalt* of blue.—*Poacham, On Drawing*.

Smaragd. *s.* [Lat. *smaragdus*; Gr. *emeraldos*.] Emerald. *Obscure*.

The fourth was of a *smaragd* or an emerald.—*Zale, On the Revolutions, Part III.* H. h. 6. b.: 1550. A table of gold richly adorned with carbuncles, *smaragdes*, and other precious stones.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 193.

Smart. *s.* [A.S. *smæort*.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.

Then her mind, though too late, by the *smart*, was brought to think of the disease.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Pain; corporal or intellectual.

Mishaps are master'd by advice discreet,
And counsel mitigates the greatest smart.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
It increased the smart of his present sufferings,
to compare them with his former happiness.—
Bishop Atterbury.

Smart. v. n. [A.S. *smeortan*.]

1. Feel quick lively pain.

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Feel pain of body or mind.

He that is surety for a stranger shall smart for it.
—*Proverbs*, xl. 15.

No creature smart's so little as a fool.
Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,
Thou unconcern'd canst hear the mighty crack.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Smart. adj.

1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart.

How smart a lash that speech doth give my conscience!
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.

To the fair he said would quarter show,
His tender heart recoils at every blow;
If unawares he gives too smart a stroke,
He means but to correct, and not provoke.
Grassville.

2. Quick; vigorous; active.

That day was spent in smart skirmishes, in which many fell.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*

This sound proceeded from the nimble and smart percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquor.—*Boyle.*

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.

After showers,
The stars shine smarter, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her sharpen'd horns.
Dryden.

4. Acute; witty.

It was a smart reply that Augustus made to one that ministered this comfort of the fatality of ill that was so far from giving any ease to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.

You may see a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a braver.—*Addison.*

Who, for the poor renown of being smart,
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart?
Young.

6. Dandylike in dress.

'I more than half believed, just now, seeing you so very smart,' said Pinch, 'that you must be going to be married, Mark.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. v.

Smartly. adv. In a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of these proceedings, where short, severe, constant rules were set, and smartly pursued, made them less taken notice of.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*
The stories it selects [are] . . . generally of a smart, and . . . briefly and smartly told.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 524.

Smartness. s. Attribute suggested by smart.

1. Quickness; vigour.

What interest such a smartness in striking the air hath in the production of sound, may in some measure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a switch or other wand, which produce no sound, if they do but slowly pass through the air; whereas if they do so smartly strike the air, and the other be shot out of a gun, the celerity of their percussions on the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces audible noise.—*Boyle.*

2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness.

To those sharp, satirical, and popular invectives . . . your ladyship hath given as much (or more) edge and smartness, as ever I found from any.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 116.
I defy all the clowns to invent a new phrase, equal in wit, humour, smartness, or politeness, to my wit.—*Swift.*

Smartmoney. s. Money paid as a fine or penalty.

Some advanced wages from my new post, my lord. This promising is hot work, though it entitles us to smart money.—*G. Colman the older, The Jealous Wife*, iii. 1.

Smash. v. a. [German, *schmeissen*.] Break with violence; dash to pieces; beat. Colloquial.

Smasher. s. Coiner; stamper of false coin. Slang.

Smatch. v. n. Smack; have a taste.

Allowing his description therein to retain and smatch of verities.—*Bauidet, History of Man*, fol. 22; 1574.

Smatch. s. Smack.

1. Taste; tincture; twang.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
Thy life hath had some smatch of honour in't.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, v. 3.
Some nations may be found to have a peculiar guttural or nasal smatch in their language.—*Hollier, Elements of Speech*, p. 31.

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixt with a smatch of a vitriolick. *Grew.*

Smatter. v. n. [. . . *sch.*]

1. Have a slight taste; have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge.

2. Talk superficially or ignorantly.

In proper terms, such as men smatter,
When they throw out and miss the matter.
Hall, Hudibras, l. 1, 187.

Of state-affairs you cannot smatter;
Are awkward when you try to flatter. *Swift.*

Smatter. s. Superficial or slight knowledge.

All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, excepting only a smatter of judicial astrology.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Smatterer. s. One who has a slight or superficial knowledge; sciolist.

Smatterers in other men's matters, talebearers.—*Bacon, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 344.

Every smatterer thinks all the circle of arts confined to the closet of his breast.—*Bishop Hall, Fall of Pride.*

There are certain sciol or smatterers, that are busy in the skirts and outskirts of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature to commend them.—*E. Johnson, Discoveries.*

These few, who preserve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two smatterers, the clergy's friends.—*Swift.*

Smattering. verbal abs. Superficial know-

A quarrelsome man in a parish, especially if he have gotten a little smattering of law, is like a cock in the gale, that tears, and wrings, and tortments a whole townslip.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 70.

I got among those Venetians some smatterings of the Italian tongue.—*Hallam, Letters*, i. 1, 3.

A smattering in knowledge (which is the measure of a wit) disposes men to attention; whereas a full proportion would carry them through to the sense of God and religion.—*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference*, Part I.

Such a practice gives a slight smattering of several sciences without any solid knowledge.—*Watts.*
Since by a little smattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind!—*Bulwer.*

Those who, with a mere smattering of scientific knowledge, seek to impose on the multitude by a parade of mystical jargon, and a whole apparatus of learned phraseology, are quickly detected by competent and instructed judges.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Smear. v. a. [A.S. *smieran*.]

1. Overspread with something viscous and adhesive; besmear.

If any such be here, that love this painting,
Wherein you see me smear'd,
If any think brave death out weighs bad life,
Let him wave thus. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, l. 6.
Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk,
Smear'd round with pitch.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 729.

The fury sprang above the Styrian flood,
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 476.

2. Soil; contaminate.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who smear'd thus, and mix'd with infamy,
I might have said no part of it is mine.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv.

Smearry. adj. Daubry; adhesive.

A smearry foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmost anguish shakes my labouring frame.
Keats.

Smell. v. a. [see Stink.]

1. Perceive by the nose.

I smell sweet savours, and I feel soft things.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, act. 2.
Their neighbours hear the same music, or smell the same perfumes with themselves; for here is enough.—*Collier.*

2. Find out by mental sagacity.

The horse smell him out, and presently a croquet came in his head how to countermine him.—*Sir A. L'Estrange.*

Smell. v. n.

1. Strike the nostrils.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet smells to him as it does to me; all his senses have but human conditions.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.* iv. 1.

The distilled smells of flowers are out of those plants whose leaves smell not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Have any particular scent: (with of).

Honey in Spain smellth apparently of the rose-mary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it.—*Bacon.*

If you have a silver saucepan, and the butter smells of smock, lay the fault upon the coals.—*Swift.*

3. Have a particular tincture or smack of any quality.

My unsold name, the austereness of my life,
Will so your accusation overweigh,
That you shall stifle in your own report,
And smell of calumny.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.
A man no smelling of the people's lee,
The court received him first for charity.

Dryden, Sigismunda and Unisorda, 317.

4. Practise the act of smelling.

Whosoever shall make like unto that, to smell therein, shall even be cut off from his people.—*Ezekiel*, xlii. 38.

5. Exercise sagacity.

Down with the nose, take the bridge quite away,
Of him that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the general weal.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Smell. s.

1. Power of smelling; sense of which the nose is the organ.

Neat, in the nostrils, she doth use the smell;
As God the breath of life in them did give,
So makes he now this power in them to dwell,
To judge all airs, whereby we breathe and live.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.

The sweetest smell in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a-year.—*Bacon.*
All sweet smells have joined with them some earthy or crude odours. *Id.*

Pleasant smells are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

There is a great variety of smells, though we have but a few names for them: the smell of a violet and of musk, both sweet, are as distinct as any two smells.—*Locke.*

Smeller. s.

1. One who smells.

2. One who is smelled.

These left-handed rascals,
The very vomit, sir, of hospitals,
Bed-wards and spital-houses; such nasty smellers,
That if they'd been unburied of club-frenchmen,
They might have cudgell'd me with their very stinks.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

3. Organ of smelling; nose. Pugilistic slang.

Smellfeast. s. Parasite; one who haunts good tables.

Smellfeast Vitellio
Smiles on his master for a meal or two.
Bishop Hall, Satire, vi. 1.

Who has a stupid intellect, a broken memory, and a blundered wit, and (which is worse than all) a blind and benighted conscience, but the impetrate and luxurious, the epicure and the smellfeast!—*South, Sermons*, in 75.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common smellfeast that spongers upon other people's trenchers.—*Sir A. L'Estrange.*

Smelling. verbal abs. Sense by which smells are perceived.

If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? if the whole were hearing, where were the smelling?—*1 Corinthians*, xii. 17.

I had a mind to know whether they would find out the treasure, and whether smelling enabled them to know what is good for their nourishment.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Smelt. s. British fish of the genus *Osmerus* (epieranus); spirling; spurling.

Of round fish there are spit, spar, barn, smelt.—*Carter, Narcey of Cornwall.*

Smelts have a very peculiar scent, from whence is derived one of their English names, *smell*, i.e. *smell it*. That of spurling, which is used in Wales and the North of England, is taken from the French, 'epierlan'. There is a wonderful disagreement in the opinion of people as to the scent of the fish. Some assert that it flavours of the violet; the Germans, for a very different reason, distinguish it by the elegant name of Stineckish; . . . and not without reason, if we may depend on Linnaeus, who says there

are in the Baltic two varieties; the one which is called *Nora*, fossilisimus, stercorea indur, which, in the early spring, when the peasants come to buy it, fills all the streets of Umeå with the smell. He adds that, at this season, aquas reign there. . . . *Smells* are often sold in the streets of London split and dried. They are called dried *spartings*, and are recommended as a relish to a glass of wine in the morning. . . . The *Atherine* . . . is very common in the sea near Southampton, where it is called a *smelt*. — Pennant, *British Zoology*, *Smelt* and *Atherine*.

The *smelt*, as a British fish, appears to be almost exclusively confined to the eastern and western coasts of Great Britain. I am not aware of any good authority for the appearance of the true *smelt* between Dover and the Land's End. . . . Mr. Salt, in his *Angler's Guide*, says he has caught very fine *smelts* by angling in Portsmouth Harbour; but there is very little doubt that the *smelt*, or *Atherine*, which is there abundant, is the fish alluded to. — Yarrell, *History of British Fishes*.

Smelt, v. a. [German, *smelten*, *schmelzen*; Norse, *smalta*.] Reduce by heat an ore to its metallic state.

The apicaceous carbonate of iron, or clay ironstone of the coal measures, is the chief ore *smelted* in England. — *Vie*, *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*: Iron.

Smelter, s. One who smelts ore.

The *smelters* come up to the assayers. — Woodward, *On Fusilla*.

Smelting, verbal abs. Process of extracting metal from the ore.

He [Ray] added the way of *smelting* and refining such metals and minerals as England doth produce. — Dehman, *Life of Ray*.

A sort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *smelting*. — Woodward, *On Fusilla*.

Ores are the mineral bodies which contain as much metal as to be worth the *smelting*, or being reduced by fire to the metallic state. — *Vie*, *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*: Ore.

Smew, or Smee, s. [?] British bird, akin to the gulls, of the genus *Mergus* (albellus); lough diver; whitehead goosander; white nun.

The *smew*, of *smere*, as it is sometimes called, is a winter visitant here, and the most common species of the genus frequenting our rivers and large pieces of fresh water, as well as most parts of the coast. . . . Young birds, frequently called redheaded *smews*, are much more common in our markets than old males. . . . The nesting habits of the *smew* are unknown, but the eggs are eight or ten in number, and of a rich buff colour. — Yarrell, *History of British Birds*.

Smicker, adj. Flattering. *Obsolete*.

Reverend of his honour he forsook
The *smicker* use of court humanity.
— Ford, *Emile's Memorial*, v. 471. (Rich.)

Smickering, s. [Swedish, *smickra*; Danish, *smigre* = flatter.] Amorous inclination.

We had a young doctor, who rode by our coach, and seemed to have a *smickering* into our young lady of Milton. — *Druid's Letters* (ed. Malone), p. 88.

Smicket, s. Smock. *Rare*.

Smickly, adj. In a smicker manner. *Obsolete*.

Shall I be brave then? — Golden as the sun, —
What's he that looks so *smickly*?
— Ford, *The Sun's Burling*, ii. 1. (Rich.)

Smight, v. a. *Smite*. (Incorrect; the *g* being no part of the root.)

As when a Griffin, seized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountereth in his flight,
Through widest air making his idle way,
That would his rightful raving rend away:
With hideous horror both together *smight*,
And source so sore that they the heavens affray.
— Spenser, *Fairy Queen*.

Smile, v. n. [Provincial German *smielen*; Danish, *smile*.]

1. Throw the countenance, especially the mouth, in a condition expressive of pleasure, kindness, love, or gladness: (contrary to *frown*).

A fool lifeth up his voice with laughter, but a wise man doth scarce *smile* a little. — Ecclesiastes, xxi. 20.

Seldom he *smiles*; and *smiles* in such a sort
As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit
That could be moved to *smile* at anything.
— Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her votaries, and cheered them in their passage to her palace. — *Ætler*.

She *smiled* to see the doughty hero slain,
But as her smile the beau revived again.
— Pope, *Rape of the Lock*, canto v.

But when her anxious lord return'd,
Raised in her head; her eyes are dried;
She *smiles*, as William ne'er had mourn'd,
She looks, as Mary ne'er had died.
— Prior, *Ode on the Death of Queen Mary*.

2. Express, by a similar modification, slight irony or contempt.

Our king replied, which some will *smile* at now,
But according to the learning of that time. — Camden.

Did some more sober critic come abroad,
If wrong, I *smiled*; if right, I kiss'd the rod.
— Pope, *Epistola Arbuthnot*.

'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
Who praised my modesty, and *smiled*.
— Id., *Imitations of Horace*, b. l. ep. vii.

3. Look gay or joyous.

The river of bliss through midst of heaven
Rolls o'er Elysian flowers her amber stream;
With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks interweld with beams;
Now in loose garlands thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of Jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses *smiled*.
— Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 334.

Rich industry sits *smiling* on the plains.
— Pope, *Windsor Forest*.

4. Be favourable; be propitious.

Then let me not let pass
Occasion which now *smiles*.
— Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 479.

Me all too mean for such a task I woe'd,
Yet if the sov'reign lady deigns to *smile*,
I'll follow Horace with impetuous heat,
And clothe the verse in Spenser's native style.
— Prior, *Ode to Queen Anne*.

Smile, v. a. Awe with a contemptuous smile.

The courtly Roman's smiling path to tread,
And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead.
— Young, *Love of Fame*, l. 45.

Smile, s.

1. Slight contraction of the face; look of pleasure, or kindness: (opposed to *frown*).
I frown upon him, yet he loves me still. —
Oh that your frowns would teach my *smiles* such skill.
— Shakespeare, *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 1.

No man marks the narrow space
'Twixt a prison and a *smile*.
— Sir H. Wotton.
To these, that solve race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
To *smile*, to the train and to the *smiles*
Of these fair atheists.
— Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xl. 621.

2. Gay or joyous appearance.

Yet what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heav'n and earth impart,
The *smiles* of nature and the charms of art?
— Addison, *L'let to Lord Halifax from Italy*.

Smiler, s. One who smiles.

Know, *smiler*, at thy peril thou art pleased;
Thy pleasure is the promise of thy pain.
— Young, *Night Thoughts*, night 1.

Smiling, part. adj. Expressing pleasure or kindness in the countenance.

Let their heirs enrich their time
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosperous days.
— Shakespeare, *Richard III.*, v. 1.
The *smiling* infant in his hand still take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake.
— Pope, *Messiah*, 81.

Smilingly, adv. In a smiling manner; with a look of pleasure.

His flow'd heart,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst *smilingly*.
— Shakespeare, *King Lear*, v. 3.
Caricatures stopping him *smilingly*, told him, we
are not so forward to lose good company. — Bayle.

Smilt, v. n. Become soft and pulpy, like the milt of a fish.

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or
have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream. — Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

Smirch, v. a. [?] *smutch* — ? *mirk*.] Soil.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of unbecoming *smirch* my face.
— Shakespeare, *As you like it*, i. 3.

Smirched, part. adj. Dusky; soiled.

Like the shaven Hercules in the *smirched* worm-eaten tapestry. — Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

Smirk, v. n. [A.S. *smercian*.] Smile smugly and complacently.

The hostess, smiling and *smirking*, as each new
guest was presented, was the centre of attraction to
a host of young dandies. — Theodore Hook, *Gilbert Gurney*.

Smirk, s. Smug complacent smile.

The Vicar stood before him in the utmost confusion, with the prettiest *smirk* imaginable on the
flushed side of her face, pale as ashes on the other.
— Spectator, no. 41.

A constant *smirk* upon the face, and a whiffing
activity of the body, are strong indications of
futility. — Lord Chesterfield.

Smirk, adj. Nice; smart; jaunty.

Heed, how brazen you bullocks beam,
So *smirk*, so smooth, his pricked ears;
His horns been as broad as rainbow bent,
His dew-lap as little as law of Kent.
— Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*.

Smirking, part. adj. Showing a smirk.

I have plainly had before your view
That I have cause, as these, to plains of Fortune's
guile.

Which *smirking* through at first she seems to smother
and smile. — *Microscopical Magazine*, p. 177.
Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose awkward,
spruce, prim, sneering, and *smirking* countenances
have got good preferment by force of cringing. —
Swift.

Her grizzled locks assume a *smirking* grace,
And art less level'd her deep-furrow'd face.
— Young, *Love of Fame*, v. 513.

Smite, v. a. pret. *smote*; past part. *smil*,
smitten. Less properly, indeed incorrectly,
smote. In the following stanza it is asso-
ciated with *broke* for *broken*. [A.S. *smitan*.]

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail;
And the idols are *broke* in the temple of Baal;
And the might of the Gentile, unmade by the sword,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord.
— Byron, *Hebrew Melodies*, *The Destruction of Sennacherib*.

1. Strike; reach with a blow; pierce.

The sun shall not *smite* thee by day nor the moon
by night. — *Isaiah*, cxi. 6.
So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye-beams, when their fresh rays have
smote.

The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows.
— Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.

Where the morning sun first warmly *smote*
The open field, and where the unpierced shade
imbrown'd the noontide bowers.
— Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 244.

2. Kill; destroy.

The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin
and of Abner's men, so that three hundred and
threescore died. — 2 Samuel, ii. 31.

3. Afflict; chasten.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine,
because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. —
Archbishop Wake.

4. Blast.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*: for the
barley was in the ear, and the flax was boiled. —
Exodus, ix. 31.

5. Affect with any passion.

I wander where the muses haunt,
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
Smil'd with the love of sacred song.

Smil with the love of sister arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame.
— Pope, *Epistle to Mr. Jarvis*.

Smite, v. n. Strike; collide. *Rare*.

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together.
— *Isaiah*, ii. 10.

Smiter, s.

1. One who, that which, smites.

I gave my back to the *smiter*, and my cheeks to
them that plucked off the hair. — *Isaiah*, l. 6.

2. Fancy pigeon so called. See extract from
Selby under Pigeon.

Smith, s. [A.S. *smith*.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one
who works in metals.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and he
makes it a great appropriation to his own good
parts that he can shoe him himself. I am afraid
his mother played false with a *smith*. — Shakespeare,
Merchant of Venice, i. 2.

Lawless man, the anvil dares profane,
And forge that steel by which a man is slain;
Which earth at first for ploughshares did afford;
Nor yet the *smith* had learned to form a sword.
— Tate, *Translation of Juvenal*, xv. 200.

The ordinary qualities observable in iron, or a
diamond, that make their true complex idea, a
smith or a jeweller commonly knows better than a
philosopher. — Locke.

2. One who makes or effects anything.

The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate.
— Dryden, *Wind and Panther*, iii. 122.

Smith, v. a. [A.S. *smithian*.] Beat into
shape, as a smith.

Smithcraft. [A.S. *smiðcraft*.] Art of a smith.

Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Smithery. *s.* Smithy; work performed in a smith's shop.

The din of all his *smithery* may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke.—*Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord*.

Smithy. *s.* [A.S. *smiðhe*.] Shop of a smith
His blazing locks sent forth a crackling sound,
And him'd, like red hot iron, within the *smithy*
drown'd. *Dryden*.

Smock. *s.* [A.S. *smoc*.]

1. Under garment of a woman; shift.

Her body covered with a light taffeta garment, so cut, as the wrought *smock* came through it in many places.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

How dost thou look now? oh ill-star'd wench!
Pale as thy *smock*! when we shall meet at court,
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n.

Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.

Though Artemisia talks by fits
Of counsels, *smocks*, fathers, wits;
Reads Maltranche, Byle, and Locke;
Yet in some things, methinks, she fails;
'Twere well if she would pare her nails,
And wear a cleaner *smock*.

Pope, Imitations, Earl of Dorset.

I likewise found ten Portugal *smocks* in the shoes
of a quaker, whom the spirit moved to revise me
with great bitterness and devotion; but what I
value myself mostly for is this here purchase, a gold
snuff-box, my girl, with a picture on the inside of
the lid; which I untied out of the tail of a pretty
lady's *smock*.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. ix.

2. Used in a ludicrous kind of composition
for anything relating to women.

At *smock-treason*, *matron*, I believe you;
And if I were your husband; but when I
Trust to your cob-web bosoms any other,
Let me there die a fly, and feast you spider.

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 6.

Plague on his *smock* loyalty!
I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whay by love.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, il. 1.

3. Smockfrock.

The Swiss stand drawn up, disguised in white
canvas *smocks*; the Invalids without disguise;
their arms all piled against the wall.—*Carlyle*,
French Revolution, pt. i. b. ii. ch. vi.

Smockfaced. *adj.* Palefaced; maidenly;
effeminate.

Your smooth, *smock-faced* boy.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 491.

Old chiefs reflecting on their former deeds,
Disinclined to rust with battered invalids;
but active in the foremost ranks appear,
And leave young *smock-faced* beaux to guard the
rear. *Keats*.

Smock-frock. *s.* [two words.] Slop, or
over garment, worn like a shirt, over the
other clothes; gaberline.

A man in a *smock-frock* was sitting by, eating his
morning meal.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*.

Smoke. *v. n.* [A.S. *smecgan* = contrive.]
Smell, or hunt out.

He hither came to observe and *smoke*
What courses other rinkers took. *Batter, Hudibras*.
I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of num-
bers, and wondered that none of the Middlesex
justices took care to lay some of them by the heels.
—*Addison, Freesholder*.

Smoke. *v. a.*

1. Detect; find out.

He was first *smoked* by the old lord Lafou: when
his disguise and he in part, what a sprat you shall
find him!—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*,
iii. 4.

I am glad, I have *smoked* you yet at last.—*B. Jon-
son, Every Man in his Humour*.
Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will
Trippet begins to be *smoked*, in case I continue this
paper.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Expose; ridicule to the face.

Thou'rt very smart, my dear: but see, *smoke* the
doctor!—*Addison, Drummer*.
Smoke the fellow there.—*Congreve*.

Smoke. *s.* [A.S. *smoc*, *smocce*, *smec*.] Parti-
cles of imperfectly burnt material rising
from a fire when the fuel is in excess of
the flame.

She might utter out some *smoke* of those flames
wherewith also she was not only burned, but
smothered.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
Stand off, and let me take the air;
Why should the *smoke* pursue the fair?
Cleveland.

All involved with stench and *smoke*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 227.

An *smoke* that rises from the kindling fires,
Is seen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior*.
Smoke passing through flame cannot but grow red
hot, and red hot *smoke* can appear no other than
flame.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Smoke. *v. n.*

1. Emit a dark exhalation by heat.

His brandish'd steel,

Which *smoked* with bloody execution.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2.

To him no temple stood nor altar *smoked*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 403.

For Venus, Cytherea was invoked,
Altars for Pallas to Athens *smoked*. *Graville*.
He had been accustomed to believe that the gods
had lived upon earth, and taken upon themselves
the forms of men; had shared in human passions,
in human labours, and in human misfortunes. What
was the travail of his own Alcmena's son, whose
altars now *smoked* with the incense of countless
cities, but a toil for the human race.—*Lord Lytton*,
The Last Days of Pompeii, b. iii. ch. iii.

2. Burn; be kindled.

The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that
man.—*Deuteronomy*, xxix. 20.

3. Move with such swiftness as to kindle;
move very fast so as to raise dust like
smoke.

Aventinus drives his chariot round

The Latin plains, with palms and laurels crown'd,
Proud of his steeds he *smokes* along the field;
His father's hydra fills the ample shield.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 907.

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew,
He lash'd the coursers, and the coursers flew;
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and *smoked* along the field.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 611.

4. Steam; reek.

That cunning fellow Shaftesbury, and some others
amongst the great ones, have taken it up, and are
driving on at such a rate as makes harness crack,
and horses *smoke* for it.—*Sir W. Scott, Peverel of
the Peak*, ch. v.

5. Inhale tobacco.

6. Suffer; be punished.

Manners are the world will I keep safe,
Or some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

Smoke. *v. a.*

1. Scent by smoke; medicate by smoke, or
dry in smoke.

A gambon of bacon *smoked*.—*Hulnot*.

Friccions of the back-bone with flannel, *smoked*
with penetrating aromatical substances, have proved
effectual.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Expel by smoke.

This king, upon that outrage against his person,
smoked the Jesuits out of his nest.—*Sir E. Sneyd*,
State of Religion, G. 3. h. i. ed. 1603.

3. Use for smoking: (in the extract the con-
struction is scarcely active; the tobacco
being that which is smoked).

Not blacker tube, nor of a shorter size,
Smokes Cambray-Brian.

J. Phillips, Splendid Shilling.

Smoke-dry. *v. a.* Dry by smoke.

Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them.—
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Smoke-dried. *adj.* Dried by smoke.

I love, my boy, one jolly hour with thee . . . in
this chamber, all *smoke-dried* though it be.—*Lord
Lytton, The Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ii. ch. ii.

Smoke-fürthing. *s.* In *Law*. See extract.

Smoke-fürthings, the pence-stalls or customary
oblations offered by the dispersed inhabitants with-
in a diocese, where they made their procession to
the mother cathedral church, came by degrees into
a standing annual rent, called *smoke-fürthings*.—
Cowell.

Smoke-jack. *s.* Jack turned by the current
of air which carries up the smoke.

Smoke-money. *s.* See Smoke-silver.

Smoke-penny. *s.* See Smoke-silver.

Smoke-silver. *s.* In *Law*. See extract.

Land was held in some places by the payment
of the sum of sixpence yearly to the sheriff, called
smoke-silver. *Smoke-silver* and *smoke-penny* are to
be paid to the ministers of divers parishes, as a
modus in lieu of tithes: and in some manors
formerly belonging to religious houses there is still
paid, as appendant to the said manors, the ancient
Peter-penny, by the name of *smoke-money*.—*Toulmin*,
Law Dictionary. (Grimper.)

Smoker. *s.* One who, that which, smokes.

Amusing himself with his pipe and cheroots
The whole afternoon at the old Goat-in-Boots,

With a couple more smokers

Thoroughbred smokers,

Both like himself prime singers and jokers.
Burham, Ingoldby Legends, Look at the Clock.

Smokeless. *adj.* Having no smoke.

Tuants with sighs the *smokeless* tow'rs survey,
And turn th' unwilling steed another way.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 191.

Smoking. *part. adj.* Emitting smoke.

When the sun went down, behold a *smoking* fur-
nace and a burning lamp that passed between those
pieces.—*Genesis*, xv. 17.

Smoking. *verbal abs.* Act or habit of one
who, or that which, smokes.

a. As of a chimney.

b. As in the use of tobacco.

Smoking has gone out. To be sure it is a shocking
thing blowing smoke out of our mouth into other
people's mouths, eyes, and noses, and having the
same thing done for us. Yet I cannot account why
a thing which requires so little exertion, and yet
preserves the mind from total vacuity, should have
gone out. . . . The taste for *smoking* has . . . revived,
probably from the military habits of Europe during
the French wars; but instead of the sober seden-
tary pipe the ambulatory cigar is now chiefly used.
—*Isaurel, Life of Johnson, with Note by Cruker*:
1880.

c. Equivocal.

Clarkson tells me you are in a *smoky* house. Have
you cured it? It is hard to cure anything of *smok-
ing*.—*Laurel, Letters, Letter to Coleridge*.

As the first element in a compound.

And, ladies, think of men who do not merely
frequent the dining-room and library, but who use
other apartments of those horrible dens . . . think of
Cannon . . . clattering over the billiard-table . . .
think of Pam . . . playing guinea points. . . . Above
all, think, I think, of that den of abomination,
which, I am told, has been established in some clubs,
called the *smoking-room*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*,
ch. xxxvii.

Smoky. *adj.*

1. Emitting smoke.

Victorious to the top aspirae, ●

Involving all the wood in *smoky* fires.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 420.

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black
cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky*
fog, the consequence whereof proves very offensive
to the lungs.—*Harey*.

If blast septentrional with brushing wings
Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapours damp,
Then was to mortals. *J. Phillips, Cyder*, l. 146.

3. Noisome with smoke.

● he's as tedious

As a tired horse, or as a railing wife;

Worse than a *smoky* house.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, iii. 1.

Courtesy

Is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With *smoky* rafters, than in tapestry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton, Comus*, 322.

Morpheus, the humble god, that dwells
In cottages and *smoky* cells,
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;
And though he fears no prince's frown,
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Sir J. Denham*.

4. Dark; obscure.

Other points the Jesuits, by their *smoky* doctrine,
do resist.—*Skinner, Letter to Archbishop Usher*, in
Parr's Letters, p. 334.

Smolt. *s.* [Y] Young salmon.

Desirous of ascertaining the appearance of the
young salmon at periods intermediate between the
states as pinks and salmon pail, other experiments
were tried. Pinks in the river Hodder in the month
of April are rather more than three inches long, and
are considered to be the fry of that year: at this
time, *smolts* of six inches and a half are also taken.
The *smolts* are considered as the fry of the previous
year, and are distinguished by the blue colour on
the upper half of their body, the silvery tint of the
lower half, and the darker hue of the fins generally
as compared with those of the pink. In this state
as to colour, the *smolts* are said to have assumed
their migratory dress, and go down to the sea in
May. In June the young pink in the Hodder mea-
sures about four inches; in July it measures five
inches, and no *smolts* are then found in the river.
To be further convinced of this change, and the
length of time required to produce it, a pink put
into a well at Whitwell in the forest of Bowland in
November 1837, was taken out in the state of a *smolt*
of six inches and a quarter in July 1838. In another
instance more pinks by Mr. Upton's directions were
put into Lillinger in September 1837, and Mr.
Parker caught five or six in the state of *smolts* of
seven and a half inches in August 1838. In referring
to the particular size of the pinks in the river Hod-
den at stated periods, it may be necessary to remark
that the pinks of different rivers, and even in the
same river will be found to vary in size, depending

on the time at which the spawn was deposited, the temperature of the season, and other causes.—*Farrall, History of British Fishes.*

Smoor. v. a. Smother.

Smothering. part. adj. Smothering.

Thou fast bound hall of smothering darkness.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poems, p. 322: 1647.

Smooth. adj. [A.S. *smœð, smœc.*]

1. Even of the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities.

Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a smooth man.—*Genesis, xvii. 11.*
The outlines must be smooth, imperceptible to the touch, and even without eminences or cavities.—*Dryden.*

2. Evenly spread; glossy.

3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction.

4. Gently flowing.

Smooth Adonis from his rock
Ran purple to the sea.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 450.

5. Voluble; not harsh; soft.

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips smooth eloquence flows.

Gay, The Fan, iii. 1.

6. Bland; mild; adulatory.

The subtle flend,
Though long stung with anger and disdain,
Dissembled, and this answer smooth returned.
Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 463.
This smooth discourse and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor.
Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

As the first element in a combination or compound.

Missing thee, I walk unseen
On the dry smooth-shaven green,
To behold the wandering moon
Riding near her highest noon.

Milton, Il Penseroso, 65.

By the and he took me raised,
And over fields and waters, as in air,
Smooth-sliding without step.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 300.

Nor box nor lines, without their use;
Smooth-grained, and proper for the turner's trade,
Which curious hands may carve, and steel with ease
Invade.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ll. 630.

So, Dick atop, back tack thy hair;
And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks, which none did e'er disclose,
In smooth-paced verse or hobbling prose.

Pope, Alca, iii. 141.

He was smooth-tongued, gave good words, and
seldom lost his temper.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

The maddening monarchs to compose
The Pylian prince, the smooth-speech'd Nestor woo.

Tickell.

The fair-lair'd queen of love
Descends smooth-gliding from the courts above.

Pope.

The monarch turns him to his royal guest,
And for the promised journey bids prepare
The smooth-hair'd horses, and the rapid car.
Id., Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 603.

Used adverbially. Level.

Bob Tizzy, who was famous for such feats, had
already made away with the College pump-handle;
fled St. Boniface's nose smooth with his face; carried
off four images of nigger-bays, from the tobaccoists;
painted the senior proctor's horse pea-green, &c.—
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xiv.

Smooth. s. Smooth part.

She put the skins of the kids of the goats upon his
hands, and upon the smooth of his neck.—*Genesis,*
xviii. 18.

Smooth. v. a.

1. Level; make even on the surface.

The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he
that smootheth with the hammer him that smote
the anvil.—*Isaiah, xli. 7.*

Smiling she seem'd, and full of pleasing thought,
From ocean as she first began to rise,
And smooth'd the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 512.

'Why do people spend more money?' here he
filled his glass again: 'upon a death, Mrs. Gamp,
than upon a birth? Come, that's in your way; you
ought to know. How do you account for that now?'
'Perhaps it is because an undertaker's charges
comes dearer than a nurse's charges, sir,' said Mrs.
Gamp, tittering, and smooth'd down her new black
dress with her hands. 'Ha, ha!' laughed Mr. Mould.
'You have been breakfasting at somebody's expense
this morning, Mrs. Gamp.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xix.*

Without aid from her husband, the wife took down
basket and newsgay, settled her cloak, smooth'd her
gown, and said, 'Very odd!—they don't seem to
expect us, Mark. How still the house is. Go and

knock; they can't ha' gone to bed yet.'—*Lord*
Lytton, My Novel, b. xi. ch. xvii.

'Whither away?' he repeated, picking up the ill-
omened letter which Grizely Mann had cast from
him, and smoothing it on his knee.—*Sala, Dutch*
Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.

2. Work into a soft uniform mass.

It brings up again into the mouth that which it
had swallowed, and chewing it, grinds and smooths
it, and afterwards swallows it into another stomach.
—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the*
Works of the Creation.

3. Make easy; rid from obstructions.

Thou, Alstead! the last sad office pay,
And smooth my passage to the realms of day.

Pope, Epitaph to Alstead.

4. Make flowing; free from harshness.

In their motions harmony divine
So smooths their charming tones.

All your muse's softer art display,
Let Carolina smooth the tuneful lay
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,
And sweetly flow through all the royal line.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

5. Palliate; soften.

Had it been a stranger, not my child,
To smooth his fault I would have been more mild.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 3.

6. Calm; mollify.

Now breathe we, lords; good fortune bids us
pause,
And smooth the frowns of war with peaceful looks.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 4.

Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 720.

7. Ease.

Restored it soon will be; the means prepared,
The difficulty smooth'd, the danger shared:
Be but yourself.

Dryden.

8. Flatter; soften with blandishments.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 3.

This man's a flatterer if I am he,
So are they all; for every breeze of fortune
Is smooth'd by that below.

Id., Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
He smooths us up in the good opinion of our own
gracious disposition.—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World,*
ii. iii. § 5.

Smooth. s. Smooth-bored gun.

Smoothbored. adj. Having a smooth, as op-

posed to a rifled, barrel: (applied to guns).

Although the whole of the infantry of the British
army is now armed with rifles, the rifle brigade and
cavalry regiment, which were armed with rifles while
the other troops had only smooth-bored muskets, are
still distinguished as rifle regiments, as are also the
Ceylon, Cape, and Canadian regiments.—*Brande*
and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and
Art.

Smooth-chinned. adj. Beardless.

Look to your wives too;
The smooth-chinned courtiers are abroad.
Mansinger, The Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

Smoothen. v. a. Make smooth. *Rare.*

With edged grooving tools they cut down and
smoothen the extuberances left.—*Moson, Mechanical*
Exercises.

Smother. s. One who, that which, smooths,
or frees from harshness.

They were distinguished by the name of 'scalds,'
a word which denotes smotherers and polishers of
language.—*Bishop Percy, Essay on the Ancient*
English Minstrelsy, § 1.

Smoothfaced. adj.

1. Mild-looking; having a soft air.

O, shall I say I thank you, gentle wife?
Not so, my lord; a twelve-month and a day,
I'll mark no words that smoothfaced women say.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

Let their heirs

Enrich their time to come with smoothfaced peace,
With smiling plenty, and fair prosperous days.

Id., Richard III. v. 4.

2. Beardless.

3. Having a smooth surface in general.

Smoothly. adv. In a smooth manner.

1. Not roughly; evenly; with even glide.

Beneath the shade of flowing jet

The ivory forehead smoothly set.

Guardian, no. 108.

The music of that murmuring spring
Is not so mournful as the strains you sing;
Nor rivers winding through the vales below
So sweetly warble, or so smoothly flow.

Pope, Pastorals, Winter.

2. Without obstruction; easily; readily.

Had Joshua been mindful, the fraud of the
Gibeonites could not so smoothly have past un-
noticed, till there was no help.—*Hooker, Ecclesi-
astical Polity.*

3. With soft and bland language.

4. Mildly; innocently.

Some look'd full smoothly, and had a false quart.
Shelton, The Taming of Ethel Ramming
Looking so smoothly and innocently on it, and ...
deceiving them.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbal-
istica, p. 230.*

Smoothness. s. Attribute suggested by
Smooth.

1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from
asperity.

A countryman feeding his flock by the sea-side, it
was so delicate a fine day, that the smoothness of
the water tempted him to set up for a merchant.—
Sir R. L. Estlin.

The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The smoothness of her skin remains alone.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid,
Metamorphoses, b. i.

2. Softness or mildness on the palate.

Fallacious drink! ye honest men beware,
Nor trust its smoothness; the third circling glass
Suffices virtue.

J. Phillips, Cyder, ll. 353.

3. Sweetness and softness of numbers.

As French has more fineness and smoothness at
this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force
in Montaigne's age.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Virgil, though smooth, where smoothness is re-
quired, is so far from affecting it, that he rather
disdains it; frequently using synalepha, and
cluding his sense in the middle of his verse.—
Dryden.

4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.

She is too subtle for thee; and her smoothness,
Her very silence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her.

Shakespeare, As you like it, l. 3.

Smother. v. a. [also *smoor*, A.S. *smoran*.]

1. Suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of
the air.

She might give passage to her thoughts, and so as
it were utter out some smoke of those flames, where-
with she was not only burned but smothered.—
Sir I. Sidney.

We smother'd
The most replenished sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she framed.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 3.

The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desert all around him rise,
And smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies.

Addison, Cato.

2. Suppress.

Lewd and wicked custom, beginning perhaps at
the first announced few, afterwards spreading into
greater multitudes, and so continuing; from time
may be of force, even in plain things, to smother the
light of natural understanding.—*Hooker, Ecclesi-
astical Polity.*

She was warmed with the graceful appearance
of the hero: she smother'd those sparkles out of
decency, but conversation blew them up into a
flame.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, dedica-*
tion.

With up.

We are now yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our thrones.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 5.

Smother. v. n.

1. Smoke without vent.

2. Be suppressed or kept close.

What, in to this grave?
Yea, there shall ye consume.—
And what, should I smother here?
Yea, by my faith, and never more appear.

Every Man (Old Morality no collect).

The advantage of conversation is such, that, for
want of company, a man had better talk to a post
than let his thoughts be smoking and smothering.—
Collier, Essays, Of Friendship.

Smother. s.

1. State of suppression. *Rare.*

This unfortunate prince, after a long smother of
discontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and
people, breaking forth at times into seditions, was
at last distressed by them. *Racine.*

A man were better relate himself to a statue, than
suffer his thoughts to pass in smother.—*Id.*

Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than
to know little; and therefore men should procure
to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in
smother.—*Id., Essay.*

2. Smoke; thick dust.

Thus must I from the smoke into the smother,
From tyrant duke unto a tyrant brother.

Shakespeare, As you like it, l. 2.

SMOTHERING } SMOT

Where you disordered heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise,
Amid that *another* Neptune holds his place.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, li. 825.
The greater part enter only like mutes to fill the stage,
And spend their taper in smoke and *another*.
—*Collier, Remains, Of Fane.*

Smothering. *part. adj.*

1. Wanting vent.

Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat; but yet close and *smothering*, and which drieth not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Suffocating.

Smouch. *v. a.* Salute.

What bawling, what *smouching* and slabbering one of another!—*Stubbs, Anatomy of Abuse, p. 114: 1593.*

Smoulder. *v. a.* Smother.

The powder sends his smoke into the cruddy skies,
The *smoulder* stops our nose with stench, the fume offends our eyes.
Guicciardi. (Rich.)

Smoulder. *v. n.* Burn with concealed or latent flame.

The tone is a light flame some ended, the fether *smoulders* much longer.—*Sir T. More.* (Wedgwood.)

Smouldring. *part. adj.* Smouldry.

With such a horrid clang
As on Mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and *smouldring* clouds outbreak.
Milton, On the Nativity, 137. (Rich.)

Smouldry. *adj.* Burning and smoking without vent.

None can breathe, nor see, nor hear at will.
Through *smouldry* cloud of dusky stinking smoke,
That the only breath him daunts who hath escaped the stroke.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Smudge. *s.* Smutch.

Smudge. *v. a.* Smutch.

But rather with the beauty of the mind
Which neither time can alter, sickness change,
Violence deface, nor the black hand of envy
Smudge and disfigure, or spall, or make deformed.
A Pleasant Conceited Comedy: 1608. (Rich.)

Smug. *adj.* [Danish, *smukke*—fair, pretty, beautiful: (used without any notion of disparagement, and as the ordinary equivalent to the English *pretty*, or German *schöne*, as applied in the way of compliment to the fair sex, as, *smukke pige*—pretty girl).]

1. Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of needless, but without elegance.

Doest thou think I'm a sixpenny jug?
No, wis ye, Jack, I look a little more *smug*.
Preston, King Cambyses: 1501.
There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who duns a screw shew his head on the Rialto; a leazer, that used to come so *smug* upon the mark.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 1.*
He who can make your visage less horrid, and your person more *smug*, is worthy some good reception.—*Spectator.*

2. Applied to things.

That trim and *smug* saying, that seemed before to shoot up into the sky, flugs now.—*Annotations on Glanville, p. 184: 1682.*

Smug. *v. a.* Adorn; dress up. *Rare.*

My men,
In Circe's house, were all, in several baine
Studiously sweeten'd, *smugg'd* with oile, and deckt,
With in and out weeds.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

With up.

Socrates himself, when he went to a feast, was content to be *smugg'd* up and encased in his pantouffles.—*Pellham, Remotes, b. ii. rev. lii.*

Smuggie. *v. a.* [German, *schmuggeln*; Danish, *smugle*—smug, clandestinely; A.S. *smugan*—creep; *smuggelus*—lurking places; Dutch, *ter smug.*]

1. Import or export goods without paying the customs.

I had the greatest reason to believe that not a shade article was *smuggled* by any of our people who were admitted on shore, though many artful means were used to tempt them.—*Cook, First Voyage, b. i. ch. li.* (Rich.)

2. Manage or convey secretly.

Smuggler. *s.* One who imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the customs.

Here, in cabal, a disputatious crew,
Ach evening meet; the not, the cheat, the shrew:

SMUT

Snarers and *smugglers* here their gains divide,
Smuggling females here their victims hide.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Smuggling. *s.* See extract.

Smuggling, or the office of importing goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws of the customs and excise, is restrained by a great variety of statutes.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Smugly. *adv.* Neatly; sprucely.

Lilies and roses will quickly appear,
And her face will look wondrous *smugly*. *Gay*

Smut. *s.* [A.S. *smutta*.]

1. Spot made with soot or coal.

2. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew.

Farmers have suffered by *smutty* wheat, when such will not sell for above five shillings a bushel; whereas that which is free from *smut* will sell for ten.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Of parasitical fungi the most important are those called the dry rot. . . . Next to these come the blight in corn, occasioned by *Puccinia graminis*; the *smut* and ergot, if they are really anything more than the diseased and disorganised tissue of the plants affected; the rust . . . and finally . . . what we call mildew.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

3. Obscenity.

'I cannot, for my heart, conceive the pleasure of noise, and nonsense, and drunken frocks, and drunken quarrels, and *smut*, and blasphemy, and so forth, when a man loses money instead of gaining by it.'—*Sir W. Scott, Knavelworth, ch. li.*

Smut. *c. a.* [A.S. *smutta*.]

1. Stain; mark with, or as with, soot or coal.

No man can like to be *smutted* and blacked in his face.—*Harmer, Translation of Beza, p. 199: 1577.*

He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism.—*Dr. H. More.*

A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thousand thanks; but, says he, as fast as I make anything clean, you'll be *smutting* it again.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

The inside is so *smutted* with dust and smoke, that neither the marble, silver, nor brass works shew themselves.—*Adrian.*

I am wonderfully pleased to see my tenants play their innocent tricks, and *smutting* one another.—*Id.*

2. Taint with mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and *smutted* it.—*Bacon.*

Smut. *v. n.* Gather *smut*.

White red-earred wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and seldom *smuts*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Smutch. *v. a.* Blacken with smoke; mark with soot or coal.

What, hast *smutch'd* thy nose?

Have you seen but a bright life grow,
Before rude hands have touch'd it?
Ha! you mark'd! but the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it?
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Smutch. *s.* Foul stain; dirty mark.

His milk-white hand; the palm is hardly clean,
But, here and there, an ugly *smutch* appears.
Foh! 'twas a bibe that left it: he hath touch'd Corruption.
Cowper, Task. (Rich.)

Smutchin. *s.* Snuff. *Obsolete.*

The Spaniards and Irish take it [tobacco] most in powder or *smutchin*, and it mightily refreshes the brain, and I believe there's as much taken this way in Ireland as there is in pipes in England; one shall commonly see the serving man upon the washing block, and the swain upon the ploughshare, when they are over tired with labour, take out their boxes of *smutchin*, and draw it into their nostrils with a quill, and it will beget new spirits in them, with a fresh vigour to pull to their work again.—*Mucell, Letters, b. iii. letter iii.* (Ord MS.)

Smuttily. *adv.* In a smutty manner.

1. Blackly; smokily.

2. Obscenely.

It is the same poverty which makes men speak or write *smuttily*, that forces them to talk vexingly.—*Tatler, no. 220.*

Smuttiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Smutty.

My vines and peaches, upon my best south walls,
were apt to a *smut*, or *smuttiness* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing.
—*Sir W. Temple.*

Smutty. *adj.*

1. Black with smoke or coal.

I leave the *smutty* air of London, and come hither to breathe sweet air.—*Hosell, Letters, l. 4, 6: 1623.*

The *smutty* grain,
With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 617.

SNAI

He was a *smutty* dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours to wash the ink off his face.—*Pope.*
The *smutty* waistcoat full of cracks. *Swift.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another.—*Locke.*

3. Obscene; not modest.

I must forbear blurring out a witty saying if it be *smutty* or abusive.—*Hornock, Fire of the Altar, p. 91.*

The piece is a censure of a profane and *smutty* passage in the Old Bachelor.—*Collier.*

Smash. *s.* [snutch.]

1. Shure; part taken by compact.

If the master gets the better on't, they come in for their *smash*.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*
For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be eat, and the judge go *smash*.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 187.

All my demurs but double his attacks;
At last he whispers, 'Do, and we go *smash*.'

Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

'But now,' observed Vandykerken, 'where is this cargo to be men, and when?' 'That's tellings,' replied the man, 'I know that; but you have come to tell, or what the devil elset?' replied Vandykerken, who was getting angry. 'That's according'—replied the man, 'According to what?' 'The *smash*,' replied the man. 'What will you give up?' 'Give up! How do you mean?' 'What is my share to be?' 'Share! you can't share—you're not a king's officer.' 'No, but I'm an informer, and that's the same thing.' 'Well, depend upon it, I'll behave very liberally.' 'How much, I ask?' 'We'll see to that afterwards: something handsome, depend upon it.' 'That won't do. Wish you good evening, sir.'—*Murray, Starleygon.*

2. Slight, hasty repast. *Colloquial.*

Smash. *s.* [Dutch, *smash*.] Bridle which crosses the nose.

The third of 'th' world is yours, which with a *smash*
You may pace easy; but not such a wife,
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, li. 2.

Noth him with praise
This, from his wailing, let him well be taught,
And then belies in a soft *smash* wrought.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 263.

Smash. *v. a.* Bridle; hold in a bridle; hold; manage.

Master Bailey, I trow, and he be worth his cares,
Will *smash* these murderers.
Gammer Gurton's Needle: 1551.

Hitherto die writers' wile wits,
Which have engrossed princes' chiefs affairs,
Have been like horses *smashed* with the bits
Of fancies, fears, or doubts.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 305.

Smag. *s.* [A.S. *smacc*.]

1. Jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a staff, all full of little *smags*,
She did disport, and impotency her name.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The coat of arms,
Now on a naked *smag* in triumph borne,
Was hung on high.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 10.

Hailstones . . . pellucid throughout, like great pieces of ice, many of them having several long *smags* issuing out of the body of them.—*Bay, Remains, p. 54.*

2. Tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest; tooth, in contempt.

In China none hold women sweet,
Except their *smags* are black as jet:
King Chilia put nine queens to death,
Convict on statute iv'ry teeth. *Prior, Alma, li. 427.*

Smagged. *adj.* Full of smags; full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

Naked men belabouring one another with *smagged* sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at duncuffs.—*Dr. H. More.*

Smaggy. *adj.* Having smags.

His stalking steps are stay'd
Upon a *smaggy* oak, which he had torn
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
His mortal woe, wherewith his foemen he dismay'd.
Spenser.

Smal. *s.* [A.S. *smægl*.] Testaceous, or shell-bearing, land animal of the genus *Helix*; the so-called black snail is a slug (*Limax*).

I can tell why a *snail* has a house.—Why?—Why, to put 's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a case.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 5.*
Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam,
Carrying his own house still, still in at home,
Follow, for he is easy-paced, this *snail*;
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy goal.
Donne.

There may be as many ranks of beings in the lu-

visible world superior to us, as we ourselves are superior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this visible world, even though we descend below the snail and the oyster.—*Watts*.

As the first element in a compound.

The patch is kind enough, but a huge foudler:
Snail-slow in profit, but he sleeps by day
More than the wild cat.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, II. 5.

Snail-like. *ade.* Resembling a snail (in respect to slowness).

A fox upon referring to commissioners;
I had rather hear that it were just the snail.
You courtiers move no snail-like in your business.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass.

Snail-paced. *adj.* Slow as a snail; moving like a snail.

Fearful commenting
Is laden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 3.
Has that snail-paced conveyance, old Ferret, of
Gray's Inn, settled the articles at last?—*G. Colman*
and *Garrick, The Claudine Marriage, II. 2.*

Snake. *s.* [A.S. *snaca*. The etymological connection of this word with *snail*, in A.S. *snæg-el*, in Danish and Swedish, *snække*, *snicka*, shows that the notion of *creeping* is at the bottom of its several meanings. Hence it is with words like *serpens*, *rep-tilis*, *ipserón*, and the like, rather than with words like *anguis*, *ō*, &c., that it must be compared; i.e. it is, etymologically, a *general*, rather than a *specific*, name. Nor is the English application of the term universal; the German name being *schlange*; the Norse, *orm*. See under *Worm* and *Snake*.]

1. In a general and somewhat lax sense, any member of the class Ophidia (Gr. *ō*, *ē* = serpent), i.e. reptiles with a backbone, but without either fins or feet, and, as such, crawlers or creepers, may be called a *snake*; the term thus used applying to adders, boas, and even to the slowworm or blindworm, which is really a lizard rather than an ophidian. In Latin, *anguilla*—eel, is a derivative of *anguis* = snake. With this meaning the word is common as the second element in a compound, e.g. *rattle-snake* and *whipsnake*; both of which are venomous. A distinction between *serpent*, as the name of the venomous, and *snake* as that of the non-venomous, ophidians has been suggested; and this, in Zoology, is, probably, convenient.

We have scatch'd the snake, not kill'd it:
She'll close up her herself; whilst our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former teeth.

The parts must have their outlines in waves re-
sembling the girdle of a snake upon the ground;
they must be smooth and even.—*Dryden, Transla-
tion of Duffrenoy's Art of Painting.*

Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the fool of
snakes,
That work in hollow earth their winding tracks.

Id., Translation of the Georgics, II. 253.

2. Specifically, the common snake (*Natrix torquata*), as opposed to the slow-worm, or blindworm, and to the adder or viper, which is venomous.

The family of Colubridæ, to which our common
snake belongs, is one of the most extensive of all the
natural groups of reptiles. It includes a number of
generic divisions, some more and some less strongly
marked, which are found in every quarter of the
globe. They are all of them perfectly free from any
poisonous quality.—*Bell, British Reptiles.*

Snakeunt. *s.* In Botany. See extract.

A very general character of the nonpoison, is to
have their embryo either curved or twisted spirally.
This occurs in a very remarkable manner in the nut
of a *Democarex* tree, called the *snakeunt*, in conse-
quence of the large embryo resembling a snake
curled up. Sir R. Schomburgk, who first described
this production, has called the tree (*Ophiocaryon*
paradoxum).—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Snake-root. *s.* In Botany and Pharmacy.

See extract.

Others (of Polygalaceæ) are distinguished for
their emetic, purgative, and diuretic action. Of
these, the most celebrated is a North American herb

called *snake-root*, *Polygala senega*; of this plant, the
root is somewhat acid and acerb. It acts as a sudor-
ific and expectorant in small doses, and as an eme-
tic and cathartic in large ones. It is employed in
pneumonia, asthma, croup, dropsy, chronic rheu-
matism, and especially in such uterine complaints
as amenorrhœa. Dr. Archer has extravagantly
praised it in gynaeche tracheitis. Chemists refer
the action to the presence of a particular principle,
called polygallic or senegic.—*Lindley, Vegetable*
Kingdom.

Snakeshead. *s.* In Botany. Rare and doubtful native, but common garden plant, of the genus *Fritillaria* (Melengris); so called from the markings of its flower. Both the Latin names indicate a comparison with something chequered, or dotted; *fritillus* = dice-box, and *melengris* = a guinea-fowl. The plant is sometimes called the Snakeshead lily, and sometimes the Snakeshead iris.

Snakewood. *s.*

1. See extract.

What we call *snakewood* is properly the smaller
branches of the root of a tall straight tree growing in
the island of Timor and other parts of the East.
It has no remarkable smell; but is of an intensely
bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a
certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent,
and from thence its name of lignum colubinum, or
snakewood. We very seldom use it.—*Sir J. Hill,*
Materia Medica.

2. South American tree of the genus Brosimum, or Piratinora (guianensis).

Snakewood, or Bois de Lettres, so called because
of the markings which it presents... is obtained
from a tree sixty or seventy feet high, whose beau-
tiful timber is so hard that it can only be felled
by the American axe.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Snaky. *adj.*

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake.

Venomous tongue, tip'd with vile adder's sting,
Of that self kind with which the furies fell
Their *snaky* heads do comb.
The crooked arms Mander bow'd with his no
snaky bowd,
Resign'd for conduct the choice youth of all their
mortal brood.
The true lover's knot had its original from 'notus
Herculeus,' or Hercules's knot, resembling the
snaky complication in the caduceus, or rod of
Hermes.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles.
Milton, Paradise Regained, I. 119.

2. Having serpents.

Look, look, unto this *snaky* rod,
And stop your ears against the charming word.
B. Jonson.

In his hand
He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand.
His flying hat was fasten'd on his head;
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand.
*Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamor-
phoses, II. 1.*

As the first element in a compound.

What was that *snaky-headed* gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith she freed her face to congen'd stone?
Milton, Comus, 117.

Snap. *v. a.* [compare with *knup*.]

1. Break at once; break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that
it may be *snapped* so easily in sunder; if his will
was no otherwise determined from without himself,
but only by the signification of your desire, and my
modest entreaty, then we may conclude, human
affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity.
—*Bishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes.*
Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *snapped*
in pieces by a tougher body.—*Sir A. Dugby.*
Dauntless as death, away he walks;
Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;
Searches the parlour, chamber, study.
Nor stops till he has culprits by.

Prior, An English Padlock.
The barons, without perhaps one exception, and a
large proportion of the gentry, were of French de-
cent, and preserved among themselves the speech
of their fathers. This continued much longer than
we should naturally have expected: even after the
loss of Normandy had *snapped* the thread of French
connexion, and they began to pride themselves in
the name of Englishmen, and in the inheritance of
traditional English privileges.—*Hollam, View of*
the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, p. ii.
etc. etc.

Just when I was intertwin'd with is left of my
life with the bright threads of his, he *snaps* the web
sunder: he quits this London world again; says;

he will return to it no more.—*Lord Lytton, What*
will he do with it? II. vii. ch. xix.

2. Strike with a knocking noise or a sharp sound.

The howay stro
First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire.
Then *snapt* his box.
He then *snapt* his fingers (as was usual with him)
and took two or three turns about the room in an
extasy.—*Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews,*
ch. xvi.

When I asked the gentleman usher what was the
usual homage paid to the king of the country, he in-
formed me that you advanced your hand before you
on a level with your face, and *snapped* your fingers
at him. That the louder you could *snap* them, the
more accomplished and elegant you were considered.
But in my confusion I quite forgot his injunctions;
and it was not until the ladies all *snapped* their
fingers in obedience to the commands of their
sovereign, that I recollected the omission which I
had been guilty of.—*Murray, The Pacha of Many*
Tales, Hackback.

3. Bite.

All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snap*, where tho
for flies before him.—*Sir R. L'Ettrange.*
A gentleman passing by a coach, one of the horses
snapt off the end of his finger.—*Wiccome, Surgery.*
A notion generally received, that a lion is dan-
gerous to all women who are not virgins, may have
given occasion to a foolish report, that my lion's
jaws are so contrived as to *snap* the hands of any
of the female sex who are not thus qualified.—*Addison,*
Spectator.

He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,
The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws.
Gay, Rural Sports, II. 263.

4. Catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would
snap one of the kids, and make some shift to carry
him close to their lodgings.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
Some with a noise and grossy light
Are *snapt*, as men catch larks at night.

Ruther, Hudibras, II. 3. 7.

You should have thought of this before you was
taken; for now you are in no danger to be *snapt*
singing again.—*Sir R. L'Ettrange.*
Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
When you lay snug to *snap* young Damon's goat?
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, III. 23.
Belated swim on watch to lie,
And *snaps* some only passing by.
Swift.

5. Treat with sharp language.

Capoche'd your rabbins of the synod,
And *snapp'd* their cause: with a why not.
Ruther, Hudibras, II. 3. 529.
A surly ill-bred lord
That chides and *snaps* her up at every word.
Graville.

Snap. *v. n.*

1. Break short; fall asunder; break without bending.

Note the ship's sicknesses, the mast
Shook with an acur, and the hold and waist
With a salt dropy cleav'd; and our tackling
Snapping, like to too high stretch'd treble strings.

The backbone is divided into so many vertebrae
for commodious bending, and not one entire rigid
bone, which, being of that length, would have been
often in danger of *snapping* in sunder.—*Rig, II. no-*
tion of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.

But whether that was the case or not the case;—
or whether the *snapping* of my father's tobacco pipe
so critically, happened through accident or neces-
sity will be seen in due time. Though my father was a
good natural philosopher yet he was something of a
moral philosopher too; for which reason, when his
tobacco pipe *snapped* short in the middle—he had
nothing to do, as such, but to have taken hold of the
two pieces, and thrown them gently upon the back
of the fire.—*Steele, Tristram Shandy, vol. II. ch. vi.*
If your steel be too hard that is, too brittle, if it
be a spring, it will not bow; but with the least bend-
ing it will *snap* asunder.—*Mason, Mechanical Exerc-*
cises.

The makers of these needles should give them a
due temper: for if they are too soft, they will bend;
and if they are too brittle, they *snap*.—*Sharp, Sur-*
gery.

2. Make an effort to bite with eagerness;

cutch, or seize, eagerly.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see
no reason but I may *snap* at him.—*Shakespeare,*
Henry IV. Part II. III. 2.

We *snapt* at the bait without ever dreaming of the
hook that goes along with it.—*Sir R. L'Ettrange.*

Tower snaps

At people's heels with frothy claps.
To the astonishment of everybody [he] joined the
'Sylbarito'—that 'bell about.' He made the choice
deliberately: he wanted work, he wanted healthy
exertment. Belden, who, besides the second master,
had nobody but our acquaintances, Twice and Thrice,
on board, *snapped* at him.—*Mansay, Singleton*
Footnote.

3. Express sharp language.

With the promiscuous Jewish wives, we have *snaps* at God's ministers, as they did at the prophet Jeremiah in Egypt, and told them in plain terms, let them say what they would, we would do as we list.—*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia*, p. 225: 1686.

Snap. s.

1. Act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. Greedy fellow.

He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning *snap*, then at the board.—*Sir R. L. K. tramps*.

3. Quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end, they would cut an apple in two at once.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

4. Catch; theft.

Snápdragon. s.

1. Plant so called of the genus *Linnaria* (vulgaris); the name is applied also, perhaps more usually, to the garden plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*.

It has been remarked, that the flowers of certain species, whose parts are not symmetrically arranged, and which do not alternate in the manner described, do nevertheless occasionally assume a perfectly regular structure, by the development of supernumerary parts. As an illustration of our meaning, we may select the common *snápdragon*; in which, as well as in some other species of this and of the allied genus *Antirrhinum*, the phenomenon we are about to describe may occasionally be observed.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. I. ch. vi.

2. Kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished.

We got into a dark corner with a porringer of brandy, and threw raisins into it; then set it on fire. My chamber-fellow and I diverted ourselves with the sport of venturing our fingers for the raisins; and the wantonness of the thing was, to see each other look like a demon, as we burnt ourselves and snatched out the fruit. This fantastical mirth was called *snápdragon*.—*Tatler*, no. 83.

When they were all tired of blind-man's buff, there was a great game at *snápdragon*; and when fingers enough were burnt with that, and all the raisins were gone, they sat down to a substantial supper.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxviii.

3. Thing eaten at snápdragon.

He bore a strange kind of appetite to *snápdragon*, and to the livid snuffs of a burning candle, which he would catch and swallow with an agility wonderful to conceive; and by this procedure maintained a perpetual flame in his belly.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. xi.

Snáphance. s. Kind of firelock.

There arrived four horsemen . . . very well appointed, having *snáphances* hanging at the pommel of their saddles.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 16.

Snápper. s. One who snaps.

My father named me Antipyrus, being litter'd under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snápper* up of unconsider'd trilles.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

Snápping. verbal abs. Act of one who, that which, snaps.

I must inform you, that I inherited a considerable portion of my father's courageous temper, and not much liking the *snápping* of the pistols in my face, I had thrown myself down on the ground and had remained there very quietly, preferring to be trampled on, rather than interfere with what was going on above.—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales, Story of Hudud*.

(See, also, under Snap, s. v.)

Snáppish. adj.

1. Eager to bite, or catch, at a snap.

The *snáppish* cur, the passenger's annoy, Close at my heel with yelping treble flow. They lived in the temple; but were such *snáppish* curs, that they frightened away most of the votaries.—*Spectator*.

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

I spoke to my lord chief justice about lord Forke's bill: . . . the lord chief justice was very *snáppish*, and said he would take none whom Mr. Smith did not approve of.—*Henry, Earl of Clarendon's Diary*: 1686.

Snáppishly. adv. In a snáppish manner.

After some minutes, however, during which he had repossessed his pen, he appeared to be again aware of the presence of his clients; raising his

head from the paper, he said, rather *snáppishly*, 'Who is with me in this case?'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*.

Snáppishness. s. Attribute suggested by Snáppish; peevishness; tartness.

He threatened, with great *snáppishness*, to stop me.—*Wakefield, Memoirs*, p. 23.

Snápsack. s. Knapsack.

We should look upon him as a strange soldier, that when he is upon his march, and to go upon service, instead of his sword should take his *snápsack*.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 235.

Snar. v. n. Snarl.

Tyrus that did seeme to grin, And snar at all that ever passed by.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Snare. s. [German, *schnur* = lace, band.]

1. Anything set to catch an animal; gin; net; noose.

O poor hapless nightingale, thought I, How sweet thou singst, how near the deadly *snare*!—*Milton, Comus*, 306.

2. Anything by which one is intrapped or entangled.

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare* of his soul.—*Proverbs*, xviii. 7.

This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a *snare* upon you.—1 *Corinthians*, vii. 33.

Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which, though it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, lest it become a *snare* to thy conscience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living*.

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *snare*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 163.

Beauty, wealth, and wit, And prowess, to the power of love submit; The spreading *snare* for all mankind is laid, And lovers all betray, or are betray'd.—*Dryden*.

From the moment at which Grandval entered the Netherlands, his steps were among *snarcs*. His movements were watched; his words were noted; he was arrested, examined, confronted with his accomplices, and sent to the camp of the allies.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xii.

Snare. v. n. Entrap; entangle; catch in a noose; (Eysnare, the commoner form).

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands.—*Psalms*, ix. 16.

Gloster's shew Reculles him, as the mournful crocodile With sorrow *snars* a relenting passenger.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II*, iii. 1.

Warn all creatures from thee Henceforth, lest that too heavy form, pretended To hellish falsehood, *snare* them.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 671.

Snärer. s. One who lays snarcs.

Never prate on't; nor, like a cunning *snärer*, Make thy clipp'd name the bird to call in others.—*Middleton, The Witch*.
Snarers and smugglers here their gains divide.—*Crabbe, Parish Register*.

Snarl. v. n. [?]

1. Growl as an angry animal.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came, Ready to catch each other by the throat, And turn you all your hatred now on me?—*Shakespeare, Richard III*, i. 3.

Now, for the large-clipp'd bone of majesty Both dogged war bristled his angry crest, And *snarled* in the gentle eyes of peace.—*Id., King John*, iv. 3.

The shew even of the savage herd are safe; All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return, But courtship from the male.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

An angry cur *Snarls* while he feeds.—*Dryden and Lee, Euphonia*.

2. Speak roughly; talk in rude terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempt.—*Dryden*.

The honest farmer and his wife, To years declined from prime of life, Had struggled with the marriage-noose, As almost every couple do; Sometimes my plague; sometimes my darling! Kissing to-day, to-morrow *snarling*.—*Prinor, The Ladle*.

Where hast thou been *snarling* odious truths, and entertaining company with discourse of their diseases?—*Congreve*.

Snarl. v. n. Snare; entangle.

You *snarl* yourself into so many and heinous absurdities, as you shall never be able to wryne yourself out.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 128.

Snarled. part. adj. Entangled.

From her back her garments she did tear, And from her head off rent her *snarled* hair.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Confused *snarled* consciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Snarler. s. One who snarls; growling, surly, cynical fellow.

Should stupid libels grieve your mind, You soon a rourdy may find; He down obscure like other folks, Below the lash of *snarlers'* jokes.—*Swift*.
The one writes *The Snarler*, the other *The Recourer*.—*Goldsmith, The Maniac of Venice*.

Snary. adj. Entangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread.—*Dryden*.

Snast. s. [?] Snuff of a candle.

It first burned fair, till some part of the candle was consumed, and the sawdust gathering about the *snast*; but then it made the *snast* big and long, and burn darkly, and the candle wasted in half the time of the wax pure.—*Bacon*.

Snatch. v. n.

1. Seize anything hastily.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of treatable dissolution, than to be suddenly cut off in a moment; rather to be taken than *snatched* away from the face of the earth.—*Hooker*.

Death, So *snatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 1023.

Life's stream hurries all too fast: In vain sad reflections we would make, When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take.—*Pope*.

[She] *snatch'd* a sheet of Thule from her bed; Sudden she flew, and whelms it o'er the pyre; Down sink the flames.—*Id., Dunciad*, i. 228.

They, sailing down the stream, Are *snatch'd* immediately by the quick-eyed trout Or darting salmon.—*Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

2. Transport or carry suddenly.

He had scarce performed any part of the office of a bishop in the diocese of London, when he was *snatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.
(Of nature)

Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works, *Snatch* me to heaven.—*Thomson, Seasons, Autumn*.

Snatch. v. n. Bite, or catch eagerly at some thing.

He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry.—*Isaiah*, ix. 20.

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly of soul, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *snatching*.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.

Lycus, swifter of his feet, Runs, double, winds and turns, amidst the air; Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind, And *snatches* at the beam he first can find.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, ix. 747.

Snatch. s.

1. Hasty catch.

After a shower to wedding a *snatch*; More easily wed with the root to dispart.—*Tasso, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*.

2. Short fit of vigorous action.

After a shower to wedding a *snatch*; More easily wed with the root to dispart.—*Tasso, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*.

3. Small part of anything; broken part.

She chaunted *snatches* of old tunes, As one incapable of her own distress.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 7.

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by *snatches* of time, as medical vacations would permit.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

4. Broken or interrupted action; short fit.

The *snatches* in his voice, And burst of speaking, were as his.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

They move by fits and *snatches*; so that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reason of its perpetuity, must be regular and equal.—*Bishop Hittin, Iudæa*.

We have often little *snatches* of sunshine and fair weather in the most uncomfortable parts of the year.—*Spectator*.

5. Quip; shuffling answer.

Come, sir, leave me your *snatches*, yield me a direct answer.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

Snatcher. s. One who, that which, snatches, or takes anything in haste.

They of those marches Shall be a wall sufficient to defend Our inland from the pilfering borderers.—*Id.*
We do not mean the coursing *snatchers* only, But fear the main intentment of the fleet.—*Shakespeare, Henry V*, i. 2.

No catchers and *snatchers* do take both night and day, Not needs but greedily, still prolling for their pray.—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 276.

S N A T

Used as the *second element* in a compound: (as, *body-snatcher*, i.e. resurrection-man).

Snatch. *v. a.* [A.S. *snifan*.] Cut. *Rare*.

Snatch. *v. a.* [snuck.] Chip; slice; cutting. *Snatch* of that very cream; of cedar some, some of juniper.—*Gayton, Pastimes Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 275.

Snack. *v. n.* [A.S. *snican* = creep; same root as Snake.]

1. Creep sily; come or go as if afraid to be seen.

Once the eagle, England, being in prey,
To her unguarded nest the woe, *Snack*,
Comes *snacking*, and so sucks her princely eggs.
Shakespeare, Henry V. l. 2.

Snack not away, sir, for the friar and you
Must have a word anon; lay hold on him.
Id., Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You skulk'd behind the fence, and *snack'd* away.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Bolognesi, iii. 27.

I ought not to turn my back, and to *snack* off, in
silence, and leave the truth to be baffled, bleeding,
and slain.—*Watts*.

[He] *snack'd* into the grave,
A monarch's half, and half a harlot's slave.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 311.

Are you all ready? Here's your music here:
Author, *snack* off, we'll tickle you, my dear. *Moore*.

2. Behave with meanness and servility; crouch; truckle.

I need salute no great man's threshold, *snack* to
none of his friends to speak a good word for me to
my conscience.—*North, Sermons*.

Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *snack* a scrivener, an exceeding knave.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 153.

Snack. *v. a.* Hide; conceal.

Some sin dare the world in open defiance, yet
this [slander] lurks, and *snacks* its head.—*Arch-
bishop Wake, Rationale on Texts of Scripture*,
p. 222: 1701.

Snack. *s.* Sneaking fellow.

A set of simpletons and superstitious *snacks*.—
Glanville, Sermons, p. 212: 1681.

Snack. *s.*

1. Small vessel of drink: (a *sneaker* of
punch is a term still used in several places
for a small bowl).

I have just left the right worshipful and his
myrionids about a *sneaker* of five gallons!—*Spec-
tator*.

2. Fellow wanting spirit.

Beshrew the man who on such a day as this, . . .
should affect to stand aloof. I am none of these
sneakers. I am free of the corporation, and care not
who knows it. He that meets me in the forest to-
day, shall meet with no wise-acre, I can tell him.—
C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, All Fools' Day.

Snack. *part. adj.*

1. Servile; mean; low.

When the smart dialogue grows rich,
With *snacking* dog, and ugly bitch. *Rose*.
When int'rest calls off all his *snacking* train,
When all the obsequious desert, and all the vain,
Sho winks, or to the wall, or the cell,
When the last lingering friend has bid farewell.
Pope, Epistle to the Earl of Oxford.

Here Mr. Chevy Chase, whose great abilities
secured one and all to point towards the *snacking*
quarter of the moral compass, nudged his friend
stealthily with his elbow, and whispered in his ear.
—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iv.

And, sinking into tears, she fell exhausted upon a
chair; while the terrified attorney, looking the very
picture of *snacking* cowardice and cunning, but-
toned up his pocket, and was preparing to leave the
room.—*Emilia W. Pugh, ch. v*.

2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimo-
nious.

Snack. *adv.* In a sneaking manner.

1. Meanly; servilely.

Do all things like a man, not *snackingly*:
Think the king sees thee still. *G. Herbert*.
While you *snackingly* submit,
And beg our pardon at our feet,
Disown'd by your guilty fears
To hope for quarter for your ears.
Butler, Hudibras.

2. In a covetous manner.

Snack. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Snack.

A *snackiness* which so implies a guilt.—*Dryden*,
Against Customary Swearing, p. 73.

Snack. *s.* [for the -by, compare Rude-
by.] Paltry fellow; cowardly, sneaking
fellow.

A domine *snack*, a clownish singularist.—
Borrow, Sermons, vol. iii. serm. xxiv.

S N E E

Snack. *s.* Cowardly, creeping, insidious
scoundrel.

The prince is a Jack, a *snack*; and if he were
here, I would ead him like a dog, if he would say
so.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 3.*

Well, well, give him a quiver. Stay; I have
thought, suppose I make him an engine to torment
Greville; but he is such a *snack*! Were he a
boy of mettle, I would adopt him; but he is so
honest, Nicholas.—*J. Morton, Secrets worth know-
ing*, iii. 1.

Snack. *v. a.* [Icelandic, *snepa*.]

1. Reprimand; check.

Life that's here,
When into it the wind doth closely wind,
Is often *snack'd* by anguish and by fear.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 3, 18.

2. Nip.

Herbs and fruits *snack'd* with cold weather.—
Ray.

Snack. *s.* Reprimand; check. *Obsolete*.

My lord, I will not undergo this *snack* without
reply; you call honourable boldness impudent sauciness:
if a man will make courtesy and say nothing,
he is virtuous.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*
ii. 1.

Snack. *part. adj.* Nipping.

What may
Breed upon our absence, may there blow
No *snacking* winds at home.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Snack. *v. a.* Check; chide; reprimand.

Which made this foolish brave were so bold,
That on a time he cast him to scold
And *snack* the good cook, as he was old.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Snack. *s.* [A.S. *sned*.] Handle of a sithe.

This is fixed on a long *snack*, or straight handle.
—*Keble*.

Snack. *v. n.*

1. Show, or insinuate, contempt by covert ex-
pressions.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And, without sneering, teach the rest to *sneer*.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

2. Utter with grimace.

I have not been *sneering* fulsome lies, and nau-
seous flattery, at a little tawdry whore.—*Congre-
ve*.

3. Show awkward mirth.

I have no power over one muscle in their faces,
though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each
other.—*Talbot*.

Snack. *v. a.* Treat with a kind of contempt.

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at in a
line for the sake of the pleasure I should have in
reading the rest.—*Pope*.

I cannot help thinking that Milton brought the
word 'sneer' in P. l. vi. 117, in order to *sneer* at the
loyalists of his time.—*Thayer, Notes on Milton*.

Snack. *s.*

1. Look of contemptuous ridicule.

Did not the *sneer* of more impartial men
At some and virtue, balance all again. *Pope*.

2. Expression of ludicrous scorn.

Scorners or sneers might have a fool's coat clapt
upon them, and in this disguise neither the wisdom
of the one nor the majesty of the other could secure
them from a *sneer*.—*Watts*.

Both were kind hearts; but Sir Chetwode was
jovial, Sir Tichborne rather stern. Sir Chetwode
often broke into a joke, Sir Tichborne sometimes
broke into a *sneer*.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*,
ii. li. ch. viii.

Snack. *s.* One who sneers.

The buffoon and *sneerer* are still on the wrong
side of the character.—*Bishop Warburton, On Pro-
diges*, p. 30.

Snack. *adj.* Given to sneering. *Rare*.

The *sneerful* maid
Will not fatigue her hand.
Shenstone, Economy, pt. iii.

Snack. *part. adj.* Indicating contempt by
covert expressions.

The wolf was by, and the fox in a *sneering* way
advised him not to irritate a prince against his sub-
jects.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

If there has been anything expressed with too
much severity, it will fall upon those *sneering* or
daring writers of the age against religion, who have
lost reason and decency.—*Watts*.

Snack. *adv.* In a sneering manner;

with look or with expression of ludicrous
scorn.

The father *sneeringly* adds, he was obliged to
maintain this maxim.—*Mather, Vindication of the
Bible*, p. 281: 1723.

Snack. *v. n.* [A.S. *snican*.] Emit wind

audibly by the nose.

S N I B

If one be about to *sneeze*, rubbing the eyes till
tears run will prevent it; for that the humour de-
scending to the nostrils is diverted to the eyes.—
Boerhaave.

To thee, among the crowd
Of rival princes, Cupid *sneezed* aloud;
And every lucky woman sent before,
To meet thee landing on the Martian shore.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus.

An officer put the sharp end of his half-pike a
good way up into my nostril, which tickled my nose
like a straw, and made me *sneeze* violently.—*Swift*.

Sneeze. *s.* Emission of wind audibly by the
nose.

I heard the rack
As earth and sky would mingle; but myself
Was distant, and these flaws, though mortals fear
them

As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heaven,
Or to the earth's dark basis underneath,
Are to the main as inconsiderable
And harmless, if not wholesome as a *sneeze*
To man's less universe, and soon are gone.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 452.

We read in Godwin's, that upon a *sneeze* of the
emperor of Monomotapa, there passed acclamations
successively through the city.—*Sir T. Browne, Vul-
gar Errors*.

Sneeze. *s.* In Botany. Native plant
of the genus *Achillea* (ptarmica = con-
nected with sneezing); goat-tongue.

Sneeze. *verb. abs.*

1. Act of one who sneezes; sternutation.

If anything oppress the head, it hath a power to
free itself by *sneezing*.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God
manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

If the pain be more intense and deeper within
amongst the membranes, there will be an itching
in the palate and nostril, with frequent *sneezing*.—
Witman, Surgery.

It is probable that this custom, so universally pre-
valent, originated in some ancient superstition; it
seems to have excited inquiry among all nations.
Some Catholics, says Father Peyron, have attributed
the origin of this custom to the ordinance of a pope,
Saint Gregory, who is said to have instituted a
short benediction to be used on such occasions, at a
time when, during a pestilence, the crisis was at-
tended by *sneezing*, and in most cases followed by
death. But the rabbins, who have a story for every-
thing, say, that before Jacob men never *sneezed* but
once, and then immediately died: they assure us
that that patriarch was the first who died by natural
disease, before him all men died by *sneezing*; the
memory of which was ordered to be preserved in all
nations by a command of every prince to his sub-
jects to employ some salutary exclamation after the
act of *sneezing*. . . . A memoir of the French Aca-
demy notices the practice in the New World on the
first discovery of America. Everywhere man is
instructed for *sneezing*. An amusing account of the
ceremonies which attend the *sneezing* of a king of
Monomotapa shows what a national concern may
be the *sneeze* of despotism. Those who are near his
person, when this happens, salute him in so loud a
tone that persons in the antechamber hear it, and
join in the acclamation; in the adjoining apartments
they do the same, till the noise reaches the street,
and becomes propagated throughout the city: so
that at each *sneeze* of his majesty, results a most
horrid cry from the salutations of many thousands
of his vassals. When the king of Senegal *sneezes*
his courtiers immediately turn their backs on him,
and give a loud slap on their right thigh.—*J. Dus-
sault, Curiosities of Literature, On the Custom of
Saluting after Sneezing*.

Coughing is produced by a quick and forcible con-
traction of the diaphragm; by which a large quan-
tity of air is received into the chest; this, by a
powerful and rapid contraction of the abdominal
muscles, is propelled through the trachea with con-
siderable force; and in this way discharges mucus, or
any other extraneous substance which irritates the
part. . . . *Sneezing*, in many respects, resembles
coughing, but it differs from it in being more violent,
and in being involuntary.—*Boerhaave, Elements
of Medicine*, p. 421: 1734.

The difference in coughing and *sneezing* consists
in this—that in the latter the communication be-
tween the larynx and the mouth is partly or en-
tirely closed by the drawing together of the sides of
the velum palati over the back of the tongue; so
that the blast of air is directed, more or less com-
pletely, through the nose, in such a way as to carry
off any source of irritation that may be present
there.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Phys-
iology*, p. 556: 1835.

2. Medicine to promote sneezing.

Sneezing, nasturtories, and muls are generally
received. Montanali gives several receipts of all
three.—*Burton, Anatomy of Medicine*, p. 363.

Sneib. *v. a.* Check; nip; reprimand.

Asked for their pass by every quind,
That list at will them to revile or *sneib*.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Through the principles of sympathy, the seeds of
piety and virtue, scattered and disseminated in the

soul, to bring forth the fruit of virtue and felicity; may be trampled on and kept under, cropp'd and snib'd, by the bestial part: yet they will sometimes be starting out, sprouting, and putting forth themselves.—*Bishop Ward, Sermon on the 30th of January, p. 13: 1674.*

Snick. s.

1. Small cut or mark.

2. Latch.

Snick and Snoc. s. Flemish combat with knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where *snick and snoc* was in fashion, a boatswain with some of our men drinking together, became quarrelsome: one of our men beat him down; then kneeling upon his breast, he drew out a knife, sticking in his sash, and cut him from the ear towards the mouth.—*Wieman, Surgery.*

Sniff. v. n. [snuff.] Draw breath audibly up the nose.

So then you look'd scornful, and sniff at the dean, As, who should say, Now am I skinny and lean?
Swift, The Grand Question debated.

Sniff. s. Perception by the nose.

O, could I but have had one single sup,
One single sniff at Charlotte's candle-rup!
T. Warburton, Newcastle's Vengeance: 1767.
With ineffable serenity sniff great Nixes, aloft, alone.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. ii. b. i. ch. ii.*
Mrs. Gamp... gave a sniff of uncommon significance, and said, it didn't signify.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xix.*

Sniff. v. n. Snort: (in contempt).

Reverentment expressed by sniffing.—*Johnson, in voce Snuff.*

Snig. s. Eel. Provincial.

Sniggle. v. n. In Angling. See extract.

Sniggle is thus performed: in a warm day, when the water is lowest, take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into one of the holes where an eel may hide herself, with the help of a short stick put in your bait loosely, and, as far as you may conveniently: if within the sight of it, the eel will bite instantly, and as certainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Sniggle. v. a. Catch; snare.

Have you remembered what we thought of?—
Yes, sir, I have sniggled him.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Theodora and Theodora.

Snip. v. a. Cut at once with scissors.

Take measure of your worth, sir, and because I will not afflict you with any large bill of circumstances, I will *snip* off particulars.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.*
The sinus should be laid open, which was *snip* up about two inches with a pair of probe-scissors, and the incised lips dressed.—*Wieman, Surgery.*
Putting one blade of the scissors up the cut, and the other up the wound, *snip* the whole length of the fistula.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Snip. s.

1. Single cut with scissors.

What! this a sleeve?
Here's *snip* and nip, and cut, and slash and slash, Like to a censor in a barber's shop.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night of the Shrew, iv. 3.
The ulcer would not cure further than it was laid open; therefore with one *snip* more I laid it open to the very end.—*Wieman, Surgery.*

2. Small shred.

Those we keep within compass by small *snips* of complaint, hoping to defend the parts about; but, in spite of all, they will spread further.—*Wieman, Surgery.*

3. Slang word for a tailor.

4. Share; snack.

He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon the dividend.—*Sir R. L. Estlin, Jr.*

Snips. s. [German, schuppe.]

1. In *Ornithology*. British bird of the genus *Sceloporus* (species gallinago, gallinula, major): as an equivalent to the Latin *scelopax* the word has a wider import, and includes woodcocks, &c. Great, double, full, juck, snipe.

The external evident causes of the atra billa are a high fermenting diet; as old elowes, birds feeding in fens, as geese, ducks, woodcocks, *snips*, and swans.—*Sir J. Poyser.*

The great *snipe* (*Sceloporus major*) is rarely seen in this kingdom: ... weight, eight ounces; length, twelve inches; and to the end of the toes, sixteen. ... The weight of [the common *snipe*] is four ounces. ... [The juck *snipe*] is about half the size of the common *snipe*, and weighs scarcely two ounces.—*Latham, General History of Birds.*

The birds... shot... on the coast of Devonshire... seem to vary so little in the essential characters from the brown *snipe* described by Mr. Pennant and Dr. Latham, that we cannot hesitate to pronounce it a variety of that bird.—*Montagu, Ornithological Dictionary.*

This [the *snipe*] division of the numerous *Sceloporus* genus of Linnaeus, amounts, according to Latham, to about twenty species, besides varieties, of which only the woodcock, common *snipe*, and juck, and their varieties, are accounted British birds. Pennant has placed the woodcock after the curlew, as the head of the gadwall and *snipes*; and others are of opinion, that the knot, from the similarity of its figure to that of the woodcock, ought to be classed in this tribe. In these subdivisions, ornithologists may vary their classifications without end. ... The author has seen three specimens of a large kind of *snipe* called, by some sportsmen, from being always found alone, the solitary *snipe*.—*Bewick, History of British Birds.*

The great *snipe* was at first described as a British bird by Pennant, and was at that time considered a very rare bird. ... The habits of the great *snipe*, or solitary *snipe*, as it is often called, ... are, &c.—*Turrell, History of British Birds.*

Snipe is often used for *snipes*, i.e. as a plural, like *sheep*; or rather as a collective. The same is done with the word *player*: plover. As far as the Editor's personal experience goes, he thinks that this use of the collective singular form is found in the Isle of Ely (Cambridgeshire), rather than in the Holland (Lincolnshire), fen, or snipe and plover, districts. In favour of this collective form is the fact of the greater part of the edible fen-birds that appear in the local winter markets being known chiefly in the singular forms, *teal*, *widgeon*, and often *wild-duck*, rather than *wild ducks*.
2. Fool; blockhead.

I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit.
Shakespeare, Othello, I. 3.

Snipper. s. One who, that which, snips.

Dryden complained, that 'our *snippers* (tailors) go over once a year into France, to bring back the newest mode, and to learn to cut and shape it.'—*Noble, Gleaner, I. 353.*

Snippet. s. Small part; share.

Witches snipping, and on gibbets
Cutting from malefactors *snippets*;
Or from the pill'ry tips of ears.
Batter, Hudibras, ii. 3, 823.

Snipsnap. s. Tart dialogue; with quick replies: ('You say *snip*, and I'll say *snap*'), are words used in a child's game, where what one of the players lays down, whether a material object or a catchword, is taken up by the other. It implies readiness to go on with what is begun).

Dennis and dissonance, and capacious art,
And *snipsnap* short, and interruption snort.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 230.
(See under *Snip*, s. 1.)

Snite. s. [A.S. snita.] Snipe. Rare or provincial. Bewick gives it as the synonym for the larger of the two common English *snipes*. But the *juck* is always a *juck snipe*; neither *snipe* simply, nor *juck*.

Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geese, and ducks; of wild, quail, rail, *snite*, and wood-dove. ...

Snite. v. a. [A.S. snytan.] Eject, clear, or get rid of, snot. *Obsolete.*

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his ... to sneeze; in both which the passage of the breath through the month, being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the nose.—*Grew, Cosmology Nerva.*

Snivel. s. [A.S. snofel; snytling.] Running at the nose.

Snivel. v. n.

1. Running at the nose.

2. Cry as children.

Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whether we go to our graves *snivelling* or singing, 'tis all more form.—*Sir R. L. Estlin, Jr.*

Away now he *snivelling* and yelping, that he had dropt his ax into the water.—*Id.*

Snivel. v. a. Draw in snivel by short sniffs.

Sniveller. s. One who snivels; weak lament.

He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed.

Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Snivelling. part. adj. Crying; lamenting.

Each *snivelling* hero some of blood can spill,
When wrongs provoke, and honour bids him kill;
Each tiny bully lives can freely bleed,
When pressed by wine, or punk to knock on the head;

Give me your thorough-paced rogue, who scorns to be
Prompted by poor revenge or injury,
But does it of true blooded cruelty.

Oltham, Satire upon the Jesuits.

Snob. s. [Dealt with as an English word, the nearest original of this is Knobstick, i.e. a violator of the rules for strikes in the work of artificers, or one who works at lower wages than his fellows. As a correlative of *nob*, the Italian suggests *nobile* = noble, and *ignobile*.] Intrinsically vulgar person.

A funny little waiter immediately appeared, ... having ... received private intelligence from the landlord that the gentleman in the drawing-room was a regular *nob*. ... Of all the great distinctions in life none perhaps is more important than that which divides mankind into the two great sections of *nobs* and *snobs*. ... Almost at the very moment that Captain Armie arrived at his sorrowful hotel, a poor devil of a tradesman who had been arrested for fifty pounds, and torn from his wife and family, had been forced to repair to the same asylum. He ... had continued weekly to ring at intervals for the last half hour in order that he might write and forward his letter. The waiter heard the coffee-room bell ring, but never dreamed of noticing it, though the moment the signal of the private room sounded, and sounded with so much emphasis, he rushed up stairs, three steps at a time, and instantly appeared before our hero; and all this difference was occasioned by the simple circumstance, that Captain Armie was a *nob*, and the poor tradesman a *snob*.—*B. Diaristi, Henrietta Temple, b. vi. ch. xv.*

First the world was made: then, as a matter of course, *snobs*. ... Not above five-and-twenty years since, a name, an inexpressive monosyllable, arose to designate that race. That name has spread over England like railroad subsequently. *Snobs* are known and recognized throughout an empire on which I am given to understand the sun never sets. ... I have (and for this gift I congratulate myself with a deep and abiding thankfulness) an eye for a *snob*. If the truthful is the beautiful, it is beautiful to study even the snobbish; to track *snobs* through history as certain little dogs in Hampshire hunt out truffles; to sink shafts in society and come up a rich vein of *snobs*. Snobbishness is like death in a quotation from Horace, which I hope you never have heard, 'beating with equal foot at poor men's doors, and kicking at the gates of emperors.' It is a great mistake to judge of *snobs* lightly, and think they exist among the lower classes merely. An immense percentage of *snobs*, I believe, is to be found in every rank of this mortal life. You must not judge hastily or vulgarly of *snobs*; to do so shows that you are yourself a *snob*. I myself have been taken for one.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, preface remarks.*

Used *adjectivally*.

If their lordships are inclined to make [this] declaration, a great lapse of offensiveness will be removed, and the *snob* papers will not have been written in vain.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xi.*

Snobbish. adj. Having the character of a *snob*.

Singiness is *snobbish*. Two great profusions are *snobbish*. Taft-hunting is *snobbish*; but I own there are people more *snobbish* than all those whose defects are above mentioned, viz. those individuals who eat, and don't give dinners at all.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xix.*

Snobbishness. s. Attribute suggested by *Snobbish*.

Snobbishness is vulgar—the mere words are not; and that which we call a *snob*, by any other name would still be snobbish.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xviii.*

Snobling. s. Little snob.

In either of which cases, you see, dear *snobling*, that though the person would not have been authorized, yet he might have been excused for interfering. ... But if the clergyman did in the duke's ear what he would not do in Smith's ... then, I confess, my dear *snobling*, your question might elicit a disagreeable reply, and one which I respectfully decline to give.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xii.*

Snooze. v. n. Sleep comfortably.

He was *snoozing* in his berth, and I was unwilling to awake him.—*Marryat, Jacob Faithful.*

Snooze. s. Comfortable sleep or nap.
was awakened out of my quiet *snooze*.—*Marryat, Jacob Faithful.*

Snore. v. n. Breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep; the sound being that of the soft palate vibrating under respiration through the nose and mouth at the same time.

I did unworrenly blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou *snore* for thyself.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iii. 3.
Whose railing horses, and whose wounded gods,
Make some suspect his *snore*s as well as noise.

He may lie in his shades, and *snore* on to doom-day for me, unless I see farther reason of disturbing his repose.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.
Is not yonder Proteus' cave?
It is; and in it lies the god asleep;
And *snoring* by
We may deny
The monsters of the deep.

Dryden, Athion and Albanus.
The giant, gorged with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and *snoring* in his den,
Belching raw goblets from his nose, o'er-haunted
With purple wine and cruddled sure confusion.
Adrian, Milton's Style imitated.

Snore. s. [A.S. *snora*.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

The surfeited groans
Do mock their charge with *snore*: I've dream'd
Their passions. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 2.

Snorer. s. One who snores.

Snork. s. *Obsolete*.
At the cocke-crowing before daye thou shalt not
heare there the servants *snork*, thou shalt not
finde the dore shut.—*Mapleton, Fortunes of the
Fifth which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. 121. b. i.
1545.

Snort. v. n. [*snore*.]
1. Breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.

He found a country fellow dead-drunk, *snorting*
on a bulk.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 27 b.
We cou'd tell you of an age, wherein men not only
slept, but also *snorted*.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer
to the Janit Malone*, p. 5.

The spark of divinity that dwells within is
quenched, and the mind *snorts*, dead with sleep and
fuzziness in the fouler regions of the belly.—*Jeremy
Taylor, Sermons*, p. 298: 1633.

No more able to direct thy course, than a pilot
who *snorts*, when a ship is tossed in the midst of the
sea.—*Archbishop Patrick, On Provverbs*, xliii. 34.

2. Blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

The fiery war-horse paws the ground,
And *snorts* and trembles at the trumpet's sound.
Adrian.

From their full racks the generous steeds retire,
Dropping ambrosial foam, and *snorting* fire.
Id., Translation of Ovid, Story of Phaeton.

Snorting. verbal adv.

1. Act of snoring.
2. Act of blowing through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard from Dan.—*Jeremiah*, viii. 14.

Snout. s. [A.S. *snote*.]

1. Mucus of the nose.

Thus when a greedy sloven once has thrown
His *snout* into the morsel, 'tis all his own. *Swift*.

2. Contemptible person. *Vulgar*.

Snotty-nosed. adj. Having a nose foul with snout.

This squire South my husband took in a dirty
snotty-nosed boy.—*Arbuthnot*.

Snout. s. [Dutch, *snout*.]

1. Nose, when elongated, of a beast.

His nose, in his hand, his *snout* in the skies.
Tupper, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.
In shape a bangle's whelp throughout,
With broader forehead, and a sharper *snout*.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 120.

2. Nose of a man. *Contemptuous*.

Her subtle *snout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out.
Rutler, Hudibras.

But when the date of Noe was out,
Off dropt the sympathetic *snout*. *Ibid.* l. 1, 253.
What *snout* lip he has,
How foul a *snout*, and what a hanging face!

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 102.
Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *snout*,
Her pocket-glass drew nigh out;
And grew enamour'd with her phiz,
As just the counterpart of his. *Swift*.

3. Nozzle or end of any hollow pipe: (as, 'The *snout* of a bellows').

Snout. v. a. Furnish with a nozzle or point.

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Their shoes and pattens are *snouted* and piked
more than a finger long.—*Camden, Remains*.

Snouted. adj. Having a snout.

Their dogs *snouted* like foxes, but deprived of
that property which the logicians call primum
quarto modo, for they could not bark.—*Hoglin*.
Snouted and tailed like a bear, and looked like a
goat.—*Grew*.

Snouty. adj. Resembling a beast's snout.

The nose was ugly, long; and big,
Broad and *snouty* like a pig. *Ottway, Otho*.

Snow. s. [A.S. *snaw, snaw*.] Small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops; crystallized rain, or mist (the latter more properly *sleet*).

He saith to the *snow*, Be thou on the earth.—*Joh*,
xxvii. 3.

He gives the winter's *snow* her airy birth,
And bids her virgin flowers clothe the earth. *Sandys*.

Snow is the fleece of descending *snaw*. *Pope*.
Snow [is] congel'd water, which falls from the
atmosphere. Very little is yet known respecting
the formation of this meteor. The only observations
which may be considered as in any degree
complete have reference to the different forms which
the flakes assume. This subject was considered by
Kepler, Hooke, Cassini, Muenchbroek, and many
others; but the most interesting series of observations
hitherto obtained are those of Scoresby, and more
recently of Glashier, who have reduced the
different forms into classes, and given a number of
excellent representations of the flakes in different
states. It had been remarked by the ancients
that *snaw* sometimes assumes a red tint, and Pliny
ascribes the cause to *agnis* 'Ipsa mixt velut rubescit'.—*Brande, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of
Science, Literature, and Art*.

Used adjectivally.
An experiment of Professor Tyndall's has shown
in a very beautiful manner that ice is but an agglomeration of *snow* crystals; the transparency of the former being due to the expulsion of the air entrapped in, and causing the whiteness and opacity of the latter. By exposing a piece of clear ice to the radiation from the sun, a flame, or a bright fire, numberless minute specks are suddenly developed within the ice. After a few seconds' exposure, these attain a diameter of about 0.1 of an inch, and when examined through a lens are seen to be little six-rayed stars; the less developed ones resembling tiny flowers with six petals each. These ice-flowers are composed of water resulting from the disintegration of the ice by radiant heat, and indicate the way in which the ice originally crystallized; hence, as we should expect, their planes are parallel to the plane in which the ice froze. When the ice-flowers are compared with *snaw* crystals, the two are essentially the same, the rays and serrations in both following the common angle of 60°.—*Frankland, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Snow. v. n. [A.S. *snawan*.] Fall in snow.

The hills being high about them, it *snaws* at the tops of them oftener than it rains.—*Sir T. Browne, Travels*.

'How it *snaws*!' said one of the men, in a low tone. 'Nones, does it?' said Wardle. 'Rough, cold night, sir,' replied the man; 'and there's a wind put up, that drifts it across the fields, in a thick white cloud.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxviii.

Snow. v. a. Scatter like snow.

If thou be'st born to see strange sights,
Ride ten thousand days and nights,
Till age *snaw* white hairs on thee. *Dante*.

Snow-bunting. s. In Ornithology. British bird of the genus *Plectrophenax* (nivialis).

On our way [on the top of the Bracerinch to the source of the Garrachory] we raised several flocks of ptarmigan; but these, beside a few *snaw-buntings*, were the only birds we saw in the whole of this range.—*St. Gillivray, Natural History of Deeside and Braemar*, ch. xii. p. 106: 1835.

Snow-drift. s. Line, in elevation, of perpetual snow.

Since the temperature of the atmosphere continually diminishes in ascending from the surface into the higher altitudes, there must be in every latitude a certain limit of elevation at which the air attains the temperature of freezing water. This limit is called the *snow-line*, or line of perpetual congelation; and the mountains which rise above it are covered with perpetual snow. . . . The altitude of the *snow-line* . . . is dependent not upon latitude alone, but also on the configuration and aspects of the mountain-chains, the extent and temperature of the surrounding plains, the quantity of snow which falls annually, and the multitude of causes which influence the climate of a country. On the Himalaya chain, for example, the limit of perpetual congelation on the northern side, is at an elevation exceeding by upwards of 4,000 feet that on the southern side. . . . No dependence, then, can be placed upon any general rule for estimating the height of the *snow-line*; and it affords an exceedingly fallacious

indication of the altitude of a mountain.—*Brande, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Snow-plant. s. Microscopic plant growing in snow, and giving it the appearance of being coloured.

Meyen states that the red and green *snow-plants*, which have been described as *conferva*, and assigned to the genus *Protoceus*, are nothing more than the animalcules called *Rhizella sanguinea* and *Pulvisculus*. But this does not affect the genus *Protoceus*, which contains productions respecting whose vegetable nature no doubt is entertained.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Snow-shoe. s. Shoe or patten made broad, so as to check the tendency to sink, when walking in the snow.

Snow-skate. s. Long, thin, elastic piece of wood, about as broad as the foot, and about six feet long, used by the Laplanders for skating on the snow; partially adopted by the Norwegians and Swedes.

Snow-white. adj. White as snow.

Let fair humanity abhor the deed,
That spots and stains love's modest *snow-white* weed.
Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.
A *snow-white* bull shall on your shore be slain;
His offer'd entrails cast into the main.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 308.

Snowball. s.

1. Round lump of compressed snow.

They passed to the east-riding of Yorkshire, their company daily increasing, like a *snowball* in rolling.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

His lanky folly gathers as it goes,
And, swelling o'er you, like a *snowball* grows. *Dryden*.

A *snowball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *snowball*, I call qualities; and as they are sensations in our understandings, ideas.—*Locke*.

2. In Cookery.

For *snowballs*, swell rice in milk, strain it off, and having pared and cored apples, put the rice round them, tying each up in a cloth. Put a bit of lemon-peel, a clove, or cinnamon in each, and boil them well.—*Mrs. Gordan, New Domestic Cookery*.

Snowball-tree. s. Tree so called from its globular white bunches of flowers; *Guelder-rose*; *Viburnum opulus*.

Snowbroth. s. Very cold liquor.

Amo lo, a men whose blood
Is very *snawbroth*, one who never feels
The wanton stings and motions of the sense.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, l. 5.

Snowcrowned. adj. Having the top covered with snow.

From *snow-crown'd* Skiddow's lofty cliffs.
Dryden, Thrond's Wars, vi. 65.

Snowdrift. s. Mass of drifted, or driven, snow.

It is thus that the adventurous travellers who explore the summit of Mont Blanc, now move on through the crumbling *snow-drift* so slowly, that their progress is almost imperceptible, and snaw abridge their journey by springing over the intervening chasms which cross their path, with the assistance of their pilgrim-staves.—*Sir W. Scott, Red-Gauntlet*, ch. l.

'What does Jem say?' inquired the old lady. 'There ain't anything the matter, is there?' 'No, no, mother,' replied Wardle; 'he says there's a *snow-drift*, and a wind that's piercing cold. I should know that, by the way it rumbles in the chimney.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxviii.

Snowdrop. s. In Botany. Native plant of the genus *Galanthus* (*nivalis*).

When we tried the experiment with the leaves of these purely white flowers that appear about the end of winter, called *snowdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly mentioned.—*Hople, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.
The little shape, by magic power,
Grew less and less, contracted to a flower;
A flower, that first in this sweet garden smiled,
To virgin sacred, and the *snowdrop* styled. *Tickell*.

Snowdrop-tree. s. Tree with white flowers; (*Chionanthus virginica*. [Gr. *χίων* = snow.]

Snowflake. s. In Botany. Native plant of the genus *Leucolium* (*vernum*); summer snowdrop.

Snowy. adj.

1. White like snow.

No *snaws* a *snawy* dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows *snaws*.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, l. 5.

- The blushing ruby on her *snowy* breast.
Render'd its panting whiteness more confest. *Prior.*
2. Abounding with snow.
He went down and slew a lion in a pit in a *snowy* day.—*1 Chronicles*, xi. 22.
These first in Crete
And Ida known; thence on the *snowy* top
Of cold Olympus ruled the middle air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 514.
As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,
By Astracan, over the *snowy* plains,
Retires. *Ibid.* x. 431.
3. Pure; white; unblemished.
There did he lose his *snowy* innocence,
His undepur'd will. *J. Hall, Poems*, p. 95: 1646.
- SNUB. s.**
1. Jag; snag; knot in wood.
Lifting up his dreadful club on high,
All arm'd with ragged *snubs* and knotty grain,
Him thought at first encounter to have slain.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.
2. Nose somewhat flat at the bridge, and turned-up at the tip.
My mother fondled and made much of me, de-
clared that I was the image of my father;... but,
as my father's nose was aquiline, and mine is a *snub*,
or aquiline reversed; his mouth large, and mine
small; his eyes red and ferret, and mine project-
ing; and, moreover, as she was a very handsome
woman, and used to pay frequent visits to the cave
of a sainted man in high repute, of whom I was the
image, when she talked of the jansary's paternity,
I very much doubted the fact.—*Murray, The Pacha*
of Many Tales, Story of Aladous.
- SNUB. v. a.**
1. Check; reprimand.
We frequently see the child, in spite of being
neglected, *snubbed*, and thwarted at home, acquire
a behaviour which makes him agreeable to all the
rest of the world.—*Tutler*, no. 235.
2. Nip.
Near the sea-shore the heads and boughs of trees
run out far to landward; and toward the sea are so
snubbed by the winds, as if their boughs had been
pared or shaven off.—*Bay, On the Windmills of God*
manifested in the Works of the Creation.
- SNUDGE. v. n. [snug.]** Lie idle, close, or
snug.
Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *snudge* in quiet; now he scorns increase:
Now all day snarls. *G. Herbert.*
- SNUFF. s.**
1. Smell.
In some this light goes out with an ill-savoured
stench; but others have a save-all to preserve it
from making any *snuff* at all.—*Morrell, Letters*,
iv. 21.
The Immortal, the Eternal, wants not the *snuff*
of mortal incense for his, but for our sakes.—*Nutley, Palæographia Sacra*, p. 153.
2. Useless excrescence of a candle.
My *snuff* and leath'd part of nature should
Burn itself out. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 6.
But dearest heart, and dearest image, stay!
Alas! true joys at best are dreamy enough:
Though you stay here, you pass too fast away:
For even at first life's taper is a *snuff*. *Donne.*
If the liquor be of a close and glutinous con-
sistency, it may burn without any *snuff*, as we see
in camphire, and some other bituminous sub-
stances; and most of the ancient lamps were of
this kind, because none have been found with such
wicks.—*Bishop Wilkins*.
3. Candle almost burnt out.
Lamentable!
To hble me from the radiant sun, and solace
I' the dungeon by a *snuff*. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, l. 7.
4. Fired wick of a candle remaining after
the flame.
A torch, *snuff* and all, goes out in a moment,
when dipped into the vapour.—*Addison, Travels in*
Italy.
5. Resentment expressed by sniffing or snort-
ing; perverse resentment.
The Pharisees derided Christ; which is elegant in
the original, *ἐκφύσιστος*, *naso suspendentes*, they
took it in *snuff*; and, expressing their derision by
drawing together the nose, they made noses at him.
—*Bishop Andrews, On the Dialogue*, p. 394: 1650.
What hath been seen
Either in *snuffs* or packings of the duke's,
Or the hard rein which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 1.
Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished
him: he sent him home again.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.
6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

- He... administrator'd a dose
Of *snuff* numdungs to his nose.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1003.
- Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of *snuff* the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct, to every atom just,
The pungent grains of titillating dust.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.
Ordinary tobacco is the basis of *snuff*, other mat-
ters being only added to give it a more agreeable
scent.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.
- SNUFF. v. a.**
1. Draw in with the breath.
With delight he *snuff'd* the smell
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 272.
He *snuffs* the wind, he hears the wind exult;
But when he stands collected in his might,
He roars and pines a more successful fight.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 302.
The youth, who first appears in sight,
And holds the nearest station to the light,
Already seems to *snuff* the vital air,
And leans just forward on a shining spear.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1029.
- With in.
A heifer will put up her nose, and *snuff* in the air
against rain.—*Bacon*.
- With up.
My troops are mounted; their Numidian steeds
Snuff up the wind, and long to scour the desert.
Addison, Cato.
My nag's greatest fault was *snuffing* up the air
about Brackledown, whereby he became such a
lover of liberty, that I could scarce hold him in.—*Swift*.
2. Scent.
The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heaven, and *snuffs* it in the wind.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 319.
O'er all the blood-hound boasts superior skill,
To scent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!
His fellows' vain alarms reject with scorn,
True to the master's voice and learned horn:
His nostrils oft, if ancient fame give true,
Trace the sly felon through the tainted dew:
Once *snuff'd*, he follows with unalter'd aim,
Nor odours lure him from the chosen game;
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflames his views,
Springs on relentless, and to death pursues.
Tickell.
3. Crop the candle.
The late queen's gentlewoman
To be her mistress' mistress!
This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must *snuff* it,
And out it goes. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, iii. 2.
Against a communion-day our lamps should be
dressed, our lights *snuffed*, and our religion more
active.—*Jeremy Taylor*.
You have got
An office for your talents fit,
To *snuff* the lights, and stir the fire,
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift*.
- SNUFF. v. n.**
1. Suort; draw breath by the nose.
The fury flew the pack, they *snuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii.
Says Humpus, Sir, my master had me pray
Your company to dine with him to-day:
He *snuffs*, then follows, up the stairs he goes;
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his shoes. *King*.
2. Sniff in contempt.
Ye said, What a weariness is it, and ye have
snuffed at it.—*Moloch*, li. 13.
Do the enemies of the church rage and *snuff*, and
breathe nothing but threats and death!—*Bishop*
Hall, Thanksgiving Sermon, 1625.
- SNUFFBOX. s.** Box in which snuff is carried.
If a gentleman leaves a *snuffbox* on the table, and
goeth away, lock it up as part of your rails.—*Swift*.
Sir Plume, of snuff *snuffbox* justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.
- SNUFFER. s.** One who snuffs.
- SNUFFERS. s.** Instrument with which the
candle is clipped.
When you have snuffed the candle, leave the
snuffers open.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Direc-*
tions to the Butler.
'Mr. Finch,' said Pecksniff, setting himself with
folded arms on one of the spare beds, 'I don't see
any *snuffers* in that candlestick. Will you oblige
me by going down and asking for a pair?'—*Dickens*,
Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. v.
On the seventh night of cribbage, when Mrs.
Tolmers, sitting by, proposed that instead of gam-
bling they should play for 'love,' Mr. Moddle was
seen to change colour. On the fourteenth night, he
kissed Mrs. Pecksniff's *snuffers*, in the passage,
when she went up stairs to bed: meaning to have
kissed her hand, but missing it.—*Ibid.* ch. xxxii.
- SNUFFER-DISH. s.** Tray for snuffers.
- Upon the chimney-piece of painted wood—of that
hue which painted wood assumes in a neglected

- house in London—there is not a single ornament
but a *snuffer-dish* and a pair of *snuffers*.—*Smiles*
Wynham, ch. xvi.
- SNUFF. v. n.** Speak through the nose;
breathe hard through the nose.
It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who
smelt and *snuffed*, and considered on't.—*Sir E.*
L'Estrange.
One clad in purple
Eats, and recites some lamentable rhyme...
Snuffing at nose, and croaking in his throat.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, l. 74.
- SNUFF. s.** Speaking or breathing through
the nose.
- SNUFFING. part. adj.** Speaking, or breathing,
in a snuffle.
- A water-spaniel came down the river, shewing
that he hunted for a duck; and with a *snuffling*
grace, disdaining that his snuffling force could not
as well prevail through the water as through the
air, wait'd with his eye to see whether he could
esp'y the duck's setting up again.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
His pipes of the loudest droned tones,
With *snuffling* broken-whined tunes,
Whose blasts of air, in pockets shut,
Sound slier than from the gut.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 621.
'By the Temple of that wise king, which our wiser
brother Richard proved unable to recover, she is the
very Bride of the Canticles!—'The Rose of Sharon
and the Lily of the Valley,' answered the Prior, in
a sort of *snuffling* tone; but your Grace must re-
member she is still but a Jewess.—*Sir W. Scott*,
Traveller, ch. viii.
- SNUFFTAKER. s.** One who takes snuff.
- The whetler is obliged to refresh himself every
moment with a liquor, as the *snuff-taker* with a
powder.—*Tutler*, no. 131.
- SNUG. v. n.** Snudge.
- There *snugging* well, he well appear'd content,
So to have done amiss, so to be silent. *Sir P. Sidney*.
As the loving couple lay *snugging* together, Venus,
to try if the cat had changed her manners with her
shape, turned a mouse loose into the chamber.—*Sir*
R. L'Estrange.
- SNUG. adj.** Close and comfortable; free
from any inconvenience, yet not splendid.
They spied at last a country farm,
Where all was *snug*, and clean, and warm;
For woods before, and hills behind,
Secured it both from rain and wind.
Prior, The Lullie, 67.
- Lie snug.** Close; out of notice; slyly con-
cealed.
At Will's the following day,
Lie *snug*, and hear what critics say.
Swift, On Poetry.
Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
When you lay *snug* to smug young Damon's want?
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Æneid, iii. 23.
- SNUGGERY. s.** Small comfortable room.
'Who there is in the house!' said Sam, in whose
mind the inmates were always represented by that
particular article of their costume which came
under his immediate superintendence. 'There's a
wooden box in number six; there's a pair of Hes-
ians in thirteen; there's two pair of halves in the
commercial; there's these here painted tops in the
snugger inside the bar; and five more tops in the
colley-room.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. x.
- SNUGGLE. v. n.** Lie close, warm, and com-
fortable.
- SNUGIFY. v. a.** Make snug. *A coined word.*
Coleridge! I devoutly wish that Fortune, who has
made sport with you so long, may play one freak
more, throw you into London, or some spot near it,
and there *snug-ify* you for life.—*C. Lamb, Letter to*
Coleridge.
- SNUGNESS. s.** Attribute suggested by Snug;
in the extract, retiredness.
O'er me soft *snugness* spreads her wings;
And innocence reflects her ray
To gild my calm sequester'd way.
Warton, Phœnix and One-Horse Chair.
- So. adv. [A.S. swá.]**
1. In like manner: (it answers to *as* either
preceding or following; noting compa-
rison).
As whom the fables feign a monstrous size,
Titanian or earthborn that war'd on Jove,
So stretch'd out huge in length the arch-fiend lay.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 107.
Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks,
In Valambrosa, where the Etrurian shades
High over-arch'd embower, so thick bestrew'd
Abject and lost lay these. *Ibid.* l. 802.
Tired at first sight with what the muse imparts,
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;
So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales, and seem to tread the sky.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 219.

As into air the purer spirits flow,
And separate from their kindred drops below,
So flow the soul to its congenial place.
Id., Hymn to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

2. To such a degree.

Why is his chariot so long in coming?—*Judges*, v. 22.
Can nothing great, and at the height,
Remain so long, but its own weight
Will ruin it? Or let blind chance
That still desires new states advance?
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Amoré, my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy strength does lie;
Where the pow'r that charms us so,
In thy soul, or in thy eye?
I viewed in my mind, so far as I was able,
The beginning and progress of a rising world.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,
Why should we mourn that he so soon is freed?
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1102.
Upon our first going into a company of strangers,
our benevolence or aversion rises towards several
particular persons, before we have heard them speak,
or so much as know who they are.—*Addison, Spectator.*

We think our fathers fools, so wise we're grown;
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us so.—*Pope.*

3. In such a manner.

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is meer courage all;
For though some long ago
Liked certain colours mingled so and so,
That doth not tie me now from choosing new.
Sir J. Suckling.

We may be certain that man is not a creature
that hath wings; because this only concerns
the manner of his existence; and we seeing what he is,
may certainly know that he is not so or so.—*Locke.*
I shall minutely tell him the steps by which I was
brought into this way, that he may judge whether I
proceeded rationally, if so be any thing in my ex-
ample is worthy his notice.—*Id.*

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and
knows that he is very much in Sir Roger's esteem,
so that he lives in the family rather as a relation
than dependant.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. It is regularly answered by us or that, but they are sometimes omitted.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, that hell
Grew darker at their frown.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 719.

There is something equivalent in France and
Scotland; as as 'tis a very hard saying upon our
soil to affirm that so excellent a fruit will not grow
here.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. In the same manner.

Of such examples add me to the roll;
Me easily indeed mine may neglect,
But God's proposed deliverance not so.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 299.

To keep up the tutor's authority, use him with
great respect yourself, and cause all your family to
do so too.—*Locke.*

According to the multifariousness of this immuta-
bility, so are the possibilities of being.—*Norris.*

6. Thus; in this manner.

Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there.
Dryden, Translation of the Eclogues, 134.

It concerns every man with the greatest serious-
ness to enquire into these matters whether they be
so or not.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

No nation ever complained they had too broad,
too deep, or too many rivers; they understand better
than so, how to value those inestimable gifts of
nature.—*Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dared the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian raised his strain.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the
animal spirits, or from the alteration of the consti-
tution, by some more unaccountable way, this is
certain, that so it is.—*Locke.*

7. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this.

The god, though loth, yet was constrain'd 't obey;
For longer time than that, no living wight,
Below the earth might suffer'd to be stay;
So back again him brought to living light.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Trafalce, or rove ye, and like thees oppresso
Poore strange adventures; exposing so
Your souls to danger, and your lives to woe!
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

If he act industriously and sincerely to perform
the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of
doubting but it shall prove successful to him, and
so all that he hath to do is to endeavour by prayer
and use of the means, to qualify himself for this
blessed condition.—*Hammond, On Penance.*

It leaves instruction, and so instructs, to the
sobriety of the settled articles and rule of the church.
—*Holyday.*

Some are fall'n, to disobedience fall'n;
And so from heaven to deepest hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 511.

God makes him in his own image an intellectual
creature, and so capable of dominion.—*Locke.*

8. On these terms; noting a conditional petition: (answered by as).

O goddess! tell what I would say,
Thou know'st it, and I feel too much to pray,
So grant my suit, as I enforce my might,
In love to be thy champion.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 153.

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness:
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten;
As here my soul acquits thee of my death,
As here I part without an angry thought.
Rome, Jane Shore, iv. 2.

9. Provided that; on condition that.

Be not sad;
Evil into the mind of God or
May come and go, so unapproved, and leave
No spot or blame behind.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 116.

So the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying,
though there should be a want of exactness in
the manner of speaking or reasoning, it may be over-
looked.—*Bishop Aldrich.*

Too much of love thy helpless friend has proved,
Too many giddy foolish hours are gone;
May the remaining few know only friendship:
So thou my dearest, trust, best Alice,
Vouchsafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,
A partner there; I will give up mankind.
Rome, Jane Shore.

10. In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another: (answering to as).

As a war should be undertaken upon a just mo-
tive, so a prince ought to consider the condition he
is in when he enters on it.—*Swift.*

11. So sometimes returns the sense of a word or sentence going before, and is used to avoid repetition; as, 'the two brothers were valiant, but the eldest was more so'; that is, more valiant. The French article *le* is often used in the same manner. This mode of expression is not to be used but in familiar language, nor even in that to be commended. (This is the criticism of the previous editions. According to the present editor it is hypercritical.)

Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not so,
Is pleased and patient till the truth be known.
Sir J. Denham.

Not to admire is all the art I know
To make men happy, and to keep them so.
Greene, Translation of Horace.

One may as well say, that the configuration shall
be only national, as to say that the deluge was so.—
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

However soft within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair;
For having once been guilty, well they know
To a revengful prince they still are so.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, l. 1.

His grandeur he derived from heaven alone;
For he was great ere fortune made him so.
Id., Heroic Stanza on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

I laugh at every one, said an old cynick, who
laughs at me. Do you so? replied the philosopher;
then you live the merriest life of any man in Athens.
—*Addison.*

They are beautiful in themselves, and much more
so in that noble language peculiar to that great poet.
—*Id.*

Common-place books have been long used by in-
dustrious young divines, and still continue so.—
Swift.

As to his using ludicrous expressions, my opinion
is, that they are not so.—*Pope.*

The best to-day is as completely so,
As who began a thousand years ago.
Id.

12. Thus it is; this is the state.

How sorrow shakes him!
So, now the tempest tears him up by the roots,
And on the ground extends the noble ruin.
Dryden, All for Love, l. 1.

13. At this point; at this time.

When
With wild wool-leaves and weeds I ha' strow'd his
grave,
And on it said a century of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh;
And, leaving so his service, follow you.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning:

well.
O, so, and had you a council
Of ladies too? Who was your speaker,
Madam?
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

15. It sometimes is little more than an ex- pletive, though it implies some latent or surd comparison: (in French, *si*).

An asstringent is not quite so proper, where relax-
ing the urinary passages is necessary.—*Arbutnot.*

16. A word of assumption: thus be it.

There is Perry; if your father will do me any
honour, so; if not, let him kill the next Perry him-
self.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* v. 4.
I will never bear a base mind; so 't be my destiny,
so; so 't be not so. No man is too good to serve
his prince.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

17. Form of petition.

Ready are the appellant and defendant,
The answerer and his man, to enter the lists,
So please your highness to behold the fight.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 3.

So forth. More of the like kind.

In not birth, beauty, good shape, discourse, man-
hood, learning, and so forth, the spics and salt that
season a man.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*,
1. 2.

So much as. However much: (this is, I think, an irregular expression).

So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his
praise is full as good.—*Pope.*

So, so.

a. Exclamation after something done or known.

I would not have thee linger in thy pain:
So, so, Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.
So, so; it works: now mislead me, if you fast.
Dryden, Cleonice, iv. 1.

b. Indifferently; not much amiss nor well.

He's not very tall; yet for his years he's tall;
His leg is but so, so; and yet 'tis well.

Deliver us from the numerous repetition of *so* and
so, which some so writers, I may call them so,
are continually mounding in our ears.—*Elton, Dis-
sertation on Reading the Classics.*

So then. Thus then it is that; therefore.

So then the Volscians stand but as at first,
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon us again.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

To a war are required a just quarrel, sufficient
forces, and a prudent choice of the designs; so then
I will first justify the quarrel, balance the forces,
and propound designs.—*Racine.*

Soak. v. a. [A.S. *socian*.]

1. Macerate in any moisture; steep; keep wet till moisture is imbibed; drench.

Many of our princes
Lie down'd and soak'd in mercurial blood:
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs
In blood of princes.
Shakespeare, Henry T. iv. 7.
Their hand shall be soaked with blood.—*Jacobus*,
xxiv. 7.

There deep Galenus soaks the yellow sands.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 187.
Wormwood, put into the brine you soak your
corn in, prevents the birds eating it.—*Mortimer*,
Household.

2. Draw in through the pores.

Thou whose life's a dream
Of lazy pleasures, tak'd a worse extreme;
'Tis all thy business, business how to slum,
To bask thy naked body in the sun;
Supplie thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,
To suck the moisture up and soak it in.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 71.

3. Drain; exhaust; ? suck.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the
earth, and soak and exhaust it, hurt all things that
grow by them.—*Racine.*

A greater sorer than a savor; for though he had
such means to accumulate, yet his torts, and his
garrisons, and his feastings, wherein he was only
sumptuous, could not but soak his exchequer.—*Sir
H. Wotton.*

Soak. v. n.

1. Lie steeped in moisture.

For thy conceit in soaking will draw in
More than the common blocks.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. Enter by degrees into pores.

Lay a heap of earth in great frosts upon a hollow
vessel, putting a canvas between, and pour water
upon it so as to soak through: it will make a harder
ice in the vessel, and less apt to dissolve than ordi-
narily.—*Racine.*

Rain soaking into the strata, which lie near the
surface, bears with it all such moveable matter as
is.—*Hutton.*

3. Drink gluttonously and intemperately: (condemned by Johnson as a low term).

Soaker. s. One who, that which, soaks: (in
the extract, by drinking).

A good fellow! a painful, able, and laborious *soaker*; . . . who owes all his good-nature to the pot and the pipe.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 111.

You may have taken notice of a mandarin kind of *soakers*, who commonly relent when they are well moistened, as if they shrunk in the wetting.—*Goodman, Water-Bearing Conference*, pt. 1.

The sun's an honest *soaker*. He has a collar at your Antipodes. . . . Your Antipodes are a good rascally sort of topsy-turvy fellows. If I had a bumper, I'd stand upon my head and drink a health to 'em.—*Congree, Way of the World*.

Soaking, *part. adj.* Guzzling; drinking intemperately.

Let a drunkard see that his health decays, his estate wastes, yet the habitual thirst after his cups drives him to the tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health and plenty; the least of which he confesses is far greater than the tinkle of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a *soaking club*.—*Locke*.

Soap, *s.* [Lat. *sapo*; A.S. *sapa*.] Substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any oily or fatty substance. When the alkali is soda the soap is hard; when potash, soft. Since the chemistry of the compounds resulting from certain elements in the fats and oil with an alkali, in other words the process of saponification, has been investigated, the word has had a more general meaning, and denotes the result of the combination of a fatty acid (margaric, oleic, or stearic) with an alkali.

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's *soap*.—*Malachi*, iii. 2.

A bubble blown with water, first made tenacious by dissolving a little *soap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil; its virtues are cleansing, penetrating, attenuating, and resolving; and any mixture of any oily substance with salt may be called a *soap*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Soap is a chemical compound of saponified fats or oils, with potash or soda, prepared for the purpose of washing linen, &c. . . . Some chemical writers describe under the title *soap*, every compound which may result from the union of fats with the various earths and metallic oxides—a latitude of nomenclature which common language cannot recognize, and which would perplex the manufacturer. *Soaps* are distinguished into two great classes, according to the consistency; the hard and the soft; the former being produced by the action of soda upon fats, the latter by that of potash. The nature of the fats contribute also somewhat to the consistency of *soaps*; thus, tallow, which contains much stearine and margaric, forms with potash a more consistent *soap* than liquid oils will do, which consist chiefly of oleine. The drying oils, such as those of linseed and poppy, produce the softest *soaps*.—*Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*. The fat-acids (stearic, oleic acid, &c.), when separated from glycerin, are easily saponified by the action of alkaline carbonates. . . . Resins also, which are chiefly mixtures of acid compounds, easily decompose alkaline carbonates, and form *soaps*.—*H. Watts, Dictionary of Chemistry, Soap*.

As the first element in a compound.

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hormus, seven miles from Suwayra.—*Woodward*.

Soap-ashes are much commended, after the soap-boilers have done with them, for cold or sour lands.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

As rain-water diminishes their salt, so the moistening of them with chamber-lee or *soap-ashes* adds thereto.—*Id.*

Soap and water. Washing. *Colloquial*.

The healthy man is a most meritorious product of Nature, so far as he goes. A healthy body is good; but a soul in right health—it is the thing beyond all others to be prayed for. . . . The false and foreign will not adhere to him; east and all fantastic diseased incrustations are impossible.—as Walker, the Original, in such eminence of health was he, for his part, could not, by much abstinence from *soap-and-water*, attain to a dirty face.—*Cartley, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Scott*.

Soap, *v. a.* Apply soap.

Youst then *soaped* and lathered, scrubbed and sponged the skin of the pilderin, until it was as smooth and glossy as the back of a raven.—*Maryat, The Pilder of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier*.

Soap-pan, *s.* [the *p* doubled in sound as well in spelling.] Pan or vessel for soap-boiling.

The *soap-pans* used in the United Kingdom are made of cast-iron, and in three separate pieces joined together by iron-rod cement.—*Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Soap-test, *s.* See extract.

On washing in hard water no lather can be obtained until the lime and other hardening salts have been decomposed by, and have decomposed, the soap. The product of the decomposition is the well-known curd which floats on the surface of the water. This action being definite, the hardness of waters may be determined by adding to equal quantities of them a solution of soap of known strength until a permanent lather is produced on shaking. Such a soap solution is called a *soap-test*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Soapboiler, *s.* One whose trade is to make soap.

A *soapboiler* consoles with me on the duties on cattle-*soap*.—*Addison, Spectator*.

The soda-ash used by the *soap-boilers* contains in general about thirty-six per cent. of real soda, in the state of dry carbonate mixed with muriate of soda, and more or less undercarboxyl sulphate.—*Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Soaphouse, *s.* Soapwork.

In a *Marseilles soap-house* there are four lyo-vats in each set. *Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Soapmaker, *s.* Soapboiler.

Three such boils must be given in the course of one day's work by an active *soap-maker*.—*Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Soapstone, *s.* Steatite.

When very strongly heated, *soapstone* loses the small portion of combined water which it contains, and becomes harder and susceptible of polish. In this state it is made into jets for gas-burners, which have the advantage of not being liable to rust or corrosion. When reduced to powder, it is used like plumbago, as a lubricant and to diminish friction, as well as to give a surface to some kinds of paper-hangings. The *soapstone* of Mysos is an important article of commerce in Turkey and Russia, where it is used instead of soap.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Soapsuds, *s.* See Suds.

Soapwork, *s.* Building for making soap.

Mottling is usually given in the London *soap-works*, by introducing into the nearly finished soap in the pan a certain quantity of strong lye of crude soda through the rose spout of a watering-can.—*Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Soapwort, *s.* Plant chiefly, but not exclusively, of the genus *Saponaria*, yielding a soapy, or detergent, juice.

The species are in general remarkable for little except insipidity. A few, such as *Dianthus* and *Lycium* are handsome flowers; but the greater part are mere weeds. *Vaccaria vulgaris* is said to increase the lactical secretions of cows fed upon it. It contains saponine, as also does the Egyptian *soapwort*, which is derived from *Gypsophila struthium*.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Soapy, *adj.* Resembling soap; having the quality of soap.

Tar-water . . . as a *soapy* medicine, dissolves the grumous concretions of the fibrous part.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 30.

Upon one ton of tallow put into the soap-pan about two hundred gallons of soda-lye, of specific gravity 1.010, being poured, heat is applied, and after a very gentle ebullition of about four hours, the fat will be found to be completely saponified, by the test of the spatula, trowel, or pallet knife; for the fluid lye will be seen to separate at once upon the steel blade from the *soapy* mass.—*Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Soar, *v. a.*

1. Fly aloft; tower; mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings.

'Tis but a base ignoble mind,

That mounts no higher than a bird can *soar*.

They sum'd their pens, and soaring the air

sublim'd.

With clang despoil'd the ground.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 422.

2. Mount intellectually; tower with the mind.

How high a pitch his resolution *soars*.

Shakespeare, *Henry VI.* 1. 2.

Valour *soars* above

What the world calls misfortune and afflictions.

Addison.

3. Rise high.

Who aspires must down as low

As high he *soar'd*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 100.

When swallows fleet *soar* high, and sport in air,

He told us that the welkin would be clear.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 29.

Soar, *s.* Towering flight.

Of towering eagles, to all the fowls he seems

A phoenix. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 270.

Soaring, *verbal abs.* Act of mounting aloft; act of elevating the mind.

Proverbs were ambitiously *soared* by the lyric and by the epic muse in their most rapid career, and their sublimest *soarings*.—*Parr, On Education*, 14. 2.

Sob, *v. n.* Heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; sigh with convulsion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,

Told the sad story of my father's death,

He twenty times made pause to *sob* and weep.

Shakespeare, *Richard III.* 1. 2.

She sigh'd, she *sob'd*, and furious with despair,

She rent her garments, and she tore her hair.

Dryden.

Sob, *s.* Convulsive sigh; convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break heart, or choke with *sobs* my hated breath;

Do thy own work, admit no foreign death.

Dryden.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,

The short thick *sob*, loud w-r-r-r, and shriller squall.

Pope, Imitations, Spenser.

A wond'rous lag with both her hands she binds:

There she collects the force of female lungs,

Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues.

Id., Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Sob, *v. a.* Soak. *Rare*.

The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Sobbing, *verbal abs.* Act of one who sobs.

The hoarse *sobblings* of the widow'd dove,

Drummond, Sonnet.

As if her life and death lay on his saying,

None tears she shed, with sighs and *sobblings* mixt,

As if her hopes were dead through his delaying.

Sir T. Purfess.

When children have not the power to obtain their

desire, they will, by their clamour and *sobbing*,

maintain their title to it.—*Locke, On Education*.

Sober, *adj.* [Lat. *sobrius*; Fr. *sobre*.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.

That we may hereafter live a godly, righteous, and

sober life.—*Book of Common Prayer*.

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the

sober man.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant*.

No *sober* temperate person, whatsoever other sins

he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon

the drunkenness and sottishness of his neighbour.—

South, Sermons.

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pit-

taeas is author; that he which being overcome with

drunk did then strike any man, should suffer punish-

ment double as much as if he had done the same

being *sober*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tempery, fol-

lowing the fury of his natural temper, made every

man and woman in his plays stark raging mad:

there was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tem-

pestuous and blustering.—*Dryden*.

No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for

the applause of escaping without breaking his neck.

Id.

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate

passion.

The governor of Scotland being of great courage

and *sober* judgement, amply performed his duty both

before the battle and in the field.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

These confusions disposed men of any *sober* un-

derstanding to wish for peace.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Among them some *sober* men confessed, that as

his majesty's affairs then stood, he could not grant

it.—*Ibid.*

To these, that *sober* race of men, whose lives

Religion, titled them the sons of God,

Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame

Ignorantly to the trains and to the smiles

Of these fair atheists.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 589.

As the first element in a compound.

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober-minded*.—

Titus, ii. 6.

This same young *sober-blooded* boy . . . a man

cannot make him laugh.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II.* 1. 3.

Come, civil night,

Thou *sober-suited* matron, all in black.

Id., Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

5. Serious; solemn; grave.

Plutarch

Shall offer me, disguised in *sober* robes,

To old Haplastas as a schoolmaster.

Shakespeare, *Timing of the Shrew*, 1. 2.

Twilight grey

Had in her *sober* livery all things clad.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 586.

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain?

A little rising rocky chain:

(Of men born south or north o' the hill,
Thine seldom move, these ne'er stand still.

Prior, Alma, ii. 505.

For Swift and he despised the fumes of state,
The sober follies of the wise and great. *Pope.*
See *her sober* over a sampler, or gay over a jolotted
baby.—*Id.*

Sober. *v. a.* Make sober.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sober* us again.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 215.

Sobriety. *adv.* In a sober manner.

1. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *sobriety* of his forces, except
his militia of natives be valiant soldiers.—*Æneid.*

2. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chastised, let it be done
without passion, and *sobriety*, laying on the blows
slowly.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Soberminded. *adj.* Temperate in opinion
and action.

I found two other volumes . . . enriched with
manuscript notes. I wish every book I have were
so noted. They have thoroughly converted me to
relish Daniel, or to say I relish him: for, after all, I
believe I did relish him. You well call him *sober-*
minded.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Sobermindedness. *s.* Attribute suggested
by Soberminded; calmness; regularity;
freedom from inordinate passion.

To induce habits of modesty, humility, temper-
ance, frugality, obedience, in one word, *sober-*
mindedness.—*Bishop Porteus, Sermon before the*
University of Cambridge.

Soberness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Sober.

1. Temperance, especially in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and
chastity.—*Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm;
coolness.

I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth
the words of *soberness* and truth.—*Acts, xxvi. 25.*

A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in
surgical preparations, made Helmont's experiment
succeed very well.—*Hopfe.*

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shewn the dif-
ference.—*Dryden.*

Sobriety. *s.*

1. Temperance in drink; soberness.

Drunkenness is more uninheritable to the soul, and
in Scripture is more declaimed against than gluti-
tany; and *sobriety* hath obtained to signify tem-
perance in drinking.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Present freedom from the power of strong
liquor.

3. General temperance.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there
was no need that the book should mention either
the learning of a fit, or the usefulness of an ignorant
minister, more than that he which describes the
manner how to pitch a field should speak of moder-
ation and *sobriety* in diet.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical*
Polyty.

4. Freedom from inordinate passion.

This liberty could not prevail on men of virtue
and *sobriety* to give up their religion.—*Rogers.*

5. Calmness; coolness.

Enquire, with all *sobriety* and severity, whether
there be in the footsteps of nature any such trans-
mission of immoderate virtues, and what the force
of imagination is.—*Bacon.*

The *sobriety* of a holy life.—*Jeremy Taylor,*
Sermons, p. 21: 1651.

The *sobriety* of virtue.—*South, Sermons, vi. 157.*

Sobriety in our ripper years is the effect of a well
concocted warmth: but where the principles are
only phlegm, what can be expected but an insipid
manhood, and old infancy?—*Dryden.*

If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a
secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies his
writings, though the staydness and *sobriety* of age
be wanting.—*Id.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.

A report without truth; and I had almost said,
without any *sobriety* or modesty.—*Bishop Water-*
land.

Mirth makes them not mad,
Nor *sobriety* sad.

Sir J. Denham,

On Kilgrew's Return from Venice.

Soc. *s.* Thus spelt, i.e. with a final *c*, the
word is Anglo-Saxon rather than English,
Soko being the English form; the vowel
being long, and the addition of the *c* mute
being necessary to ensure its being so
sounded. To write it, however, *sore*, would
run the risk of its being pronounced *sore*.

It is the same word as the German *sach*,
the Danish *sag*, the English *sake* = thing,
matter, case, cause. It was the name of a
certain fensal tenure, lower than military,
and higher than predial service. See next
entry; also Soka.

Socage. *s.* [L.Lat. *socagium*.] Tenure by
Soc.

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or
not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *socage*,
or by knight's service.—*Bacon.*

Socage [is] tenure of lands for certain inferior or
husbandry services to be performed to the lord of
the fee. All services due for land being knight's
service, or *socage*; so that whatever is not knight's
service is *socage*. This *socage* is of three kinds;
a *socage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by
free service of twelve pence a year for all manner of
services. *Socage* of ancient tenure is of land of
ancient demesne, where no writ original shall be
used, but the writ 'secundum consuetudinem manerii.'
Socage of base tenure is where those that hold it
may have none other writ but the 'monstraverunt';
and such *socages* hold not by certain service.—*Cowell.*

Used adjectively.

Some might be inclined to suspect that the evils
were sliding more and more towards a state of ser-
vitude before the conquest. . . . By the laws of Wil-
liam the Conqueror, there was still a composition
fixed for the murder of a villain or serf, the strongest
proof of his being, as it was called, law-worthy,
and possessing a rank however subordinate, in political
science. And this composition was due to his
kindred, not to the lord. Indeed, it seems positively
declared in another passage, that the cultivators,
though bound to remain upon the land, were only
subject to certain services. . . . Nobody can doubt
that the Villani and Bordarii of Domesday Book,
who are always distinguished from the serfs of the
demesne, were the equals of Anglo-Saxon law. And I
presume that the *serfs*, who so frequently occur
in that record, though far more in some counties
than in others, were evils more fortunate than the
rest, who by purchase had acquired freeholds, or by
prescription and the indulgence of their lords had
obtained such a property in the outlands allotted to
them, that they could not be removed, and in many
instances might dispose of them at pleasure. They
are the root of a noble plant, the free *socage* tenants,
or English yeomanry, whose independence has
stamped with peculiar features both our constitu-
tion and our national character.—*Hollan, View of*
the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. i.
ch. viii.

Socager. *s.* Tenant by socage; Socman.

Sociability. *s.* Sociableness.

He introduceth the system of human *sociability*,
by showing it to be the dictate of the Creator.—
Bishop Warburton.

Sociable. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *sociabilis*.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them as they are *sociable*,
parts united into one body; a law which bindeth
them each to serve unto other's good, and all to
prefer the good of the whole before whatsoever their
own particular.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polyty.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.

To make men mild, and *sociable* to man,
To cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Friendly; familiar; conversable.

Then thus employ'd, behold
With pity heaven's high King, and to him call'd
Raphael, the *sociable* spirit, that design'd
To travel with Tobias. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 221.*

4. Inclined to company.

In children much solitude and silence I like not,
nor any thing born before his time, as this must
needs be in that *sociable* and exposed age.—*Sir H.*
Wotton.

Sociable. *s.* Kind of less exalted phæcton,
with two seats facing each other, and a
box for the driver.

Sociableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Sociable.

1. Inclination to company and converse.

Such as would call her friendship love, and feign
To *sociableness* a name profane. *Denne.*

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

He always used courtesy and modesty, disliked of
none; sometimes *sociableness* and fellowship well
liked by many.—*Sir J. Haywood.*

Sociably. *adv.* In a sociable manner; con-
versibly; as a companion.

Yet not terrible.
That I should fear; nor *sociably* mild,
As Raphael, that I should much confide;
But solemn and sublime.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 234.

Social. *adj.* [Lat. *socialis*.]

1. Relating to a general or public interest;
relating to society.

To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a
fundamental truth for regulating human society,
that by that alone one might determine all the cases
in social morality.—*Locke.*

Thus God and Nature link'd the general frame,
And bade self-love and *social* be the same.

Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 517.

Its admirable analysis of the complex political
and social organisations, of which the modern civil-
ized world is made up, must have led thousands to
trace with keener interest the great crisis of times
past, by which the characteristics of the present
were determined.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, The Fifteen*
Decisive Battles of the World, Victory of Arminius.

I would not here undertake to decide what other
hypothetical or abstract sciences similar to political
economy, may admit of being carved out of the
general body of the social sciences. . . . Social pheno-
mena are in a sufficiently close and complete de-
pendence, in the first resort, on a peculiar class of
causes, to make it convenient to create a prelimi-
nary science of those causes.—*J. S. Mill, System of*
Logic, pt. vi. ch. ix. § 3.

2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety; com-
punctionable.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love.

Pope, Epitaph on General Henry Withers.

3. Consisting in union or converse with an-
other.

Thou in thy secrecy although alone,
Rest with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
social communication.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 427.

Socialism. *s.* Proposed, and partially
adopted, system in politics and political
economy, for securing a comparative
equality in the distribution of property, as
opposed to the existing system of extremes
in the way of poverty and wealth; it aims
at the competence of the many rather than
the opulence of the few; favouring labour
and skill rather than capital, and co-
operation rather than competition. When
dealing with the tenure of land, it is gen-
erally called *communism*; and *communism*,
when it deals with questions of manufac-
turing industry, may be called *socialism*.
Which of the two terms is the more gen-
eral, or which is the more current, is un-
certain; nor have they exactly the same
meaning. In writings about Russia and
Poland, where the question is of serfage
and land, *communism* is the word which
occurs the oftenest; whereas, in France,
where the question is mainly one of skilled
labour and capital, the term is *socialism*.
Of this the system of Fourier is, perhaps,
the best representative; indeed Fourierism,
like St. Simonianism, is a synonym founded
on the name of one of the chief expositors
of the doctrine.

These theories commonly pass under the general
name of *socialism*, and in this sense not only
the theories of philosophers, but many existing or pro-
posed laws and usages, may be regarded as *socialist*
in their tendencies. Such are: agrarian laws, limit-
ing the quantity of land to be held by an individual;
laws fixing the maximum of rent, or the minimum of
wages; laws interfering in other ways between the
capitalist and the labourer (for shortening the dura-
tion of labour, and the like); the usurers of 'trades'
unions; nay, poor laws, and income taxes limited to
the higher classes; all these, some of them immo-
cently, others intentionally, bear in the same direc-
tion. *Socialism* in this sense had a large part in the
institution, and still larger in the theories, of classi-
cal antiquity. . . . But in the middle ages it may be
said to have entirely disappeared. . . . Hence, with
the revival of political speculation, *socialism* may be
said to have made its way to the light through two
different avenues. . . . Robert Owen of Llanark . . .
stands in point of date next to Babeuf among the
leading advocates of *socialism*. . . . Saint Simon's . . .
theory partook of the religious as well as the political
aspect of *socialism*. Property was to be in common,
but the enjoyment of it by individuals was to be
regulated by a superior authority. . . . Charles
Fourier, of Besançon, . . . developed the theory that
all the tendencies of man are naturally good, and
that the real function of government is simply to
favour and direct their development. . . . Etienne
Cabet . . . is the last *socialist* authority of whom it
is necessary to make detailed mention. Accord-
ing

to his ideas, an imaginary State is to regulate the life of every member of society.—*Morville, in Brault and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Socialist. s. One who maintains the doctrine of socialism; socialistic.

The fifth, or Republican party [in France] is made up of—1. The Republican of 1848. . . . 2. The advanced Republican of the Ledru-Rollin shade. . . . 3. The Socialist Republican. This denomination is also somewhat vague. We can only convey an idea of it by saying that a Socialist Republican is one who is never content with the Republic when he has it. 4. The Republican of 1793, who is decidedly of the school of Robespierre. He approaches the Socialist, but wants his energy in the study of social problems and theories of social regeneration. . . . 5. The Republican of the school of Hébert. . . . 6. The Socialists, who have no connexion with the Terrorist Republicans. These form a group of humanitarian philosophers, sympathizing with the sufferings of the people, occupy themselves with solving 'social problems,' and indulge in dreams of perfectibility. They combine together the theories of Owen, Fourier, and St. Simon, and produce something which nobody understands or accepts. They are given to study, are decidedly pacific, and believe themselves to be the apostles of a new creed.—*The Times*, February 3, p. 10: 1848.

Socialist. adj. Connected with, relating to, constituted by, socialism.

(For examples see Socialism and Socialist, s.)

Socialistic. adj. Socialistic.

The national or Anti-western current of Russian political thought finds no more quarter in another paper on the socialistic system of the Russian peasant communities.—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 10, 1880, p. 94.

Sociality. s. Socialness.

The progress of sociality.—*Sterne*.

A sense of perfectly easy sociality.—*Bonwell, Life of Johnson*.

Socially. adv. In a social manner.

Sociate. v. n. Associate: (the latter being the commoner word).

One sort will not sociate with the rest of their neighbours.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 38: 1655.

Sociate. s. Associate. Rare.

Beloved retreat, where every tree is hung
With some fond record of a brighter day,
Sociate of joy, when love and youth were young.
Sir W. Boddy, Surveys.

Society. s. [Fr. *société*; Lat. *societas*, -utis.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

If the power of one society extend likewise to the making of laws for another society, as if the church could make laws for the state in temporal, or the state make laws binding the church, relating to spirituals, then is that society entirely subject to the other.—*Leila*.

2. Numbers united in one interest; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it for the interest of private persons and publick societies.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

3. Company; converse.

To make society
The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself
Till supper time alone. *Shakespeare, Much Ado*, iii. 1.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man
Who having seen me in my worse state,
Shun'd my abhor'd society. *Id., King Lear*, v. 3.

For solitude sometimes is best society,
And short retirement serves sweet return.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 219.

The middle ages, according to the division I have adopted, comprise about one thousand years, from the invasion of France by Clovis to that of Naples by Charles VIII. This period, considered as to the state of society, has been esteemed dark through ignorance, and barbarous through poverty and want of refinement. . . . No circumstance is so prominent on the first survey of society, during the earlier centuries of this period as the depth of ignorance in which it was immersed; and as from this, more than any single cause, the moral and social evils which those ages experienced appear to have been derived and perpetuated, it deserves to occupy the first place in the arrangement of our present subject.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ix.

Examine [your] own mind solemnly, and ask,
'Do I, or do I not, eat peas with a knife?' . . . I may as well say what the moral of this . . . is. Society having obtained certain customs, men are bound to obey the law of society, and conform to its harmless orders. If I should go to the British and Foreign Institute . . . if I should go to one of the tea-parties in a dressing-gown and slippers, and not in the usual attire of a gentleman, viz. pumps, a gold waistcoat, a crush hat, a sham frill, and a white choker, I should be insulting society, and eating peas with

my knife. Let the porters of the Institute hustle out the individual who shall so offend. Such an offender is, in regard to society, a most emphatical and refractory snob. It has its code and police as well as governments, and he must conform who would profit by the decrees set forth for their common comfort.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. 1.

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what society
Can sort? what harmony or true delight?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 388.

Heaven's greatness no society can bear;
Servants he made, and these thou want'st not here.
Dryden, State of Innocence, li. 1.

Sociological. adj. Connected with, relating to, constituted by, sociology.

Sociology. s. [Fr. *sociologie*. The barbarism of the term, justly condemned in the extract, which explains its meaning, may possibly be sufficiently recognised to prevent it (for it is a new one) becoming current. At the same time it is by no means easy to suggest an improvement on it; while the necessity for the name, and the reality of the department of philosophy to which it applies, is beyond doubt. In the last part of J. S. Mill's System of Logic it appears in almost every page; a fact which shows that at least one influential authority has committed himself to its adoption. Its fault is of course not so much its simple hybridism (*socius* being Latin, and *lógos* Greek) as the flagrant and patent character of it; the Greek origin of the forms in -logy being generally known, and the exceptions to it being few.] Science of social life.

Sociology [is] a word somewhat barbarously coined by the school of M. Comte to express the science which has to do with man in his social capacity; including politics, political economy, and similar subjects.—*H. Morville, in Brault and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Sock. s. [Lat. *soccus*; A.S. *soc*.]

1. Something put between the foot and the shoe.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll sow nether socks,
and mend them, and foot them too.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I*, ii. 4.

A physician, that would be myntal, prescribeth
for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile
alley; meaning he should put camomile within his
socks.—*Bacon*.

2. Shoe of the ancient comic actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy.

What do we act to-day?—Agave's frenzy,
With Pentheus' bloody end.—It kills not what,
The times are dull, and all that we receive
Will barely satisfy the day's expense.
The Greeks, to whom we owe the first invention
Both of the buskin scene and humble sock,
That reign in every noble family,
Declann against us; and our theatre,
Great Pompey's work, that hath given full delight
Both to the eye and ear of fifty thousand
Spectators in one day, as if it were
Some unknown desert, or Great Rome unpeopled,
Is quite forsaken.—*Manning, The Roman Actor*, l. 1.

Then to the well-trail stage anon,
If Janson's learned sock be on,
Or sweetest Shakespeare, Faun's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild.
Milton, L'Allegro, 131.

Great Fletcher never treads in buskin here,
Nor greater Jonson darts in socks appear;
But gentle Simkin just reception finds
Amidst the monument of vanished minds.
Dryden, A Shadwell, 79.

On two figures of actors in the villa. Mithra at Rome, we see the fashion of the old sock and larva.
—*Audiann*.

Sócket. s. [Fr. *souchette*.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick.

Two goodly beacons, set in watchmen's stead,
Therein gave light, and flamed continually;
For they of living fire most subtilly
Were made, and set in silver sóckets bright.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

She at your flames would soon take fire,
And like a candle in the sócket
Dissolve.
Butler, Hudibras.

The stars amass'd ran backward from the sight,
And shrunk within their sóckets, lost their light.
Dryden.

Two dire comets

In their own plague and fire have breath'd their last,
Or dimly in their sinking sóckets frown. *Dryden*.

The nightly virgin, while her wheel she plies,
Foresees the storm impending in the skies,
When sparkling lamps their sputtering light advance,
And in the sóckets only huddles dance.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, l. 535.

To nurse up the vital flame, as long as the matter will last, is not always good husbandry; it is much better to cover it with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the sócket, and at length goes out in no perfume.—*Collier*.

2. Receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow sóckets sink;
Bereft of sleep, he lumps his meat and drink;
His withers at his heart, and looks as wan
As the pale spectre of a warlock's man.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 526.

3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.

The sóckets and supporters of flowers are floured,
as in the five brethren of the rose, and sóckets of
gilliflowers.—*Bacon*.

Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its sócket.—*Wiseeman, Surgery*.

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the
grating and rubbing of these axes against the sóckets
wherein they are placed, will cause some inaptitude
and resistance to that rotation of the cylinder which
would otherwise ensue. *—Nashup Wilkin*.

On either side the head produce an ear,
And sink a sócket for the shining shure.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 523.

Sócket-hisel. s. Stronger sort of chisel.

Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger
sort of chisel, and distinguish them by the name of
sócket-hisels; their shank made with a hollow sócket
a-top, to receive a strong wooden spring made to fit
into the sócket.—*Maron, Mechanical Exercises*.

Sóckless. adj. Wanting socks or shoes.

You shall behold one pair of legs, the feet of which
were in times past sóckless, but are now, through the
change of time that alters all things, very strangely
become the legs of a knight and courtier.—*Bonmont
and Fletcher, Woman Hater*.

Sócle. s. [Italian, *zoccolo*—shoe.] In Architecture. Square member, under the bases of statues and pedestals of vases: (it serves as a foot or stand).

A sócle differs from a pedestal in being without base or cornice.—*Brault and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Sóleman. s. Socager.

In almost every page [Domesday Book] we meet
with tenants either of the crown, or of other lords,
denominated thanes, freeholders, (liberi homines),
or socagers (socmanni.) Some of these, it is stated,
might sell their lands to whom they pleased; others
were restricted from alienation. . . . I am not aware
that military service is specified in any instance to
be due from one of these tenants, though it is difficult
to speak as to a negative proposition of this kind
with any confidence. . . . It has been shown in
another place how the right of territorial jurisdiction
was generally, and at last inseparably, connected
with feudal tenure. Of this right we meet frequent
instances in the laws and records of an early date.
A charter of Edward grants to the monastery of
Croyland soc, sere, toll, team, and infangthief; words
which generally went together in the description of
these privileges, and signify the right of holding a
court to which all freemen of the territory should
repair, of deciding pleas therein, as well as of imposing
amercements according to law, of taking tolls upon
the sale of goods, and of punishing capitally a
thief taken in the fact within the limits of the
manor. . . . Some have derived their name from the
Saxon *soc*, which signifies a franchise, especially one
of jurisdiction. And whatever may come of this
etymology, which is not perhaps so well established
as that from the French word *soc*, a ploughshare,
they undoubtedly were suitors to the court-baron of
the lord, to whose soc, or right of justice, they be-
longed. . . . It is not easy to decide between these two
derivations of the words *socage* and *socman*. On
the one hand, the frequent recurrence in Domesday-
book of the expression, *socmanni de soco Agari*, &c.
seems to lead us to infer that these words, so near in
sound, were related to each other. Somner . . . is
clearly for this derivation. But Bracton . . . derives
socage from the French *soc*, and this etymology is
curiously illustrated by a passage in Blomfield's History
of Norfolk. In the manor of Cawston, a meadow, with
a brazen hand holding a ploughshare, was carried
before the steward as a sign that it was held by
socage of the duchy of Lancaster. Perhaps, how-
ever, this custom may be thought not sufficiently
ancient to confirm Bracton's derivation.—*Hallam,
View of the State of Europe during the Middle
Ages*, ch. viii. pt. ii. and note.

(See, also, under Socage.)

Socmanry. s. Tenure by socage.

It shall be lawful for the sokeman of the sokemanry of the said Robert in Fitz-Walter to demand the court of the said Robert.—*T. Blount, Ancient Tenures*, p. 119.

Socome. s. [A.S. *soc*.] Custom of tenants to grind corn at their lord's mill: (in the extract, as the *second element in a compound*).

There is *hand-socome*, where tenants are bound to grind at the lord's mill; and *tone-socome*, where they do it freely out of love to their lord.—*Cowell*.

Sod. s. [sward.] Turf; clod.

The sexton shall green *sods* on three bestow;
Alas! the sexton in thy banker now. *Swift*.
Here fane shall dress a sweeter *sod*
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins, Odes*.
I find
My brothers' graves without a *sod*.

Byron, The Prisoner of Chillon.

Soda. s. In *Chemistry*. Oxide of sodium; the word, however, is used *commercially* to denote other less simple combinations, as the *hydrates* and *carbonates*. Soda and potassa are the two typical alkalis; indeed in the previous editions the explanation, or definition, is simply Alkali.

Caustic *soda* is . . . used in chemical researches, in bleaching, and in the manufacture of soap. It is prepared by boiling a solution of crystallized carbonate of *soda* in four or five parts of water, with half its weight of recently slaked or sifted lime. At the end of half an hour the vessel . . . may be removed from the fire, and covered carefully, till the calcareous matter has settled into a solid magma at the bottom. The clear supernatant lye may then be decanted into bottles for use in the liquid state, or evaporated, out of contact of air, till it assumes an oily appearance, then poured upon an iron or marble slab, broken into pieces, and put up in phials secured with greased stoppers or corks.—*Croft, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Soda-water. s. See first extract.

Soda-water is the name given to water containing a minute quantity of *soda*, and highly charged with carbonic acid gas, whereby it acquires a sparkling appearance, an agreeable pungent taste, an exhilarating quality, and certain medicinal powers.—*Croft, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Nor e'en the blent wherbet, combined with snow,
Nor the first sparkle of the desert spring,
Nor Burgundy, in all its sunset glow,
After long travel, emul, love or slaughter,
Vie with that glass of luck and *soda-water*.

Byron, Don Juan, ll. 180.
We took him home, and put him to bed,
And told his wife and daughter
To give him next morning a couple of red
Herrings and *soda-water*. *Barham*.

Sodalic. adj. Used sometimes as *soda* adjectival; e. g. 'Sodalic powders' may be read on druggists' labels.**Sodalitty. s.** [N. Fr. *sodalité*; Lat. *sodalitas*, -*utis*.] Fellowship; fraternity.

Sodalities of all sorts and conditions whatsoever, either regular or ecclesiastical.—*Parthenia Savra*, p. 180; 1653.

A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the blessed Virgin, and this *sodaloty* established with large indulgences.—*Bishop Stillington*.

Sodden. part. adj.

1. Seething; boiled.

Can *sodden* water, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 5.
Sodden business! there's a stew'd plume indeed!
Id., Troilus and Cressida, iii. 1.
Mix it with *sodden* wines and rabelais.—*Dryden*.

As the *first element in a compound*.

Thou *sodden-witted* lord; thou hadst no more
brain than I have in my elbows.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

2. Applied, in some places, to bread not well baked; doughy: (Sad is a common provincial form of this word).

Soder. v. a. Solder.

Let him bethink . . . how he will *solder* up the shifting flaws of his unjust persuasions.—*Milton, Doctrines and Discipline of Divorce*, preface.

Soder. s. Solder.

Still the difficulty returns, how these hooks were made: what is it that fastens this *solder*, and links these first principles of bodies into a chain?—*Collins, Essay, On Pride*.

Sodering. verbal abs. Soldering.

He that smootheth with the hammer encourageth him that smote the anvil, saying, it is ready for *sodering*.—*Isaiah*, xli. 7.

Sodium. s. [the termination -*um* belonging to the technical language of *Chemistry* shows that the word is the name of a metal.] Metallic basis of soda.

Pure *sodium* . . . is white like silver; softer and more malleable than any other metal, and may be readily reduced into very thin leaves. . . . If a drop of water be thrown upon it, it becomes so hot by the chemical action as to take fire.—*Croft, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Sodomite. s. One guilty of sodomy.

Sodomy. s. [from Sodom, the city of Scripture, doomed, along with Gomorrah, for its wickedness.] Unnatural crime.

Soe. s. Large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water: (used in the extract as the *first element in a compound*. Probably connected with Soden, Seethe, Souchy, &c.)

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it at first, for one basin-full you may fetch up as many *soe*-fulls.—*Dr. H. More*.

Sover. adv. Word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever*, *whatssoever*, *howsoever*.

What great thing *soverer* a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty.—*Sir W. Temple*.

What love *soverer* by an heir is shown,
Or you could ne'er suspect my loyal love. *Dryden*.
The younger Pitt . . . came far too early into public life, and was too suddenly plunged into the pool of office, to give him time for the study and the reflection which can alone open to any mind, how vigorous *soverer* may be its natural constitution, the views of a deep and original wisdom.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Lord Chatham.

Sofa. s. [Persian.] Long cushioned seat.

The king leaped off from the *sofa* on which he sat, and cried out, 'My ay Allah!—*Guardian*.

Soft. adj. [A.S.]

1. Not hard.

Some bodies are hard, and some *soft*: the hardness is caused by the jejuneness of the spirits, which, if in a greater degree, make them not only hard, but fragil.—*Bacon*.

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And *soft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, l. 1.

Hard and *soft* are names we give things, only in relation to the constitution of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy touch.—*Locke*.

2. Not rugged; not rough.

What went ye out for to see? a man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* raiment are in kings' houses.—*Matthew*, xi. 8.

3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.

Spirits can either wax assume; so *soft*
And uncompounded in their essence pure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 424.

4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding.

A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance.—*Bishop Butler*.

One king is too *soft* and easy, another too fiery.—*Sir R. L. Estcourt*.

However *soft* within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, i. 1.

As the *first element in a compound*.

What he hath done famously, he did it to that end, though *soft-conscienced* men can be content to say it was for his country.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

Curst be the verse, how well so'er it flow,
That tends to make one worth by man my foe;
Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the *soft-eyed* virgin steal a tear.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe.

Would my heart were flint like Edward's;
Or Edward's *soft* and pitiful like mine.
Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 3.

Our torments may wax weary
As *soft* as now severe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ll. 275.

Yet *soft* his nature, though severe his lay,
His anger moral, and his wisdom say.
Pope, Epistle on the Earl of Dorset.

7. Meek; civil; complaisant.

Thou art their soldier, and being bred in broils,
Hast not the *soft* way, which thou dost confound

Were fit for thee to use, as they to claim
In asking their good loves.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

8. Placid; still; easy.

On her *soft* axle while she paces even,
She bears that *soft*, with the smooth air along.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 165.

9. Effeminate; viciously nice.

This sense is also misstrous of an art
Which to *soft* people sweet perfume doth sell;
Though this dear art doth little good impart.
Since they smell best, that do of nothing smell.
Sir J. Davis, On the immortality of the Soul.

10. Delicate; elegantly tender.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more *soft* and feminine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 454.

I copied thee, fair indolent and tall,
Under a plume; yet methought less fair,
Less winning *soft*, less amiably mild.
Ibid., iv. 479.

11. Weak; simple.

He made *soft* follows stark noddies, and such as
were foolish quite mad.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 149.

What cannot such scoffers do, especially if they
find a *soft* creature on whom they may work.—*Ibid.*, p. 150.

The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's,
and innocency itself did not secure him.—*Glanville*.

12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.

Her voice was ever *soft*.
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in women.
Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

The Dorian mood of flutes and *soft* recorders.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 551.

When some great and gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first, and mournful murmurs rise,
Among the sad attendants; then the sound
Soon gathers voice. *Dryden*.

13. Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid.

Nor then the solemn nightingale
Ceased warbling, but all his night told her *soft* lays.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 453.

Soft were thy numbers; who could take offence,
When smooth description held the place of sense?
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Hark! the numbers *soft* and clear
Gently steal upon the ear.
Id., Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

14. Not forcible; not violent.

The timely dew of sleep
Now falling with *soft* slumberous weight inclines
Our eyelids. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 614.

15. Mild; not glaring.

The sun shining upon the upper part of the
clouds, made them appear like fire down or wool,
and made the *softest* sweetest lights imaginable.—*Sir T. Browne, Tracta*.

Soft. adv. Softly; gently; quietly.

Then panting *soft*, and trembling every joint,
Her fearful face toward the bores she moved.
Shakespeare, Fairies Queen

He . . . with voice
Mild, as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes,
Her hand *soft* touching, whisper'd thus.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 15.

Soft whispering thus to Nestor's son,
His head reclined, young Ulysses hegan.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, iv. 81.

There *soft* extended, to the murmuring sound
Of the high porch, Ulysses sleeps profound.
Ibid., vii. 455.

Soft. interj. Hold; stop; not so fast.

Soft, I pray you; did King Richard then
Proclaim my brother?
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. l. 3.

Oh! come in, Emilia;
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw.
Id., Othello, v. 2.

But *soft*, my muse, the world is wide,
And all at once was not desicred. *Sir J. Suckling*.

Soften. v. a.

1. Make soft; make less hard.

Bodies, into which the water will enter, long
seething will rather *soften* than indurate.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame,
And sounding hummers break its barbed frame.
Gay, The Fawn, l. 183.

2. Make less fierce or obstinate; mollify.

I will clear their senses dark,
And *soften* stony hearts.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 184.

Our friends are not our faults, or conceal them, or
soften us by their representation.—*Addison*.

3. Make easy; compose; make placid; mitigate; palliate; alleviate.

Call round her tomb each object of desire,
Bid her be all that cheers or *softens* life,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife.
Pope.

Musick the fiercest griefs can charm;
And Fate's severest rage disarm;
Musick can soften pain to ease,
And make despair and madness please.

Pope, *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*.

4. Make less harsh; less vehement; less violent.

He bore his great commission in his look,
But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke.

Dryden.

5. Make less glaring.

6. Make tender; enervate.

Softener. r. n.

1. Grow less hard.

Many bodies that will hardly melt, will *soften*; as iron in the forge.—Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.

He may *soften* at the sight of the child;
The silence often of pure innocences
Persuades, when speaking fails.

Shakespeare, *Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

- Softening*. verbal abs. Act of making less hard, less vehement, or less violent.

I allow that elevations and *softenings* of the voice, judiciously managed, are both ornamental and useful; but those sudden starts and explosions are most ungraceful and unbefitting the gravity of the pulpit.—Archbishop Hurst, *Charge to the Clergy*, 1712.

- Softening*. part. adj. Making less fierce; mollifying.

I would correct the harsh expressions of one party by *softening* and reconciling methods.—Watts.

- Softhearted*. adj. Kind-hearted; gentle; meek.

Thou art some prating fellow;
One that hath studied out a trick to talk,
And move soft-hearted people.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Maid's Tragedy*.

A right reasonable, innocent, and soft-hearted petition.—Milton, *Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

- Softling*. s. Effeminate or viciously nice person. Rare.

We receive fashions of our companions:—The drunken leanness his guests into drunkenness, effeminate men and *softlings* cause the stoutest man to waver.—Bishop Wollon, *Christian Manual*, l. 6. b. 1576.

- Softly*. adv. In a soft manner.

1. Without hardness.

2. Not violently; not forcibly.

Solid bodies, if very *softly* percussed, give no sound; as when a man treads very *softly* upon boards.—Bacon.

3. Not loudly.

Alab rent his clothes, and went *softly*.—1 Kings, xxi. 27.

In this dark silence *softly* leave the town,
And to the general's tent direct your steps.

Dryden, *Indian Emperor*, iii. 1.

4. Gently; placidly.

Death will dismiss me,
And lay me *softly* in my native dust.
To pay the forfeit of ill-managed trust.

Dryden.

5. Mildly; tenderly.

The king must die;
Though pity *softly* plead within my soul,
Yet he must die, that I may make you great.

Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, iii. 1.

- Softener*, or *Softener*. s. One who, that which, softens; one who palliates.

Those *softeners*, and expedient-mongers, shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle.—Swift.

- Softness*. s. Attribute suggested by Soft.

1. Quality of being soft; quality contrary to hardness.

Softness cometh by the greater quantity of spirits, which ever induce yielding and cession; and by the more equal spreading of the tangible parts, which thereby are more dilated and following; as in gold.—Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Their hearts are enlarged, they know how to gather the down and *softness* from the sharpest thistles. —Jeremy Taylor, *Sermons*, p. 143: 1651.

2. Mildness; kindness.

A wise man, when there is a necessity of expressing any evil actions, should do it by a word that has a secondary idea of kindness or *softness*; or a word that carries in it rebuke and severity. —Baths, *Logic*.

3. Civility; gentleness.

They turn the *softness* of the tongue into the hardness of the teeth.—Hobbes.

Improve these virtues, with a *softness* of manners, and a sweetness of conversation.—Dryden.

4. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives,

970

all the sins of wantonness, *softness*, and effeminacy, are prevented; and there is but little room for temptation.—Jeremy Taylor.

5. Timorousness; pusillanimity.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness*; for he was valiant and active.—Bacon, *History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Saving a man's self, or suffering, if with reason, is virtue: If without it, is *softness*, or obstinacy.—Greene.

6. Quality contrary to harshness.

Softness of sounds is distinct from the softness of sounds.—Bacon.

7. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be effected.

Such was the ancient simplicity and *softness* of spirit which sometimes prevailed in the world, that they whose words were even as oracles amongst men, seemed evermore loth to give sentence against any thing publicly received in the church of God.—Hooker, *Eccelesiastical Polity*.

8. Contrariety to energetic vehemence.

Who but thyself the mind and ear can please,
With strength and *softness*, energy and ease?

Maria.

9. Mildness; meekness.

For contrition he and valor form'd,
For *softness* also and sweet attractive grace.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 297.

Her stubborn look
This *softness* from thy finger took.

Waller.

10. Weakness; simplicity.

- Softy*. adj. [*soddy*.] Moist; damp; steamy with damp.

The warping condition of this green and *soddy* multitude.—B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*.

- Sohé*. interj. Form of calling from a distant place; sportsman's halloo.

So-ho! so-ho!—What sweet thou?—Him we go to find.—Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

- Soil*. r. a. [*A.S. sylan*.]

1. Foul; dirt; pollute; stain; sully.

A silly man in simple weeds forlorn,
And *soil'd* with dust of the long dried way.

Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

Although some heretics have abused this text, yet the sun is not *soil'd* in passage.—Bacon, *Advertisement touching a Holy War*.

If I *soil*

Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil.

Sandys.

I would not *soil* these pure ambrosial weeds

With the rank vapours of this sin-worn mould.

Milton, *Comus*, 16.

Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,

Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,

Of innocence, of faith, of purity.

Our wonted ornaments now *soil'd* and stain'd.

Id., *Paradise Lost*, ix. 107.3.

One who had I th' rear excluded been,

And could not for a taste of th' flesh come in,

Licks the *soil'd* earth, which he thinks full as good,

While reeking with a mangled Umbite's blood.

Tate, *Translation of Job*, xxi. 118.

If the eye-glass be tinted faintly with the smoke of a lamp or torch, to obscure the light of the star, the fainter light in the circumference of the star ceases to be visible, and the star, if the glass be sufficiently *soil'd* with smoke, appears something more like a unillumined point. Sir I. Newton.

An absent hero's bed they sought to *soil*.

An absent hero's wealth they made their spoil.

Pope, *Translation of the Odyssey*, xxiv. 524.

2. Dung; manure.

Men now present, just as they *soil* their ground; not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop.—South, *Sermons*.

3. To *soil* a horse is to purge him by giving him grass in the spring.

- Soil*. s.

1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness.

By indirect ways

I met this crown; and I myself know well

How troublesome it sat upon my head;

To thee it shall descend with better quiet;

For all the *soil* of the achievement goes

With me into the earth.

Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part II*, iv. 4.

That would be as great a *soil* in the new dress of your marriage.—Id., *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

Vex'd I am with passions,

Which give some *soil* perhaps to my behaviour.

Id., *Julius Caesar*, l. 2.

A lady's honour must be touch'd,

Which, nice as ermine, will not bear a *soil*.

Dryden.

2. Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities.

Judgement may be made of waters by the *soil* which they run.—Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Her spots thou seest
As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her soften'd soil.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, viii. 118.

The first cause of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulness of the *soil*, to produce the necessaries and conveniences of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation.—Swift.

3. Land; country.

Dorset, that with fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil*,
This fair alliance shall call home

To high promotions. Shakespeare, *Richard III*, iv. 4.

O unexpected stroke, worse than of death!

Most I thus leave thee, paradise! thus leave

Thee, native soil! these happy walks and shades,

Fit haunts of gods. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xi. 268.

4. Dung; compost.

The haven has been stopped up by the great heap of dirt that the sea has thrown into it; for all the *soil* on that side of Ravenna has been left there immenely by the sea.—Addison, *Travels in Italy*.

Improve land by dung, and other sort of *soils*.—Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

- Take soil*. Run into the water, as a deer when closely pursued.

O sir, have you *ta'en soil* here? It's well a man may reach you after three hours running yet!—B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*.

- Soiliness*. s. Stain; foulness.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver.—Bacon.

- Soiling*. verbal abs. Feeding a horse with green food.

He keeps his horses in the yard, well littered all summer, *soiling* on clover.—Annals of Agriculture, 44, 243.

- Soilure*. s. Stain; pollution. Rare.

He merits well to have her,

Not making any scruple of her *soilure*.

Shakespeare, *Titulus and Cressida*, iv. 1.

- Soirée*. s. [Fr.] Evening party; meeting.

Consider that crowning phenomenon, and summary of modern civilisation, a *soirée* of lions. Gittering are the rooms, well-lighted, thronged; bright flows the undulating flood of blonde-gowns and dresses; a soft smile dwelling on all faces; far behold there also flow the lions, hovering distinguished; oracles of the age, of one sort or another. Oracles really pleasant to see: look at them, but inquire not of them, depart rather and be thankful. For your lion-*soirée* admits not of speech. . . . Utterance there is not. . . . For which reason it has been suggested with an eye to sincerity and silence in lion-*soirées*, might not each lion be, for example, ticketed as wine-decanter are?—Carlyle, *Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, Sir W. Scott.

- Sojourn*. r. n. [Fr. *séjourner*; Italian, *sojournare*.] Dwell anywhere for a time; live as not at home; inhabit as not in a settled habitation.

If, till the expiration of your month, you will return and *sojourn* with my sister, dismounting half your train, come then to me.

Shakespeare, *King Lear*, ii. 4.

Th' advantage of his absence took the king,
And in the mean time *sojourn'd* at my father's.

Id., *King John*, i. 1.

How comes it he is to *sojourn* with you? how comes acquaintance?—Id., *Cymbeline*, i. 5.

Here dwells he; though he *sojourns* every where in progress, yet his standing house is here. *Diane*.

The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourn'd* three days.—Sir J. Heyward.

To *sojourn* in that land

He comes invited. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xii. 120.

He who *sojourns* in a foreign country, renews what he sees abroad to the state of things at home.—Bishop Atterbury.

- Sojourn*. s. [Fr. *séjour*.] Temporary residence; casual and no settled habitation.

The princes, France and Burgundy,
Long in our court have made their amorous *sojourn*.

Shakespeare, *King Lear*, i. 1.

Thee I revisit now,
Escaped the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn*.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 14.

Rare's view'd the Galilean town,
And once a year Jerusalem, six days.

Short *sojourn*. Id., *Paradise Regained*, iii. 235.

- Sojourner*. s. One who sojourns; temporary dweller.

We are strangers before thee, and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers; our days on the earth are as a shadow.—1 Chronicles, xxi. 16.

Waves o'erthrow
And his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they pursued
The *sojourners* of Cush.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 304.

Not for a night, or quick revolving year;
Welcome an owner, not a sojourner. *Dryden.*
Sojourning. *verbal abs.* Act of dwelling
anywhere but for a time.

The sojourning of the children of Israel, who
dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years.
—*Ezekiel*, xii. 40.

Sojournment. s. Sojourning

God has appointed our sojournment here as a
period of preparation for futurity.—*Wakefield, Life*,
ii. 272.

Soke. s. [A.S.]

1. Jurisdiction; circuit, or place, where a
lord has the power or liberty of holding
a court of his tenants, and administering
justice.

The said Robert le Fitz-Walter... hath a soke
[see] in the city of London... If any thief shall
be taken in his soke, he ought to have his stocks and
imprisonment in his soke.—*T. Mount, Ancient
Tenures*, p. 118.

2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused
from customary burdens.

3. Privilege claimed by millers of grinding
all the corn which is used within the manor,
or township, wherein their mill stands.

Sol. s. In Heraldry. Old term, in the em-
blazoning of arms, equivalent to *or*, i.e.
gold. 'Sol in its splendour' means the
sun figured as a human face surrounded
with rays.

Sol. s. In Music. Name in French and
Italian of the note in the gamut, corre-
sponding to G in *sol-fa*ing.

Sol-fa. v. n. In Music. Pronounce the
several notes of a song by the terms of the
gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol*, in learning to
sing.

An you'll not knock, I'll wring it;
I'll try how you can *sol-fa*, and sing it.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 2.

Sol-fa'ing. *verbal abs.* In Music. Singing by
the terms of the gamut.

Those words might not, and probably would not,
for a long time have any meaning, but might re-
semble the syllables which we make use of in *sol-
fa'ing*.—*A. Smith, On the Imitative Arts*, pt. ii.

Solace. v. a. Comfort; cheer; amuse.

We will with some strange pastime *solace* them.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

The birds with song

Solaced the woods. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 331.

Solace. v. n. Take comfort; be recreated.

Rare.

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,
And cruel death hath enter'd in my sight.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

Were they to be *enl'd*, and not to rule,
This sickly land might *solace* us before.

Id., Richard III. ii. 3.

Solace. s. [Lat. solatium.] Comfort; plea-
sure; alleviation; that which gives com-
fort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.

Therein sat a holy fresh and fair,

Making sweet *solace* to herself alone;

Sometimes she sung as loud as lark in air,

Sometimes she laugh'd, that nigh her breath was

gone. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

If we have that which is meet and right, although
they be glad, we are not to envy them this their
solace; we do not think it a duty of ours to be
every such thing their tormentors. *Locke, Eccle-
siastical Polity*.

(Give me leave to go;

Sorrow would *solace*, and my eye would ease.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 3.

If I would delight my private hours

With music or with poem, where so soon

As in our native language can I find

That *solace*! *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 331.

Though night be lost,

Life yet hath many *solaces*, enjoy'd

Where other men want not their delights.

Id., Seneca Agonistes, 914.

Through waters and through flowers I'll go,

Suffer and *solace* of my woe.

Prior, To a Young Gentleman in love.

Solacement. s. Comfort.

A probable conjecture were, that this same
theophy, theophilanthropy, *solacement* of the poor,
to which our archangel now more and more betook
himself, might serve not only as a birdlime for ex-
ternal pains, but also half-unconsciously as a salve for
muzzling his own spiritual woes.—*Carlyle, Critical
and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro*.

Solacious. adj. [N.Fr. solacien.] Afford-
ing comfort or amusement. *Rare.*

It is a *solacious* verge when it raineth, releeveth,
and quickeneth the desolate conscience with
fortunate promyses.—*Bale, On the Resurrection*, p. i.
b. s. b.: 1550.

Solacienne pastimes, ydelness, and crueltie.—*Id.,
Acts of English Popes*, pt. ii. c. i. b.

**Solar. adj. [Fr. solaire; Lat. solaris; sol-
sun.]**

1. Belonging to, connected with, the sun.

Instead of golden fruits,
By genial shows and solar heat supply'd,
Unsofferable winter hath defaced
Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waste.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Belonging to the sun.

They denominate some herbs *solar*, and some
mar. *Bacon.*

3. Born under or in the predominant in-
fluence of the sun.

'Tis a cock was pleased to hear him speak so fair,
And proud beside, as *solar* people are.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 631.

4. Measured by the sun.

The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of any
solar month, cannot show precisely an exact ac-
count of the moon, because of the inequality of the
motions of the sun and moon, and the number of
days of the *solar* months. *Holder, On Time.*

The Ptolemaic of the *solar* system has, in recent
times, drawn the attention of speculators; and an
hypothesis has been started, that our sun and his
attendant planets have been produced by the con-
densation of a mass of diffused matter, such as that
which constitutes the nebulous patches which we
observe in the starry heavens.—*H. Newell, History of
Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 257; 18 8.

Solary. adj. Connected with, relating to,
the sun; (*Solar commoner*).

The corpuscles that make up the beams of light
be *solary* effluvia, or minute particles of some
ethereal substance, thrusting on one another from
the lucid body.—*Boyle.*

Scripture hath been punctual in other records,
concerning *solary* miracles.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar
Errors*.

Sold. s. [N.Fr. sold.] Military pay; war-
like entertainment.

But were your will her *sold* to entertain,
And number'd be amongst knights of maidenhead,
Great guerdon, well I wot, should you remain,
And in her favour high be reckon'd.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Soldado. s. Soldier. Archaic or rhetorical.

Those that are *soldados* in thy state,
Do bear the badge of base, effeminate,
Ev'n on their plumie crests.

Morison, Scourge of Tyranny, iii. 8: 1329.

Soldan. s. Sultan.

[They] at the *soldan's* chair defy'd the bed.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 761.

Solder. v. a. [Fr. solder.]

1. Unite or fasten with any kind of metallic

cement.

A concave sphere of gold, filled with water, and
soldered up, has upon pressing the sphere with great
force, let the water squeeze through it, and stand
all over its outside in multitudes of small drops like
dew, without bursting or cracking the body of
gold.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Tin-plates are *soldered* with an alloy consisting of
from one to two parts of tin, with one of lead.
Pewter is *soldered* with a more fusible alloy, con-
taining a certain proportion of bismuth added to
the lead and tin; iron, copper, and brass are *soldered*
with spelter, an alloy of zinc and copper, in nearly
equal parts; silver, sometimes with pure tin but
generally with silver-solder.—*Cro. Dictionary of
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

2. Mend; unite anything broken.

It becometh them not thus to *solder* up a broken
cause, whereas their first and last discourses will fall
apart.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Was't wixt you twain would be

As if the world should cleave, and that slain men

Should *solder* up the rift.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.

Thou visible god,

Thine *soldered* close impossibilities,

And mark't he was in kiss! *Id., Titus of Athens*, iv. 3.

Learn'd he was in mortal love;

For by his side a pouch he wore,

Replete with strange hermetic powder,

That wounds nine miles point-blank would *solder*.

Butler, Hudibras, l. 2, 223.

The naked cynick's jar ne'er flamm'd; if broken,

'Tis quickly *soldered*, or a new bespoken.

J. Dryden, Jun., Translation of Juvenal,
xiv. 306.

At the Restoration the Presbyterians and other

sects, did all unite and *solder* up their several

schemes, to join against the church.—*Swift*.

Solder. s. Metallic cement; metallic body
that will melt with less heat than the body
to be soldered.

Goldsmiths say, the coarsest stuff

Will serve for *solder* well enough. *Swift*.

The silver-solders and braziers mix their respective
solders with monstrous burnt powder. . . . The strong
solder of the copper-smith consists of eight parts of
brass and one of zinc.—*Cro. Dictionary of Arts,
Manufactures, and Mines*.

Solderer. s. One who solders or mends.

Soldering. *verbal abs.* Process by which two
metals are soldered together.

Soldering is the process of uniting the surfaces of
metals, by the intervention of a more fusible metal,
which being melted upon each surface, serves, partly
by chemical attraction, and partly by cohesive force,
to bind them together.—*Cro. Dictionary of Arts,
Manufactures, and Mines*.

Soldier. s. [N.Fr. sold.] pay.]

1. Fighting man; warrior.

Your sister is the better *soldier*.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 5.

Good Steward,

An older and a better *soldier* none.

Id., Macbeth, iv. 3.

A *soldier*
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a bear,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Ev'n in the cannon's mouth.

Id., As you like it, ii. 7.

A hateful service that dissolved the knees

Of many a *soldier*. *Chapman*.

I have not yet forgot I am a king;

If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;

I have not yet forgot I am a *soldier*.

Bysshe, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

2. It is generally used of the common man,
as distinct from the commanders.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be
a captain, should have been a *soldier*.—*Spencer,
View of the State of Ireland*.

Soldieress. s. Female soldier.

Honour'd Hippolyta,

Most dreaded Amazonian;—*Soldieress*

That equal canst pose sternness with pity.

Macmillan and Fletcher, Two Noble Ancestors.

Soldierlike. adj. Martial; warlike; mili-
tary; becoming a soldier.

I will maintain the word with my sword to be a
soldierlike word, and a word of good command.—
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 2.

Soldierly. adj. Soldierlike; having the
character of a soldier.

Although at the first they had fought with beastly
fury rather than any *soldierly* discipline, practice
had now made them comparable to the best.—*Sir
P. Sidney*.

They, according to a *soldierly* custom, in cases
of extremity, by interchange of a kiss by every
of them upon the swords of others, sealed a resolution
to maintain the place. *Sir J. Hopton*.

Enemies as well as friends confessed, that it was
as *soldierly* an action as had been performed on
either side.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion*.

Soldiership. s. Military character; martial

qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier;

martial skill.

Thy father and myself in friendship

First tried our *soldiership*; he did look far

Into the service of the time, and was

Disciple of the bravest.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, i. 2.

By sea you throw away

The absolute *soldiership* you have by land,

Distract your army, which doth most consist

Of war-mark'd footmen.

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

Soldiery. s.

1. Body of military men; soldiers collec-
tively.

The Memphian *soldiery*,

That swell'd the Egyptian wave, when wall'd,

The unfrow waters marvellously stood. *A. Phillips*.

I charge not the *soldiery* with ignorance and con-
tempt of learning, without allowing exceptions.—
Swift.

The controversy slept during the reign of Nee-
phorus, and that of Michael, surnamed Rhinagates.
The monks throughout this period seem to form an
independent power. . . . and to dictate to the Em-
peror, and even to the Church. On the other hand,
among the *soldiery* are heard some deep but sup-
pressed murmurs of attachment to the memory of
Constantine Copronymus.—*Milman, History of
Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. viii.

2. Soldiership; military service.

Offering him, if he would exercise his courage in
soldiery, he would commit some charge unto him
under his lieutenant Philinus.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Sole. s. In *Ichthyology*. Fish so called; *Solea vulgaris*.

Solea may be taken at any time of the year, but they must not be under seven inches from the eye to the end of the tail.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Sole. s. [Lat. *solum*.]

1. Bottom of the foot.

I will only be bold with Benedicet for his company; for from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot he is all mirth.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

Tickling is most in the sole of the feet: the cause is the rareness of being touched there.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The sole of the feet have great affinity with the head and the mouth of the stomach; as going wet-shod, to those that use it not, affecteth both.—*Ibid.*

Such resting found the sole of unblest feet.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 257.
In the make of the camel's foot the sole is flat and broad, being very fleshy, and covered only with a thick, soft, and somewhat callous skin, fit to travel in sandy places.—*Ray*.

2. Foot.

To redeem thy woe's parent's head
From tyrant's rage and ever-dying dread,
Hast wander'd through the world now long a day,
Yet ceasest not thy weary soles to lead.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

3. Bottom of the shoe.

Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.—
Not I, believe me: you have dancing shoes,
With nimble soles.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.
The caliga was a military shoe, with a very thick sole, tied above the instep with leather thongs.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

4. Part of anything that touches the ground.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and strait, and is used for the shooting of a short joint.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.
Klin is proper for mills, soles of wheels, and pipes.—*Mortimer, Hushbury*.

Sole. v. a. Furnish with soles: (as, 'To sole a pair of shoes').

His feet were soled with a treble tuft of a close short lacy down.—*Greene, Mammon*.

Sole. adj. [Lat. *solus*.]

1. Single; only.

Take not upon thee to be judge alone: there is no sole judge but only one say not to others, Receive my sentence, when their authority is above thine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Orpheus every where expressed the infinite and sole power of one God, though he used the name of Jupiter.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

To me shall be the glory sole among
The infernal powers. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 155.
[He.] sole in power, as the *lexmin* said,
Let sen, and air, and earth, and heaven be made;
And it was so; and, when he shall obtain
In other sort, has but to speak again,
And they shall be no more. *Prior, Solomon*, l. 699.

2. In *Law*. Not married.

Some others are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be sole and unmarried.—*Artifice, Parergon d'aria Canonicæ*.

Solecism. s. [Gr. *σολεκισμός*, from *Σολοικη*, inhabitants of an Attic colony, who spoke a corrupt dialect.]

1. Unfitness of one word to another; impropriety in language: (a *barbarism* may be in one word, a *solecism* must be of more)

There is scarce a *solecism* in writing which the best author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of some manuscript.—*Addison*.

This confusion of tenses, this grand *solecism* of Two Presents, is in a degree common to all posterity.—*C. Lamb, Distant Correspondence*.

The last circumstance which I shall mention, as having contributed to reduce society from the intellectual degradation into which it had fallen during the dark ages, is the revival of classical learning. The Latin language indeed, in which all legal instruments were drawn up, and of which all ecclesiastics availed themselves in their epistolary intercourse, as well as in their more solemn proceedings, had never ceased to be familiar. Though many *solecisms* and barbarous words occur in the writings of what were called learned men, they possessed a fluency of expression in Latin which does not often occur at present.—*Milman, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Great havoc . . . was made in the libraries of Constantinople at its capture by the Latins; an epoch from which a rapid decline is to be traced in the literature of the eastern empire. *Solecisms* and barbarous terms, which sometimes occur in the old Byzantine writers, are said to deform the style of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.—*Ibid.*

2. Any unfitness or impropriety.

To have one fair gentlewoman thus be made
The unkind instrument to wrong another,
And one she knows not, ay, and to per sever,
In my poor judgement is not warranted
From being a *solecism* in our sex,
If not in manners. *H. Jonson, Volpone*, iv. 3.

He ne'er observed you
To twirl a dish about you did not like of,
All being pleasing to you; or to take
Assay of venison, or stale fowl by your nose,
Which is a *solecism* at another's table.

Manning, The Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.
There is no decorum in it; nothing but *solecism* and absurdity.—*Farinon, Sermons*, p. 20: 1647.

Here also they drink tea in the afternoon, and play at cards or dance in the evening. One custom, however, prevails, which I look upon as a *solecism* in politeness. The ladies treat with tea in their turns; and even girls of sixteen are not exempted from this shameful imposition.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Solecist. s. [Gr. *σολεκιστής*.] One who is guilty of impropriety in language.

Shall a noble writer, and an inspired noble writer,
be called a *solecist*, and barbarian, for giving a new turn to a word so agreeable to the analogy and genius of the Greek tongue?—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, l. 139.

Solecistical. adj. Not correct; barbarous.

He thought it made the language *solecistical* and absurd.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, l. 157.

The use of these combinations, with respect to the pronouns, is almost always *solecistical*.—*Tyrwhitt, Glossary to Chaucer*, in voce *Self*.

Solecistically. adv. In a solecistical manner.

Which I had formerly for my own use set down, some of them briefly, and almost *solecistically*.—*Wollaston*.

Solecize. v. n. [Gr. *σολεκίζω*.] Be guilty of impropriety in language.

They *solecize* in saying that works do justify.—*Dr. Clarke, Sermons*, p. 470: 1657.

This being too loose a principle . . . to fancy the holy writers to *solecize* in their language, when we do not like the sense.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Gildineas*, b. i. ch. ix.: 1690.

Solely. adv. [the sound of the *l* doubled.]

Singly; only.

You knew my father well, and in him me,
Left solely heir to all his lands.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 1.

This night's great business
Shall to all our nights and days to come
Give solely sovereign away and masterdom.

Id., Macbeth, l. 5.

That the intemperate heat of the climate *solely* occasions this complexion, experience admits not.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *solely*, upon sinners of the first rate, who have cast off all regard for piety.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

They all chosen rather to rest the cause *solely* on logical disputation, than upon the testimonies of the ancients.—*Bishop Waterland*.

Solemn. adj. [Lat. *solemnis*; Fr. *solemnel*.]

1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.

The worship of this image was advanced, and a *solemn* supplication observed every year.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

2. Religiously grave; awful.

His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profaned.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 330.

3. Formal; ritual; religiously regular.

The necessary business of a man's calling, with some, will not afford much time for set and *solemn* prayer.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man*.

4. Striking with seriousness; sober; serious.

Then can he loudly through the house to call,
But no one eared to answer to his cry;
There reign'd a *solemn* silence over all.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Swaga with *solemn* tones troubled thoughts.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 557.

Nor then the *solemn* nightingale
Ceased warbling, but all night tuned her soft lays.

Ibid., vii. 455.

5. Grave; affectedly serious.

When Steele reflects upon the many *solemn* strong barriers to our succession of laws and customs, he thinks all four vanishes; so do I, provided the *solemn* *solemn* goes for nothing; because though I have heard of a *solemn* day, and a *solemn* custom, yet I can conceive no idea of a *solemn* barrier.—*Swift*.

Solemnness. s. Attribute suggested by Solemn.

1. Grave staidness; sober dignity.

A diligent decency was in Polydorus, above others; to whom, though the highest praise be attributed by the most, yet some think he wanted *solemnness*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

2. Gravity; seriousness.

Pythias, Virgilia, turn thy *solemnness* out o' door,
And go along with us. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, l. 3.

3. Religious ceremony.

Honest men's words are Stygian oaths and promises inviolable. These are not the men for whom the fetters of law were first forged; they needed not the *solemnness* of oaths; by keeping their faith they swear, and evanescence such confirmations.—*Dr. T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 19.

Solemnity. s.

1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.

Were these annual *solemnities* only practised in the church?—*Nelson*.

Though the days of *solemnity*, which are but few, must quickly flit that outward exercise of devotion which appertains to such times; yet they increase men's inward dispositions to virtue for the present, and, by their frequent returns, bring the same at length to perfection.—*Id.*

Great was the cause; our old *solemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise;
But, saved from death, our Ancestors yearly pay
These grateful honours to the god of day.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

2. Awful ceremony or procession.

Call the holy Constantine;
Some speedy messenger bid her repair
To our *solemnity*. *Shakespeare, King John*, ii. 2.

... like to a silver ly
Now bent in heaven, shall behold the night
Of our *solemnity*.

Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

There may be greater danger in using such compositions in churches, at arraignments, plays, and *solemnities*.—*Bacon*.

What funeral pomp shall floating Tiber see,
When rising from his bed he views the sad *solemnity*!

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1299.

Though the forms and *solemnities* of the last judgement may bear some resemblance to those we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding shall be very different.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

3. Manner of acting awfully serious.

With much more skillful cruelty, and horrible *solemnity*, he caused each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

4. Gravity; steady seriousness.

The stateliness and gravity of the Spaniards shows itself in the *solemnity* of their language.—*Addison, Spectator*.

5. Affected gravity.

Be this truth eternal ne'er forgot,
Solemnity's a cover for a sot.

Young, Love of Fame, ii. 195.

This speech ended with a *solemnity* of accent.—*Francis Quarles*.

Solemnization. s. Act of solemnizing; celebration.

Soon followed the *solemnization* of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutchess of Bretagne, with whom he received the duchy of Bretagne.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Solemnize. v. a. [Fr. *solemniser*.]

1. Dignify by particular formalities; celebrate.

Dorlaus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obsequies being no more *solemnized* by the tears of his partakers than the blood of his enemies.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemnized* in another.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Then can they sprinkle all the parts with wine,
And made great feast to *solemnize* that day.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

The multitude of the celestial host were heard to *solemnize* his miraculous birth.—*Boyle, Seraphick Love*.

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1655.

2. Perform religiously once a year.

What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feast of dedication, is never spoken of in the law, yet *solemnized* even by our Saviour himself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Solemnizer. s. One who solemnizes; one who performs a solemn rite or ceremony.

The second record is of the *solemnizer*.—*Dr. Clarke's Sermon*, p. 518: 1657.

Solemnly. adv. In a solemn manner.

1. With annual religious ceremonies. Latinism.

With formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity.

There are, in points of wisdom and sufficiency, that do nothing or little very *solemnly*.—*Bacon, Essays*.

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners, with selected friends, withdraw;
There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise,
Whispering like winds, ere hurricanes arise.

Dryden.

3. With due state or form. *Latinism.*

Let him land,
And *solemnly* see him set on to London.

4. With religious seriousness.

To demonstrate how much men are blinded by
their own partiality, I do *solemnly* assure the reader
that he is the only person from whom I ever heard
that objection.—*Steff.*

Solemnity. s. Attribute suggested by Sole.

France has an advantage over and above its abili-
ties in the cabinet and the skill of its negotiators;
which is (if I may use the expression) its *solemnity*,
continuity of riches and power within itself, and
the nature of its government.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Solicity. s. State of being not connected or implicated with others; single state.

This ambition of a sole power... this dangerous
solicity is a fault in our church indeed.—*Sir E.
Derby, Speeches*, p. 131.

Solicit. v. a. [Fr. *soliciter*; Lat. *solicito*.]

1. Importune; importune.

If you beset him yourself of any crime,
Unreconciled as yet to heaven and grace,
Solicit for it straight.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 2.

We heartily *solicit*
Your gracious self to take on your charge
And kindly government of this your land.

Id., Richard III., iii. 7.

How he *solicits* heaven
Himself best knows; but strangely visited people,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures.

Id., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay,
To mould me man? Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me?

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 741.

The guardian of my faith so false did prove,
As to *solicit* me with lawless love.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, l. 1.

Call to action; summon; awake; excite.

Solicit Henry with her wondrous praise.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part 2, v. 3.

That fruit *solicited* her longing eye.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 743.

Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their
proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind.—*Locke.*

He is *solicited* by popular custom to indulge him-
self in forbidden liberties.—*Rogers, Sermons*.

3. Implore; ask.

With that she wept again, till he again *solicit-
ing* the conclusion of her story, Then must you,
said she, know the story of Amphimachus.—*Sir P.
Solmes.*

4. Attempt; try to obtain

I do not long
To go a-foot yet, and *solicit* causer.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Captain.

I have been detained all this morning *soliciting*
some business between the Treasury and our office.
—*Sir R. Steele, Epistle to Pope*, p. 123.

I view my crime, but kindly at the view,
Repent old pleasures, and *solicit* new.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

5. Disturb; disquiet. *Latinism.*

Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 167.

I find your love, and would reward it too;
But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

Solicitation. s.

1. Importunity; act of importuning.

I can produce a man
Of female seed, far able to resist
All his *solicitations*, and at length
All his vast force, and drive him back to hell.

Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 150.

2. Invitation; excitement.

Children are surrounded with new things, which,
by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the
mind constantly to them.—*Locke.*

Solicitor. s. [Fr. *soliciteur*.]

1. One who importunes, or entreats.

He became, of a *solicitor* to corrupt her, a most
devout exhorter, and a most earnest persuader,
that she should all her life-days persevere in her most
glorious profession of perpetual virginity.—*Martin,
Marriage of Priests*, A. 4. 153.

2. One who petitions for another.

Be merry, Cassio;
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die,
Than give thy cause away.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

Honest minds will consider poverty as a recom-
mendation in the person who applies himself to
them, and make the justice of his cause the most
powerful *solicitor* in his behalf.—*Addison.*

3. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.

For the king's attorney and *solicitor* general,
their continual use for the king's service requires
men every way fit.—*Bacon.*

Solicitorship. s. Rank, or condition, of a solicitor.

Your good *solicitorship* and roguish Welborn
Were brought into her power.

Mansinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Solicitous. adj. [Lat. *solicitus*.] Anxious; careful; concerned: (it has commonly about before that which causes anxiety; sometimes *for* or *of*; *for* is proper before something to be obtained).

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *solicitous* of
the opinion and censure of men, but only that we
do our duty.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The cabinet had been intent upon other things,
and not enough *solicitous* to finish the fortifications.
—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In providing money for disbanding the army,
upon which they were unwarlike *solicitous*, the r.
arose a question.—*Ibid.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation
of the laws, were *solicitous* to preserve the king's
honour from any indignity, and his regal power from
violation.—*Ibid.*

Land attended on his majesty, which he would have
been excused from, if that design had not been in
view, to accomplish which he was *solicitous* for his
advice.—*Ibid.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the
grand

In counsel sat, *solicitous* what chance
Might intercept their emperor's wit.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 427.

Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, by thus weaned.

Id., Paradise Regained, ii. 119.

No man is *solicitous* about the event of that which
he has in his power to dispose of.—*South, Sermons.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune,
the effect of your nobleness, but you have been
solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your
kindness.—*Dryden.*

The tender dame, *solicitous* to know
Whether her child should reach old age or no,
Consults the sage Tiresias.

Addison, Translation from Ovid,

Transformation of Echo.

How lawful and praiseworthy is the care of a
family! And yet how certainly are many people
rendered incapable of all virtue, by a worldly
solicitous temper.—*Laure.*

Solicitously. adv. In a solicitous manner; anxiously; carefully.

The medical art being conversant about the health
and life of man, doctrinal errors in it are to be
solicitously avoided.—*Boyle.*

He would surely have *solicitously* promoted
their learning, as ever he obstructed it.—*Dr. H.
More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Solicitor. s. Woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest *solicitor*, as well as the
fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady
Hyde.—*Dryden.*

Solitude. s. [Fr.; Lat. *solitudo*.] Anxiety; carefulness.

In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares
and great labours of worldly men, their *solitude*
and outward shows, and publick ostentation, their
pride and vanities.—*Sir H. Knollys.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the
same *solitude*, and real care, as they do for this
life, they could not fall of heaven.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

They are to be known by a wonderful *solitude*
for the reputation of their friends.—*Tillotson.*

In the plural.

Mrs. Tugwell looked a little worn by cares of gravity
and other such *solitudes* arising out of her establish-
ment, but displayed her usual earnestness and
warmth of manner.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*,
ch. xxiii.

Solitudinous. adj. Full of solitude.

Rare.

More circumspectly, not meticulously, and rather
carefully *solitudinous* than anxiously *solitudinous*.
—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, sect. xxiii.
(Ord MS.)

Solids. adj. [Lat. *solidus*; Fr. *solide*.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.

Land that ever burn'd
With *solid*, as the lake with liquid fire.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 228.

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.

Thin airy things extend themselves in place,
Things *solid* take up little space.

Cowley.

I hear his thundering voice resound,
And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground.

Dryden.

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.

In a *solid* foot are 1728 *solid* inches, weighing
76 pound of rain water.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of
ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

4. Strong; firm.

The duke's new palace is a noble pile, built after
this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and
majestick.—*Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.

If persons devote themselves to science, they
should be well assured of a *solid* and strong con-
stitution of body, to bear the fatigue.—*Watts, On
the Improvement of the Mind.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.

The earth may of *solid* good contain
More plenty than the sun.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 23.

7. Not light; not superficial; grave; pro- found.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the
name of *solid* men; and a *solid* man is, in plain
English, a *solid* solemn fool.—*Dryden.*

Solid. s. Part containing the fluids.

The first and most simple *solids* of our body are
perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any
change or disease.—*Arbuthnot.*

Solidarity. s. [Fr. *solidarité*.] Joint, or joint and separate, liability. (Of recent in- troduction and somewhat lax application in English; a *political* rather than a *com- mercial* term, the *solidarity* of nations re- presenting their mutual interests and re- sponsibilities.)

Solidate. v. a. Make firm or solid. *Rare.*

This shining piece of ice,
Which melts so soon away
With the sun's ray,
Thy verse does *solidate* and crystallize.

Cowley.

Solidify. v. n. Grow solid; become con- crete.

For the preparation of harilla these plants are
dried in heaps like hay, and afterwards burnt upon
a rude grate constructed over a large hole, into
which the semifluid alkaline matter flows, and is
there left to cool and *solidify*.—*Brande and Cox,
Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Solidity. s. [Fr. *solidité*.]

1. Fullness of matter; not hollowiness.

2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; den-
sity; not fluidity.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies,
when they are moving one towards another, I call
solidity.—*Locke.*

These men, if self, whether naked or invested with
earth, is not, by its *solidity* secured, but washed
down.—*Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.

The most known rules are placed in so beautiful a
light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and
make the reader, who was before acquainted with
them, still more convinced of their truth and *solidity*.
—*Addison, Spectator.*

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence,
and have been convinced by the *solidity* of his re-
asoning.—*Prior.*

Solidly. adv. In a solid manner.

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the
man and he is in the world for.—*Sir K. Digby.*

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any
rational man to take up his reason upon, and
which I defy the subtlest atheist in the world *solidly*
to answer; namely, that it is good to be sure.—*South,
Sermons.*

Solidness. s. Attribute suggested by Solid; solidity; firmness; density.

It beareth misfortune: the cause may be the close-
ness and *solidness* of the wood and path of the oak.—*Lucan.*

It is built with that unusual *solidness*, that it
seems he intended to make a sacrifice to perpetuity,
and to contest with the iron teeth of time.—*Hosell,
Vindicta Fero.*

Solidungulous. adj. [Lat. *solidus* + *ungula* = hoof.] Whole-hoofed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an
horse and all *solidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals
have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reason.
—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Sollidism. s. [Lat. *solus* + *fides* = faith.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of fundamentalism, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church of God, at which so many myriads of *solifidians* have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions.—*Holmwood*.

Solifidian. *adj.* Professing the tenets of a solifidian.

A solifidian Christian is a nullifidian pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand.—*Erithian, Resolvent*, ii. 47.

Solifidianism. *s.* Tenets of solifidians.

Such is his discourse of justification by faith without works, which runs throughout the epistle; which was abused, even in the apostolic age, to a dangerous kind of *solifidianism* by the Gnostick heretics.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, iii. 581.

Soliloquize. *v. n.* Utter a soliloquy.

Soliloquy. *s.* [Fr. *soliloque*; Lat. *solus* + *loquor* = I speak.] Discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*; Solomon is the person that speaks; he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him.—*Prior, Solomon*, preface.

He finds no respite from his anxious grief, Then seeks from his *soliloquy* relief.

If I should own myself in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*.—*Spencer*.

Soliped. *s.* [Lat. *pes, pedis* = foot.] Animal whose hoofs are not cloven; solidungulous animal.

Solipedes, or firm-footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Solitaire. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Recluse; hermit.
Often have I been due to take possession of tranquility, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*.—*Pope*.

2. Ornament for the neck.

Before a *solitaire*, behind A twisted ribbon.

Shenstone, Progress of Time, pt. i.
She sees him now in sash and *solitaire*
March in review with Milo's strut and stare.

Keble, Imitation of Juvenal, p. 70.

3. In *Ornithology*. Extinct brevipedate (short-winged) bird akin to the Dodo; *Didus solitarius*, or *Pezophaps solitaria*.

I now proceed to notice another bird of equally remarkable structure to the Dodo, and the evidence, both historical and osteological, of whose existence, though less abundant, is equally positive. The Island of Rodriguez... gave birth to an apterous bird called the *solitaire*, which seems to have been an homologous representative of the Dodo in the Mauritius. The name *solitaire* had been given to an allied, though doubtless distinct bird in Bourbon... Legend... probably supposed the Rodriguez bird to be the same, and therefore gave it the name which other voyagers had imposed on the Bourbon bird. But as Legend's bird is the type of the *Didus solitarius* of systematists, I prefer retaining for it 'par excellence' the name of *solitaire*.—*H. Strickland, The Dodo and its Kindred*.

Solitarian. *s.* Hermit; solitary.

This man gathered together all the dispersed monks and other *solitarians* of Italy, so that in a short time he had no less than twelve monasteries about him.—*Sir R. Twiss, Monastic Life*, p. 8.

Solitarily. *adv.* In a solitary manner; in solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that subsist *solitarily* by itself, which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine herds, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood.—*Micah*, vii. 14.

Solitariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Solitary; solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes hearing them; the blame-worthiness is, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness* than makes them come to company.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the ally enemy that doth most separate a man from well-doing.—*Id.*
At home in wholesome *solitariness*,
My piteous soul began the wretchedness
Of suitors at the court to mourn. *Donne*.

Neither did Evertton betray the air of the married man; for ineffable *solitariness* seemed stamped upon one whose private life had long been so stern a solitude.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. xiii.

Solitary. *adj.* [F. *solitaire*; Lat. *solitarius*.]

1. Living alone; not having company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 461.

2. Retired; remote from company; done or passed without company.

In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life.

—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Salan explores his *solitary* flight.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 632.

Him fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife,

Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1037.

3. Gloomy; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein.—*Job*, iii. 7.

4. Single.

Nor did a *solitary* vengeance serve; the cutting off one head is not enough; the oldest son must be involved.—*Eikon Basilike*.

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences supporting their *solitary* instabilities.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Solitary. *s.*

1. One that lives alone; hermit.

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave, with a spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a *solitary*.—*Pope, Letters*.

2. In *Ornithology*. Solitaire.

Of all the birds in the island the most remarkable is that which goes by the name of the *solitaire*, because it is very seldom seen in company, though there are abundance of them. The feathers of the males are of a brown ashy colour; the feet and beak are like a turkey's, but a little more crooked. They have scarcely any tail, but their hind-part covered with feathers is roundish, like the crupper of a horse... They never fly; their wings are too little to support their bodies; they only serve to heat themselves, and flutter when they call one another... The dates of the plantane are bigger than those of the palm-tree. Having abundance of better things to feed on, fish, and flesh, fruits, &c., we left the dates for the turtles and other birds, particularly the *solitaires*.... The [sea-fowl] lay three times a year, and but one egg at a time, like the *solitaires*.... My mouth confesses from the abundance of my heart.

That my soul is touched with sorrow
Now I am about to leave thy wholesome air,
Thy good palm wine, thy excellent melons,
Thy *solitaires*, thy mountains,
Thy hills always verdant,
The clear water of thy rivers,
Thy fruitful and smiling sun,
And all thy innocent and rare delight.

Translation of Voltaire's Œuvres de François Legendre, 1720.

Solitude. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *solitudo*.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech; whosoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a fool. *Lucan*.

What call'st thou *solitude*? Is not the earth With various living creatures, and the air, replenish'd, and all these at thy command To come, and play before thee?

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 369.

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *solitude*, and in that *solitude* is prepared for them.—*Dryden*.

2. Loneliness; remoteness from company.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him, because he hopes that God has placed him and his flock there, to make it their way to heaven.—*Lowe*.

3. Lonely place; desert.

In these deep *solitudes*, and awful cells,
Where heav'nly-pensive contemplation dwells.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Solivagant. *adj.* [Lat. *solivagus*.] Wandering about alone.

A description of the impure drudge: ... that is to say, a *solivagant* or solitary vagrant.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 99, 1623.

Sollar. *s.* [L. Lat. *solarium*; N. Fr. *sollier*.]

Upper room: loft; garret.

Some skillfully drench their hops on a kel,
And some on a *sollar*, oft turning them wel.

Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Stones steps that led to the solar or chamber.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford*: an. 1250.

Solmisiation. *s.* Solfining.

Shakespeare shows by the context, that he was well-acquainted with the property of these syllables [in

sol. la, mi] in *solmisiation*, which imply a series of sounds so unnatural, that ancient musicians prohibited their use.—*Dr. Barrey, Note on Shakespeare's King Lear*.

Solo. *s.* [Italian.] Tune played by a single instrument; air sung by a single voice.

There is not a labourer or handicraftsman that, in the cool of the evening, does not relieve himself with a *solo* and sonnet.—*Teller*, no. 222.

It were to be wished, that in our established church extempore playing were as much discounted as extempore praying; and that the organist was as closely obliged, in this *solo* and separate part of his office, to keep to set forms, as the officiating minister.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 68.

Solomon's-seal. *s.* In *Botany*. Plant, akin to the lily of the valley, of the genus *Convallaria* (polygamatum).

Even in Europe the young shoots of *Polygonatum* (*Solomon's seal*) and others, have been substituted for asparagus. *Linley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Solstice. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *solstitium*.]

1. Point beyond which the sun does not go; tropical point; point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter.

2. Summer solstice.

The sun, ascending into the northern sign, begeth first a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *solstice* he intendeth, and by continuation increases the same even upon declination.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Let the plowmen's prayer
Be for moist *solstices*, and winters fair.
Mary, Translation of Virgil.

Solstitial. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the solstice.

Observing the day-days, ten days before and after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this observation alone, are exempted a hundred days.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Happening at the solstice, or at Midsummer.

From the north to call
Deceitful Winter; from the south to bring
Solstitial Summer's heat.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 651.
The fields labour'd with thirst; Aquarius had not shed

His wonted showers, and Sirius parch'd with heat
Solstitial the green herbs. *J. Philips, Cyder*, l. 188.

Soluble. *adj.* [Lat. *solubilis*.]

1. Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

Sugar is a sal oleosum, being *soluble* in water and fusible in fire.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Producing laxity; relaxing.

Solubility. *s.* Capability of being dissolved; susceptibility of separation of parts.

This cannot account for the indissoluble coherency of some bodies, and the fragility and *solubility* of others.—*Glaucius*.

Solus. *adj.* [Lat.] Alone; (used in *stage directions*).

Will you shag off? I would have you *solus*.

Shakespeare, Henry V., i. 1.
But now... she yourself this way a bit. I would have you *solus*. They leaped over the infirm, while Hume whispered with more seriousness than he usually shewed.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxviii.

Soluto. *adj.* [Lat. *solutus*.] Loose; discursive. *Rurr*.

As to the interpretation of the scriptures *soluto* and at large, there have been divers kinds introduced and devised; some of them rather curious and unsafe than sober and warranted.—*Bacon, On the Advancement of Learning*. (Of 1681).

Solutio. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *solutio, solus*.]

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitment of *solutio* of continuity.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains anything dissolved.

Arcturus, to procure sleep, recommends a *solutio* of opium in water to foment the forehead.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

When salt of tartar 'per deliquium' poured into the *solutio* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not thus argue, that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal by the salt of tartar.—*Sir J. Newton, Opticks*.

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something got of doubt remains,
Which only thy solution can resolve.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii, 13.

They give the reins to wandering thoughts,
Till, by their own perplexities involved,
They ravel more, still less resolved,
But never find self-satisfying solution.

Id., Samson Agonistes, 383.

With hope and fear
The woman did the new solution hear;
The man diffides in his own nursery,
And doubts.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, l. i.

This will instruct you to give a plainer solution of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

4. Release; deliverance; discharge.

A deliverance out of any state or power is called solution.—*Burrow, On the Power of the Keys.*

SOLUTIVE. *adj.* [Fr. *solutif*.] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be so absterive, opening, and *solutive* as meat, yet it will be more lenitive in sharp diseases.—*Bacon.*

SOLUBLE. *adj.* Possible to be cleared by inquiry or reason; capable of being paid; (the latter is the French meaning; *soluble* seems a more correct spelling than *solvible*; so, *raaisable*).

For *soluble* and colourable we might say solvent and apparant.—*H. Tuke, Deceptions of Purty, l. 461.*

SOLVE. *v. a.* [Lat. *solvere* = loose, liberate, pay.] Clear; explain; untie an intellectual knot.

He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful discussions, and *solve* high dispute
With conjugal caresses.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii, 51.

The limiting of the realm only to christian princes did rather *solve* and perplex the cause than any way *solve* it.—*Lisle.*

O thou, my soul, the destined period wait,
When God shall *solve* the dark devers of fate;
His now unequal dispensations clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*
It is more trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of answering and *solving* them.—*Watts.*

SOLVENCY. *s.* Ability to pay.

They say the debtor presiding at the point of the bayonet the medium of his *solvency* to the creditor.—*Hurke.*

SOLVENT. *adj.* [Lat. *solvens, -entis*; pres. part. of *solvere*.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.

When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the *solvent* body, and appears as fluid.—*Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

The man died in the King's Bench, and was not *solvent*.—*Hacker, Life of Archbishop Williams, p. 267, 1683.*

SOLUBLE. *adj.* Soluble; Solvable. *Rare.*

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *soluble*.—*Sir M. Hale, Originibus of Mankind.*

SOMATIC. *adj.* [Gr. *somatiac*, from *soma*, -arog = body.] Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the body.

The death of the body as a whole, which may appropriately be termed *somatic* death, becomes a necessary consequence of the death of a certain part of it, or molecular death, only when the cessation of activity in the latter interferes with the elaboration, the circulation, or the depuration of the blood, which supplies not merely the nutritive pabulum in every part of the organism, but also the oxygen which is essential to the activity of the nervous apparatus. . . . This term (*somatic*) was first suggested by Dr. Pritchard, in the place of the less accurate term *systemic*, which was previously in use.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology, § 1063 and note.*

Has insanity a centrifugal or a centripetal, a subjective or an objective origin? In less technical phraseology, do the disordered ideas of the insane depend upon centre causes of irritation and disease operating from within to without, or are they the consequences of eccentric or objective influences, acting from without to within. . . . Is insanity an affection of the mind 'per se'? Has the disease a psychical or a *somatic* origin? Is it possible for thought in the abstract to be diseased?—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind, ch. iii.*

SOMBRE. *adj.* [Fr.] Gloomy.

In Hackley you were seen
With bloodshot eyes and *sombre* mien.
Quainger, Ode to Solitude.

The dinner was silent and *sombre*; happily it was also short. Lord Marney tasted several dishes, ate of none, found fault with his own claret, though the butler had given him a choice bottle; praised Lord Mowbray's, wondered when he got it.—*R. B. Thackeray, Sybil, l. i, ch. ii.*

The evening grew more dull every moment, and a melancholy wind sounded through the deserted fields, like a distant giant whistling for his household. The sadness of the scene impinged a *sombre* tinge to the feelings of Mr. Winkle. He started as they passed the angle of the trench: it looked like a colossal grave.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. ii.*

SOMBRE. *adj.* Sombre.

A *sombre* richness of expression.—*Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, l. 75.*

A certain uniform strain of *sombre* gravity.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, iii, 171.*

SOME. *pron.* [A.S. *sum*.]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed some hundred men, where we found some fresh water.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me now leave *some* of the folk that are with me.—*Chaucer, xxiii, 15.*

First go with me *some* few of you, and see the place, and how it may be made convenient for you, and then send for your sick.—*Bacon.*

3. Certain persons: (often used absolutely for some people: part).

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advised;
But running from, all to destruction hie. *Daniel.*
Not in the neighbouring moon, as *some* have dream'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii, 450.*

Your edicts *some* reclusum from sin,
But must your life and best example win.
Dryden, Astræa Rediviva, 311.

Opposed to *some*, or to *others*.

It may be that the queen's treasure, in so great

but being paid as it is, now *some*, and then *some*, it is so great impoverishment to her coffers.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

4. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being encountered with a strong storm *some* eight leagues to the westward of Seilly, I held it the office of a commander to make a port.—*Sir W. Lockhart.*

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lurketh two to hills, a village of *some* eighty houses.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Old men's spirits usual, contrary to those of youthful men, unite not, but when the object is at *some* good distance.—*Bacon.*

Sir Edward Popham, after he had continued at Shute *some* good while, returned unto the king, then before Hallowe.—*Id.*

The number slain on the rebels' part were *some* two thousand. *Id.*

They have no black men amongst them, except *some* few which dwell on the seacoast.—*Heylin.*

He bore away the prize, to the admiration of *some* hundreds. *Addison.*

Your good-natured gods, they say,
Descend some twice or three a-day.

Prior, The Ladies, 15.

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers were,
The evening has the day body'd,
And Phyllis is *some* forty-three.

Id., Phyllis's Age.

5. One; any without determining which.

The pilot of *some* small night-founder's skiff.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i, 264.

6. Sometimes in *Logic* it is equivalent to *all*.

Remember that *some* does not guarantee more than one. There is small distinction between none (no one) as the logical

more), and nothing as the limit of *some* quantity. In passing from the proposition, 'no man can live without air,' to 'there is one man at least who can live without air,' we make a transition which alters the notions or concepts attached to man; the word man no longer represents entirely the same idea. But in passing from an indeterminate of apprenticeship with no premium at all, to one with a premium of one farthing, we make no change of notion. An Act was once passed exempting such indentures from duty when the premium was under five pounds sterling. The Court of King's Bench held that the exemption did not apply when there was no premium at all, because 'no premium at all' is not 'a premium under five pounds.' That is, the judges gave to nothing as the terminus of continuous quantity the force of none, as the logical contrary of *some*; and violated to the utmost the principle of the Act, which was intended as a relief to those who could only pay small premiums, and 'a fortiori,' or rather 'a fortissimo,' to those who could pay none at all. Lawyers ought to be much of logicians and something of mathematicians. *Some* may be All. In

common language (1) is or is not the case, according to the speaker's state of knowledge. But in logic there are no implications which depend upon the matter. When a logician says that every X is Y, he means that all the X's are *some* Y's, and that some Y's are all the X's. Whether he have or have not exhausted all the Y's, he does not here profess to state, even if he knew. Again, when he says 'some X's are Y's,' he does not mean to imply 'some X's are not Y's'; that is, his *some* may be all, for anything he asserts to the contrary. But when two propositions, each of which contains the vague *some*, are conjoined, the mere meaning may render the conjunction an absurdity, unless *some* take the force of all. Just as in algebra, an equation, having two unknown quantities, has the values of those quantities vague; but when two such equations are conjoined, these values become definite: so in logic, in which the same thing occurs. Thus, the two propositions: all X's are some Y's, and all Y's are some X's, when true together, force the inference that *some* must in both cases be all. Forget that *some* is that which may be all, and these two propositions appear to contradict one another; very distinguished logicians have asserted that they do so.—*De Morgan, Syllogisms of a Proposed System of Logic, § 14.*

SOMEBODY. *s.*

1. One; not nobody; person indiscriminate and undetermined.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me.—*Luke, viii, 16.*

O that sir John were come, he would make this bloody day to *somebody*.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, v, 1.*

If there be a tacit league, it is against somewhat or *somebody*; who should they be? Is it against wild beasts? No, it is against such routs and shoals of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature.—*Bacon.*

If he had not done it when he did, *somebody* else might have done it for him. *Heylin.*

We must draw in *somebody*, that may stand 'twixt us and danger. *Sir J. De Witt, The Sophy.*

The hopes that what he has must come to *somebody*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Person of consideration.

Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody*.—*Acts, v, 36.*

SOMEDIAL. *adv.* [A.S. *sumdæl*; *dæl*=part.] In some degree. *Obsolete.*

Siker now I see them speak' of spite,
All for thou lackest *some* *dæl* their delight. *Spenser.*

SOMEHOW. *adv.* One way or other; I know not how.

The vascular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that by their action upon one another they may be excited *somehow*, so as to shorten the length of every fibril. *Dr. Guy.*
'Ecod, my lady!' said Jones, looking after her, and biting a piece of straw, almost to powder; 'you'll catch it for this when you are married! It's all very well now, it keep and you know it—but I'll pay you off well and let by and bye.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxiv.*

SOMERSAULT. *s.* Leap by which a jumper throws himself from a height, and turns over his head.

He could do

The vaulter's *somersaults*. *Donne, Poems, p. 310.*

As when some boy, trying the *somersault*,
Stands on his head and feet, as he did he
To kick against earth's spangled canopy.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. i, song iii.

SOMERSET. *s.* [Fr. *sombresault*.] Current form of Somersault.

Now I'll only

Take him break his neck in doing a *somersault*,
And that's all the revenge I mean to take of him.

De Witt and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.
He launched the word turned round with him, and that the revolution was just about doing the *somersault*.—*Account of T. Whigg, Esq., p. 2, 1710.*

Here, the goblin gave a loud shrill laugh, which the echoes returned twenty-fold; and throwing his legs up in the air, stood upon his head, or rather upon the very point of his sugar-loaf hat, on the narrow edge of the tomb-stone; whence he threw a *somersault* with extraordinary agility, right to the wicket's feet, at which he planted himself in the attitude in which tailors generally sit upon the shop-board.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xxix.*

SOMETHING. *s.*

1. Thing existing, though it appears not what; thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Ravar on Judolet's spacious plain
Did from afar the British chief behold,
Betwixt despair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his warring bosom rold.

Prior, Ode to Queen Anne.

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but small, in respect of that of the heart; but it is still something.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

You'll say the whole world has something to do, something to talk of, something to wish for, and something to be employed about; but pray put all these somethings together, and what is the sum total but just nothing?—*Pope, Letter.*

Here she beholds the chaos dark and deep, Where nameless somethings in their causes sleep.
Id., Dunciad, l. 55.

2. More or less; not nothing.
Something yet of doubt remains.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 13.

Years following years steal something every day, At last they steal us from ourselves away.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Still from his little he could something spare, To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare.
Harte.

3. Thing wanting a fixed denomination.
Something between a cottage and a cell— Yet virtue here could sleep, and peace could dwell.
Harte.

4. Part.
Something of it arises from our infant state.—
Watts.

Something, adv. In some degree; somewhat.

I will acquaint you with the perfect spy o' the time: for 't must be done to-night, and something from the palace.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.*

The pain went away upon it; but he was something discouraged by a new pain falling some days after upon his elbow, on the other side.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Sometimes, adv.

1. Once; formerly.
What art thou that usurp'd this time of night, Together with that fair and warlike form, In which the majesty of buried Denmark Did sometime march?—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.*

Good sometime queen, prepare these bones for France.
Id., Richard II. v. 1.

2. At one time or other hereafter.

Sometimes, adv. [the genitive, not the plural of time]

1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.

It is good that we sometimes be contradicted, and that we always hear it well: for perfect peace cannot be had in this world.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. At one time; (opposed to sometimes, or to another time).

He does not always at a piece, but sometimes mixes trivial things with those of greater merit; sometimes also, though not often, he runs on and knows not when he has said enough.—*Dryden, Telen and Euboea, preface.*

Somewhat, s.

1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what.

Upon the sea somewhat methought did rise, Like bluish mists.—*Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, on purpose to avoid the sight of somewhat that displeases him, would, for the same reason, shut them against the sun.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. More or less.

Concerning every of these, somewhat Christ both commanded, which must be kept till the world's end; on the contrary side, in every of them somewhat there may be added, as the church judges it expedient.—*Hosker, Reconsidered Policy.*

These salts have somewhat of a nitre taste, but mixt with a smatch of vitriolick.—*Grew.*

3. Part; greater or less.

Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost.—*Dryden.*

Somewhat, adv. In some degree.

The flowers of arnes, lycymnius, that somewhat begot grow.
Chaucer, House of Fame.

Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to ease the hiccough.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and is too inquisitive through the whole; yet these imperfections hinder not our compassion.—*Dryden.*

Somewhere, adv. In one place or other; not nowhere.

Hopeless and forlorn They are return'd, and somewhere live obscurely.
Sir J. Denham.

Compressing two prisons hard together, that their sides, which by chance were a very little convex, might somewhere touch one another, I found the place in which they touch'd to become absolutely transparent, as if they had there been one continued piece of glass.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Does something still, and somewhere yet remain, A word or punishment?—*Prior, Solomon, iii. 300.*

Of the dead we must speak gently; and therefore, as Mr. Dryden says somewhere, Peace be to his manes.—*Pope.*

Somewhile, s. [A.S. *som hwile*; *hwile* = time.] Once; for a time.

Though under colour of the shepherds somewhere, There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile, That often devoured their own sheep, And often the shepherd that did 'em keep.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Somnambulate, v. n. [Lat. *somnus* = sleep; *ambulo* = I walk.] Walk in one's sleep; dream or wander, as a somnambulist.

It is the bright May month; his eminence again somnambulates the Promenade de la Rose. . . . But all this time how fares it with his eminence, left somnambulating the Promenade de la Rose, and at times treacherously stamping?—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Diamond Necklace, ch. xiv.*

Somnambulism, s. Sleep walking.

The Jacobins are buried; but their work is not; nations 'munking the tour of the world,' as it can. It might be seen lately, for instance, with barefaced bosom and death-defiant eye, as far on as Greek Moscovitch; strange enough, old slumbering Hellen was resuscitated, into somnambulism which will become clear wakefulness, by a voice from the Rue St. Honoré!—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. ii. b. i. ch. v.*

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The phenomena of somnambulism . . . occurs in a state of consciousness so far distinct from the ordinary waking condition, as not to be connected with it by the ordinary link of memory. . . . In either of these extreme forms of somnambulism (natural and artificial), and in the numerous intermediate places which connect the two, the consciousness seems entirely given up to the one impression which is operating upon it at the time; so that whilst the attention is exclusively directed upon any object, whether actually perceived by the senses, or brought suggestively before the mind by previous ideas, nothing else is felt. Thus there may be complete insensibility to bodily pain, the somnambulist's whole attention being given to what is passing in his mind. . . . So, again, when the attention of the somnambulist is fixed upon a certain train of thought, whatever may be spoken in harmony with this, is heard and appreciated, but what has no relation to it, or is in discordance with it, is disregarded.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology, § 87: 1853.*

Somnambulist, s. One who walks in his sleep.

The somnambulist directs himself with unerring certainty through the most intricate windings, and over the most dangerous precipices; and, with all apparent assistance from the organs of sense, has been known to read, write, and compose.—*Bishop Porteus, Sermons: 1789.*

(See, also, under Somnambulism.)

Sonner, s. Summoner: (this latter being the common word: *Sonner* and *Sunner*, however, are current as proper names. Another form of this word is *Summers*; upon which the remark has been made that those proper names which seem to be derived from the seasons are only so in appearance. *Spring* is a topographical term and *Winter*—*Vintner*: *Autumn*, being non-existent.)

We are desirous to redress such abuses and grievances, as are said to grow by *sonner* or apparitors.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical, § 158.*

Somniferous, adj. [Lat. *somnifer*; *somnus* = sleep; *fero* = I bear.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive.

They ascribe all this redundant melancholy to somniferous potions.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 30.*

I wish for some somniferous potion that might force me to sleep away the intermediate time, as it does with men in sorrow.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Somnolence, s. [Lat. *somnulentia*.] Tendency to fall asleep; sleepiness; drowsiness.

Somnolence after meals is a singular sign of a weak digestion.—*Dr. Mason Good, Signs of Medicine.*

Somnolent, adj. Sleepy; drowsy.

He is invincibly somnolent.—*Laub, Letter to Coleridge.*

Son, s. [A.S. *sunu*.]

1. Male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother.

Cast out this bond-woman and her son.—*Genesis, xxi. 10.*

She had a son for her cradle, ere she had a husband for her bed.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.*

He compares the affection of the Divine Being to the indulgence of a wise father, who would have

his sons exercised with labour and pain, that they may gather strength.—*Addison.*

2. Descendant, however distant: (as, 'the sons of Adam').

I am the son of the wise, the son of ancient kings.—*Isaiah, xiv. 11.*

3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confessor to his penitent.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift; Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

4. Native of a country.

Sees arts her savage sons controul.
Pope.

5. Second person of the Trinity.

If thou be the Son of God, come down.—*Matthew, xvii. 40.*

6. Product of anything.

Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and badly tell us we are sons of earth.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errours.*

The rest of my forefend ancestors Were sons of earth like him, or sons of whores.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, vi. 130.

Earth's tall sons, the cedar, oak, and pine, Their parent's undecaying strength declare.
Sir R. Blackmore.

7. In scripture (as in sons of pride, and sons of light), denoting some quality.

This new favourite Of Heaven, this man of clay, son of despite,
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 173.

Son-in-law, s. One married to one's daughter.

If virtue no blemished beauty lack, Your son-in-law is far more fair than black.
Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.

A foreign son-in-law shall come from far, (Such is our doom), a chief renown'd in war, Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 371.

Sonata, s. [Italian.] Musical composition, strictly for a single instrument, but sometimes applied to compositions for more than one.

He whistled a Scotch tune, and an Italian sonata.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Could Pedro, think you, make no trial Of a sonata on his viol, Unless he had the total cut, Whence every string at first was cut?

This Preface [of Purcell] was written a year after the death of Charles II. and prefixed to a set of sonatas. *Mann, Essays, Historical and Critical, on English Church Music.*

Sonata . . . at present . . . is confined to solos for a single instrument; as Corelli's solos for the violin, Martini's solos for the German flute, and trines, or compositions in three parts, for two violins and a base, &c. But which in the body of these works are all called sonatas.—*Ross, Cyclopaedia.*

Sonata in music [is] an instrumental composition, usually containing three movements, an adagio, a slow movement, and a rondo. Modern sonatas are generally for one or two instruments only, as for the piano-forte, or for the piano and violin.—*British and For. Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Song, s. [A.S.]

1. Anything modulated in the utterance.

Noise other than the sound of dunes and soap.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 245.

He first thinks fit no sonnetter advance His censure farther than the song or dance.
Dryden.

2. Poem to be modulated by the voice.

In her days every man shall sing The merry songs of peace to all his neighbours.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 1.

3. Lay; strain.

The bard that first adorn'd our native tongue, Tuned to his British lyre this ancient song.
Dryden, Epistles, To the Duchess of Ormond.

These we awhile will rest; Our next ensuing song to wondrous things address.
Dryden.

4. Poetry; poetry.

This subject for heroic song pleased me.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 25.

Names memorable long, If there be force in virtue or in song.
Pope.

5. Notes of birds.

The lark, the messenger of day, Saluted in her song the morning grey.
Dryden.

An old song. Trifle.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song.—*Dr. H. More.*

A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was forced by a cobbler to resign all for an old song.—*Addison.*

songish. adj. Containing songs; consisting of songs. *Rare.*

The *songish* part must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its intention being to please the hearing. — *Dryden.*

songster. s. [See under Spinster.] Singer. The pretty *songsters* of the spring, with their various notes, did seem to welcome him as he passed. — *Hawthorne.*

Some *songsters* can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks read in any book but their own. — *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Either *songster* holding out their throats, And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes. — *Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 419.*

songstress. s. [See under Spinster.] Female singer.

Through the soft silence of the listening night, The sober-suited *songstress* trails her lay. — *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Here the poet availed himself of an opportunity of paying a just compliment to the value and skill of a real *songstress*. — *Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

soniferous. adj. [Lat. *sonus* = sound + *fero* = I bear.] Giving or bringing sound.

This is the case of the atmosphere, or the ethereal part thereof, or *soniferous* particles of bodies. — *Berlin.*

sonnet. s. [Fr.; Italian, *sonetto*.]

1. Short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule.

It is known by adepts that the *sonnet* is composed of two quatrains and two tercets, and that this form, most frequently contained in four rhymes, never admit more than five. Adepts find an harmonious grace in its peculiar cut or division; in its two quatrains which, on similar rhymes, exhibit the subject and prepare the emotion; in its two tercets, which by a more rapid movement answer the excited expectation, complete the image, and satisfy the natural motion. The *sonnet*, essentially musical, essentially founded on the harmony of the sounds, the music of which it bears, acts on the heart much more by the words than by the thought; the richness, the plenitude of rhymes, constitute a part of its grace. The recurrence of the same sounds makes an impression so much the more forcible in proportion to its being more repeated and more complete; the reader is astonished at finding himself moved, without almost being able to say what has contributed to cause his natural emotion. . . . Preceding now to give a particular account of mechanism of the Italian *sonnet*, which is *caratteristico*; or, par excellence, the *sonnet*, it is to be observed that all other kinds, whatever be the reputation which they possess or deserve, are not entitled to the appellation. They are irregular in their structure, and rather resemble a maze with richness than an elegantly arranged garden; and are certainly devoid of that systematic form which constitutes the difficulty and beauty, and even essence, of the *sonnet*. The mechanism, then, for the Italian *sonnet* is the following: — The quatrains which form the first eight verses or lines, ought to be on two different rhymes, which may be arranged in three different manners: in the first, which is the most used; the first line rhymes with the fourth, the fifth, and the eighth; the second, with the third, the sixth, and the seventh; in the second, the first line rhymes with the third, the fifth, and seventh; the second with the fourth, sixth, and eighth; in the third, the first line rhymes with the third, the sixth, and eighth; the second, with the fourth, the fifth, and seventh. With regard to the six lines of the two tercets, there are also three sorts of arrangement; the lines of the first tercet, in the first instance, being on three different rhymes, which have their respective corresponding ones in the three verses of the second, in any order whatever, according to the will or necessity of the composer. Secondly, of these six lines the first is made to rhyme with the third and the fifth; the second with the fourth and the sixth. Lastly, the first rhymes with the third, fourth, and sixth; and the second only with the fifth. — *W. Poling, Sonnets written strictly in the Italian Style, Prefatory Essay, 1840.*

2. Small poem. Let us into the city presently, To sort a new gentleman well skill'd in music; I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn. — *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.*

sonnet. v. n. Compose sonnets. *Rare.* Nor lady's wanton love, nor wandering knight, Lend'd I out in rhymes all richly dight; . . . Nor list I *sonnet* of my mistress' face, To paint some blowens with a borrowed grace. — *Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 1.*

Once did I *sonnet* to my mind, My soul in numbers move; Once did I tell a thousand lies; And then I was in love. — *James, Muses' Garden of Delights, 1610.*

He ascribes all virtue to his wife in strains that come almost to *sonneting*. — *Milton, Iconoclastes, ch. vii.*

sonnet-writer. s. Sonneteer. A suite of tales was published by George Whetstone, a *sonnet-writer* of some rank, and one of the most passionate among us, to bewail the perplexities of love! — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry, iii. 483.*

sonneteer. s. Small poet; writer of sonnets. *Contemptuous.*

Assist me, some extemporal god of rhyme; For I am sure I shall turn *sonneteer*. — *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, i. 2.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: your makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatists and *sonnetteers* in this art. — *Spectator.*

What woful stuff this madrigal would be, In some starved hackney *sonnet* or me! But let a lord once own the happy lines, How the wit brightens! how the style refines! — *Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 418.*

sonnetist. s. Sonneteer. *Rare.*

The prophet of the heavenly lyre, Great Solomon, sings in the heavenly quire, And is become a new-found *sonnetist*. — *Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 9.*

sonorific. adj. Producing sound.

If he should ask me why a clock strikes, and points to the hour; and I should say it is by an inditing form, and *sonorific* quality, this would be unsatisfactory. — *Watts, Logic.*

sonorous. adj. [Lat. *sonorus*; Fr. *sonoreux*.]

1. Loud-sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. All the while *Sonorous* metal bellowed martial sounds; At which the universal host up-sent A shout that tore hell's concave. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 539.*

With *the*, the construction being *substantial*.

Amin, let me ask a person of the most refined musical taste, . . . when he has heard the finest quintets of Haydn executed by four of the first violins in the kingdom, and the finest violinello, if he would desire it to be repeated with a duplication of the parts performed by flutes, or hautboys, and a bassoon? If he should, I must shrewdly presume that a loss of the *sonorous* has unaccountably mingled itself with his passion for the pathetic and sublime. — *Mason, Essays, Historical and Critical, on English Church Music, essay 1.*

2. High-sounding; magnificent of sound.

The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. — *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The vowels are *sonorous*. — *Dryden.*

Gilbert West was born about 1705, and died in 1764; besides other works, he published a translation of a portion of the ode of Pindar, which had long considerable reputation, but is not very Pindaric, though a smooth and *sonorous* performance. — *Cruik, History of English Literature, vol. ii. p. 265.*

sonorousness. s. Attribute suggested by Sonorous.

1. Quality of giving sound.

Enquiring of a maker of violins and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and best seasoning for *sonorousness*, he replied, That in some twenty years would be requisite, and in others forty. — *Boyle.*

2. Magnificence of sound.

sonship. s. Filiation; character of a son.

The epistle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not only incident but necessary to Christianity, the leader and continuance of *sonship*. — *Dr. H. More, Legacy of Christian Piety.*

God's Son in heaven, Thy will was this, To pass the chain of *sonship* on, And bind in one whatever is, Thou canst the Son of Man to be, That so thy brethren too might bear Adoptive *sonship*, and with Thee Thy Sire's eternal kingdom bear. — *Andrew de Vere, pt. 1 st. xvii.*

soon. adv. [A.S. *sona*.]

1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned or supposed.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight In which they were, or the three plagues not feel; Yet to their general's voice they soon obey'd. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 353.*

You must obey me, *soon* or late; Why should you vainly struggle with your fate? — *Dryden.*

2. Early; before any time supposed: (opposed to late).

Do this, that I may be restored to you the *sooner*. — *Hebrews, xiii. 19.*

O boy! thy father gave thee life too *soon*, And hath bereft thee of thy life too late. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III, li. 3.*

The earlier strength for the later, and not that the later cometh *sooner*. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Readily; willingly.

I would as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is tressed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles. — *Addison, Guardian.*

4. Signification of an adjective; speedy, quick.

He hath preserved Armin alive, under pretence of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Make your *soonest* haste. — *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 1.*

Soon as. Immediately; at the very time.

As *soon* as he came night unto the camp, he saw the call and the dance. — *Exodus, xxxii. 18.*

Nor was his virtue poison'd, *soon* as born, With the too early thoughts of being king. — *Dryden, The Rival Rivals on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.*

Friends, and business, and pleasure, and enjoyments, seem great things to us, whilst we think of nothing else; but as *soon* as we add death to them, they all sink into an equal littleness. — *Lar.*

Soonly. adv. Quickly; speedily. *Rare.*

A man meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and, *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work. — *Dr. H. More.*

Soot. s. [A.S. *soot, sot*.] Collected smoke.

Soot, though thin spread in a field, is a very good compost. — *Bacon.*

If the fire be not kept within the funnel of the chimney, and some appointed to sweep down the *soot*, the house will be in danger of burning. — *Hawell.*

Of they assay'd, Hunger and thirst constraining; dragg'd an oft With inter-failest disrelish, writhed their jaws, With *soot* and cinders fill'd. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 367.*

Our household gods, that drop upon our hearths, Each from his venerable face shall brush The Macedonian *soot*, and shine again. — *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

And every tongue, with utter drought, Was withered at the root; We could not speak, no more than if We had been choked with *soot*. — *Coleridge, The Ancient Mariner.*

Sooted. adj. Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.

The land was *sooted* before. — *Mortimer, Householdry.*

Sooterkin. s. [?] False birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

Knives and forks being near of kin As Dutch hours to a *sooterkin*, Both parties join'd to do their best To damn the public interest. — *Batter, Hudibras, iii. 2. 113.*

Sooth. s. [A.S. *soð*.]

1. Truth; reality.

Sir, understand you this of me in *sooth*, The youngest daughter, whom you mark'd for, Her father keeps from all access of suitors, Until the eldest sister first be wed. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 2.*

He looks like *sooth*: he says he loves my daughter; I think so too; for never gaz'd the moon Upon the water, as he'll stand and read My daughter's eyes. — *Id., Winter's Tale, iv. 3.*

If I have any skill in *soothsaying*, as in *sooth* I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change eyes. — *Gautier, Remains.*

The very *sooth* of it is, that an ill habit has the force of an ill fate. — *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

I did not mean to chide you; For, *sooth* to say, I hold it noble in you To cherish the distressed. — *Bacon, Jane Shore, i. 1.*

2. Prognostication; soothsaying. *Rare.*

Tried time yet taught me greater things; The soothsaying of the racing wags, The *sooths* of byrles by letting of their wings. — *Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.*

3. Sweetness; kindness.

That e'er this tongue of mine, That laid the sentence of dread banishment On you proud man, should take it off again With words of *sooth*. — *Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 3.*

Sooth. s. [A.S. *soð, soðe*.] True; faithful; that may be relied on.

If thou speak'st false, Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive, Till famine cling thee: if thy speech be *sooth*, I care not if thou dost for me as much. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 5.*

Some other means I have which may be used,
Which once of Melchior old I learnt,
The *soothest* shepherd that e'er piped on pines.

Milton, Comus, 821.

Soothe. v. a. [A.S. *gesoðian*.]

1. Flatter; please with blandishments.

In *soothing* them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cuckoo of rebellion, insolence, sedition.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Can I *soothe* the tyrant's
Seen pleased to see my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a distaff in the throne?

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

I've try'd the force of every reason on him,
Soothed and caress'd, been angry, *soothed* again;
Laid softness, life, and interest in his sight;
But all are vain, he scorns them all for hate.

Adrian, Cato.

2. Calm; soften; mollify.

On high the bellman holds her hands,
Soother her with blandishments, and frights with threats.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinnyras and Myrrha.

3. Gratify; please.

This calm'd his cares; *soothed* with his future
fame,
And pleas'd to hear his prophesied name.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 519.

Soother. s. Flatterer; one who gains by blandishments.

I cannot flatter: I defy
The tongues of *soothers*.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

Pandolphus, an inn-keeper, a receiver of all, and
a *soother* of every man for his gain.—*Bishop Bancroft, Unpopular Position, b. iv. ch. i.*

Soothing. verbal abs. Act of one who soothes.

Thinks he that Memnon, soldier as he is,
Thoughtless and dull, will listen to his *soothing*?

Rare.

Soothingly. adv. In a soothing manner; with blandishments; with flattery.

Herewithal Anselmo rested the most *soothingly*
and contentedly deceived that could be found in
the world. *Milton, Translation of Don Quixote,*
pt. iv. ch. vii.

Wonder and joy a passing faintness threw
Over my brow—a hand supported me,
Whose touch was magic strength: an eye of blue
Look'd into mine, like moonlight, *soothingly*.

Shelley, The Revolt of Islam.

Soothly. adv. [A.S. *soðlice*.] In truth; really.

He was fain to use his wits, and *soothly* to tell
them, I have seen your face. *Rates, Golden Remains, p. 48.*

Soothsay. v. n. Predict; foretell.

A certain damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination,
met us, which brought her masters much
pain by *soothsayings*.—*Ista, xvi. 108.*

Soothsay. s. Prediction. *Rare.*

Well seen in every science that mote be,
And every secret work of nature's ways,
In witty riddles, and in wise *soothsayings*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, iv. 2. 35.

Soothsayer. s. Foreteller; prognosticator.

Scarcely was Musidorus made partaker of this
blinding light, when there were found numbers of
soothsayers who affirmed strange and incredible
things should be performed by that child.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A *soothsayer* bids you beware the iles of March.—
Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.
He was animated to expect the papacy by the
prediction of a *soothsayer*, that one should succeed
pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged
man of mean birth, and of great learning and
wisdom.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Soothsaying. s. Prophecy.

Divinations, and *soothsayings*, and dreams are
vain.—*Ecclesiasticus, xxiii. 5.*

Soothish. adj. Sooty. *Rare.*

Things became blacke by a *soothish* and fuliginous
matter proceeding from the sulphur of bodies terri-
fied.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours. (Ora MS.)*

Sooty. adj. [A.S. *sofig*.]

1. Breeding soot.

By fire of *sooty* coal the alchymist turns
Metals to gold. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 440.*

2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous.

There may be some chymical way so to debrute
this oil, that it shall not spend into a *sooty* matter.
—*Bishop Wilkins.*

3. Black; dark; dusky.

All hell run out, and *sooty* flaps display.
P. Fletcher, *Lacerta, p. 58: 1027.*
All the grisly legions that troop
Under the *sooty* flag of Achéron;
Harpies and hyænas and all monstrous forms.

Milton, Comus, 603.

I looked upon that *sooty* drug, which he held up
in his cruel.—*Tatler, no. 131.*

Swift on his *sooty* pinions flits the gnome,
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Sooty. v. a. Make black with soot.

Then (for his own weeds) shirt and coat all rent,
Tunn'd and all *sootied* with noisome smoke,
She put him on; and over all a cloak. *Chapman.*

Sop. v. a. Steep in liquor.

Sop. s.

1. Anything steeped in liquor: (commonly
to be eaten).

The bounded *waters*
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a *sop* of all this solid globe.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Draw, you reave; for though it be night, yet the
moon shines: I'll make a *sop* of the moonshine of
you.—*Id., King Lear, ii. 2.*

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate
more than wine of itself.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Anything given to pacify: (from the *sop*
given to Cerberus).

The prudent slyd had before prepared
A *sop*, in honey steep'd, to charm the guard,
Which, mix'd with powerful drugs, she cast before
His greedily grinning jaws, just open to roar.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 566.

Ill nature is not cured with a *sop*; quarrelsome
men, as well as quarrelsome curs, are worse for fair
usage.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

To Cerberus they give a *sop*,
His triple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

Sops in wine (plural). Popular name of the
pink (flower).

Bring coronations, and *sops-in-wine*,
Worms of paramours.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Sops-in-wine, a flower in colour much like to a
coronation, but differing in smell and quantity.—
E. K. Notes on the Shepherd's Calendar.

Soph. s. [Lat. *sophista*.] Young man who
has been two years at the university.

Three Cambridge *sops*, and three port Templars
came.

The same their talents, and their tastes the same;
Each prompt to query, answer, and debate,
And suit with love of pious and prate.

Pope, Dunciad, ii. 379.

Sophi. s. Supreme ruler of Persia.

By this scimitar
That slew the *sophi* and a Persian prince.

A fig for the sultan and *sophi*. *Congreve.*

Sophical. adj. Teaching wisdom. *Rare.*

All those books which are called *sophical*, such as
the Wisdom of Sirach, &c., tend to teach the Jews
the true spiritual meaning of God's economy. —*Dr. Harris, On the Island of Chios, p. 250: 1733.*

Sophism. s. [Fr. *sophisme*; Lat. *sophisma*.]

Fallacious argument; unsound subtlety;
fallacy.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of
a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or
fallacy.—*Watts.*

I, who as yet was never known to show
False pity to premeditated woe,

Will graciously explain great nature's laws,
And hear thy *sophisms* in so plain a cause. *Harte.*

In every age it is the *sophism* of malignant and
previdish men to traduce the cause of freedom itself,
on account of the interested motives by which its
ostensible advocates have frequently been actuated.

—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the
Middle Ages, pt. iii. ch. viii.*

Every political party, however honourable may be
its objects and character, is liable to be disgraced by
the association of such unscrupulous zealots. But
though it is an unexcusable *sophism* to charge the
leaders with the excesses they profess to disapprove
in their followers, it must be confessed that few
chiefs of faction have had the virtue to condemn
with sufficient energy the misrepresentations which
are intended for their benefit.—*Id., Constitutional History of England, vol. i. ch. iv.*

Philotes, the physician, lived in his service; and
one day at supper, when Philotes silenced a tiresome
talker with a foolish *sophism*, the young Antony
gave him as a reward the whole sideboard of plate.
—*Shakespeare, History of Egypt, ch. 5.*

The ambiguity of the word 'infinite' is the real fallacy
in the amusing logical puzzle of Achilles and
the Tortoise, a puzzle which has been too hard for
the ingenuity or patience of many philosophers,
and among others of Dr. Thomas Brown, who con-
sidered the *sophism* as insoluble; as a sound argu-
ment, though leading to a palpable falsehood; not
seeing that such an admission would be a reduction
of absurdity of the reasoning faculty itself. The
fallacy, as Hobbes hinted, lies in the tacit assumption
that whatever is infinitely divisible is infinite.—
J. S. Mill, System of Logic, pt. v. ch. vii.

Sophist. s. [Fr. *sophiste*; Lat. *sophista*.]
Professor of philosophy.

The court of Cæsar is said to have been much
resorted to by the *sophists* of Greece in the happy
beginning of his reign.—*Sir W. Temple.*

He [Alexander] was desirous of carrying away
with him some of the Indian *sophists* as companions
of Anaxarchus. Fifteen of them were pursuing their
contemplative exercises in a grove near Thale, and
Onesicritus was sent to them with the king's invita-
tion. It was rejected with disdain by Dandamis,
the eldest and head of the cenoitæ: but one of
them—by the Greeks nicknamed Calanus—was in-
duced, it is said, by the persuasion of Taxiles, to
accept it, and accompanied Alexander to the end of
his expedition; a sacrifice of his independence, by
which he incurred the contempt of his fellow-
recluses.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch.
lii.*

Now such musical teachers as Damon, and the
others above-mentioned, were *sophists*, not merely
in the natural and proper Greek sense of that word,
but to a certain extent, even in the special and re-
stricted meaning which Plato afterwards thought
proper to confer upon it. A *sophist*, in the genuine
sense of the word, was a wise man—a clever man—
one who stood prominently before the public as dis-
tinguished for intellect or talent of some kind. Thus
Solon and Pythagoras are both called *sophists*;
Timæus, the skilful bard, is called a *sophist*; So-
krates is so denominated, not merely by Aristotle,
Phanias, but by Æschines. Aristotle himself calls
Aristippus, and Xenophon calls Antisthenes both of
them disciples of Sokrates by that name; Xenophon,
in describing a collection of instructive books, calls
them 'the writings of old poets and *sophists*,' mean-
ing by the latter word prose-writers generally.

Plato is alluded to as a *sophist*, even by Sokrates;
Sokrates himself was harshly criticised as a *sophist*,
and defends both himself and his profession. Lastly,
Timon, the friend and admirer of Pyrrho, about
300-250 B.C., who bitterly satirised all the philoso-
phers, designated them all, including Plato and
Aristotle, by the general name of *sophists*. In this
large and comprehensive sense, the word was origi-
nally used, and always continued to be so under-
stood among the general public. But along with
this idea, the title *sophist* also carried with it or
connoted a certain invidious feeling. Timon, who
hated the philosophers, thus found the word *sophist*
exactly suitable in sentiment as well as meaning to
his purpose in addressing them. Now, when in the
period succeeding 450 B.C., the rhetorical and na-
tional teachers came to stand before the public at
Athens in such increased numbers, they, of course,
as well as other men intellectually celebrated, be-
came designated by the appropriate name of *sophists*.
But there was one characteristic peculiar to them-
selves whereby they drew upon themselves a double
measure of that invidious sentiment which lay
wrapped up in the name. They taught for pay; of
course, therefore, the most eminent among them
taught only the rich, and earned large sums: a fact
naturally provocative of envy, to some extent, among
the many who benefited nothing by them; but still
more among the inferior members of their own pro-
fession. But even great minds, like Sokrates and
Plato, though much inferior to any such envy, cher-
ished in that age a genuine and vehement repug-
nance against receiving pay for teaching. . . . Plato
not only stole the name out of general circulation,
in order to fasten it specially to his opponents, he
paid teachers, but also connected with it express
discreditable attributes, which formed no part of its
primitive and recognised meaning, and were alto-
gether distinct from, though grafted upon, the
vague sentiment of dislike associated with it. Aris-
totle, following the example of his master, gave to
the word *sophist* a definition substantially the same
as that which it bears in the modern languages—'an
impostuous pretender to knowledge, a man who em-
ploys what he knows to be fallacy, for the purpose
of deceit and getting money.' And he did this at a
time when he himself, with his estimable contemporaries, Sokrates, were considered at Athens to
come under the designation of *sophists*, and were
called so by every one who disliked either their pro-
fession or their persons.—*Grote, History of Greece,*
pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

Sophister. s.

1. Disputant fallaciously subtle; artful but
insidious logician.

It is great sin to swear unto a sin;
But greater sin to keep a sinful oath.—
A subtle traitor needs no *sophister*.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 1.

If a heathen philosopher brings arguments from
reason, which none of our atheistical *sophisters* can
confute, for the immortality of the soul, I hope they
will so weigh the consequences, as neither to talk,
nor live, as if there was no such thing.—*Sir J. D. A-
kian, Of Old Age, preface.*

Not all the subtle objections of *sophisters* and
rabblers, against the gospel, so much prejudiced the
reception of it, as the reproach of these crimes with
which they aspersed the assemblies of Christians.—
Agassiz.

2. Professor of philosophy; *sophist*.

Alekidius the *sophister* hath arguments to prove,

that voluntary and extemporal for excellence premeditated speech.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sophister. v. a. Maintain by a fallacious argument. *Obsolete.*

It is well *sophistered* of you both: preposterous are your judgments evermore; yes judge evil good, and good evil.—*Lord Cobham, in Fox's Acts and Monuments.*

Sophistic. adj. Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

Fraud is the ready minister of injustice:—the currency of false pretences and *sophistical* reasoning was expedient to their designs.—*Burke, Letter to a Member of the National Assembly.*

Sophistical. adj. Fallaciously and plausibly subtle, after the manner of a sophist.

The subtilty persuasions and *sophistical* civilisations of the papists.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Defence of the Doctrine of the Sacrament, fol. 112: 1530.*

Neither know I whether I should prefer for madness and *sophistical* cunning, that the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once of this sublimary world.—*Hall.*

When the state of the controversy is well understood, the difficulty will not be great in giving answers to all his *sophistical* evils.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

That may seem a demonstration for the present, which to posterity will appear a mere *sophistical* knot.—*Dr. H. More.*

Sophistically. adv. In a sophist manner.

Rollingbroke argues most *sophistically*.—*Swift.*

Sophisticate. v. a. Adulterate; corrupt with something spurious.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding, they make it apt to believe upon every slender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth, where scarce any probable show appeareth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Here's three of us are *sophisticated*.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

Divers experiments succeeded not, because they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *sophisticated* ones.—*Boyle.*

The only persons amongst the heathens who *sophisticated* nature and philosophy in this particular, were the Stoicks; who affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will.—*South, Sermons.*

The eye hath its coats and humours transparent and colourless, lest it should time and *sophisticate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice.—*Bentley.*

Sophisticate. part. adj. Adulterate; not genuine.

Wine sparkles brighter for than she:
'Tis pure and right, without deceit,
And such no woman e'er will be;

No, they are all *sophisticate*.—*Cowley, Song.*

Nine then a great part of our scientific treasure is most likely to be adulterate, though all bears the name and superscription of truth; the only way to know what is *sophisticate* and what is not so, is to bring all to the criterion of the touchstone.—*Glanville.*

No truth, when only one supplied the state,
Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticate*.—*Dryden.*

Sophistication. s. Adulteration; not genuineness.

Besides easy submissions to *sophistications* of sense, we have inability to prevent the misarrangements of our junior reasons.—*Glanville.*

The drugs and simples sold in shops, generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the sellers, especially if the preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial.—*Boyle.*

Sophistication is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating anything with what is not so good, for the sake of unlawful gain.—*Quincy.*

Sophisticator. s. Adulterator; one who mingles things not genuine.

I cordially commend, that the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grapes, p. 107: 1653.*

Great depravers and *sophisticators* of antiquity.—*Bibliotheca Biblica, l. 700.*

Sophistry. s.

1. Fallacious ratiocination.

His *sophistry* prevailed; his father believed.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

These men have obscured and confounded the nature of things, by their false principles and wretched *sophistry*; though an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt.—*South, Sermons.*

Numerous similar instances might be found of fallacies thus veiled by indistinctness of language in most of the treatises extant on 'fatalism,' 'free-agency,' and other kindred matters; in which the words 'may,' 'can,' 'possible,' &c., are understood partly in reference to power, partly to probability. In these, however, and in all other cases where indistinctness of language serves to veil *sophistry* from a man's hearers, or which is quite as common from himself, the expressions must always appear in-

telligible, and we must follow, or imaginatively follow the meaning, as we proceed. There are, however, certain *sophistry* kinds, as they may be called, of writing or speaking, (distinct from what is strictly termed *sophistry*), in which obscurity of style may be applied.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric, pt. iii. ch. i.*

What probability was there that any sheriff would pack a jury, that any barrister would employ all the arts of *sophistry* and rhetoric, . . . in order to convict an innocent person of burglary or sheep-stealing? But on a trial for high treason a verdict of acquittal must always be considered as a defeat of the government; and there was but too much reason to fear that many sheriffs, barristers, and judges might be impelled . . . to do anything which might save the government from the inconvenience and shame of a defeat.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xviii.*

2. Logical exercise.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, theses, and declamations.—*Fellon.*

Sopited. adj. [Lat. *sopitus*, pass. part. of *sopio*.] Laid to sleep; drowsy. *Rare.*

That in our present sense of existence, our natural powers are laid down, *sopited*, and fettered by the manner of our origination and coming into natural life, is self-evident.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Conjectures, (Ord MS.)*

Soporiferous. adj. [Lat. *sopor* + *fero* = I bear.] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotic; opiate; dormitive; somniferous; anodyne; sleepy.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments are opiate and *soporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, face, and back-bone, procures dead sleep.—*Bacon.*

While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound sleep, by the force of that *soporiferous* medicine infused into my liquor.—*Swift.*

Soporific. adj. Causing sleep; opiate; narcotic.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporific* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities.—*Lodge.*

Soporous. adj. [Lat. *soporosus*.] Sleepy; causing sleep.

In small synopses it may perhaps rouse the spirits a little, but in *soporosus* diseases it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 58.*

Sorb. s. [Lat. *sorbum*.] Service-tree; berry of the tree.

The timber of the *sorb* is useful to the joiner.—*Evelyn.*

Sorbtion. s. [Fr.; Lat. *sorbeo* = I suck up; *sorbitio, -onis*.] Act of drinking or sipping.

Sorbónical. adj. Belonging to a Sorbonist.

Great-bellied braggers, or *sorbóngall* masters in Paris, which, commingling with reds faces from the cheerful banquet of Babelus, called prandium theologicum, condemned Martyr Luther in 1523.—*Julie, Let a Course at the Romish Fair, fol. 36: 1543.*

The *sorb-nical* or theological wine, and their feasts or gaudy days, are now come to be proverbially jested at.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne, p. 626.*

Sorbonist. s. Doctor of the theological house of *Sorbon*, or *Sorbonne*, in the University of Paris; (the *Sorbonne* was also a term used in general for the whole faculty of theology there).

In school-divinity as able
As he that hight irrefragable:
A second Thomas, or at once
To name them all, another Dunce;
Profound in all the nominal
And real ways beyond them all;
For he a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned *Sorbonist*.—*Butler, Hudibras, l. 1, 151.*

Sorcerer. s. [Fr. *sorcier*; L. Lat. *sortarius*, from *sortes* = lots.] Conjuror; enchanter; magician.

They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working *sorcerers* that change the mind,
Soul-killing witches that deform the body,
And many such like libertines of sin.—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, l. 2.*

The weakness of the power of witches upon kings and magistrates may be ascribed to the weakness of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a *sorcerer* to put on a belief that they can hurt such.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

[He] saw a wile *sorcerer* arise,
Swift to whose hand a wined volume flew;
All sudden gorgeous him, and dragons glare,
And ten-horn'd heads and giants rush to war.—*Pope, Dunciad, iii. 223.*

The Egyptian *sorcerers* contended with Moses; but the wonders which Moses wrought did so far transcend the power of magicians, as made them confess it was the finger of God.—*Watts, Logic.*

Sorceress. s. Female sorcerer; enchantress.

Bring forth that *sorceress* condemn'd to burn.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I. v. 4.

Divers witches and *sorcerers* have fed upon man's flesh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours.—*Bacon.*

The wily *sorceress* that sat
Just by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key.

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 725.

How cunningly the *sorceress* displays
Her own transgressions, to uphold me mine!
Id., Samson Agonistes, 810.

Sorcerous. adj. Containing enchantments.

The *sorcerous* proceedings of Silver-vein.—*Bale, Acts of English Volaries, pt. ii. b. vi.: 1550.*

Th' art cur'ring Cere's home,
Where by her medicines, black and *sorcerous*,
Thy soul's all are shut in well arm'd doors,
And turn'd to wine.—*Chapman.*

The wine being consecrated, it is carried home, that therewith they may sprinkle their houses, to preserve them from witchcraft and *sorcerous* incantations.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews, p. 17: 1675.*

Sorcery. s. Magic; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

This witch *Sycorax*

For mischiefs manifold, and *sorceries* terrible,

Was banish'd.—*Shakespeare, Tempest, l. 2.*

Address' wisdom I have learn'd
To fence my ears against thy *sorceries*.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 970.

Acton has long tracts of rich soil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *sorcery*.—*Tait.*

Sord. s. Sward. *Rare.*

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever

Ran on the green sward.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

I th' midst an altar as a landmark stood,
Runic, of grassy sord.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 622.

Sórdes. s. [Lat. *sordidus*.] Foulness; drugs.

They swear they have found out and can sell you
The true elixir, the philosopher's stone, which will
Turn baser metals into gold; while yet, poor men,
Their rags, *sórdes*, and beggary, sufficiently confute
their rare skill.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspates, p. 219: 1653.*

The sea washes off the soil and *sórdes* wherein
mineral mosses were involved and concealed,
and thereby renders them more conspicuous.—*Woodward.*

Sórdid. adj. [Lat. *sordidus*.]

1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty.

Never man more affected bravery and pride than they did beggary and misfortune. . . . Let these and their ill-advised followers pass for cynicks in Christianity; . . . whatever the original rule of their *sórdid* founder was.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 262.*

There Charon stands, who rules the dreary coast:
A *sórdid* god; down from his lofty chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, unclean.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 413.

2. Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.

Thou canst not these exceptions make,

Which vulgar *sórdid* mortals take.

Cowley.

It is strange, since the priest-office heretofore was always splendid, that it is now look'd upon as a piece of religion to make it low and *sórdid*.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,

And yet not *sórdid*, who refuses gold.

Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

If one should cease to be generous and charitable, because another is *sórdid* and uncharitable, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish christian virtues.—*Sir R. L'Edrington.*

But he [Lord Loughborough] was not unpopular at the head of the profession. His manners were . . . tious and even noble; his liberality was great. Wholly above any *sórdid* feelings of avarice or parsimony, and only valuing his high station for the powers which it conferred, and the dignity with which it was compassed round about, he maintained his state with a munificent expenditure, and attended no money for his heirs.—*Lord Brougham, Miscellaneous Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Loughborough.*

Sórdidly. adv. In a sordid manner; meanly; poorly; covetously.

Sórdidness. s. Attribute suggested by Sordid.

1. Meanness; baseness.

I omit the meanness of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sórdidness* of those of Tiberius.—*Cowley.*

2. Nastiness; not neatness.

Providence detests people from slothfulness and *sordidness*, and provokes them to cleanliness.—*Ray*.

Sore. s. [A.S. *sár* = pain.] Place tender and painful; place excoriated; ulcer: (not used of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued or from internal cause; to be a *sore*, there must be an excoriation; a tumour or bruise is not called a *sore* before some disruption happen).

Let us hence provide
A salve for any *sore* that may betide.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 6.

Receipts abound; but searching all thy store,
The best is still at hand, to lance the *sore*.
And cut the head; for, till the *sore* be found,
The secret vice is fed and gathers ground.

Dryden.

By these all fest'ring *sores* her counsils heal,
Which time or loss disclosed, or shall reveal.

Id., Hind and Panther, ii. 367.

Lies and flies, which have a most wonderful in-
stinct to find out convenient places for the hatching
and nourishment of their young, lay their eggs upon
sores.—*Bentley*.

Sore. adj. [A.S. *sár* = painful.]

1. Tender to the touch.

We can ne'er be sure,
Whether we pain or not endure;
And just so far are *sore* and griev'd,
As by the fancy is believ'd.

Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 107.

While *sore* of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why should we tempt the doubtful die again?

Dryden.

It was a right answer of the physician to his
patient, that had *sore* eyes, if you have more pleasure
in the taste of wine than in the use of your salve,
wine is good; but if the pleasure of seeing be greater
to you than that of drinking, wine is naught.—
Locke.

2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and venacious,
and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy; but let
that can moderate these affections will find ease in
his mind.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Laugh at your friends; and, if your friends are
sore,

So much the better, you may laugh the more.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue I.

3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement.

My loins are filled with a *sore* disease; and there
is no whole part in my body.—*Book of Common
Prayer, Paulus, xxxvii. 7.*

Thenceforward ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange; but this *sore*
night
Hath tribled former knowings.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 3.

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though
the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood.—
Id., King Lear, iii. 5.

As likeliest was, when two such foes met arm'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 637.

Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have;

After this day's travel sore,
Sweet rest be thine evermore.

Id., Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.
They are determined to live up to the holy rule,
though *sore* evils and great temporal inconveniences
should attend the discharge of their duty.—*Bishop
Atterbury*.

4. Bad. Obsolete.

To lapse in fulness
Is *sorer* than to lie for need; and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

Sore. adv. [A.S. *sáre*; German, *schr*.]

1. Intensely; in a great degree.

Good men delight *sore* when they hear of virtuous
men.—*For, Acts and Monuments, Thorpe's Examina-
tion (in 1407).*

Thou *sore* longedst after thy father's house, [in
the Transl. of 1578, 'thou greatly longedst.']—*Gene-
sis, xxi. 30.*

2. With painful or dangerous vehemence;
very painful degree; with afflictive vio-
lence or pertinacity.

The knight, then lightly leaping to the prey,
With mortal steel him smote again so *sore*,
That headless his unwieldy body lay.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thine arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand presseth
me *sore*.—*Book of Common Prayer, Paulus,*
xxxvii. 2.

He this and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being laid to *sore*.

Daniel.

Though iron hew and mangle *sore*,

Wood wounds and bruises honour more.

Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 811.

So that if Palamon were wounded *sore*,

Arctus was hurt as much.

Dryden, Palamon and Arctus, l. 271.

Sore sigh'd the knight, who this long sermon
heard:

At length, considering all, his heart he cheer'd.

Id., Wife of Bath's Tale, 609.

How, Didius, shall a Roman *sore* repulsed

Greet your arrival to this distant isle?

How bid you welcome to these shatter'd ledges?

A. Philippi.

Sore. v. a. Wound; make *sore*. *Rare.*

The wydo wound . . .

Was closed up, as it had not been *sored*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 12, 38.

Sore. s. [see under Sorrel.]

1. Hawk of the first year.

The distinction of eyes and rannage hawks, of
sores and enternewers.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscella-
neus, p. 118.*

As the first element of a compound.

Of the *sore-falcon* so I learn to fly.

Spenser, Hymns.

2. Buck of the fourth year.

A buck is the first year a fawn; the second year,
a pricket; the third year, a *sored*; and the fourth
year, a *sore*.—*Return from Parnassus: 1000.*

Sorehen. s. See Sorn.

They exact upon them all kinds of services; yea,
and the very wild exactions, cologne, livery, and
sorehen: by which they poll and utterly undo the
poor tenants and freeholders under them.—*Spenser,*
Vin of the State of Ireland.

Sorely. adv. In a *sore* manner.

1. With a great degree of pain or distress.

Here's the smell of the blood still: all the per-
fumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.
Oh! oh! oh!—What a *sore* is there! the heart is
sorely overcharged.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 1.*

That which gladdened all the warrior train,
Though most were *sorely* wounded, none were slain
Dryden, Palamon and Arctus, iii. 72.

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

I have done ill.

Of which I do accuse myself so *sorely*,

That I will enjoy no more.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 6.

Soreness. s. Attribute suggested by *Sore*;
tenderness of a hurt.

He that, whilst the *soreness* of his late pangs of
conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed
for sin, presently concludes repentance hath had its
perfect work.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian
Piety.*

My foot began to swell, and the pain assuaged,
though it left such a *soreness* that I could hardly
suffer the clothes of my bed.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Sorites. s. [from Gr. *σύνθεσις* = heap.] In

Logic. Series of elliptic syllogisms, i.e.
syllogisms in which the conclusion of all
but the last is omitted; e.g. instead of
A—B, C—A, C—B, the sequence is
C—A, D—C, E—D, E—A.

The instances given in the extracts are
legitimate; but it is easy to see how the
sorites may lend itself to a sophism. Let
A=100; B = a large number; C = 99;
D=98; and E=97. By continuing the
train of argument in a series of numbers;
each imperceptibly smaller than the number
preceding, we arrive at one; and thus, inas-
much as, in the fact of its being a large
number, it has been treated as equal to any
of the ones between it and 99 (99 itself
being equal, as a large number, to 100),
we get as the result 1=100. That this is
not the case is evident. Where, however,
can we draw the distinction? It is chiefly
as an instrument of sophistry that the
sorites has commanded attention; and this
we expect from its name. A heap (*σύνθεσις*)
of wheat gives us large numbers of grains.
Take away one at a time, and when does
the number become small? Another
familiar illustration is got from the hairs
in a horse's tail. They are many. Pluck
them out one by one, and say when they
become few. This is the result of a series
of subtractions. A series of additions gives
us, of course, the converse. One is a

small number; a *hundred* a large one.
But add one at a time, and the difficulty of
saying where the small number ends and
the large one begins is manifest.

Chrysippus the Stoic invented a kind of argu-
ment, consisting of more than three propositions,
which is called *sorites*, or a *heap*.—*Dryden*.

Sorites is when several middle terms are chosen
to connect one another successively in several pro-
positions, till the last proposition connects its pre-
dicate with the first subject. Thus, all men of re-
venge have their souls often uneasy; uneasy souls
are a plague to themselves; now to be one's own
plague is fully in the extreme.—*Watts, Logick.*

The *sorites* . . . is strictly syllogistic; as may be
seen by the examples. If the premises stated be
true, the conclusion must be true. For, when you
have a string of syllogisms in the first figure, in
which the conclusion of each is made the premise of
the next, till you arrive at the main or ultimate con-
clusion of all, you may sometimes state these briefly,
in the form called *sorites*; in which the predicate of
the first proposition is made the subject of the next;
and so on, to any length, till finally the predicate of
the last of the premises is predicated (in the con-
clusion) of the subject of the first: . . . 'The English
are a brave people; a brave people are free; a free
people are happy; therefore the English are happy.'
A *sorites*, then, has as many middle terms as there
are intermediate propositions between the first and
the last; and consequently, it may be drawn out
into as many separate syllogisms; of which the first
will have, for its major premise, the second, and for
its minor, the first, of the propositions of the *sorites*;
as may be seen by the example. The reader will
perceive also by examination of that example, and
by framing others, that the first proposition in the
sorites is the only minor premise that is expressed;
when the whole is resolved into distinct syllogisms,
each conclusion becomes the minor premise of the
succeeding syllogism. Hence, in a *sorites*, the first
proposition, and that alone, of all the premises, may
be particular; because in the first figure the minor
may be particular, but not the major; and all the
other propositions, prior to the conclusion, are
major premises. It is also evident that there may
be, in a *sorites*, one, and only one, negative premise,
viz. the last: for if any of the others were negative,
the result would be that one of the syllogisms of the
sorites would have a negative minor premise; in-
compatible with correctness.—*Archbishop Whately,*
Elements of Logic, b. ii. ch. iv. § 7.

Sore. v. n. See extract.

Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he
came down among his tenants with his followers,
by way of contempt called in the lowlands 'gilt-wil-
lits', and lived on free quarters; so that ever after,
when a person obtained himself upon another,
stays at his house, and hanes upon him for bed and
board, he is said to *sore*, or to be a *sorner*.—*Macdian.*

Sórner. s. Chieftain who lives in the house
of a tenant at his expense.

(For example, see preceding entry.)

Sórral. adj. Reddish; inclining to a red
colour: (as, 'a *sórral* horse').

To reddish herrings, lay them on hurdles in a close
room, and there smoke them with the dried leaves
of elm or oak, or with tanner's bark, until they have
gotten their *sórral* hue. *Colgrave*, in voce *Saurer*.

[*Sórral*.—1. French *sorrel*, the herb *sorrel*, or sour-dock;
sorrel du bois, wood *sorrel*, wood sorrel [wood-sorrel].
(*Colgrave*.) Norse, *sargras*; German, *sauer-
ampfer*; Greek, *σάργας*, from *σάρος*=salty. A horse
of a mixed red colour. Italian, *sorruo*, a sorrel colour
of a horse. French, *saur*, sorrel of colour; *harene
saur*, a red herring. *Saurer les harenes*, to reddish
herrings, to lay them on hurdles in a close room and
then smoke them with dried leaves until they have
gotten their *sórral* hue; *sorrel*, to reek, to dry or
smoke red as herrings in the smoke. (*Colgrave*.) As
the sorrel stems are of a brown-red colour, strikingly
conspicuous in a field of mowing-grass, the word
may simply signify the colour of sorrel. On the
other hand it may be from Platt-Deutsch, *sor*, dry;
Old High German *sauran*, *saur*, to dry. See *Saur*.
The name of the colour would then be taken from
that of a dried herring.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of
English Etymology.*]

Sórral. s.

1. Buck of the third year.

I am but a mere *sórral*; my head's not hardened
yet!—*A Christian turned Turk: 1612.*
(See also under *Sore*, s. 2.)

2. Native plant of the genus *Rumex* (acetosa
and acetosella); the wood *sorrel* is *Oxalis*
(acetosella and corniculata).

Of all roots of herbs the root of *sorrel* goeth the
fastest into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb
that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by
the sun.—*Bacon*.

Acid sature vegetables contract and strengthen
the fibres, as all kinds of *sorrel*, the virtues of which
lie in acid astringent salt, a sovereign antidote
against the putrescent bilious alkali.—*Arbuthnot,*
On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Sorrlly, adv. In a sorry manner; meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitifully. The pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing *sorrlly*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

How does this hero in buckins perform? So wretchedly and *sorrlly*, as exactly to the same tune and his wretched pitch, that he has not struck one right stroke.—*Bentley, Philoethorus Lipsienus*, § 38.

Sorrow, v. n. [A.S. *sorgian*.] Grieve; be sad; be dejected.

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye *sorrowed* to repentance.—2 *Corinthians*, vi. 9.

The miserable change, now at my end, Lament nor *sorrow* at.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.

Wherever sorrow is, relief would be;

If you do *sorrow* at my grief in love;

By giving love, your sorrow and my grief

Were both exterminated. *Id.* As you like it, iii. 5.

I neither fear to die nor desire to live; and having mastered all grief in myself, I desire no man to *sorrow* for me.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Send them forth, though *sorrowing*, yet in peace.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 117.

Sad the prince explores

The neighboring main, and *sorrowing* treads the shores. *Pope*.

Sorrow, s. [A.S. *sorg*, *sork*.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning; (not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good).

Sorrow on thee, on all the pack of you,

That triumph thus upon my misery!

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, iv. 3.

A world of woe and *sorrow*,

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 333.

Some other hour I will to tears allow;

But having you, can show no *sorrow* now.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, v. 2.

Sorrow is unbusiness in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil.—*Locke*.

Sorrowed, adj. Accompanied with sorrow. *Obsolete*.

Now the publick body, which doth seldom

Play the recanter, feeling in itself

A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal

Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon;

And sends forth us to make their *sorrowed* tender.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, v. 2.

The much wronged and over *sorrowed* state of

matrimony.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, preface.

Sorrowful, adj. 1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving.

Blissed are they which have been *sorrowful* for

all thy sorrows; for they shall rejoice for thee, when

they have seen all thy glory.—*Tobit*, xii. 14.

2. Deeply sorry. Hannah said, No, my lord, I am a woman of a *sorrowful* spirit: I have drank neither wine nor strong drink, but I have poured out my soul before the Lord.—1 *Samuel*, i. 15.

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief. The things that my soul refused to touch are as my *sorrowful* weak.—*Job*, vi. 7.

Sorrowfully, adv. In a sorrowful manner. The matter he hath *sorrowfully* lamented.—*Lord Herbert, History of Henry VIII.* p. 471.

Sorrowing, s. [A.S. *sorgung*.] Expression of sorrow.

Marina, hearing sighs, to him drew near;

And did entreat his cause of grief to hear;

But had she known her beauty was the sting,

'Twas caused all this instant *sorrowing*,

Silence in bands her tongue had stronger kept.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. song 1.

Sorrowless, adj. Free from sorrow. If their repentance be *sorrowless*, it will prove but a sorry one.—*Hevel Sermons*, v. 23: 1658.

Sorry, adj. [A.S. *sorig*, *sorig*.]

1. Grieving for something past: (generally used of slight or casual misadventures or vexations, but sometimes of greater things; it does not imply any long continuance of grief).

The king was *sorry*; nevertheless for the oath's sake, and them which sat with him at meat, he commanded the Baptist's head to be given her.—*Matthew*, xiv. 9.

O, forget

What we are *sorry* for ourselves in thee.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, v. 2.

I'm *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure.

Id. *King Lear*, ii. 2.

We are *sorry* for the satire interspersed in some

of these pieces, upon a few people, from whom the highest provocations have been received.—*Swift*.

2. Melancholy; dismal.

They capide

A *sorry* sight as ever worn with eyes;

A heedless indie lying him beside,

In her own blood all wallow'd wofully.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

3. Worthless; vexatious.

How now, why do you keep alone?

Of *sorried* fancies your companions making.

Using those thoughts which should, indeed, have

died

With them they think on.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it

would seem that a bag of dust would be of as firm a

consistence as that of marble; and Haj-Jet's cage

had been but a *sorry* prison.—*Glaucille*.

Coarse complexion,

And cheeks of *sorry* grain, will serve to ply

The sampler, and to tease the housewife's wool.

Milton, Comus, 749.

How vain were all the emblems of his power,

that could not support him against one slighting

look of a *sorry* slave! *Sir E. L'Estrange*.

If this innocent had any relation to his Thelma,

the poet might have found some *sorry* excuse for

detracting the reader.—*Dryden*.

If such a slight and *sorry* business as that could

produce one organic body, one might reasonably

expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough

might be leavened into an animal.—*Bentley, &c.*

Sort, s. [Fr. *sorte*; Lat. *sors*, *sortis* = lot.]

1. Kind; species.

[He] on the Assyrian mount

Saw him disfigured more than could befall

Spirit of happy *sort*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 126.

A substantial and unaffected piety not only gives

a man a credit among the sober and virtuous, but

even among the vicious sort of men.—*Archbishop*

Tillotson.

These three *sorts* of poems should differ in their

numbers, designs, and every thought.—*Watts*.

Endeavouring to make the signification of specific

names clear, they made their specific ideas of the

sorts of substances of a few of those simple ideas

found in them.—*Locke*.

With sizes.

Mistress of all *sorts* and *sizes*.

Messinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, l. 1.

2. Manner; form of being or acting. Flowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt

nor seen well by those that wear them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

That I may laugh at her in equal *sort*

As she doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her

sport.

Sir Isaac, Sonnets.

To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear?

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 816.

3. Degree of any quality. I have written the more boldly unto you, in same

sort, as putting you in mind. *Romans*, xv. 14.

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some

sort I have copied his style.—*Dryden*.

4. Class, or order of persons. The one being a thing that belongeth generally

unto all; the other, such as none but the wiser and

more judicious *sort* can perform.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I have bought

Golden opinions from all *sorts* of people.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.

The first *sort* by their own suggestion fell.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 129.

Hospitality to the better *sort*, and charity to the

poor, two virtues that are never exercised so well as

when they accompany each other.—*Bishop Atter-*

bury, Sermons.

5. Company; knot of people. Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see;

And yet salt water blinds them not so much,

But they can see a *sort* of traitors here.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. 1.

A *sort* of lusty shepherds strive.

Waller.

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Obsolete*. A signior Montanto returned from the wars?—I

know none of that name, lady; there was none such

in the army of any sort.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado*

about Nothing, i. 1.

7. Lot. *Latinism*. Make a lottery,

And by decree let blockish Ajax

Draw the *sort* to fight with Hector.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Sort, v. n.

1. Separate into distinct and proper classes. I

come to thee for charitable helms,

To *sort* our nobles from our common men.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 7.

A piece of cloth made of white and black threads, though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey; yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled asunder, and *sorted* each colour by itself.—*Boyle*.

Shells have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with the insects.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

With this desire, she hath a native might To find out every truth, if she had time; The innumerable effects to *sort* right, And by degrees from cause to cause to climb.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be

parted and *sorted* from one another, and that either

by refraction, or by reflexion.—*Sir I. Newton, On*

Opticks.

But grant that actions best discover man,

Take the most strong, and *sort* them as you can:

The few that glare, each character must mark:

You balance not the many in the dark.

Pope, Moral Essays, l. 110.

2. Reduce to order from a state of confusion.

These things *sorted* into their several times and

places; some to begin the service of God with, and

some to end; some to be interposed between the

divine remedies of the law and prophets.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Let me not be light;

For a light wife doth make a heavy husband;

And never be Bassanio so from me;

But God *sort* all!

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

3. Conjoin; put together in distribution.

For, when she *sorts* things present with things past,

And thereby things to come doth oft foresee;

When she doth doubt at first, and chuse at last,

These acts her own, without her body be.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

(With out). Cull; choose; select.

Send his mother to his father's house,

That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse.

Chapman.

Sort, v. n.

1. Be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only *sort* and herd with metals in

the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in

common together.—*Woodward*.

2. Consort; join.

The illiberality of parents towards their children

makes them base, and *sort* with any company.—

Bacon.

3. Suit; fit.

A man cannot speak to a son but as a father;

whereas a friend may speak as the case requires, and

not as it *sorteth* with the person.—*Bacon*.

They are happy whose nature *sort* with their

vocations.—*Id.*

Among unequals, what society

Can *sort*, what harmony, or true delight?

Which must be mutual, in proportion due,

Given and received. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 383.

The Creator calling forth by name

His mighty angels, gave them several charge.

As *sorted* best with present things. *Id.* s. 610.

For different styles with different subjects *sort*,

As several garbs with country, town, and court.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 323.

4. Terminate; issue. *Obsolete*.

It *sorted* not to any fight, but to a retreat.—

Johnson.

Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raise

some persons to be companions; which many times

sorteth to inconvenience.—*Id.*

5. Have success; terminate in the effect de-

sired. *Obsolete*.

The slips of their vines have been brought into

Spain, but they have not *sorted* to the same purpose

as in their native country.—*Abbot, Description of*

the World.

It was tried in a blown bladder, whereunto flesh

and a flower were put, and it *sorted* not; for dry

bladders will not blow, and new bladders further

putrefaction.—*Bacon*.

6. Fall out. *Obsolete*.

And so far am I glad it did so *sort*,

As thus their jangling I could see a sport.

Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Sortable, adj. Suitable; befitting. *Rare*.

The flourishing state of learning, *sortable* to so

excellent a princess.—*Bacon, Advancement of*

Learning, b. i.

Nothing *sortable* either to his disposition or

breeding.—*Howth*

Sortance. s. Suitableness; agreement. *Rare.*
Here doth he wish his person, with such power
As might hold sortances with his quality,
The which he could not levy.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.
Sortilege. s. [Fr.; Lat. *sortilegium*.] Act
or practice of drawing lots.

Sortilégious. adj. Relating to sortilege.
Rare.

Horace makes the blood of frogs an ingredient in
sortilegium charms.—*Daubuz, On the Revelations*
edited by P. Lancaster, p. 46.

Nor were they made to decide horrid questions,
or sortilégious demands.—*Swan, Speculum Mundi*,
313. (Ord MS.)

Sortilegy. s. Sortilege.

Even in *sortilegia*, and matters of greatest un-
certainty, there is a settled and provided course
of effect.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, § 18.

Sortling. verbal use. Arrangement.
The number of simple ideas, that make the no-
minal essence of the lowest species, or first sortling
of individuals, depends on the mind of man.—
Locke.

Sortition. s. [Lat. *sortitio*.] Selection or
appointment by lot.

The soldiers have parted thy garments, and cast
lots upon thy seamless coat: those poor spoils can-
not so much enrich them as glorify thee, whose
Scriptures are fulfilled by their barbarous *sortitions*.
—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, v. iv.

Soss. v. n. [see Souse.] Sit lazily on a
chair; fall at once into a chair.

The winter sky began to frown,
Poor Stella must pack off to town;
From wholesome exercise and air,
To nursing in an easy chair. *Swift.*

Soss. s. See Souse.

Sot. s. [A.S.; Provincial German *solt*, *zol*;
Fr. *sot*, m.; *sotte*, f.]

1. Fool; foolish fellow; blockhead; dull
ignorant stupid fellow; dolt.

Of the loyal service of his son
When I inform'd him, then he'll call me *sot*,
And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

Were crack'd of kitchen trulls, or his description
Proved us unsparking *sots*. *Id., Cynthia*, v. 5.

Soul-blinded *sots*, that creep
In dirt, and never saw the wonders of the deep.

Drayton.

Tell him no history or antiquity can match his
conduct; and presently the *sot*, because he knows
neither history nor antiquity, shall begin to measure
himself by himself, which is the only sure way for
him not to fall short.—*South, Sermons.*

Were you the son of some rich usurer,
Thou starved and dammed thyself to make his heir,
Left nought to do, but to inherit the *sot*,
And spend with ease what he with pains had got;
'Twere easy to advise how you might live,
Nor would there need instruction then to give.

Oldham, A Satire addressed to a Friend.

2. One stupified by drinking.

Every sign
That calls the starting *sot* to nasty wine.

Lord Roscommon.

A surly ill-bred lord,
That chides and snags her up at every word:
A brutal *sot*; who, while she holds his head,
With drunken filth bedaubs the nuptial bed.

Granville.

Sot. v. n. Besot: (this latter the common
word).

I am *otted*,
Utterly lost; my virgin's faith has fled me,
Rowland and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *otted*,
Maie sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love;
A drivelling hero, fit for a romance.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Sot. v. n. Tiptle to stupidity. *Rare.*

He continued to dose and *sot*, and tell a tedious
story, as most other laudlords usually do.—*Gold-*
smith, Essays, xix.

Sotted. part. adj. Besotted; stupified.

The potion works not on the part design'd
But turns his brain and stupifies his mind;
The *sotted* worm-eat grass.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 707.

Sottish. adj.

1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; dolt-
ish.

All's but naught:
Patience is *sottish*, and impatience does
Become a dog that's mad.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.

Upon the report of his approach, more than half
fell away and dispersed; the residue, being more
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desperate or more *sottish*, did abide in the field, of
whom many were slain.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

He gain'd a king.

Ahaz his *sottish* conqueror.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 471.

'Tis *sottish* to offer at things that cannot be
brought about.—*Sir R. L. Estange.*

The inhabitants of Soudania, in Affrick, are no
sottish and grossly ignorant, that they differ very
little from brutes.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology!
—*Swift.*

2. Dull with intemperance.

Sottishly. adv. In a sottish manner; dully;
senselessly.

Northumberland, *sottishly* mad with over-great
fortune, procured the king, by his letters patent
under the great seal, to appoint the lady Jane to
succeed him in the inheritance of the crown.—*Sir J.*
Hayward.

Atheism is impudent in pretending to philoso-
phy, and superstitious *sottishly* ignorant in fancying
that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion.—
Glauville.

No *sottishly* to lose the purest pleasures and com-
forts of this world, and forgo the expectation of
immortality in another; and so desperately to run
the risk of dwelling with everlasting burnings,
plainly discovers itself to be the most pernicious
folly and deplorable madness in the world.—*Bentley.*

Sottishness. s. Attribute suggested by
Sottish.

1. Dullness; stupidity; insensibility.

Sometimes phlegm putrifies into *sottishness*, *sot-*
tishness into an ignorance or neglect of all religion.
Hulphes.

Few consider what a degree of *sottishness* and
confirmed ignorance men may sin themselves into.
—*South, Sermons.*

The first part of the text, the folly and *sottishness*
of atheism, will come home to their case; since they
make such a noisy pretence to wit and sagacity.—
Bentley.

2. Drunken stupidity.

No sober temperate person can look with any
complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness*
of his neighbour.—*South, Sermons.*

Sotweed. s. Name for tobacco.

I scarce had fill'd a pipe of *sotweed*,
And by the candle made it hot-weed.

Mudifor Relictees. (Nares by H. and W.)

Souchy. s. [Dutch, *zoutje*, *zoo*, *sou*, *soude* — a
boiling, from root of *souden*.] Generally,
in English, preceded by *water*; *water-souchy*
being a dish consisting of fish (flounders,
perch, &c.) stewed in their own liquor, and
flavoured with herbs (parsley-root, &c.)

Sough. s. [see Suck.]

1. Subterraneous drain.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains
and charges, if at all, be wrought: the dells would
be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make
any adits or *soughs* to drain them, that no gins or
machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.—
Rog. On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works
of the Creation.

As the first element in a compound.

Another was found in sinking a *sough-pit*.—*Wood-*
ward.

2. Sound.

The well-greased wherry now had got between,
And bade her farewell *sough* unto the burden.

H. Jonson, Epigrams.

Sough. v. n. [see Suck.] Whistle: (applied
to the wind).

Soughing. part. adj. Sounding; sighing.

A noise like that of a great *soughing* wind.—*His-*
tory of the Royal Society, iv. 225.

The wavy swell of the *soughing* reeds.

Templeton, The Dying Swan.

Soujee. s. Variety of Semolina used as food
for infants.

Soul. s. [A S. *anra*, *sawel*.]

1. Immaterial and immortal spirit of man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as
well to the believing Gentiles as Jews; heaven till
then was no receptacle to the *souls* of either.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Perhaps for want of food the *soul* may pine;
But that were strange, since all things had and
good.

Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine,
Since God himself, is her eternal food.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

He remembered them of the promises, words, and
omnis which by public authority had passed for
concluding this marriage, that these being religious
bonds betwixt God and their *souls*, could not by any
politic act of state be dissolved.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

So natural is the knowledge of the *soul's* im-

mortality, and of some 'ubi' for the future reception
of it, that we find some tract or other of it in almost
barbarous nations.—*Hogbin.*

2. Intellectual principle.

Eloquence the *soul*, song charms the sense.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 388.

The eyes of our *souls* only then begin to see, when
our bodily eyes are closing.—*Law.*

3. Vital principle.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That *souls* of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Thou son, of this great world both eye and *soul*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 171.

Join voices, all ye living *souls*! ye birds,
That singing up to heaven-gate ascend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes, his praise.

Id., v. 197.

In common discourse and writing, we leave out
the words vegetative, sensitive, and rational; and
make the word *soul* serve for all these principles.—
Watts.

4. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal
part.

He is the very *soul* of bounty.—*Shakespeare, Timon*
of Athens, i. 2.

Charity, the *soul* of all the rest.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 584.

5. Interior power.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 1.

6. Familiar appellation expressing the quali-
ties of the mind.

Three wenches where I stood cried 'Alas, good
soul!'—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

This is a poor mad *soul*; and she says up and
down the town, that her eldest son is like you.—*Id.,*
Henry IV. Part II. ii. 1.

The poor *soul* sat slinging by a yew-tree tree,
Sing all a green willow:

Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee.

Id., Othello, iv. 3, song.

Keep the poor *soul* no longer in suspense,
Your charge is such as does not need defence.

Dryden.

Unenlarged *souls* are disgusted with the wonders
of the microscope, discovering animals which equal
not a peppercorn.—*Watts.*

My dear Bantam, said the Dowager Lady South-
ampt, coaxingly, 'find us some nice creature to
make up this table; there's a good *soul*.' Mr. Pick-
wick happened to be looking another way at the
moment, so her ladyship nodded her head towards
him, and frowned expressively.—*Dickens, Pickwick*
Papers, ch. xxv.

7. Human being.

The moral is the case of every *soul* of us.—*Sir E.*
L'Estrange.

It is a republic; there are in it a hundred bur-
geois, and about a thousand *souls*.—*Adrian, Trans*
in Help.

My state of health none care to learn;
My life is here no *soul's* concern.

Swift.

8. Active power.

Earth, air, and seas, through empty space would
roll,

And heaven would fly before the driving *soul*.

Dryden, Translation of the Knick, l. 88.

9. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

That he wants alcohol, he must confess;
But not a *soul*, to give our arms success;

Young, Love of Fame, iii. 148.

10. Intelligent being in general.

Every *soul* in heaven shall bend the knee.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 816.

Soul. v. n. Afford suitable sustenance.

I have, sweet wench, a piece of cheese, as good as
truth may crave,
And bread and wildings *souling* well.

Warner, Allkin's England.

Soul-bell. s. Passing-bell. *Obsolete.*

We call them *soul-bells*, for that they signify the
departure of the *soul*, not for that they help the
passage of the *soul*.—*Bishop Hall, Apology against*
the Brownists.

Soul-diseased. adj. Diseased in mind;

soul-sick.

[He] had great insight

In that disease of grievous consciousness,
And well could cure the same; his name was Pe-
tience;

Who, coming to that *soul-diseased* knight,
Could hardly him intreat to tell his grief.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Souled. adj. Furnished with mind.

Gripping and still tenacious of thy hold,
Wouldst thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely
souled,

Should give the prizes they had gain'd before?

Dryden, Translation of the First Book
of the Iliad, 166.

SOUL

Soul-shot. *s.* [*shot*, from A.S. *sealt*.] Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Roman Catholics.

In the Roman times there was a funeral duty to be paid, called 'pecunia sepulchralis et symbolum anime,' and in Saxons *soul-shot*.—*Aglifo, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Soul-sick. *adj.* Diseased in mind.

Man kind is mortally *soul-sick*.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 61.

I am *soul-sick*,
And wither with the fear of one condemn'd,
Till I have got your pardon,
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

Soulless. *adj.* [the *l* sounded twice, as well as doubled in the spelling.]

1. Without soul; without life.

Their holiness is the very outward work itself, being a brainless head and *soulless* body.—*Sir E. Stanley, State of Religion*, x. 4; ed. 1605.

Clay, not dead but *soulless*,
Though no man would choose thee;
An immortal no less
Desires not to refuse thee,
Clay thou art, but unto spirit
All clay is of equal merit.
Byron, The Reformed Transformed, l. 1.

2. Mean; low; spiritless.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog, O rarely base!
Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Sound. *adj.* [A.S. *sund*, *genend*.]

1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt.

He hath received him safe and *sound*.—*Luke*, xv. 27.

I am fall'n out with my more headier will,
To take the indisposed and sickly fit
For the *s-and* man. *Shakspeare, King Lear*, ii. 1.

is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

We can preserve
Our hearts, and understanding *sound*,
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 443.

The kind in person visits all around
Comforts the sick, congratulates the *sound*;
Honours the princely chiefs,
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 720.

But Copsys and the rest of *souder* mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the deep.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, ii. 461.

When a word, which originally signifies any particular object, is attributed to several other objects, on account of some evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word; so a *sound* or healthy pulse, a *sound* digestion, *sound* sleep, are all so called with reference to a *sound* and healthy constitution; but if you speak of *sound* doctrine, or *sound* speech, it is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical.—*Watson, Logic*.

2. Right; not erroneous; orthodox.

Whom although to know he life, and joy to make
Mention of his name; yet our *soundest* knowledge
Is to know that we know him not as indeed he is,
Neither can know him; and our *soundest* eloquence
Concerning him is silence.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Let my heart be *sound* in thy statutes.—*Psalms*, cxix. 160.

Sound, and yet not trivial, catechetick institution.
—*Bilton*.

The rules are *sound* and useful, and may serve
your devotion.—*A religious Wake*.

Their old theory, *s-and* or *unsound*, was at least
complete and coherent.—*Murcady, History of Eng-*
land, ch. x.

3. Stout; strong; lusty.

The men are very strong and able of body; and
therefore either give *sound* strokes with their clubs
wherewith they fight, or else shoot strong shots with
their bows. *Abbot*.

4. Valid; not failing.

They reserved their titles, tenures, and dignities
whole and *sound* to the selves.—*Spenser, View of*
the State of Ireland.

5. Fast; hearty; (applied to sleep).

New waked from *soundest* sleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 253.

Used *adverbially*. *Soundly*; heartily; com-
pletely fast.

The messenger approaching to him spake,
But his waste words return'd to him in vain;
No *sound* he slept that nought might him awake.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Sound. *s.* [A.S. *sund* = 1. swimming; 2.

water that can be crossed by swimming;]

Narrow arm of the sea.
The *Sound* of Denmark, where ships pay toll—
Camden.

S'OUN

Behold I come, sent from the Stygian *sound*,
As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,
To ingender with the night, and blast the day.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, l. 1.

In the plural. Swimming-bladder: (*us, col-*
sounds).

Sound. *s.* [Fr. *sonde*.] Probe; instrument
used by churgeons to feel what is out of
reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, pass the *sound*
till it meet with some resistance.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Sound. *v. a.*

1. Search with a plummet; try depth.
In this secret there's a gulph, which while we
live we shall never *sound*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical*
Polity.

You are, Hastings, much too shallow
To *sound* the bottom of the after-times.
Shakspeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

2. Try; examine: (in *Surgery*, with a *sound*
or probe).

Has he never before *sounded* you in this business?
—*Shakspeare, King Lear*, i. 2.

Invite these lords, and those he meant to *sound*,
Daniel.

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast.
Dryden.

I've *sounded* my Numidian, man by man,
And find 'm ripe for a revolt. *Addison, Cato*.

3. Try with the sounding-line.

The shipmen deputed that they drew near to some
country, and *sounded*, and found it near twenty
fathoms.—*Acts*, xvii. 27.

Sound. *s.* [Fr. *son*; Lat. *sonus*.]

1. Anything audible; noise; that which is
perceived by the ear.

Heaps of huge words upboarded hideously
With horrid *sound*, though having little sense,
And thereby wanting due influence,
Have marr'd the face of woody poetry,
And made a monster of their fantasy. *Spenser*.

Come, sister, cheer us up his brights,
And show the best of our delights;
I'll charm the air to give a *sound*,
While you perform your antick round.
Shakspeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the
water, and it maketh a *sound*: so a long pole striketh
upon gravel in the bottom of the water maketh a
sound.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The warlike sound of trumpets loud.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 351.

Save yourself, there breathes not on the ground
One like your father for a silver *sound*.
Dryden, The Cuck and the Egg.

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear
is called *sound*; though, till it affect the perceptive
part, it is nothing but motion. *Locke*.

2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

He contented himself with doubtful and ge-
nerous, which might make no ill *sound* in m
ark.—*Locke*.

Let us consider this proposition as to its meaning;
for it is the sense and not *sound* that must be the
principle.—*Id.*

O lavish land! for *sound* at such expense?
But then, she saves it in her bills for sense. *Young*.

3. In *Surgery*. Examine with a *sound* or
probe.

Sound. *v. n.*

1. Make a noise; emit a noise.

He blew
His trumpet, heard in Ork since perhaps
When God descended, and perhaps once more
To *sound* at general down. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 73.

2. Exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound.

Why do you start and seem to fear
Things that do *sound* so fair?
Shakspeare, Macbeth, i. 3.

This relation *sounds* rather like a chymical dream
than a philosophical truth. *Bishop Wilkins, Mathem-*
atical Magick.

3. Be conveyed in sound.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord.—
1 *Thessalonians*, i. 8.

Sound. *v. a.*

1. Cause to make a noise; play on.

And many nymphs among them flocking round,
And many tritons, which their horns did *sound*,
Spenser.

Michael hid *sound*
The archangel trumpet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 202.

Mimnus lay extended on the shore—
Son of the god of winds; none so renowned
The warrior trumpet in the field to *sound*;
With breathing times to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouse to dare their fate in honourable arms.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 242.

SOUN

{SOUL-SHOT
{SOUNDNESS

2. Deceived or direct by a sound.

They being told there was small hope of e
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the first to give an ear
To any thing that *sounded* liberty.

Once Jove from Ida did both hosts survey,
And, when he pleased to thunder, part the fray;
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat should *sound*;
The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd.
Walter.

3. Celebrate by sound.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater *sound* his praise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 171.

Soundboard. *s.* Board which propagates
the sound in organs.

Try it without any *soundboard* along, only harp-
wise at one end of the string.—*Bacon, Natural and*
Experimental History.

As in an organ, from one blast of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *soundboard* breathes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 705.

Sounding. *part. adj.* Sonorous; having a
magnificent sound.

Obsolete words may then be revived, when more
sounding or more significant than those in practice.
Dryden.

Sounding. *verb. abs.*

1. Act of trying the depth of the water with
a plummet.

2. Act of emitting a sound; sound emitted.
The *sounding* again of the mountains [in the
margin, the echo].—*Ezekiel*, vii. 7.

Sounding-line. *s.* Line used to take sound-
ings.

Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct
notion of infinite space; than a mariner has of the
depth of the sea, where having let down a large portion
of his *sounding-line*, he reaches no bottom.—
Locke.

Soundings. *s. pl.* Those parts of the ocean
lying near land, where a sounding line will
reach the bottom.

Soundless. *adj.*

1. Too deep to be reached by the plummet;
not to be fathomed.

Your shallowest help will hold me up afloat,
While he upon your *soundless* deep doth ride.
Shakspeare, Sonnets, lxxx.

You could make shift to paint an eye,
An eagle towering in the sky,
The sun, or sea, or *soundless* pit.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. Without sound.

They rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them honeyless.—Not stungless too?—
O yes, and *soundless* too;
For you have sto'n their buzzing.
Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

Soundly. *adv.* In a sound manner.

1. Healthily; heartily; stoutly; strongly.
When Duncan is asleep,
Will he rather slay this hard day's journey
Soundly invite him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*, i. 7.

They did ply,
My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast
With other halbers made me *soundly* fast.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Who had so often in your aid,
So many ways been *soundly* paid.
Burton, Hudibras.

Have no concern,
Provided Punch, for there's the jest,
Be *soundly* maul'd, and plague the rest. *Swift*.

2. Truly; rightly.

The wisest are always the readiest to acknow-
ledge, that *soundly* to judge of a law is the weight-
iest thing which any man can take upon him.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed
in the thirty-nine articles, is so *soundly* and or-
thodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without
extreme danger to our religion.—*Bacon*.

3. Fast; closely; (used of sleeping).

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that often kohl he had him fly,
Where he slept *soundly*, void of evil thought.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our percep-
tion of duration ceases with it, which every one ex-
periences whilst he sleeps *soundly*.—*Locke*.

Soundness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Sound.

1. Health; heartiness.

I would I had that corporal *soundness* now,
As when thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our soldiership.
Shakspeare, All's well that ends well, i. 3.

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the way of time; other odds there was none amongst them, leaving only that some fell sooner away, and some later from the soundness of belief.—*Hunter, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Lady is upheld in his politics; but he hath given proof of his soundness in religion.—*Swift.*
As the health and strength, or weakness of our bodies, is very much owing to their methods of treating us when we were young; so the soundness or folly of our minds are not less owing to those first tempers and ways of thinking, which we eagerly received from the love, tenderness, authority, and constant conversation of our mothers.—*Locke.*

3. Strength; solidity.

This presupposed, it may stand then very well with strength and soundness of reason, even thus to answer.—*Hunter, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Soup. v. a. [sup.] Breathe out; draw out.

We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as sweetly, smoothly and moderately, as any of the northern nations of the world, who are noted to *soup* their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits.—*Camden, Remains.*

Soup. v. n. Sweep; pass with pomp.

He vaults his voice upon an hired stage,
With high-set steps and princely carriage,
Now *souping* in side robes of royalty.
Bishop Hall, Satires, l. 3.

methinks I hear sweet Martius cry,
 Souping along in war's foign'd merrerie,
 By Lais starrie front he'll forthwith die!
 Marston, Scourge of Villany, iii. 8: 1539.

Soup. s. [Fr. soupe.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table.

Spongy morsels in strong ragouts are found,
And in the *soup* the stinky snail is drowned.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 201.

Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery, or, when he is going up with a dish of *soup*, let her follow him softly with a ladle full. *Swift, Directions to a Scullion, Advice to the Cook.*

In whatever vessel *soup* is boiled, we that it is perfectly clean, and let the inside of the cover and the rim be equally so. Wash the meat and prepare the vegetables with great nicety before they are laid into it; and be careful to keep it always closely shut when it is on the fire. Never on any account get the *soup* by in it, but strain it off at once into a clean pan, and fill the stock-pot immediately with water; pursue the same plan with all *soups*, and saucepans directly they are emptied.—*Miss Acton, Modern Cookery, p. 33: 1865.*

Soup-plate. s. [the p double in sound as well as in spelling.] Plate for holding soup.

A desert was splendid. . . Quarts of almonds; dozens of cran-ies; pounds of raisins; stacks of biscuits; *soup-plates* full of nuts.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. ix.*

Sour. adj. [A S. sur.]

1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit.

Their drink is *sour*.—*Horace, iv. 18.*
All *sour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite.—*Bacon.*

But let the bounds of liceness be fixed,
Not things of disagreeing natures mixed,
Not sweet with *sour*, nor birds with serpents join'd.
Dryden.

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe.

He was a scholar,
Lusty and *sour* to them that loved him not.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iv. 2.

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, rather free than *sour* and reserved.—*Sir H. Wallcut, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

3. Afflictive; painful.

Let me embrace these *sour* adventures;
For wise men say it is the wisest course.
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, iii. 1.

4. Expressing discontent.

He said a *sour* thing to Laura the other day.—*Tupper.*

Sullen and *sour*, with discontented men
Jostled frow'd.—*Pope.*
The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* countenance.—*Swift.*

Sour. s. Acid substance.

A thousand *sours* to temper with one sweet,
To make it seem more dear and dainty. *Spenser.*

Sour. s. 4.

1. Make acid.

His angelick nature had none of that carnal leaven which ferments to the *souring* of ours.—*Dr. H. More, Jurey of Christian Polity.*

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man
Lies kingdom o'er his kindred world began;

Till knowledge misapply'd, misunderstood,
And pride of empire, *sour'd* his balmy blood.

Dryden.

One passion, with a different turn,
Makes wit inflame or anger burn:
So the sun's heat, with different powers,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*. *Swift.*

2. Make harsh, or unkindly.

Tufts of grass *sour* land.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Make uneasy; make less pleasing.

Hail, great king!
To *sour* your happiness, I must report
The queen is dead. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.*
He brought envy, malice, and ambition into
Paradise, which *soured* to him the sweetness of the
place.—*Dryden.*

4. Make discontented.

Not my own disgrace
Hath ever made me *sour* my patient cheek,
Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face.
Shakespeare, Richard II, ii. 1.
Three crabbed months had *sour'd* themselves to
death
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand.
Id., Winter's Tale, l. 2.

Sour. v. n.

1. Become acid.

Acid milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and
when turned *sour*, will purge strongly.—*Arsenal, On Diet.*

2. Grow peevish or crabbed.

They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and
hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity.
—*Addison.*
If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased,
they *sour* upon it.—*Spectator.*

Source. s. [Fr.]

1. Spring; fountain; head.

Knew that rule
Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile.
Addison, Cato.

2. Original; first cause.

This second *source* of men, while yet but few,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives.

This is the true *source* and original of this mis-
chief.—*South, Sermons.*

Of himself is none;
But that eternal Infinite, and One,
Who never did begin, who never can end,
On him all beings, as their *source*, depend.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

3. First producer.

Famous Greece,
That *source* of art and cultivated thought,
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought.
Waller.

Souring. verbal abs. Turning sour.

Looking at me with a double squeeze of *souring*
in his aspect, 'If the old definition be true,' said he,
'that acidity is the distinguishing characteristic
of a rational creature, the English are the most dis-
tinguished for rationality of any people I ever knew.'
—*Smollett, Description of Humphrey Clinker.*

Sourish. adj. Somewhat sour.

By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which
will dissolve coral.—*Hogbe.*

Sourkrout. s. [German, sauerkraut.] Cab-
bage, cut up, salted, and allowed to fer-
ment.

You give me a dish of a different description.—
'Umph! What is it?'—*Sourkrout*, you old crab.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman, iii. 1.*

Sourly. adv. In a sour manner.

1. With acidity; with austerity.

To this replied the stern Athenian prince,
And *sourly* smiled.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 302.

2. Painfully; discontentedly.

As bad dispositions run into worse habits, the
evening doth not crown but *sourly* conclude the
day. *Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, ii. 6.*

Sourness. s. Attribute suggested by Sour.

1. Acidity; austerity of taste.

Sourness consisteth in some grossness of the body,
and incorporation doth make the mixture of the
body more equal, which induceth a milder taste.—
Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.

'Tis spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;
But summer doth, like age, the *sourness* waste.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

He knew to rank his elms in even rows,
For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispose,
And tame to plumb the *sourness* of the sloe.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 213.

Of acid or *sour*, one has a notion from taste, *sour-*
ness being one of those simple ideas which one can-
not describe.—*Arbuthnot.*

Has life no *sourness*, drawn so near its end? *Pope.*

2. Asperity; harshness of temper.

Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of men's
apparel in those days, and, through the *sourness* of
his disposition, spoke somewhat too hardly thereof.
—*Hunter, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Her religion is equally free from the weakness
of superstition and the *sourness* of enthusiasm: it
is not of an uncomfortable melancholy nature.—
Addison, Freeholder.

Take care that no *sourness* and moroseness mingle
with our serious frame of mind.—*Nelson.*

Sourap. s. West Indian fruit so called, of
the apple kind.

The *sourap* grows in several parts of the Spanish
West-Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruits.—
Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.

Sous. s. French coin so called, of the value
of an English halfpenny.

Ah! Hocus, Hocus! I know thee; not a *sous* to
save me from gail, I trow.—*Arsenal, History of
John Bull, xvi. 1. (Ord MS.)*

Souce. s. [entered in Wedgwood as Source,
Souce; showing that the connection of the
word is with source, from salsus = salt.]

1. Pickle made of salt.

2. Anything kept parboiled in salt-pickle.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house,
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *soups*.
*Tupper, Five Hundred Points of
good Husbandry.*

They were seething of puddings and *soups*.
Old Ballad, King and Miller of Mansfield.

I am sent to lay
An imposition upon *soups* and puddings,
Pasties and penny custards!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

3. Ear: (most properly that of a hog, from its
being frequently pickled or soured.)

Souce. v. a. Parboil; steep in pickle.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a *soured*
gurnet!—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, iv. 2.*

Kill swine and *souce* 'em,
And eat 'em when we have bread.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Prophetess.

Oil, though it stink, they drop by drop impart;
But *soups* the cabbage with a beauteous heart.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

Souce. v. a. [entered in Wedgwood as Sox,
Souce. Souce, or sox, is used to repre-
sent the sound either of a dull blow, or of
dabbling in water. To souce or sox down
is to sit suddenly down.] Throw into
water.

They *soured* me into the Thames with as little
remorse as they drown blind puppies.—*Shakespeare,
Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 5.*

Who these were that run away,
And yet gave out 'th' had won the day;
Although the rabble *soured* them for 't,
O'er head and ears in mud and dirt.

They *soured* me over head and ears in water when
a boy, so that I am now one of the most case-har-
dened of the Ironsides.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Souce. v. n. Fall as a bird on its prey; fall
with violence.

Both together smite,
And *souce* no more, that they the heavens affright.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Thus on some silver swan, or timorous hare,
Jove's bird comes *souping* down from upper air;
Her crooked talons truss the fearful prey,
Then out of sight she wars.

Jove's bird will *souce* upon the timorous hare,
And tender kids with his sharp talons tear.
J. Dryden, Jun. Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 106.

Through the lowest region I flew,
Souping through falling hoar of dew.
*Shipman, Tragedy of Henry III. of
France: 1678.*

Souce. v. a. Strike with sudden violence, as
a bird strikes his prey.

The gallant monarch is in arms;
And like an eagle o'er his airy towers,
To *souce* annoyances that comes near his nest.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.

Souce. s. Violent attack, as of a bird strik-
ing his prey.

His fierce returning as a falcon fyre,
That once hath failed of her *soupe* full measure,
Remounts again into the open ayre.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 11. 36.

With that his murderous maw he up did rear,
That seemed nought the *soupe* thereof could bear,
And therewith smote at him with all his might.

Her conscience and her fears creeping upon her,
Dead, as a fowl at *soupe*, she'll sink.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Chances.

I escaped the *soupe* of his contracted fist.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soot, l. 2. 56.

Souse. adv. With sudden violence.

Such make a private study of the green,
And looking full at every man they meet,
Run *souse* against his chin, who stands amazed
To find they did not we, but only gaze. *Tung.*

Souter. s. [Fr. *souffier* = maker of *sabots*, i.e. clogs, shoes.] Shoemaker; cobbler.

I should be at least a *souter*.—A *souter*,
For that's a place more fitted to his nature.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Prothelus.
A conqueror? a cobbler; hang him, *souter*.

[The resemblance to Latin *sutor* is a curious accident, made more curious that we are brought round to the same designation from other quarters. Fin, *sutari*; Lap, *sutor*, are supposed by some to be corruptions of the German *schuster*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Souterly. adj. Like a cobbler; low; vulgar.
You *souterly* knaves, shew you all your manners
at once?—*Like will to Like*; 1687.

The burly-bearing porter, *souterly* cobbler, and
tollful labourer.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*,
p. 483.

Souterrain. s. [Fr.] Grotto or cavern in the ground.

Defence against extenuities of heat, as shade,
grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives
of health.—*Arbuthnot.*

South. s. [A S. *súd*] Part where the sun is to us at noon: (opposed to *north*).

East and west have no certain points of heaven,
but north and south are fixed; and seldom the far
southern people have invaded the northern, but
contrariwise.—*Bacon.*

a. With the. Southern regions of the globe.

The queen of the south shall rise up in the judgment
with this generation, and shall condemn it.—*Matthew*, x. 42.

From the north to call
Decreeted winter, from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 654.

b. Wind that blows from the south.

All the contagion of the south light on you,
You slaves of Rome, you!

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, I. 4.

South. adj. Southern; meridional.

How thy arguments are warm, when he quieteth
the earth by the south wind.—*Job*, xxvii. 17.

One inch of delay more in a south was discovery.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2.

Meanwhile the south wind rose, and with black
wings

Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 753.

South. adv.

1. Towards the south.

His regiment lies half a mile at least,
South from the mighty power of the king.

Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

2. From the south.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather
in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth
not south.—*Bacon.*

Southeast. s. Point between the east and south; point of winter sunrise.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against
the south, or southeast sun, doth hasten their ripening.
—*Jacobs.*

The three seats of Italy, the Inferiour towards the
south, the Ionian towards the south, and the
Adriatic on the northern side, were commanded
by three different nations.—*Arbuthnot.*

Southerly. adj.

1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern; lying towards the south.

Unto such as live under the Pole that is only
north which is above them, that is only *southerly*
which is below them.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Two other country bills give us a view of the most
easterly, westerly, and *southerly* parts of England.
—*Grant.*

2. Coming from about the south.

I am but mad north northwest: when the wind
is *southerly*, I know a hawk from a handsaw.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Southern. adj.

1. Belonging to the south; meridional.

Frowning Aster seeks the southern sphere,
And roils with endless rain the unwholesome year.

Dryden.

2. Lying towards the south.

Why mourn I not for thee,
And with the southern clouds contend in tears?

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

3. Coming from the south.

Men's bodies are heavier when southern winds
blow than when northern.—*Bacon, Natural and
Experimental History.*

Southerly. adv. Toward the south.

The sun cannot go more *southerly* from us, nor
come more northerly towards us, in this than in
former ages.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 102.

Southernmost. adj. Furthest towards the south.

Rhinodora had resolution enough to take a jour-
ney of near seventy miles across the country, to visit
his friend in the southernmost part of Oxfordshire.
—*Graces, Recollections of Shennott*, p. 140.

Southernwood. s. Plant akin to the worm-
woods, of the genus *Artemisia*.

Wine and water, in which are used southernwood,
melilot, &c.—*Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 400.
Southernwood, a fragrant plant, used on the Con-
tinent for making beer, in the A. abrotanum.—
Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.

Southing. adj. Going towards the south.

I will conduct thee on thy way,
When next the southern sun influences the day.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 576.

Southing. s. Tendency to the south.

Not far from hence, if I observed aright
The *southing* of the stars and polar light.
Keelin lxx. Dryden, Translation of the Ecceid, v. 32.

Southmost. adj. Furthest toward the south.

Next Chemus, the obscure dread of Moab's sons,
From Ararat to Noh, and the wild
Of southmost Abaram.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, I. 400.

Soothsay. s. Soothsaying.

Glancous, that wise *soothsay* understood.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 11, 13.

Soothsaying. verbal abs. Soothsaying.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear,
might easily be carried into the superstition of
soothsaying by names.—*Comden.*

Southward. s. Southern direction.

Countries are more fruitful to the southward than
in the northern parts.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of
the World.*

Southward, and Southwards. adv. To-
wards the south.

A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at li-
berty to walk twenty foot southward, but not north-
ward.—*Locks.*

Southwest. s. Point between the south and west; winter sunset.

Phenice . . . which is an haven of Crete, and lieth
toward the southwest.—*Acts*, xxvii. 12.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against
the south, or southwest sun, doth hasten their
coming on and ripening; and the southwest is found
to be better than the southwest, though the south-
west be the hotter coast.—*Bacon, Natural and Ex-
perimental History.*

Souvenance. s. [Fr.] Remembrance; me-
mory.

If thou wilt renounce thy misdeance,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,
And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance*.

Sp.

Gave wondrous great countenance to the knight,
That of his way he had no *souvenance*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge. *Id.*

Souvenance. s. Souvenance.

To dwell in darkness without *souvenance*.

Spenser, Tracts of the Muses.

Sovereign. adj. [Fr. *souverain*; Italian,
sovrano.]

1. Supreme in power; having no superior.

An teaching bringeth us to know that God is
supreme truth; so prayer teacheth that we acknow-
ledge him our sovereign good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity.*

You, my sovereign lady,
Causeless have laid diseases on my head.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

None of us who now thy grace implore,
But held the rank of sovereign grace before,
Till giddy chance, whose notice never bears
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
Cast us down headlong from our high estate.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 65.

Whether Esau, then, were a vessel to Jacob, and
Jacob his sovereign prince by birthright, I leave the
reader to judge.—*Locks.*

The Tuscan League, the Lombard League, re-
newed their approaches to more intimate relations
with the Pope; but to the Tuscans the language of
Innocent was that of a master. Their demands to
choose their own rectors with a sovereign Prior to
preside over their League, he answered by a sum-
mons to unqualified submission to him, as heir to
the Countess Matilda, and sovereign of the whole
Duchy of Tuscany.—*Milman, History of Latin
Christianity*, b. ix. ch. I.

2. Supremely efficacious; predominant over
diseases.

A memorial of fidelity and zeal, a sovereign pre-
servative of God's people from the venomous infec-
tion of heresy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but
empiric; and, to this preservative, of no better re-
medy than a horse-drench.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*,
ii. 1.

Love-wounded Proteus,
Poor wounded name! My bowen, as a bed,
Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be thoroughly heal'd,
And thus I search it with a sovereign kiss.

Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

A water we call water of paradise, by that we do
to it, is made very sovereign for health.—*Bacon.*

Take the scum starved men did draw
From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest
Which were with any sovereign fatness least.

Innue.

Be cool, my friend, and hear my muse dispense
Some sovereign comforts drawn from common sense.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 150.

Sovereign. s.

1. Supreme lord. See Suzerain.

O, let my sovereign turn away his face,
And bid his ears a little while be deaf.
Shakespeare, Richard II. I. 1.

By my sovereign, and his fate, I swear,
Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,
Oft our alliance other lands desired.

Dryden, Translation of the Ecceid, vii. 321.

2. Formerly, a gold coin, called also a rose-
noble and double rose-noble: first coined
by Henry VII, and continued till the time
of James I. inclusive. Now a new gold
coin, of twenty shillings value.

Successing kings coined rose-nobles and double
rose-nobles, the great sovereigns, with the said in-
scription *Comden, Remains*.

I gave him four sovereigns for his pains.—*R. Jon-
son, Every Man out of his Humour*.

Sovereigns. v. n. Exercise supreme
power. *Rare.*

Her royalties were spacious, as *sovereignizing* over
many towns and provinces. *Sir T. Herbert, Re-
lation of some Years Travels in Africa and the Great
Asia*, p. 84.

Nimrod was the first that *sovereignized* over men.
—*Id.* p. 234.

Sovereignly. adv. In a sovereign manner;
supremely; in the highest degree.

He was *sovereignly* lovely in himself.—*Bogle.*

Sovereignty. s. [Fr. *souveraineté*.] Supre-
macy; highest place; supreme power;
highest degree of excellence.

Give me pardon,
That I, your vassal, have employ'd and paid
Your unknown sovereignty.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
Take on himself the sovereignty thereof.

To give laws unto a people, to institute magis-
trates and officers over them; to punish and pardon
malefactors; to have the sole authority of making
war and peace, are the true marks of sovereignty.—
Sir J. Davies.

A mighty hunter thence he shall be styled
Before the Lord; as in despite of heaven,
Or from heaven claiming second sovereignty.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 33.

Nothing done so grately a haughty humour, as this
piece of usurped sovereignty over our brethren.—
Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.

Give's own tree,
That holds the woods in awful sovereignty,
Requires a depth of judging in the ground,
And next the lower skies a bed profound;
High as his topmost boughs to heaven ascend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 307.

I well foresee, where'er thy suit I grant,
That I my much-loved sovereignty shall want,
Or like myself some other may be made;
And her new beauty may thy heart invade.

Id., State of Innocence, ii. 3.

Let us above all things possess our souls with
awful apprehensions of the majesty and sovereignty
of God.—*Ray.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were
almost exterminated by Sandrocottus; Seleucus
recovered the sovereignty in some degree, but was
forced to abandon to him the country along the
Indus.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights,
and Measures.*

Sox. s. [see Swine.]

1. Female pig; female of a boar.

Boars have great fancies, *sox* much less.—*Bacon,
Natural and Experimental History.*

A *sox* beneath an oak shall lie along,
All white herself, and white her thirty young.
Dryden, Translation of the Ecceid, viii. 61.

As the first element in a compound.

For which they scorn and hate them worse
Than dogs and cats do *sox-gelders*.

Butler, Hudibras.

The *sow-gelder's* horn has something musical in it, but this is seldom heard.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Oblong mass of lead.

With clothes upon her head,
That they weigh a *sow* of lead.

Shelton, Poems, p. 125.

Sow. s. [?] Movable shed for the protection of miners or soldiers plying the butter-gum in medieval strategy.

Sow. v. n. [A.S. *sawean*.] Scatter seed in order to a harvest.

The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them that have found happiness; they that pray do but yet *sow*, they that give thanks declare they have reaped.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
They that *sow* in tears, shall reap in joy.—*Psalm*, cxlvi. 5.

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy.—*Thom. i. 12*.

He that *soweth* to his flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that *soweth* to the spirit, shall of the spirit reap life everlasting.—*Galatians*, vi. 8.

Sow. v. n. past part. sown.

1. Senter in the ground in order to growth; propagate by seed.

Like was not to be found.

Say in that soil where all good things did grow
And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground
As incorrupted nature did them *sow*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you.—*Ecclus. ix. 31*.

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that reaper *sow'd*.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Many plants which grow in the hotter countries, being set in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the spring, come up and abide most part of the summer.—*Bacon*.

The proud mother views her precious brood,
And happier branches, which she never *sow'd*.

Dryden.

What makes a plentiful harvest, when to turn
The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn ...
I sing, Mævius.

Id., Translation of the Georgics, i. 1.

2. Spread; propagate.

Forwardness is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continually; he *soweth* discord.—*Proverbs*, vi. 14.

To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 55.

Since then they stand secured by being join'd;
It were worthy a king's head, to *sow* division,
And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds.

Rowe.

Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And *sow* discension in the hearts of brothers.

Addison, Cato.

3. Impregnate or stock with seed.

Ho! ... ve the rid of U! ... I, that thou shalt
sow the ground withal.—*Isaiah*, xxx. 24.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great improvement; and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles or importunities.—*Sir J. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

4. Besprinkle.

All *sow'd* with clustering stars, more thick than grass.
Spenser, Hymn to Heavenly Beauty.
And *sow* the court with stars.

Dante, Poems, p. 121.

[He] *sow'd* with stars the heaven thick as a field.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 52.

Now morn her rosy steps in the eastern chime
Advancing, *sow'd* the earth with orient pearl.

Id., v. 1

Sowbread. s. [see extract.] Plant akin to the primroses, of the genus *Cyclamen*.

The *sowbread* does afford rich food for swine,
Physick for man, and garland for the shrine.

Tate, Translation of Cowley.

Cyclamens are called *sowbreads*, because the *sow* the favourite food of the wild boars of Sicily; they are very acid plants, especially the root, whose acrimony is not much perceived at the first tastings, but soon becomes intolerable. It has been used in medicine, its action being that of a drastic purgative, and formerly it was much esteemed as an emmenagogue; but whether its reputation was owing to its actual powers, or to its placitiform root is doubtful. Sibthorp tells us that the modern Greeks use the bruised root of *Cyclamen persicum* as a means of driving the *Scopia octopoda* out of its holes. It is said that these roots, notwithstanding their acridity, are eatable or innocuous when dried or roasted.—*Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom*.

Sowco. v. n. Sow.

He *sow'd* me up to the middle in the pond.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Sower. s.

1. One who sprinkles the seed.

A *sower* went forth to *sow*.—*Matthew*, xiii. 3.
It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful *sower*.—*Sir J. Denham*.

2. Scatterer.

Turning Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words,
A very babbler or trifler.—*Hakewill, Apology*.

3. Breeder; promoter.

They are *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell,
and the country pine.—*Bacon*.

Sowins. s. [?] Flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat soured.

These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeast.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

See where Norah with the *sowins* comes.—*Swift*.

Sowle. v. n. [?] Pull by the ears.

He'll go, he says, and *sowle* the porter of Rome gates by the ears.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

Sowthistle. s. Native plant of the genus *Sonchus*.

Sowthistles though coney eat, yet sheep and cattle will not touch; the milk of which rubbed on warts weareth them away, which sheweth it corrosive.—*Bacon*.

Soy. s. [Chinese.] See second extract.

Some provinces [of Japan] furnish better *soy* than others; but, exclusively of this, it grows better and clearer through age. Its colour is invariably brown, and its chief excellence consists in the agreeable salt taste which it possesses.—*Translation of Thunberg's Travels*, vol. iv. p. 121: 1795.

Soy is a liquid condiment, or sauce, imported chiefly from China. It is prepared with a species of white haricots, wheat flour, common salt, and water; in the proportions respectively of 50, 60, 50, and 250 pounds. This dough is next spread an inch or an inch and a half thick, upon the flat vessel (made of thin slaves of bamboo) and when it becomes hot and mouldy, in two or three days, the cover is raised upon bits of stick, to give free access of air. When it has become as hard as stone, it is cut into small fragments, thrown into an earthen vessel, and covered with the 250 pounds of water having the salt dissolved in it. The whole is stirred together, and the height at which the water stands is noted. The vessel being placed in the sun, its contents are stirred up every morning and evening; and a cover is applied at night, to keep it warm and exclude rain. As the mass diminishes by evaporation, well-water is added; and the digestion is continued till the salt water has dissolved the whole of the flour and the haricots; after which the vessel is left in the sun for a few days, as the good quality of the *soy* depends on the completeness of the solution, which is promoted by regular stirring. When it has at length assumed an oily appearance, it is poured into bags and strained.—*Ere, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Spaad. s. [see Spar.] Native sulphate of lime.

English tale, of which the coarser sort is called plaster; the finer, spail, earth-flax, or salamander's hair.—*Woodward*.

Space. s. [Lat. *spatium*.]

1. Room; local extension.

Oh, unobscured *space* of woman's will!
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

This which yields or fills all *space*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 89.

Space is the relation of distance between any two bodies or points.—*Locke*.

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Id.*

To thee whose temple is all *space*,
Whose altar, earth, sea, skies,
One chorus let all beings raise,
All Nature's incense rise.

Pope, Universal Prayer.

2. Any quantity of place.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole *space* that's in the tyrant's grasp.

There was but two ways to escape; the one through the woods, about ten miles *space* to Walpo. *Knots, History of the Turke*.

In such a great ruin, where the fragments are great and hard, it is not possible they should be so adjusted in their fall, but that they would lie hollow, and many unfill'd *spaces* would be intercepted amongst them. *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Measuring first with careful eyes
The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1033.

3. Quantity of time.

There is a competent time allowed every man, and as it is certain death is the conclusion of it, 'tis possible some *space* before death.—*Hammond*.

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,
Confounded, though immortal.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 50.

In a lever the motion can be continued only for so short a *space*, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulcrum and the weight.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give

a people a longer *space* of repentance: he may stay till the iniquities of a nation be full; but sooner or later they have reason to expect his vengeance.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable degree of elegance or exactness, within a short *space* after their decease.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

4. Small period of time; short while.

With me ye fight, to me this *space*
Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Compassion quell'd
His heat of man, and gave him up to tears
A *space*, till drier thoughts restrain'd excess.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 406.

5. As an object of thought, *space*, like time, has been the subject of extreme opinions, chiefly in respect to the extent to which our conceptions of it are derived from experience and *a posteriori*, or are independent of experience and *a priori*.

Space and motion can never be actually infinite: they have a power only and a capacity of being increased without end; so that no *space* can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived.—*Beattie*.

Space, like time, is only the intuition or the concept of a certain correlation of existence—of existence therefore, 'pro tanto' as conditioned. It is thus itself only a form of the conditioned. But, apart from this, thought is equally powerless in realizing a notion either of the absolute totality, or of the infinite immensity of *space*. And while time and *space*, as wholes, can thus neither be conceived as absolutely limited, nor as infinitely unlimited; no their parts can be represented to the mind neither as absolutely individual nor as divisible to infinity. The universe cannot be imagined as a whole which may not also be imagined as a part; nor an atom be imagined as a part which may not also be imagined as a whole.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy, &c., Philosophy of the Unconditioned*, p. 30: 1825.

I assert... that *space* is not a notion obtained by experience. Experience gives us information concerning things without us; taken for granted their existence in *space*. Experience acquaints us what are the form, position, magnitude of particular objects; but that they have form, position, magnitude, presupposes that they are in *space*. We cannot derive from appearances by the way of observation, the habit of representing things to ourselves as in *space*; for no single act of observation is possible any otherwise than by beginning with such a representation, and conceiving objects as already existing in *space*.—*Whewell, Philosophy of Inductive Sciences*, pt. i. h. ii. ch. ii. § 1.

The fact on which Kant bases his assertion, that *space* is a subjective form and not an objective reality—the fact, namely, that we can conceive the annihilation of bodies, but cannot conceive the annihilation of *space*—is a fact quite comprehensible on the hypothesis that all knowledge is from without. Making no attempt to analyse the notion of *space*, which, even if here practicable, would entail too long a discussion, it will suffice for present purposes to say that we know *space* as an ability to contain bodies. I am aware that this is no definition properly so-called; seeing that as the words 'contain' and 'bodies' both imply ideas of *space*, the definition involves the thing to be defined. But leaving out, as irrelevant, all consideration of the mode in which we come by our ideas of *space*, and of bodies as occupying *space*, it will, I think, be admitted, that the antithesis between bodies and an ability to contain bodies, truly represents the contrast in our conceptions of the sensible Non-ego (matter) and the insensible Non-ego (*space*). And if we know *space* as an ability to contain bodies, the fact that we cannot conceive its annihilation, is quite accountable on the experience-hypothesis. Bodies we can conceive annihilated, because, by evaporation, and by burning, we have seen them annihilated; annihilated, that is, to the senses. But the ability to contain bodies we cannot conceive annihilated, because we have never known it absent. In all our experience that ability has remained constant; and hence the conception of it is similarly constant in our minds. Evidently, then, our powerlessness to conceive the non-existence of *space* requires no such hypothesis as that of Kant for its explanation.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*.

Space. v. n. [Lat. *spatior*.] Rove; spatiate.

But she, as fays are wont, in private place
Did spend her dayes, and loved in forest wyld to *space*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 2. 44.

Space-line. s. In Printing. See extract.

Space-lines [are] thin pieces of type metal, cast to various thicknesses and different lengths, and not so high as type, to put between and increase the width between the lines. They are generally called leads.—*R. J. Chorley, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Space-rule. s. In Printing. See extract.

Space-rules [are] fine lines, cast type high,...

and to any length required. They are used for setting-up tabular matter.—*R. J. Courtney, in Brando and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spaceful. *adj.* Extensive; wide. *Rare.*

The ship, in those profound

And spaceful seas, stuck as on dry ground.

Baudy, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. iii.

Spacing. *s.* In *Printing*. See *extract*.

Spacing [is] the adjustment of the distance between the words in a line, so that there shall not be any glaring disproportion.—*R. J. Courtney, in Brando and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spacious. *adj.* [Fr. *spacieux*; Lat. *spatiosus*.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow.

The former buildings, which were but mean, contented them not; spacious and ample churches they erected throughout every city.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty;

And yet seem cold. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*

Merab with spacious beauty fills the sight,

But too much awe chastised the bold delight.

Cowley, Davideis.

Like an English general will I die,

And all the ocean make my spacious grave:

Women and cowards on the land may live:

The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave.

Drayton, Anna Marcella, c.

At present every country, every large town, can boast of some spacious palace in which the poorest labourer who has fractured a limb may find an excellent bed, an able medical attendant, a careful nurse, medicines of the best quality, and nourishment such as an invalid requires. But there was not then, in the whole realm, a single infirmary supported by voluntary contribution.—*Marsden, History of England, ch. xviii.*

Spaciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Spacious*; roominess; wide extension.

The spaciousness of the house was such, that it had three galleries, each of them a mile long.—*Hakewill, Apology, p. 400.*

Here is visible an elegant taste of architecture, painting, and gardening, but more remarkable for the spaciousness of its prospect.—*Ashmole, Antiquities of Berkshire, iii. 200.*

Spaddle. *s.* Little spade.

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Spade. *s.* [A.S. *spad, spudu*.]

1. Instrument of digging.

His next advance was to the soldier's trade, Where if he did not nimbly ply the *spade*, His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack His knotty cudgel on his tawdry back.

Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 449.

Here nature never difference made

Between the sceptre and the *spade*. *Swift.*

2. Suit of cards.

The skilful nymph reviews her force with care,

'Let *spades* be trump!' she said, and trumps they were.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Call a *spade* a *spade*. Call things by their right name, even if that be coarse: (from *spado*—cudgel).

Spadebone. *s.* Shoulder-blade.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side

pared,

Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being barrel.

Drayton.

Spadiceous. *adj.* [Lat. *spadicus*.]—See *Spadix*.]

1. Having a light red, or bay, colour.

Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was *spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. In *Botany*. Having a *spadix*.

Spadix. *s.* [Fr.] Ace of spades in the game of *quadrille*.

For the trump suit the order of value is as follows:—First, comes the ace of spades, which, whatever be the trump suit, is always ranked as the best trump card, and is called *spadille*. Second in rank comes what would be the lowest card if the suit were not trump, i.e. the seven if red, and the two if black; this is called *Manille*. Third comes the ace of clubs, which, whatever be the trump suit, is always ranked as the third best trump card, and is called *haste*. Fourth, if the trump suit be red, comes the ace of the trump, called *Punto*; if black, there is no *Punto*.—*Brando and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spadix. *s.* [Lat. = palm-branch with the fruit on it, the colour being light red or bay.] In *Botany*. Form of inflorescence in which

the flowers are arranged round a fleshy rachis; often enclosed by a spathe.

When the flowers are closely arranged around a fleshy rachis, which is enclosed in a kind of bract called a *spathe*, the inflorescence is termed a *spadix*. This is chiefly found in the Aral and Palmae alliances. It is frequently terminated by a soft club-shaped mass of cellular substance which extends far beyond the flowers, and is itself entirely naked; this is an instance of a growing point analogous to what forms the spine of a branch, except that it is soft and blunt, instead of being hard and sharp-pointed. *Lindley, Introduction to Botany, vol. i. p. 320: 1845.*

Spado. *s.* [Lat.] Eunuch. *Rare.*

This is true, not only in eunuchs by nature, but apud by art.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Spagyric. *adj.* [not found either in Facciolati for the Classical, or in DuRoi for the Low Latin. Said to have been invented by Paracelsus, from *spira* = I draw + *aygon* = I excite, congregate.] Chemical.

It was a huge diligence and care of the divine mercy that discovered to men the secrets of *spagyric* medicines... and the strange effects of accidental mixtures. *Jeremy Taylor, Miracles of Divine Mercy, (Ord. M.)*

He is distributing *spagyric* food, medicine for the poor... The *spagyric* food is found nought... unfit for a dog.—*Carple, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Capistrano.*

Spagyric. *s.* Spagyrist.

Those only know how to want, that have learnt to frame their mind to their estate: like to a skilful musician, that can let down his strings a peg lower when the time requires it; or like to some cunning *spagyric*, that can intend or remit the heat of his furnace according to occasion.—*Bishop Hall, Of Content, § 4.*

Spagyric. *adj.* Chemical.

Paracelsus... brought to light in these parts of the world the use of hermetical, *spagyric*, or chymical physics, as they term it.—*Hakewill, Apology, p. 214.*

They all cried out fire, when *spagyric* preparations came first into use.—*Dr. Harris, Description of Linn, p. 65: 1680.*

Spagyrist. *s.* Chemist.

This change is so unexampled, that though among the more curious *spagyrics* it be very well known, yet many naturalists cannot easily believe it.—*Boyle.*

Spahi. *s.* [Persian; a concurrent form with *sepoy*.] Turkish cavalry soldier.

He said, there were certain books in his language pawned to a great *spahie* of that city [Damascus]. The *spahie* would not part with them under 200 dollars.—*Letters to Archbishop Usher, p. 323.*

Spall. *s.* [see *Spill*.] Chip. *Rare.*

Assume... Retailers, rogues, *Spalls*, or broken pieces of stones, that come off in leveling and graving.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Spall. *s.* [N.Fr. *spaulle*; Modern Fr. *épaule*; L.Lat. *spulla, spulula*.] Shoulder. *Obsolete.*

Their mighty strokes their habergeons dismayed, And naked made each other's manly *spalls*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Spalt. *adj.* ? Splitting; splintery. *Rare.*

Of all oaks growing in England, the park oak is the softest, and far more *spalt* and brittle than the hedges oak.—*Holingshead, Description of England, b. ii. ch. xvii. (Rich.)*

Span. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches.

Will you with counters sum The vast proportion of his infinite? And buckle in a waste most bottomless With *spans* and inches so diminutive As fears and reasons?

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Sum how brief the life of man

Runs his erring pilgrimages,

That the stretching of a *span*;

Buckles in his sum of age.

Id., As you like it, iii. 2.

Our lives are but our marches to our graves.—

Faith, 'tis true, sir:

We are but *spans* and candle-ends.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.

A foot, the length of it, is a sixth part of the fathom; a *span*, one eleventh; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, one inch, one seventy-second; and a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth.—*Holder, On Time.*

2. Short duration.

You have scarce time To steal from spiritual leisure a brief *span*, To keep your earthly audit.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.

6 L

Then conscience, untroubled by fears, began To stretch her limits, and extend the *span*.

Dryden.

Life's but a *span*, I'll every inch enjoy.

Farquhar.

Span. *v. a.*

1. Measure by the hand extended.

Mine hand hath also laid the foundations of the earth, and my right hand hath *spanned* the heavens.

—*Isaiah, xlviii. 13.*

On the well-known spot I fix my eyes,

And *span* the distance that between us lies.

Tickell, Epistle from a Lady to a Gentleman at Aigunon.

2. Measure generally.

My surveyor is false; the o'er great cardinal Hath shew'd him gold; my life is *spann'd* already.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, i. 1.

This soul doth *span* the world, and hang content

From either pole unto the centre;

Where in each room of the well-furnished tent

He lies warm, and without adventure. *G. Herbert.*

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song

First taught our English music how to *span*

Words with just note and accent, not to scan

With Midas' ears, committing short and long,

Milton, Sonnets, xiii. 1.

3. Measure with the wrist raised, so as to form a kind of arch over the object, whence such expressions as 'the river is *spanned* by a single arch.'

Our thoughts... not only stride all the sea and land, but *span* the sea and firmament at once. —*Boone, Devotions, p. 67.*

Span-new. *adj.* [Two words; the *n* doubled in sound as well as in meaning.] Quite new. Am I not totally a *span-new* gallant, Fit for the choicest eyes?

Beaumont and Fletcher, False One.

Span-long. *adj.* Having the length only of a *span*. There, in the stocks of trees, white boys do dwell. And *span-long* elves that dance about a pool, With each a little changing in their arms.

R. Jonson, Sat. Shepherd.

Spancel. *s.* [?] Rope to tie a cow's legs.

Spancel. *v. a.* Tie with a *spancel*.

Spancounter. *s.* Play at which money is thrown within a *span* or mark.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V., in those times boys went to *spancounter* for French crowns, I am content he shall rogan.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II, li. v. 2.*

Boys shall not play

At *spancounter* or blowpoint, but shall pay

Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

Spandrel. *s.* [N.Fr.] In *Architecture*. Space above the flanks, or the haunches, of an arch or vault, above the intrados, and not higher than the crown of the arch.

Spandrel [is] the triangular space included between the arch of a doorway, &c. and a rectangle formed by the outer mouldings over it; the term is also applied to other similar spaces included between arches, &c. and straight-sided figures surrounding them; they are usually ornamented with tracery, foliages, shells, or other carvings. In the perpendicular style, the doorways most commonly have the outer mouldings arranged in a square over the head, so as to form *spandrels* above the arch. In the earlier styles this arrangement is very seldom found in the doorways, but *spandrels* are sometimes used in other parts of buildings, especially in decorated work in which they are frequent. In the entrances to the cloisters and the chapel of Maastricht College, Oxford, the *spandrels* of the outer arch which stand considerably in front of the actual doorway, so as to form a shallow porch, are cut quite through and left open. The *spandrels* of a door were sometimes termed the 'haunches of the door.'—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Spanemic. *adj.* [Gr. *σπανός* = scanty, thin, + *αἷμα* = blood.] In *Medicine*. Having the real or supposed power of impoverishing the blood.

Spanemy, or **Spanemia.** *s.* In *Medicine*. Poverty of blood.

Spanemia.—Term for a form of diseased blood, in which it is deficient in solid constituents; poverty of blood; *spanemy*.—*Moysen, Expository Lexicon of Terms in Medical and General Science.*

Spanfarthing. *s.* Spancounter played with farthings.

His chief solace is to steal down, and play at *spanfarthing* with the page.—*Swift.*

Spang. *s.* [?] Thin piece of gold, or silver, or other shining materials; spangled ornament: (Spangle the commoner form).

A venture . . . sprinkled here and there
With glittering *spangles* that did like stars appear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
In that day shall the Lord take away the pur-
gation of their apparel, and *spangles*, chains, par-
tleties, and cullets.—*Knollys, History of Truth*, fol. 7:
1880.

The colours that show best by candlelight are
white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green;
and oes or *spangles*, as they are of no great cost, as
they are of most glory.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Masques
and Triumphs.*

Spang. *v. a.* Spangle. *Rare.*

June's bird,
Whom train is *spangled* with Argus' hundred eyes.
Three Lords of London. (Nares by H. and W.)

Spangle. *s.*

1. Small plate or boss of shining metal.
Ear-rings and spangles.—*Numbers*, xxi. 50. (*Mat-
thew's Translation.*)

But besides the shield, the warrior of the Bronze
period had for protection a coat of mail. This was
made of leather or strong linen, sewed together, and
strengthened by a kind of button-formed scale cast
in bronze. These scales or *spangles* are rather hol-
low, either round or oval, and measure from half
to one inch in diameter.—*Kemble, Horsa Period*,
p. 88.

2. Anything sparkling and shining.

As hoary frost with *spangles* doth attire
The mossy-branches of an oak half dead.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The twinkling *spangles*, the ornaments of the
upper world, lose their beauty and magnificence;
vulgar spectators see them but as a confused huddle
of petty illuminants.—*Glasville.*

That now the dew with *spangles* deck'd the
ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found,
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 92.

The *spangle* dances in light and lay.
Thompson, The Sea-Fairies.

Spangle. *v. a.* Besprinkle with spangles or
shining bodies.

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty,
As those two eyes become that heavenly face,
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

Had, like a double Janus; all their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 124.

Then appear'd
Spangling the hemisphere, then first adorn'd
With the bright luminaries, that set and rose,
Id., vii. 383.

He cuts out a silk mantle from the skies,
Whose the most brightly azure pleased the eyes;
This he with starry vapours *spangles* all,
Took in their prime, ere they grow, rise, and fall.
Conley.

Spangled. *part. adj.* Showing, displaying,
adorned or beset with, spangles.

They never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or *spangled* starlight stream,
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Unpin that *spangled* breastplate which you wear,
That the eyes of busy fools may be slept there.
Donne.

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And *spangled* heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. *Adams, Spectator.*

Spaniel. *s.* [Fr. *espagneul*, from *Hispania* = Spain.]

1. Variety of dog akin to the setter and
springer.

Divers days I followed his steps till I found him,
having newly met with an excellent *spaniel* belong-
ing to his dead companion.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

There are arts to reclaim the wildest men, as
there are to make *spaniels* fetch and carry; child-
ren often, and fools seldom.—*Dryden, Spanish
Friar.*

The beautiful breed called King Charles's *spaniel*
was black and white, and is supposed to have been
the original race of the little black cocker; but it
would appear, judging of the proportions by the
dogs introduced by Vandyke into his pictures of
that illustrious monarch, that they must have been
larger dogs.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds*,
including the Cetacea.

2. Over-obsequious man or woman.

I am your *spaniel*; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Used adjectively.

I mean sweet words,
Low, crooked courtesies, and base *spaniel* fawning.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

Spaniel. *v. n.* Fawn; play the spaniel.

Spaniel. *v. a.* Follow like a spaniel.

The hearts that *spaniel'd* me at heels, is no happy
conjecture [in place of *spaniel'd*] that I think we
ought to acquiesce in it.—*Tollet, Note on Shak-
spere, Antony and Cleopatra.*

Spanish fly. *s.* [two words.] Blistering
beetle; *Meloe vesicatoria*.

Spanish fly is the only thing to draw this non-
sense out of you; and if anybody wanted to do you
a kindness, they'd clap a blister of 'em on you
head.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlv.

Spanish juice. *s.* Liquorice.

Spank. *v. a.* Strike with the open hand; slap.
Colloquial.

Spanker. *s.*

1. Small coin.
Your cure too costs you but a *spanker*.
Sir J. Denham.

2. Person who takes long steps with agility:
(applied to a stout or tall person).

Spanking. *adj.* Dashing; free-going.

If you are not mine by entreaty, there are four
spanking whips ready harness'd in Cropland Park,
here, that shall whisk us to town in a minute.—
G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman, iv. 2.

Spanner. *s.*

1. Lock of a fusée or carbine.
My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff-
coats, *spanners*, and musket-rests.—*Howell.*

2. Fusée or carbine itself.

This day, as his majesty sat at dinner, there came
a tall man with his *spanner* and scarf; whereby
every man in the presence supposed him some officer
in the army.—*Sir J. Bowring, Trial of King Charles
I.* *Lord Hallifax's Miscellaneous*, p. 164.

Spar. *s.* [A.S. *spærn* = plaster, *spærstan* =
gypsum; the German form is *spath*; in
English, Spau; Spalt seems to be the
same word.] In *Mineralogy*. General
mining name for crystallized minerals
with a shining lustre.

Some stones, as *spar* of lead, dissolved in proper
menstruums, become salts.—*Sir I. Newton, On Optics.*

Spar is a mixed body, consisting of crystal incor-
porated sometimes with 'lime juice,' and sometimes
with other mineral, stony, earthy, or metallic
matter.—*Woodward.*

Spar. *v. a.* Shut; close; bar.

When the stable is stolen, *spar* the stable door.
Skelton, Poems, p. 54.

Calc your windows, *spar* up all your doors.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Spelt spar.

And, if he chance come when I am abroad,
Sperre the yare fast for fear of fraud;
No for all his worst, nor for his best,
Open the door at his request.

The other, which was entered, labour'd fast
To *sperre* the gate.
Id., Faerie Queen.

Spar. *s.* Small beam; piece of sawed timber;
bar of a gate.

He underproppeth it with an olde broken *sparre*.
—*Bale, A Course at the Runyasho Race*, &c.,
fol. 71. b.

The prince staid not his answer to devise,
But opening straight the *sparre* forth to him came,
Full nobly mounted in right warlike wise.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 4.

Trees sprout not cross like dry and spleen beams,
nor do *sparre* and tiles spring with a natural uni-
formity into a roof.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of
the Creed*, art. i.

Spar. *v. n.* Fight.

Now ladies shine from phantoms afar,
And very soon perhaps may learn to *spar*!
Prologue to the Dramatist.

Sparable. *s.* [? *sparrow-bill*.]

1. Cobbler's nail.

2. Crystal of tin resembling such a nail.

Sparadrap. *s.* [Fr., referred to the Latin
spiraldrapum, or *sparadrappus*; but the
word appears neither in Faccioli nor
Ducange.] Cerecloth.

With application of the common *sparadrap* for
issues, this ulcer was by a fountain kept open.—
Wicman, Surgery.

Sparagus. *s.* Asparagus. *Vulgarium.*

An argument that like Jonas's gourd, or *spara-
gus*, is in season only at some times.—*Jeremy Taylor,
Against Transubstantiation.*

Spare. *v. a.* [A.S. *sparian*.]

1. Use frugally; not waste; not consume.

Thou that day
Thy father's dreadful thunder didst not *spare*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 302.

2. Have unemployed; save from any parti-
cular use.

All the time he could *spare* from the necessary

care of his weighty charge he bestowed on prayer,
and serving of God; he oftentimes spent the night
alone in church, praying, his head-pierce, sword, and
gauntlets lying by him.—*Knollys, History of the
Turks.*

He had no bread to *spare*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Only the foolish virgins entertained this foolish
conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace
sufficient to supply their want; but the wise knew
not of any that they had to *spare*, but supposed all
that they had little enough.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and
every one who can *spare* a shilling shall be a sub-
scriber.—*Swift.*

3. Do without; lose willingly.

Poor Jack, farewell!
I could have better *spared* a better man.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

For his mind, I do not care,
That's a toy that I could *spare*;
Let his title be but great,
His clothes rich, and land sit neat.
B. Jonson.

Sense of pleasure we may well
Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine;
But pain is perfect misery.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 420.

Now she might *spare* the ocean, and oppose
Your conduct to the forest of her fowls.
Waller.

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;
Nor can we *spare* you long, tho' often we may lend.
Dryden, Epistles, To the Duchess of Ormond, &c.

4. Omit; forbear.

We might have *spared* our coming.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 647.

Be pleas'd your politicks to *spare*;
I'm old enough, and can myself take care.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, li. 1.

5. Use tenderly; forbear; treat with pity; not
afflict; not destroy; use with mercy.

Spare us, good Lord.—*Book of Common Prayer*,
Litany.

Who will set the discipline of wisdom over mine
heart, that they *spare* me not for mine ignorance?
—*Revelations*, xxi. 2.

Loth not each look a flash of lightning feel!
Which *sparre* the body's sheath, but melts the steel.
Cleveland.

Din sadness did not *spare*
That time celestial visage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 24.

Less pleasure take brave minds in battles won
Than in restoring such as are undone:
Tigers have courage, and the rugged bear;
But man alone can whom he conquers *spare*.
Waller.

6. Forbear to inflict or impose.

Spare my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;
And still the blush hangs here.

Dryden, All for Love.

O *spare* this great, this good, this great king,
And *spare* your soul the crime!
Id., Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

Spare my sight the junc-
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you.
Id., v. 1.

7. Grant; allow; indulge.

Set me in the remotest place,
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;
Where angry Jove did never *spare*
One breath of kind and temperate air.
Lord Roscommon.

Spare. *v. n.*

1. Live frugally; be parsimonious; be not
liberal.

Now a reservoir to keep and *spare*,
The next a fountain spouting through his hair.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 173.

No statute in his favour says
How free or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at sometimes spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between carelessness and care.
Id., Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

2. Forbear; be scrupulous.

His soldiers *spared* not to say that they should
be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of
the spoil.—*Knollys, History of the Turks.*

To pluck and eat my ill I *spared* not.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 306.

Spare. *adj.*

1. Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious;
frugal.

He was *spare*, but discreet of speech; better con-
ceiving than delivering; equally stout and kind.—
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

Join with these calm peace and quiet;
Spare fast, that oft with gods doth diet.
Milton, St. Peter's Epistle, 45.

The masters of the world were bred up with *spare*
diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no
want of strength, because they ate but once a day.—
Locke.

2. Superfluous; unwanted.

If that no *spare* clothes he had to give,
His own coat he would cut, and it distribute glad.
Spenser.

As any of our sleek waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpose there were set forth ten *spare* chambers.—*Bacon*.

Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more *spare* time upon their hands, and lead a more sedentary life.—*Addison, Spectator*.

In my *spare* hours you've had your part;
Ev'n now my servile hand your sovereign will obeys.
Norris.

3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent.

O give me your *spare* men, and spare me the great ones.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part III. li. 2*.

If my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I should avoid
So soon as that *spare* Cassius.

Id., Julius Caesar, l. 2.

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and *spare*,
His arms clung to his ribs.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 511.

Spare. s. Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry. Rare.

Since Antheek'd they may,
They therefore will make still his goods their prey,
Without all *spare* or end.
Our virtuous failed us, though we made good *spare*
of them.—*Bacon*.

Sparsely. adv. In a spare manner; sparingly.

Ye valleys low, where the nigh whippers use
Of shades, and wanton winds, and rushing brooks,
On whose fresh lap the swart star *sparsely* looks!

Milton, Lycidas.

Sparseness. s. Attribute suggested by spare; state of being spare; leanness.

A *sparseness* and slenderness of stature.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 178.*

Sparsely. s. One who, that which, spares.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a sower; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his fors, garrisons, and his fastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but make his exchequer.—*Sir H. Hallam*.

Sparsely. s. Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh: (as, 'A *sparsely* of pork').

Brandish no words but swords of bacon; trail no spears but *sparsely* of pork!—*Drayton, Comedy of Lingua, li. 1: 1657.*

Spargification. s. Act of sprinkling. Rare.

The operation was performed by *spargification*, in a proper time of the moon.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub, sect. iv.*

Sparring. verbal abs. Parsimony.

He was wherewithal: in him
Sparring would show a worse sin than ill doctrine.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 3.

Those wants, which they rather feared than felt,
Would want enough be overcome by *sparring* and
patience.—*Kauffman, History of the Turks*.
Our labours late and early every morning,
Midst winter frosts, then clad and fed with *sparring*.
Rise to our toils.
Owen.

Sparring. part. adj.

1. Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you *sparring* memory or none;
but we have large knowledge thereof.—*Bacon*.

2. Scanty; not plentiful.

If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if
sparring diet, then little exercise.—*Bacon*.
Good air, solitary groves, and *sparring* diet, sufficient
to make you fancy yourself one of the fathers
of the desert.—*Pope*.

3. Parsimonious; not liberal.

In these relations, although he be more *sparring*,
his predecessors were very numerous.—*Sir P. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.
Virgil being so very *sparring* of his words, and
leaving so much to be imagined by the
never be translated as he ought in any modern
tongue.—*Dryden*.

Though *sparring* of his grace, to mischief bent,
He seldom does a good with good intent.
If God has not been *sparring* to men to make them
barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle
to make them rational.—*Locke*.

When they discover the passionate desire of fame
in the ambitious man, they become *sparring* and
sparing in their commendations; they envy him the
satisfaction of an applause.—*Addison*.

4. Merciful.

Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *sparring*
and compassionate towards his subjects.—*Bacon*.

Sparringly. adv. In a sparing manner.

1. Not abundantly.

Give us leave freely to render what we have in
charge;
I shall we *sparringly* show you far off
he Dauphin's meaning?

Shakespeare, Henry V. l. 2.

The borders were on fruit-trees should
be old, and large, and low, and not steep; and set
with fine flowers; but thin and *sparringly*, lest they
doubt the trees.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Gardens*.

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.

High titles of honour were in the king's minority
sparringly granted, because dignity then waited on
desert.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Command but *sparringly* whom thou dost love;
But less condemn whom thou dost not approve.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

3. With abstinence.

Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent
pleasures of life but *sparringly*.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

4. Not with great frequency.

The morality of a grave sentence, affected by
Lucan, is more *sparringly* used by Virgil.—*Dryden*.
Our sacraments, which had been frequented with
so much zeal, were approached more *sparringly*.—
Bishop Atterbury.

5. Cautiously; tenderly.

Speech of touch towards others should be *sparringly*
used; for discourse ought to be as a field,
without coming home to any man.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Discourse*.

Sparringness. s. Attribute suggested by Sparring.

1. Parsimony; want of liberality.

The same folly it will be in us, if, by the *sparringness*
of our aims, we make ourselves a lank harvest
hereafter.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man, Sunday*
xvii. § 11.

2. Caution.

The silence or *sparringness* of turbid eloquence is of
more consideration.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy*.

This opinion Mr. Hobbes mentions as possible;
but he does it with hesitancy, diffidence, and *sparringness*.—*Clarke, On the Attributes*.

Spark. s. [A.S. *spere, spæra*.]

1. Small particle of fire, or kindled matter.

If any marvel how a thing, in itself so weak, could
import any great danger, they must consider not so
much how small the *spark* is that lieth up, as how
apt things about it are to take fire.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I am about to weep; but thinking that
We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn
To *sparks* of fire.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII. li. 2*.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown
Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose:
And first few scatt'ring *sparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxvii.

Oh, may some *spark* of your celestial fire
The last, the meanest, of your sons inspire!

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 135.
When everything was ready for explosion, the
news of the American rebellion fell like a *spark* on
the inflammatory mass, and ignited a flame which
never ceased its ravages until it had destroyed all
that Frenchmen once held dear, and had left for
the instruction of mankind an awful lesson of the
crimes into which continued oppression may hurry
a generous and long-suffering people.—*Blackie, History of Civilization in England, vol. i. ch. xiv.*

2. Anything shining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, some
sparks of bright knowledge.—*Locke*.

3. Anything vivid or active.

If any *spark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 6.

4. Lively, showy, splendid, gay man: (commonly used in contempt).

How many huddling *sparks* have we seen, that in
the same day have been both the idols and the scorn
of the mob.

A *spark*, like thee, of the mankilling trade,
Fell sick.—*Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 1: 2.*
As for the disputes of sharpeners, we don't read of
any provisions made for the honours of such *sparks*.
—*Collier*.

I who have been the poet's *spark* to-day,
Will now become the champion of his play.
Gransville.

Unlucky as Fungus in the play,
These *sparks* with awkward vanity display
What the fine gentleman was yesterday.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, li. 328.
Spark. v. n. Emit particles of fire; sparkle.

Fair is my love,
When the rose in her cheek appears,
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *spark*.
Delight upon her face and sweetness shined;
Her eyes do *spark* as stars.

J. Fletcher, Piousness Elegies, vi. 10.
Sparkful. adj. Lively; brisk; airy.

Hitherto will our *sparkful* youth laugh at their
great grandfather's English, who had more care to
do well than to speak minikinlike.—*Camden, Remains*.

Sparkish. adj.

1. Airy; gay.

Is any thing more *sparkish* and better-humoured
than Venus' accosting her son in the dozwis of
Libya?—*Walsch*.

2. Showy; well-dressed; fine.

A daw, to be *sparkish*, tricked himself up with all
the gay feathers he could muster.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

Sparkle. s.

1. Spark; small particle of fire.

First, good Achilles, with repeated strokes
Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes;
Short flame succeeds, a bed of wither'd leaves
The dying *sparkles* in their fall receives:
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they rise;
And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 245.

2. Any luminous particle.

To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure
even God himself, who being that light which none
can approach unto, hath sent out these lights
whereof we are capable, even as so many *sparkles*
resembling the bright fountain from which they
rise.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did
spread,
Is now become a *sparkle*, which doth lie
Under the ash, half extinct and dead.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
See from my cheek the transient roses die,
See the last *sparkle* languish in my eye.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

3. Lustre.

I hold my beauty,
Wash but these wrinkles from it, of a *sparkle*
As right and rich as hers.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage.

Sparkle. v. n.

1. Emit sparks.

[Twil] glow with shame of your proceedings,
Hubert;
Nay, it perchance will *sparkle* in your eyes.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 1.

2. Issue in sparks.

The bold design
Pleased highly these infernal states, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes.

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 386.

3. Shine; glitter.

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *sparkles*
in all the shining things of dress and equipage.—
Watts.

4. Emit little bubbles, as liquor in a glass.

Sparkle. v. a. Disperse; scatter; throw about.

Cassandra yet there saw how I they haled
From Fallos' house, with *sparkled* tress undone.

Suckrille, Induction to Mirror for Magistrates.

What's become
Of my lieutenant?—Benton, an't please your grace,
And all his forces *sparkled*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.
March close, and sudden like a tempest; all
executions
Done without *sparkling* of the body; keep your
plumage

Sure lined and piced together. *Id., Bonduca.*

Sparkler. s. One who, that which, sparkles.

What would you say, should you see a *sparkler*
shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and
chumping the table with a dicebox?—*Addison, Guardian, no. 122*.

Sparklet. s. Small spark. Rare.

Night, spread o'er earth thy sable veil,
Heaven's twinkling *sparklets* to conceal.

Cotton, Ode to Night.

Sparkliness. s. ? Attribute suggested by rare or non-existent sparkly, or used for Sparklingness.

Sir John [Suckling] threw his repartees about
the table with much *sparkliness*, and gentleness of
wit, to the admiration of them all.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes, ii. 551.*

Sparkling. part. adj. Bright as a spark.

A hair seen in a microscope is as its former colour,
and is in a great measure perfect, with a mixture
of some bright *sparkling* colours, such as appear
from the refraction of diamonds.—*Locke*.

What happy moments did I count I
Best was I then all bliss above;
Now, for that consecrated fount
Of murmuring, *sparkling*, living love
What have I? shall I dare to tell?
A comfortless and hidden well.

Wordsworth, The Complaint.

Sparkling. verbal abs. Appearance or act of that which sparkles.

Wit procured by wine, is, for the most part, like
the *sparkling* in the cup, when 'tis filling; they
wish it for a moment, but do immediately.—
Johnson, Rhetoric. (Ord. 13.)

Sparklingly. adv. In a sparkling manner;

with vivid and twinkling lustre.

Diamonds sometimes would look more *sparklingly* than they were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary.—*Boyle*.

Sparklingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by sparkling; vivid and twinkling lustre.

I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and *sparklingness* at some times than at others, though I could not refer it to the superficial clearness or fullness of the stone.—*Boyle*.

Sparrow. *s.* [A.S. *spearwa.*] In Ornithology. Common British bird of the genus *Passer*, or *Pyrgita* (species, domestic and mountainous).

Dismay'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo?—Yes,
As *sparrows* eagles, or the hare the lion.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 2.
There is great probability that a thousand *sparrows* will fly away at the sight of a hawk among them.—*Watts*.

As the second element in a compound.

The *tree-sparrow* is a rare species in most of the extreme southern counties of England, and is not included in some county catalogues of Sussex, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, or Cornwall; but Mr. E. H. Bould of Penzance, mentions in a private communication, that the Falmouth Museum contains a single specimen. It is not uncommon in Shropshire, as I learn from Messrs. Robert Mancy and Thomas Eytton. In Lancashire it has been observed about Chatterton. On the eastern side of England this bird appears to be a winter visitor at Southchurch in Essex, according to the observations of Mr. Parsons. It is found in Surrey, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Rutland, Lincolnshire, about Wainfleet, in Yorkshire at various localities; in Durham, and also in Northumberland, but I am unable to trace it much farther north than Newcastle, and it does not appear to have been noticed in Scotland.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds*.

Sparrowgrass. *s.* Catichrestic for Asparagus.

Your infant pease to *sparrowgrass* prefer,
Which to the supper you may best defer. *King*.

Sparrowhawk. *s.* [A.S. *spearhafoc.*] In Ornithology. Native hawk of the genus *Falco* (nisus).

The difference between the size of the male and female *sparrow-hawks* is more disproportionate than in most other birds of prey; the former sometimes scarcely weighing five ounces, the latter nine ounces. The length of the male is about twelve inches, the breadth twenty-three; the female is fifteen inches long, in breadth twenty-six.—*Pennant, British Zoology*.

[1] once took a partridge with a *sparrow-hawk* of [my] own breaking ten days after he had been taken wild from a wood. These hawks must be kept in a high condition, and cannot fly when there is the least wind; they are upon the whole more difficult to manage than strong birds. The flight of the *sparrow-hawk* is rapid for a short distance; he will take partridges at the beginning of the season, and is the best of all the hawks for landrails.—*Sir J. Scheyb, in Yarrell, History of British Birds*.

The *sparrow-hawk* is another short-winged hawk, but of small comparative size; in its habits very similar to the *goshawk* last described, and has been aptly termed a *goshawk* in miniature. It has, however, been separated from the *goshawk* generally, on account of the tarsi and toes being long and slender; and the term accipiter originally bestowed upon it by our countryman and naturalist Ray has been restored to it.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds*.

Sparry. *adj.* Consisting of spar.

In which manner spar is usually found herein, and other minerals; or such as are of some observable figure; of which sort are the *sparry* strata, or icicles called *stalactites*.—*Hoodward*.

Sparse. *adj.* Thinly scattered: (often applied to population). The word passes for an Americanism; but the editor saw it full five-and-thirty years ago recommended by an English writer as a good opposite to *dense*).

Sparse. *v. a.* Disperse. *Rare*.

They began to *sparse* pretty rumours in the north.—*Romney for Sedition, sign. F. 1.*: 1536.
Making way through *sparse* nyrs.

The spared alre.—Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, xli. 2.

Sparsedly. *adv.* Dispersedly.

There are doubtless many such soils *sparsedly* throughout this nation.—*Erlyn, Pomona, preface*.

Spasm. *s.* [Fr. *spasme*; Gr. *σπασμα*.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part. See Tonic.

All the maladies
Of closely *spasm*, or rocking torture, qualms
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 480.*

Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, *spasm*.—*Wierman, Surgery*.
Carnalistic things dilute and relax; because wind occasions a *spasm* or convulsion in some part.—*Arbutnot*.

Spasmodic. *adj.* [spasmodic, the better form.]

Having the character of a spasm.

The *spasm* of the bronchi, so often occurring in *spasmodic* asthma, can sometimes arise from intestinal irritation.—*Dr. C. B. Williams, Principles of Medicine, § 152.*

Spat. *s.* [see Spawn.] Spawn of shell-fish.

A reticulated film found upon sea-shells, and usually supposed to be the remains of the vesicles of the *spat* of some sort of shell-fish.—*Wentward, On Fossils*.

In the month of May, the oysters cast their *spat*; which the dredgers call their *spat*: it is like to a drop of candle, and about the bigness of an halfpenny. The *spat* cleaves to stones, old oyster-shells, pieces of wood, and such like things, at the bottom of the sea, which they call *cultch*. It is probably conjectured that the *spat* in twenty-four hours begins to have a shell. In the month of May, the dredgers, by the law of the Admiralty Court, have liberty to catch all manner of oysters of what size soever. When they have taken them, with a knife they gently raise the small brood from the *cultch*, and then they throw the *cultch* in again to preserve the ground for the future, unless they be so newly *spat* that they cannot be safely severed from the *cultch*: in that case they are permitted to take the stone or shell, &c., that the *spat* is upon, one shell having many times twenty *spats*.—*Bishop Spat, in Transactions of the Royal Society*.

Spathe. *s.* [Lat. *spatha*.] In Botany. Leaf, or leaflike, envelope of spadix; well shown in the native flower called Lords and Ladies (*Arum maculatum*).

(For example see under Spadix.)

Spatiate. *v. n.* Rove; range; runble at large: (Expatiate the commover form).

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immovable posture of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one object, whereby it doth not *spatiate* and transire.—*Bacon*.

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe.—*Beattie*.

Spätter. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *bespotten*.]

1. Sprinkle with dirt; or anything offensive.

The pavement swam in blood, the walls around
Were *spattered* o'er with brain.

2. Throw out anything offensive.

His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *spatter* foul speeches and to detract.—*Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 2.*

3. Asperse; defame.

Spatter. *v. n.* Spit; sputter as at anything nauseous taken into the mouth.

Spatterdashes. *s. pl.* Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

Spattering. *part. adj.* Sputtering.

They, fondly thinking to alay
Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which the offended taste
With *spatting* noise rejected.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 564.

Spatte. *s.* Spittle. *Obolete*.
The *spatte* of their tongue.—*Bale, On the Reconciliation, pt. iii. B. 1.*: 1540.

Spatte. *v. a.* Foul with, or as with, spittle.

But Sylvius, as a stinking snake,

Thy breast is foul within;

Thy mind is spotted, *spatled*, spilt.

Thy soul is soiled with sin. *Kendall, Fl. of Epigrams: 15* (Sares by H. and W.)

Spátula. *s.* [Lat. *spatha*, *spatula*.] Spatula or slice.

Spatula is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines together.—*Quincy*.

In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my *spatula*, I could discover no fault in the bone.—*Wierman, Surgery*.

Spávin. *s.* [Fr. *éparvin*.] In Farriery. See last extract.

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it.

That never saw them pace before, the *spavins*
And springhalt reign'd among them.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 2.
This disease (the *spavin*) in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or ligaments are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but by degrees comes to hardness.—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

Spávined. *adj.* Diseased with spavin.

A fifth wonder! what a plague I could do at the fair with a blind, *spavined*, called back, that was only fit to be cut up for a dog-kennel.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xiv.*

Spawl. *v. n.* Throw moisture out of the mouth.

He spits, and *spawls*, and turns like sick men from one elbow to another.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters, G. 4. h.*: 1627.

What mischief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slobber it,
In vain against the people's favourite? *Swift*.

Spawl. *s.* Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth.

Of spittle [she] illustration makes;
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, ll. 62.

Spawling. *s.* Moisture thrown out of the mouth.

[His] marble floors with drunken *spawlings* shine.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xl. 290.

Spawn. *s.* [? form of *spawl*, *spittle*: these words, with *spat*, are all connected by Wedgwood.]

1. Eggs of fish, or of frogs.

Masters of the people,
Your multiplying *spawns* how can he flatter
That's thousand to one good one? *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ll. 2.*

God said, Let the waters generate
Reptile, with *spawns* abundant, living soul!
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 387.

These ponds, in spawning time, abounded with frogs, and a great deal of *spawn*.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Any product or offspring.

'Twas not the *spawn* of such as these
That dyed with Purick blood the conquer'd seas,
And quash'd the stern *Acadus*. *Lord Roushammon*.
This atheistical humour was the *spawn* of the
gross superstitions of the Romish church and court.
Archbishop Tillotson.

Spawn. *v. a.*

1. Produce as fishes, and certain other aquatic animals do, eggs.

Some report a sea-maid *spawnd* him.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 2.*

2. Generate; bring forth: (as applied to animals which do not spawn, or are not spawned naturally, *contemptions*).

What practices such principles as these may
spawn, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine.—*Swift*.

Spawn. *v. n.*

1. Produce eggs as fish and certain other aquatic animals do.

The fish having *spawnd* before, the fry that goes down bath had about three month's growth under ground, when they are brought up again.—*Dr. E. Browne, Travels in Europe*.

2. Generally, issue; proceed. *Contemptions*.
It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it.—*Locke*.

Spawner. *s.* Female fish.

The larbel, for the preservation of their seed, both the *spawner* and the mother, cover their spawn with mud.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Spay. *v. a.* [Lat. *spado*.] Castrate female animal.

The males must be gillt, and the *spayed*; the *spayed* they esteem as the most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon the inward.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Speak. *v. a.* pret. *spoke*, or *spoke*; past part. *spoken*. [A.S. *speacan*; and the *r* being lost during the subsequent stages of our language.]

1. Utter articulate sounds; express thoughts by words.

Hannah . . . *spoke* in her heart, only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard.—*1 Samuel i. 12.*

2. Harangue; make a speech.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still passed, notwithstanding their contradiction.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.
Thenceforth, though the most presumptuous Greek,
Yet durst not for Achilles' armour *speak*.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xl. 60.

3. Talk for or against; dispute.

A knave should have some countenance at his friend's request. An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself when a knave is not.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 1.*

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And also speaks for you stoutly.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 1.

When he had no power,
He was your enemy; ever spoke against
Your liberties and charters. *Id., Coriolanus, ii. 3.*

4. Discourse; make mention.

Let went out and spoke unto his sons-in-law.—
Genesis, xix. 11.

Were such things here as we do speak about?
Or have we eaten of the human root,
That takes the reason prisoner? *Id., Macbeth, i. 3.*

The fire you speak of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin.

R. Jonson.

The Scripture speaks only of those to whom it
speaks.—*Hammond.*

They could never be lost, but by an universal
deluge, which has been spoken to already.—*Arch-
bishop Tillotson.*

Lucus speaks of a part of Cæsar's army that came
to him, from the Lemnan-lake, in the beginning of
the civil war.—*Addison.*

Had Luther spoke up to this accusation, yet Chry-
sostom's example would have been his defence.—
Bishop Atterbury.

5. Give sound.

Make all your trumpets speak, give them all
breath,

Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 6.

Speak with. Address; converse with.

Thou canst not fear us, Pompey, with thy sails;
We'll speak with thee at sea.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

I spoke with one, my lord, that came from thence,
That freely render'd us these news for true.

Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into the
great house; Solyman declining to speak with him
himself.—*Knutson, History of the Turks.*

Speak. v. a.

1. Utter with the mouth; pronounce.

Mordcau who had spoken good for the king.—
Esther, vi. 9.

Consider of it, take advice, and speak your minds.
—*Judges, xix. 30.*

They sat down with him upon the ground seven
days and seven nights, and spoke not a word unto
him.—*Job, ii. 13.*

When divers were hardened, and believed not, but
spoke evil of that way before the multitude, he de-
parted.—*Acts, xix. 9.*

You, from my youth,

Have known and try'd me; speak I more than truth?

Sauldy.

What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
But words once spoke can never be recall'd.

Waller.

Under the tropick in our language spoke,
And part of Flanders hath received our yoke. *Id.*
He nowhere speaks it out, or in direct terms calls
them sustainers. *Locke.*

Colours speak all languages, but words are under-
stood only by such a people or nation.—*Spectator.*

2. Proclaim; celebrate; bespeak.

It is my father's music
To speak your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompens'd.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

3. Address; need; bespeak.

If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, and
smile upon thee, and put thee in hope; he will speak
thee fair, and say, What wantest thou?—*Ecclesi-
astica, xiii. 6.*

4. Exhibit; make known.

For the heaven's wide circuit, let it speak
The Maker's high magnificence.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 106.

Speakeable. adj. Possible to be, capable of
being, spoken; less correctly, as in the ex-
tract, having the power of speech.

Ray.

How comest thou speakeable of mule?

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 563.

Speaker. s.

1. One who speaks.

These fancies grow so general, as the authors were
lost in the generality of speakers.—*Bacon, History
of the Reign of Henry VII.*

In conversation or reading, find out the true
sense, or idea, which the speaker or writer alludes to
his words.—*Watts, Logic.*

Common speakers have only one set of ideas, and
one set of words to clothe them in; and these are
always ready at the mouth.—*Swift.*

2. One who speaks in any particular man- ner.

Horace's phrase is 'torret jecur,'
And happy was that curious speaker.
Prior, Alma, i. 361.

3. One who celebrates, claims, or mentions.

After my death, I wish no other herald,

No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from corruption.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

4. Prolocutor of the Commons; chairman of the House of Commons.

I have disabled myself like an elected speaker of
the house.—*Drayton.*

Speaking. verbal abs. Act of expressing in
words; address to an audience.

Let all intercessors, and wrath, and anger, and
clamour, and evil speaking, be put away from you.—
Exhortations, iv. 31.

Laying aside all malice, and all envy, and hypo-
crites, and envy, and evil speaking: 1 Peter, ii. 1.
Speaking is nothing else than a sensible expres-
sion of the notions of the mind, by several discrimi-
nations of utterance of voice, used as signs,
having by consent several determinate significances.
—*Hobbes.*

Speaking-trumpet. s. Stentorophonic in-
strument; trumpet by which the voice may
be propagated to a great distance.

That with one blast through the whole house does
bound,
And first taught speaking-trumpet how to sound.

Drayton.

Spear. v. n. Shoot or sprout.

Let them not lie, but they should spear, and the
air dry and spoil the shoot.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Spear. s. [A.S. *speare*, *spere*.]

1. Long weapon with a sharp point, used in
thrusting (or less properly, throwing, for
which *dart* and *javelin* are the better
words); lance.

Those brandishers of spears,
From many cities drawn, are they that are our
hindquarters.

The Egyptian, like a bill, himself did rear,
Like some tall tree; upon it seem'd a spear.

Conley.

Nor wanted in his grasp
What seem'd both shield and spear.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 990.

The rous'd-up lion, resolute and slow,
Advances full on the protracted spear.

Thomson.

2. Lance, generally with prongs, to kill fish;
(generally specified in respect to its use by
a prefix, as *eelspear*, or, as in the extract,
the first element in a compound).

The borderers watching, until they be past up
into some narrow creek, below them, cast a strong
corded net athwart the stream, with which, and
their loud shouting, they stop them from retiring,
until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunter's
mercy, who, by an old custom, share them with such
indifference, as if a woman with child be present,
the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion;
a point also observed by the *ter* in taking
of salmon.—*Crooke, Survey of the*

Spear. v. a. Kill or pierce with a spear.

Speárer. s. One who spears. *Obsolete.*

A pensioner [is] a gentleman about his prince,
always ready with his spear; a *spearer*.—*Barret,*
Alcarric, in *voice Pensioner*.

Speárgass. s. Long stiff grass.

Tickle our noses with *speargrass* to make them
bleed; and then beslobber our parents with it.—
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 4.

Speármán. s. One who uses a lance in
fight; one who carries a spear.

Rebuke the company of *spearmen*.—*Psalms,*
lxviii. 30.

The *spearmán's* arm by thee, great god, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound.

Prior, Second Hymn of Calimachus, 33.

Speármint. s. Species of mint.

Spearmint . . . is indigenous, but is cultivated like
peppermint, and subjected to distillation for its
essential oil.—*Fraser (by E. Phillips) of the*
Pharmacopoeia: 1851.

Speárwort. s. Species of Ranunculus (flam- mula).

Spearwort is like the other crow-feet in facultie.
—*Cerise, Herbal, p. 922: 1633.*

Spec. s. Speculation. *Slang.*

'The attorneys for the plaintiff,' said Mr. Serjeant
Bunsby. 'Well! They spoke in high praise of the
honourable conduct of Messrs. Dodson and Fogg,
the attorneys for the plaintiff, did they?' 'Yes,'
said Sam, 'they said what a very generous thing it
was o' them to have taken up the case on spec, and
to charge nothing at all for costs, unless they got
'em out of Mr. Pickwick.'—*Dickens, Pickwick*
Papers, ch. xxxiv.

Special. adj. [Fr.; Lat. *specialis*.]

1. Noting a species.

A special idea is called by the schools a species.—
Watts.

2. Particular; peculiar.

Most commonly with a certain special grace of
her own, wagging her lips, and grinning instead of
smiling.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The several books of Scripture having had each
some several occasion and particular purpose which
caused them to be written, the contents thereof are
according to the extent of that special end where-
unto they are intended.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical*
Polity.

Of all men alive

I never yet beheld that special face,

Which I could fancy more than any other.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Night, ii. 1.

Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give.

Id., Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Our Saviour is represented every where in Scrip-
ture as the special patron of the poor and the
afflicted, and as laying their interest to heart more
nearly than those of any other of his members.—
Bishop Atterbury.

The narrative of one of these great crises, of the
epoch v. n. 9, when Germany took up arms for her
special independence against Roman invasion, has
for us this special attraction—that it forms part of
our own national history.—*Sir R. S. Cross, Fifth*
Decisive Battles of the World, Victory of Arminius.

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.

O'Neil, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kil-
dare, was made denizen by a special act of parlia-
ment.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourses on the State of*
Ireland.

Such things are evident by natural light, which
men of a mature age, in the ordinary use of their
faculties, with the common help of mutual society,
may know and be sufficiently assured of, without
the help of any special revelation.—*Bishop Wilkins,*
Ecclesiastical Polity.

4. Extraordinary; uncommon.

That which in ity of some special time doth
cause to be enjoined, hindeth no longer than during
that time, but doth afterwards become free.—*Hosker,*
Ecclesiastical Polity.

The other scheme taken special care to attribute
all the work of conversion to grace.—*Hammond.*

Though our charity should be universal, yet as it
cannot be actually exercised, but on particular times,
so it should be chiefly on special opportunities.—
Bishop Sprat, Sermons.

He bore

A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a special care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare.

Batler, Hudibras, l. 1, 203.

5. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn

The special head of all the land together.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 4.

Special. s. Particular act, thing, or person.

Promises of long life annexed to some special
of his service.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 579.*

Speciality. s. Particularity.

When men were sure, that in case they rested
upon a bare contract without speciality, the other
party might waive his law, they would not rest upon
such contracts without insuring the debt into a
speciality which accorded many suits.—*Sir M.*
Hale.

Specialization. s. Special determination.

It is proved experimentally, that every bundle of
nerve-fibres and every ganglion, has a special duty;
and that each part of every such bundle and every
such ganglion, has a duty still more special. Can it
be, then, that in the great hemispherical ganglia
alone, this specialization of duty does not hold? If
it be urged that there are no marked divisions among
the fibres of the cere-brum, I reply: neither are there
among those contained in one of the bundles pro-
ceeding from the spinal chord to any part of the
body; yet each of the fibres in such bundle has a
function more or less special; though a function
included in that of the bundle considered as a whole.
And this is just the kind of specialization which
may be presumed to exist in different parts of the
cere-brum.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psycho-*
logy, p. 607.

Specialize. v. a. Particularize; mention specially; differentiate or determine in a special manner.

Our Saviour specializing and nominating the
place.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 261.*

The next general fact to be noted, is, that these
cells whose union constitutes the essential act of
gamogenesis . . . though they are not, as many cells
are, unfitted for growth and metamorphosis by being
highly specialized, yet they have lost the power of
growth and metamorphosis. They have severely
reached a state of equilibrium.—*Herbert Spencer,*
Inductions of Biology, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Specially. adv. In a special manner.

1. Particularly above others.

Specialty the day that thou stoodest before the
Lord thy God, in Horeb.—*Deuteronomy, iv. 10.*
A brother beloved, specially to me.—*Philomel, l. 61.*

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themselves from an attendant, find it *specialty*.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Specialty. s. Speciality; particularity.

On these two general heads all other specialties are dependent.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The packet is not come.

Where that and other specialties are bound.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

Specialty of rule hath been neglected.

Id., Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

Spécies. s. [Lat. ablative of *species*.] Term applied to coin, as opposed to *paper-money* or *debased coinage*: (often with *in*, as 'Paid in *specie*'). For the form *Species* see under that word.

Spécies. s. [Lat.]

1. Sort; subdivision of a general term.

A special idea is called by the schools a *species*; it is one common nature that serves to several similar individual beings; so horse is a special idea or *species*, as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trut, and Snowball.—*Watts*.

2. In *Logic*. See extract.

It is evident from what has been said that the genus and difference put together make up the *species*; e.g. 'rational' and 'animal' constitute 'man'; so that, in reality, the *species* contains the genus [i.e. implies it]; and when the genus is called a whole, and is said to contain the *species*, this is only a metaphorical expression, signifying that it comprehends the *species*, and its own more extensive simplification.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. v. § 4.

3. Class of nature; single order of beings.

He intended the care of *species* or common nature, but leteth loose the guard of individuals or single existences.—*Sir T. Brown*.

The Phoenix Pindar is a whole *species* alone.—*Cowley*.

If animal, both of us may,
As justly pass for bears as they;
For we are animals no less,
Although of different *species*.

Butler, Hudibras, l. 1, 861.

Thou nam'st a race which must proceed from me,
Yet my whole *species* in myself I see.

Dryden, State of Innocence, li. 1.

Species, when applied to organized beings is always applied (when we are speaking strictly, as naturalists) to such individuals as are supposed to be descended from a common stock, or which might have so descended; viz. which resemble one another (to use M. Cuvier's expression) as much as those of the same stock do. Now this being a point on which all (not merely naturalists) are agreed, and since it is a fact (whether an ascertained fact or not) that certain individuals are, or are not, thus connected, it follows that every question whether a certain individual or plant, belongs to a certain *species* or not, is a question not of mere arrangement, but of fact. But in the case of questions respecting genus, it is otherwise. If, e.g. two naturalists differed in the one placing (as Linnaeus) all the *species* of bee under one genus, which the other subdivided (as Latr. writers have done into several genera) it would be evident that there was no question of fact debated between them, and that it was only to be considered which was the more convenient arrangement. If, on the other hand, it were disputed whether the African and the Asiatic elephant are distinct *species*, or merely varieties, it would be equally manifest that the question is one of fact, since both allow that if they are descended (or might have descended) from the same stock, they are of the same *species*; and if otherwise, of two: this is the fact, which they endeavour to ascertain, by such indications as are to be found.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. iv. ch. v. § 1.

A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human would constitute a different *species*, though united to a human body in the same laws of connexion; and a mind of human capacities would make another *species*, if united to a different body in different laws of connexion.—*Hentley, Sermons*.

The meaning attached to the term *species* in natural history is very definite and intelligible. It includes only the following conditions, namely separate origin and distinctness of race, evinced by the constant transmission of some characteristic peculiarity of organization. A race of animals or of plants marked by any peculiar character which has always been constant and undeviating, constitutes a *species*; and two races are considered as specifically different, if they are distinguished from each other by some characteristic which the one cannot be supposed to have acquired, or the other to have lost, through any known operation of physics. . . . for we are hence led to conclude that the tribes thus distinguished have not descended from the same original stock.—*Priestley, Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, b. ii. ch. i. sect. 1.

When it can be shown that two races have had a separate origin, they are to be regarded as of different *species*, and, in the absence of proof, this is inferred, when we see some peculiarity of organiza-

tion characteristic of each, so constantly transmitted from parent to offspring, that the one cannot be supposed to have lost, or the other to have acquired it, through any known operation of physical causes.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative*, § 737: 1861.

It will . . . be seen . . . that the terms 'genus' and 'species' not only differ very considerably in importance, but in signification also. Whilst the former is merely suggestive of a particular position which a creature occupies in a systematic scale (a position, however, which depends upon the various structural peculiarities which it possesses in common with other beings, which thus more or less resemble it), the latter expresses the actual creature itself; so that while one applies to several animals (of distinct nature and origins though bound together by a certain bond of imitation,) the other belongs to a single race alone, which it therefore exclusively indicates.—*T. Vernon Wallaston, On the Variation of Species*, ch. vi.

In considering the origin of *species* it is quite conceivable that a naturalist, reflecting on the mutual affinities of organic beings, on their embryological relations, their geographical distribution, geological succession, and other such facts, might come to the conclusion that each *species* had not been independently created, but had descended like varieties from other *species*. Nevertheless such a conclusion, even if well founded, would be unsatisfactory until it could be shown how the innumerable *species* inhabiting this world have been modified, so as to acquire that perfection of structure and co-adaptation which most justly excites our admiration.—*C. Darwin, On the Origin of Species*.

One main aim of his [Cuvier's] successors is, and long will be, to determine that point; or whether there be, indeed, any such at which the mutation of a *species* necessarily stops. . . . The observed grades of departure from specific type are formed varieties, and the degree of variation in the offspring from the parent appears to be greatest in the lowest organisms. Consequently the definition or recognition of a *species* of Foraminifer, or Brachiopod, e.g. is much less easy than of a bird or a mammal. . . . *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

It is obvious that the names *species* and genus are merely relative; and that the same common genus may, in one case, be the *species* which is predicated of an individual, and in another case the individual of which a *species* is predicated: e.g. the individual, Cæsar, belongs to the *species* man; but man, again, may be said to belong to the *species* animal, &c., as we contemplate higher and more comprehensive terms. A *species*, in short, when predicated of individuals, stands in the same relation to them as the genus to the *species*; and when predicated of other lower *species*, it is then, in respect of these, a genus, while it is a *species* in respect of a higher genus. Such a term is called a subaltern *species* or genus; while the highest term of all, of which nothing can be predicated, is the summum genus or the lowest of all, which can be predicated of nothing, the infima *species*. The difference which, together with the genus, makes up the *species*, is termed the specific difference.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation.

An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth.—*Bacon*.

It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of speech, and by so much the more unfit it is to transmit the *species*. . . . *Rap, On the Wisdom of God manifest in the Works of the Creation*.

The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer to the lens than those illuminated with deep red by about three inches . . . but the *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and indistinct, that I could not read them.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

4. Representation to the mind.

Wit in the poet, or wit-writing, is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent.—*Dryden*.

5. Show; visible exhibition.

Shows and *species* serve best with the people.—*Bacon*.

6. Circulating money. *Rare*.

As there was in the splendour of the Roman empire a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than there is now, it was possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city.—*Arbuthnot*.

7. Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

Spécific. adj.

1. Quality which makes a thing of the species of which it is.

That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know,
To thee all her specific forms I'll show.

Sir J. Doukhan, Of Providence

The understanding, 'as to the exercise of this power, is subject to the command of the will, though, as to the *specific* nature of its acts, it is determined by the object.—*South, Sermons*.

By whose direction is the nutriment so regularly distributed into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their *specific* uniformities?—*Glanville, Sermon Scientific*.

These principles I consider not as occult qualities supposed to result from the *specific* forms of things, but as general laws of nature by which the things themselves are formed; their truth appearing to us by phenomena, though their causes be not yet discovered.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

Specific gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight which any species of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of different kinds.—*Quincy*.

The *specific* quality of plants reside in their native spirit, oil, and essential salt; for the water, fixt salt, and earth appear to be the same in all plants.—*Arbuthnot*.

Specific difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another, while they stand ranked under the same general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specific* difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape; as cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears.—*Watts*.

The writer of the volume in question meets me upon my own ground. He acknowledges there is no statute, by which the *specific* disability we speak of is created, but he affirms, that the custom of parliament has been referred to, and that a case strictly in point has been produced, with the decision of the court upon it.—*Letters of Junius*, letter x.

2. In *Medicine*. Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper: (originally applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities).**Spécific. s.** Specific medicine.

If she would drink a good decoction of *arsa*, with the usual *specifics*, she might enjoy a good health.—*Wiccan, Surgery*.

Specific. adj. Specific.

The operation of purging medicines have been referred to a hidden property, a *specific* virtue, and the like shifts of ignorance.—*Shewen, Natural and Experimental History*.

As all things were formed according to their *specific* platforms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity to them.—*Norris*.

Specifically. adv. In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species.

His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty.—*South, Sermons*.

Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically*, differ from the instinctive reason of brutes, which have to conceit of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple concepts, nor of any other universal.—*Gray*.

We must allow that bodies were endowed with the same affections then as ever now; and that, if an axe head be supposed to float upon water which is *specifically* lighter, it had been supernatural.—*Hutty*.

Spécificate. v. a. Mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reasonable creature, without any particular, *specificating*, concurrence, new imperium act of the divine special providence.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Spécification. s.

1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.

This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry.—*Watts*.

2. Particular mention.

The constitution here speaks generally without the *specification* of any place.—*Ayliffe, Parvulus Juris Canonici*.

3. In *Patent Law*. Declaration, or exposition, of the point on which the claim for the patent is founded.**Spécificeness. s.** Attribute suggested by *Specific*; particular mark of distinction.

A spirit is one simple *specific* essence or substance; and that true *specificness* in its essence is the real and intimate form *quæritur*.—*A annotations on Glanville*, p. 232: 1692.

Spécify. v. a. Mention; show by some particular marks of distinction.

As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is necessary, so the evidence that they are such must be given. — *Monker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uses of their soils, are *specified*. — *Pope*.

Specimen. s. [Lat.] Sample; part of anything exhibited, that the rest may be known.

Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before multitudes of beholders. — *Addison, Spectator*.

Specious. adj. [Fr. *spécieux*; Lat. *speciosus*] 1. Showy; pleasing to the view.

Divers sorts are of them [serpents:] some *specious*, and beautiful to the eye. — *Bishop Richardson, On Genesis*, iii. 1: 1655.

The rest, far greater part, Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms, Religion satisfied. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 533.

She next I took to wife,
O that I never had I fond wish too late I
Was in the vale of Sorey, Dullin,
That *specious* monster, my accomplish'd snare.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 227.

2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first view.

Had men but
Their *specious* deists on earth which glory excites,
Or close ambition vanish'd o'er with zeal.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 4-3.

Somewhat of *specious* they must have to recommend themselves to princes; for folly will not easily go down in its natural form. — *Dryden*.

Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with the *specious* names of good nature and good manners. — *Rogers*.

This is the only *specious* objection which our British adversaries upon against the doctrine of this church in the point of celibacy. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Speciously. adv. In a specious manner; with fair appearance.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity; especially to that personated devotion under which any kind of impiety is to be disguised, and put off more *speciously*. — *Hannond*.

Speciousness. s. Attribute suggested by specious; state or quality of being specious.

Speciosity. s. Specious show.

Open soundrels rode triumphant, bedademed, becoron'd & bennetted; or the still fainter species of secret soundrels, in their fair-sounding formulas, *speciosities*, respectabilities, hollow within: the race of quacks was crown'd many as the sands of the sea. — *Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, b. v. ch. i.

Speck. s. [A.S. *spic*; German, *speck*; Danish, *spek*.] Bacon: (such at least is the ordinary name for that viand at present).

Stuff the guts

With *speck* and barley-pudding; for digestion,
Drink whey and sour milk.

Heywood, English Traveller. (Nares by H. and W.)

Speck. s. [A.S. *specca*.] Small discoloration; spot.

Every *speck* does not blind a man. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Then are they happy, when . . .
No *speck* is left of their habitual stains;
But the pure ether of the soul remains.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1009.

The Arabs say there is a black *speck*, were it no bigger than a bean's eye, in every soul; which once set a-working, will overcloud the whole man into darkness, and quasi-madness, and hurry him blindly into night. — *Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, Sir W. Scott.

Speck. r. n. Spot; stain in drops.

Each flower of slender stalk, whose head, though gay,
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold,
Hung drooping, unsustain'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 424.

Speckle. s. Small speck; little spot.

Speckle. v. a. Mark with small spots.

Speckled. part. adj. Marked with speckles.

No dreadfully he towards him did gaze,
Forcibly up aloft his *speck'd* breast,
And often bounding on the bruised ground,
As for great joy of his new comen guest.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Will sicken soon and die,
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould.

Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 130.

Saw'st thou not late a *speckled* serpent rear,
His gilded spine to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he.

Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and *speckled* snake.

Pope, Messiah, 81.

The tortoise here and elephant unite,
Transformed to combs, the *speckled* and the white.

Id., Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Spectacle. s. [Fr.; Lat. *spectaculum*.]

1. Show; gazing stock; anything exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable.

We are made a *spectacle* unto the world, and to angels and to men. — *1 Corinthians*, iv. 9.

In open place produced they me,
To be a public *spectacle* to all.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

2. Anything perceived by the sight.

Forth riding underneath the castle wall,
A dunhill of dead carcasses lay spall,
The dreadful *spectacle* of that sad house of pride.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

When pronouncing sentence, seem not glad;
Such *spectacles*, though they are just, are sad.

Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.

3. Plural. Glasses to assist the sight.

The sixth new shift
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloons,
With *spectacles* on nose and pouch on side.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7.

Shakespeare was naturally learned; he needed not the *spectacles* of books to read nature; he looked inward, and found her there. — *Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poesy*.

This is the reason of the decay of sight in old men, and shows why their sight is mended by *spectacles*. — *Sir J. Newton*.

This day, then, let us not be told,
That you are sick and I grown old;
Nor think on our approaching ill,
And talk of *spectacles* and pills.

Swift.

Spectacle-maker. s. One who makes spectacles; optician.

The first *spectacle-maker* did not think that he was leading the way to the discovery of new planets. — *Grew*.

Spectacled. adj. Furnished with spectacles.

All tongues speak of him, and the bearded sights
Are *spectacled* to see him.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Spectacular. adj. Relating to spectacles or shows.

The *spectacular* sports were concluded. — *Dr. Hicken, Sermon on the 30th of January*, p. 3: 1681-2.

Spectation. s. [Lat. *spectatio*.] In *Medicine*. Post-mortem examination; autopsy.

(*autops* = self + *opsis* = seeing, the two words approximately translating each other).
Rare, or obsolete.

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differentiated from that which connotes a pluriy. — *Harey*.

Spectator. s. [Lat.; Fr. *spectateur*.] Looker-on; beholder.

More

Than history can pattern, though devised
And play'd, to take *spectators*.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

If it proves a good request to the *spectators*, the dish pays the shot. — *Id., Cymbeline*, v. 3.

An old gentleman mounting on horseback, got up heavily; but desired the *spectators* that they would count fourscore and eight before they judged him. — *Dryden*.

He mourns his former vigour lost so far,
To make him now *spectator* of a war.

Id., Aurengzebe, i. 1.

And there he stood with such sangroid, that
greater
Could not be shewn e'en by a mere *spectator*.

Dryden, Don Juan, v. 11.

Spectatorship. s.

1. Act of beholding.

Thou stand'st i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship*, and cruel in suffering. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 2.

2. Office or quality of a spectator.

Your first rudimental essays in *spectatorship* were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours. — *Spectator*.

Spectatress. s. Female spectator, looker-on, or beholder.

Amid the general wreck as where she stands,
Like Helen, in the night when Troy was sack'd,
Spectatress of the mischief which she made.

Rome, Fair Penitent.

Did reason reassume its shattered throne
But as *spectatress* of this list of horrors?

Walpole, Mysteries of Mother.

Spectral. adj. Spectre-like.

'Hem!' said Mr. Aberton, thrusting his large hand through his lank light hair. 'Hem—could one do anything, do you think, in that quarter?'—I should think one might, with a tolerable person!

answered the *spectral* aristocrat, looking down at a pair of mud-stained supporters. — *Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xviii.

In *Optics*. See under Spectrum.

Spectre. s. [Lat. *spectrum*.]

1. Apparition; appearance of persons dead, the ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend, With bold fanatic *spectra* to rejoice.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxxiii.

The very poetical use of the word for a *spectra* doth imply an exact resemblance to some real being it represents. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

2. Zoology. See extract.

Spectre . . . [is] a species of four-handed mammal (Zemur spectrum, Linnaeus), so called on account of its nocturnal habits, attenuated frame, long and skeleton-like limbs, and the gliding, stealthy, noiseless motion, by which it surprises a sleeping prey. — *Thom, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Spectroscope. s. Instrument for the observation of the spectrum.

Some of the most important astronomical discoveries of the last few years have resulted from the application of the *spectroscope* to the telescope, the end of the latter being called in to collect the light emanating from the distant stars and nebulae. . . . Messrs. Baily and Browning have also arranged a modification of the *spectroscope* for use with the microscope. — *Lockyer, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Spectrum. s. [Lat.] Display of prismatic colours, resulting from the decomposition of light.

This prism had some veins running along within the glass, from the one end to the other, which scattered some of the sun's light irregularly, but had no sensible effect in increasing the length of the coloured *spectrum*. — *Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller devised a method of seeking in the *spectra* of the fixed stars that evidence of the existence in them of known elementary substances which had been obtained in the case of the sun by Bunsen and Kirchhoff. . . . The *spectra* of the stars were compared by a method of simultaneous observation with the *spectra* of many of the terrestrial elements. . . . On extending these researches to the Nebulae, Mr. Huggins made the most unexpected discovery that the *spectra* of certain of these bodies are discontinuous, consisting of bright lines only. . . . During the last two years Mr. Huggins has examined the *spectra* of more than sixty nebulae and clusters. This examination shows that these remarkable bodies may be divided into two great groups: viz. 1st, True or gaseous nebulae, which furnish a discontinuous *spectrum*, consisting of two or three bright lines only; and 2nd, what we may distinguish as spurious nebulae, or nebulous matter with clusters, which give a *spectrum* apparently continuous. . . . In the present year also Mr. Huggins has made a remarkable observation upon the small comet, known as comet No. 1, 1861. He ascertained that the minute nucleus gave a gaseous or discontinuous *spectrum*; whilst the *spectrum* of the coma, as though formed by suspended particles which reflected solar light, gave a continuous *spectrum*. — *President's (General Sabine's) Anniversary Address, Royal Society*: 1863.

The most magnificent *spectrum* that we are acquainted with, a combination, so to speak, of innumerable *spectral* bands placed side by side, in that which occurs when rain-drops are the reflecting and refracting media: the familiar but ever-glorious rainbow. — *Lockyer, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the first element in a compound.

Thus, then, a prism has the power of analysing light, showing what are its constituent rays; the latter being termed a *spectrum*. The operation is that of *spectrum analysis*. . . . Four new metals have been discovered by *spectrum analysis*. Bunsen and Kirchhoff, in examining the *spectra* of certain residues of the evaporation of water from a spring (Dürkheim), detected rays of a colour and position in the *spectrum* hitherto unobserved. Following up the research, they succeeded in isolating the two metallic elements cesium and rubidium. Soon afterwards Mr. Crookes discovered thallium; indium being the last added to the list in this way. — *Lockyer, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art*.

Specular. adj. [Lat. *specularis*.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass.

It were but madness now t' impart
The skill of *specular* stone. — *Donne*.
Quicksilver may, by the fire alone, in glass vessels,
be turned into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *specular* as before. — *Boyle*.

2. Assisting sight.

The hidden way
Of nature would'st thou know, how first she frames
All things in miniature? thy *specular* orb

Apply to well-dissected kernels; let
In each observe the slender threads
Of first beginning trees. *J. Phillips, Cyder, l. 351.*

3. Affording view.

Look once more, ere we leave this specular mount.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 324.

Spēcūlate. v. n. Meditate; contemplate; take a view of anything with the mind.

Consider the quantity, and not speculate upon an
intrinsical relation.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the
Nature of Politics.*

As news-writers record facts which afford great
matter of speculation, their readers speculate ac-
cordingly, and, by their variety of conjectures, be-
come consummate statesmen.—*Addison.*

And writers of weight will speculate

On the Cabinet's design.

And much that was done in twenty-eight

Will be done in twenty-nine. *W. M. Praed.*

Spēcūlate. v. n. Consider attentively; look through with the mind. *Rare.*

Man was not meant to gaze, or look upward, but
to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold,
but speculate their nature with the eye of the un-
derstanding.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Spēcūlatō. s.

1. Examination by the eye; view.

Here, as from a turret of speculation, you may
look down upon the vulgar.—*Codrington, Mirror
of History, 1657.*

Let us descend now therefore from this top

Of speculation. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 589.*

2. Examiner; spy: (probably misprinted for speculator).

They who have, as who have not, whom their

great stars

Throne and yet high? servants

Which are to France the spies and speculations,

Intelligent of our state. *Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 1.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

Thenceforth to speculations high or deep,
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 602.

News-writers afford matter of speculation.—*Idem.*

4. Train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of
morality, and most part of his natural speculations.
—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.

This terrestrial globe, which before was only round
in speculation, has since been surrounded by the
fortune and boldness of many navigators.—*Sir W.
Temple.*

• This is a consideration not to be neglected, or
thought an indifferent matter of mere speculation.
—*Lealie.*

6. Power of sight.

Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;
There is no speculation in those eyes
That thou dost glare withal.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

7. In Commerce. Term applied to a pur- chase, or risk, made on the expectation of a rise in prices, or a development of the article from which the remuneration is ex- pected.

The establishment of any new manufacture, of
any new branch of commerce, or of any new prac-
tice in agriculture, is always a speculation, from
which the projector promises himself extraordinary
profits.—*A. Smith, Wealth of Nations, b. i. ch. x.*

8. Game at cards, the leading principle of which is the purchase of an unknown card, on the calculation of its probable value when known; or of a known one, on the chance of no better appearing in the course of the game; a portion of the pack being retained, i. e. not dealt.

Spēcūlatist. s. Speculator.

Let the profoundest speculatist, or curious prac-
titioner, turn the edge of his wit which way he will
to find some new thing; yet sure it is, the same
things have been.—*Granger, Commentary on Eccle-
siastes, p. 25: 1621.*

The observation of a few retired speculatists.—
Coventry, Philomel to Hyde: conv. ii.

The perplexity which has entangled the specula-
tists of all ages.—*Johnson, Notices of Jenson's First
Enquiry.*

It would seem impossible to a solitary speculatist,
that a human being can want employment. *Id.,
Knicker, no. 124.*

Such are the conceits of speculatists, who strain
their faculties to find in a mine what lies upon the
surface.—*Id., Lives of the Poets, Prior.*

Spēcūlative. adj.

1. Given to speculation; contemplative.

If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the
mind of man being by nature speculative, and de-
lighted with contemplation in itself, they were to be
known even for mere knowledge sake.—*Hooker,
Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The great Mirabeau used to say always that his
father had the greater gift of the two. . . . So far
as mere speculative head power, Mirabeau is probably
right. Looking at the old marquise as a speculative
thinker, and utterer of his thought. . . . you pro-
nounce him to be superior, or even supreme, in his
time.—*Curlye, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays,
Mirabeau.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not prac- tical.

Some take it for a speculative platform, that rea-
son and nature would that the best should govern,
but no wise to create a right.—*Bacon, Adver-
tisment touching a Holy War.*

These are not speculative flights, or imaginary
notions, but are plain and undeniable laws, that are
founded in the nature of rational beings.—*Law.*

The speculative merchant exercises no one regular,
established, or well-known branch of business; he
is a corn-merchant this year, and a wine-merchant
the next, and a sugar, tobacco, or tea-merchant the
year after.—*A. Smith, Wealth of Nations, b. i. ch.
xiii. (Ord MS.)*

3. Belonging to view.

My speculative and active instruments.

Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.

Speculative glances.—*Hooker, History of the Royal
Society, iv. 30.*

4. Prying.

Councillors should not be too speculative into
their sovereign's person.—*Bacon.*

Spēcūlative. adv. In a speculative man- ner.

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.

These were with Mary to be speculatively af-
fected; mean time those Martins, who were trou-
bled about many things, were not for their present
care in domestic affairs altogether condemned.—
Commenary on Chaucer, p. 70: 1625.

2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

It is possible that a man may, speculatively, prefer
the constitution of another country, or an Utopian
of his own, before that of the nation where he is
born and lives. *Swift, Examiner, no. 20.*

Spēcūlator. s.

1. One who forms theories.

He is dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not
through-faced speculators in those great theories. —
Dr. H. More.

2. Observer; contemplator.

Although lapidaries and questuary enquirers af-
firm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural
speculators, conceive the stones which bear this name
to be a mineral concretion.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Spy; watcher.

All the boats had one speculator, to give notice
when the fish approached.—*Broomie, Notes on the
Odyssey.*

Spēcūlatory. adj.

1. Exercising speculation.

2. Calculated for spying or viewing.

Both these were nothing more than speculatory
out posts to the Akeman-street.—*T. Warton, His-
tory of the Parus of Kiddington, p. 58.*

Spēcūlum. s. [Lat.]

1. Mirror; looking-glass; that in which re- presentations are formed by reflection.

A rough and coloured object may serve for a spec-
ulum, to reflect the artificial rainbow.—*Boyle, Ex-
periments and Considerations touching Colours.*

2. Instrument in surgery used for clearing and dilating any passage (the ear, or parts about the uterus), with a reflecting body at the end, upon which, a light being thrown, the condition of the parts is shown.

Speech. s. [A.S. spræc; see Speak.]

1. Power of articulate utterance; power of expressing thoughts by vocal words.

There is none comparable to the variety of instruc-
tive expressions by speech, wherewith man alone is
endowed, for the communication of his thoughts.—
Holder, Elements of Speech.

Though our ideas are first acquired by various
sensations and reflections, yet we convey them to
each other by the means of certain sounds, or writ-
ten marks, which we call words; and a great part
of our knowledge is both obtained and communi-
cated by these means, which are called speech.—
Watts.

2. Language; words considered as express- ing thoughts.

In speech be right parts.—*Accidence.*

The acts of God to human ears

Cannot without process of speech be told.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 177.

3. Particular language as distinct from others.

There is neither speech nor language, but their

voices are heard among them.—*Book of Common
Prayer, Psalms, xix. 3.*

4. Anything spoken.

A plague upon your epileptick vintage!

Smile you my speeches as I were a fool?

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it

to you.—*Id., Hamlet, iii. 2.*

5. Talk; mention.

The duke did of me demand

What was the speech among the Londoners,

Concerning the French journey.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, i. 2.

Speech of a man's self ought to be seldom.—*Bacon,
Essays, Of Discourse.*

6. Oration; harangue.

The constant design of these orators, in all their
speeches, was to drive some one particular point.—
Swift.

7. Declaration of thoughts.

I, with leave of speech implored, replied.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 577.

Speech. v. n. Harangue; make a speech.

He raved continually of the merlin: he stood
upon the bulks in Westminster hall, and speech'd
against him from morning till night.—*Account of
T. W. Higgin, Esq. p. 9: 1710.*

And were you supposed to have the tongues of
angels and archangels to speech it in your behalf,
their words would have no weight!—*Pyle, Ser-
mons, ii. 435.*

Speechify. v. n. Make a speech; make speeches. Colloquial and contemptuous.

Speechless. adj.

1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb.

He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was speech-
less.—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.*

The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and
Apollo's priests are become speechless.—*Sir W.
Raleigh.*

A single vision transports them: it finds them in
the eagerness and height of their devotion; they
are speechless for the time that it continues, and
prostrate when it departs.—*Dryden.*

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear.

Addison.

2. Mute; dumb.

I kneel'd before him;
'Twas very faintly he said, Rise: dismount me
Thus, with his speechless hand.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 1.

From her eyes

I did receive fair speechless messages.

Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder
he remain speechless; as any one must do, who from
an infant should be bred up among mutes.—*Holth,
Elements of Speech.*

Speechlessness. s. Attribute suggested by

Speechless; state of being speechless.

Immediate preceding signs of death are great in-
quietness, . . . the memory confused, speechlessness,
cold sweats.—*Bacon, History of Life and Death.*

Speed. v. n. [spēdun.]

1. Make haste; move with celerity.

So well they sped, that they be come at length
Unto the place wher-as the Paynim lay,
Devoid of outward sense and native strength,
Covered with charmed cloud from view of day.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a bullet?
Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition
of thought? I speeded hither with the very ex-
tremest inch of possibility.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV,
Part II, iv. 3.*

If prayers
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would speed before thee, and be louder heard.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 652.

See where I dwell speeds! a trusty soldier.

A. Phillips.

2. Have good success.

Timon is shrunk, indeed;

And he that's once denied will hardly speed.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 2.

When first this templer crown'd the gulf from hell,
I told ye then he should prevail, and speed
In his bad errand. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 33.*

3. Succeed well or ill.

Make me not sighted like the basilisk:
I've look'd on thousands, who have sped the better
By my regard, but kill'd none so.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Maclean showed them what an offence it was to depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous, although they should speed never so well.—*Kullia, History of the Turks.*

These were violators of the first temple, and those that profaned and abused the second, speed no better.—*South, Sermon.*

4. Have any condition good or bad.
Ships heretofore in seas like fishes speed,
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*

Speed. v. a.

1. Dispatch in haste; send away quickly.
The tyrant's self, a thing unused, began
To feel his heart relent with meek compassion;
But not disposed to ruth or mercy then,
He sped him thence home to his habitation. *Raifair.*

2. Hasten; put into quick motion.

She,
Hearing so much, will speed her foot again,
Led hither by pure love.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

Satan, tow'rd the coast of earth beneath,
Down from the celestial speed with lapsed success,
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 739.

The helpless priest reply'd no more,
But sped his steps along the house resounding
shore.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

3. Dispatch; destroy; kill; mischief; ruin.
A dire dilemma! either way I'm sped;
If foes, they write; if friends, they read me dead.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

4. Execute; dispatch.
Judicial acts are all those writings and matters
which relate to judicial proceedings, and are sped
out at the instance of one or both of the
parties.—*Agilge, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

5. Assist; help forward.
Lucina ...
Reach'd her midwife hands to speed the throes,
And vouch the powerful spells that bates to birth
disclose.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And wait a sigh from Indus to the Pole.
Pope, Elina to Abetard.

6. Make prosperous; make to succeed.
If there come any unto you, and bring not this
doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither
bid him God speed.—*2 John, 10.*

He was chosen, though he stood low upon the
roll, by a very unusual concurrence of providential
events, which happened to be sped.—*Bishop Fell.*

Which, if it be your opinion, the beauty you have
will be withered before you be wedded, and your
woes good old gentlemen before they be speeded.—*Lyle, Ephesus and his England. (Nares by H. and W.)*

- Speed. s. [A.S. *spēd*.]**

1. Quickness; celerity.
Earth receive
As tribute, such a sunless journey brought
Of incorporeal speed, her warmth and light;
Speed! to describe whose swiftness number fails.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 35.

We observe the horse's patient service at the
plough, his speed upon the highway, his docility,
and desire of glory.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. Haste; hurry; dispatch.
When they strain to their utmost speed, there is
still the wanted distance between them and their
aims: all their eager pursuits bring them no ac-
quests.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

3. Course or pace of a horse.
He that rides at high speed, and with a pistol kills
a sparrow flying.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.*

4. Success; event of any action or incident:
(most commonly with good, as, 'We wish
you good speed').

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee
send me good speed this day.—*Genesis, xxiv. 12.*

The prince your son, with more conceit and fear
Of the queen's speed, is gone.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

- Speedful. adj.** Successful; having good speed.
And this thing he saith shall be more speedful
and effectual in the water.—*Sir T. More. (Nares by H. and W.)*

- Speedily. adv.** In a speedy manner; with
haste; quickly.
Post speedily to my lord your husband,
Shew him this letter.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 7.

Send speedily to Bortran; charge him strictly
Not to proceed.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

- Speedwell. s.** In Botany. Native name of
several species of the genus *Veronica*.

- Spēdy. adj. [A.S. *spēdig*.]** Quick; swift;
nimble; quick of dispatch.
How near's the other army?
Near, and on speedy foot: the main desert
Stands on the hourly thought.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

Back with speediest sail
Zophiel, of cherubim the swiftest wing,
Came flying.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 534.

Let it be enough what thou hast done,
When spotted deaths ran arm'd through every
shroud,
With poison'd darts, which not the good could
shun,
The speedy could outfly, or valiant meet.
Dryden, Aeneas Mirabilis, cclxvii.

- Spēet. r. n. Spīt; stab. Rore.**
If he came, [he] had me not stick to speed hym.
Comedy of Gammar & Gurlon's Needle: 1551.

- Spēll. s. Spīll; splinter.**
The spears in spele and sundry peeces flew
As if they had been little sticks or cane.
Harrington, Translation of Orinda Furiosa, xix. 61. (Nares by H. and W.)

Spēll. s. [A.S. *spēllum*.] Take the place of
any one.] Turn of work; vicissitude of
labour.
Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it
above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by
spēlls: the residue of the time they wear out at
coytes and kayles.—*Cicero.*

- Spēll. s. [A.S. *spēll*.]** Charm; tidings,
charm.] Charm consisting of some words
of occult power.
Start not; her actions shall be holy:
You hear my spell is lawful: do not shun her.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, that they
stand in awe of charms, spells, and conjurations, let-
ters, characters, notes, and dashes.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms,
Which greatest in rows have in battle worn,
Their ornate of and safety, and not spells
And black enchantments, some magician's art,
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee strong.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1130.

Yourselves you so excel,
When you vouchsafe to breathe my thought,
That, like a spirit, with this spell
Of my own teaching I am enchain'd.
Waller.

The true name of Rome was kept concealed
To shun the spells and warres of those
Who durst her infant majesty oppose.
Dryden, Britannicus Redivivus, 199.

**Spēll. v. a. pret. and past part. spelled or
spelt. [A.S. *spēllum*.]** declare, teach.]

1. Write with the proper letters.
In the criticism of spelling, the word 'entire'
ought to be with 'i'; and not with 'y'; and if this
is then it is false spelled throughout.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, dedication.*

2. Read by naming letters singly.
I never yet saw m
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featured,
But she would spell him backward: if false faced,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

3. Read; discover by characters or marks.
In this manner to sit spelling and observing di-
vine justice upon every accident and slight distur-
bance, that may happen humanly to the affairs of
men, is but another fragment of his broken revenge.
—*Milton, Edw. Rodericus, § 26.*

4. Charm.
For a time he was much spelled with Eleanor
Tahot, daughter of John Tahot, earl of Shrews-
bury.—*Sir G. Brock, Life of Richard III. p. 116.*

This enter'd in the planetary hour,
With noxious words, and spell'd with words of power,
Dire step-dames in the magic bowl infuse.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 414.

5. Relate; teach.
Might I that holy legend find,
By fables spell'd in mystic rhymes,
To teach enquiring later times,
What open force, or secret guile,
Dash'd into dust the solemn pile.
Warton, Odes, xi.

Spēll. r. n.

1. Form words of letters.
When what small knowledge was, in them did
dwell,
And he a god, who could but read or spell,
Then mother church did mightily prevail.
Dryden, Religio Laici, 374.

By passing on the vowels and consonants on the
sides of four dice, he has made this a play for his
children, whereby his eldest son in costs has played
himself into spelling.—*Locke.*

Spēn. s. [A.S. *spēn*.] Kind of corn; Tri-
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Lentils, and millet, and fitches [in the margin
spelt].—*Ezekiel, iv. 9.*

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Or heaven write aught of late, by what the stars,
Voluminous or single characters,
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Sorrow and labours, opposition, hate,
Attend thee.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 2-2.

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The fierce Epirote, and the African bold,
Whether to settle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow states, hard to be spell'd.
Id., Sonnets, xvii. 3.

And may at last my weary age
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6. Pass; suffer to pass away.

They *spent* their days in wealth, and in a moment so down to the grave.—*Job*, xxi. 13.

He sticketh not to *spend* his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father, nor mother, nor country.—*1 Esdras*, iv. 21.

In those pastoral pastures, a great many days were *spent*, to follow their flying predecessors.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Say, for you saw us, ye immortal lights, How oft unwearied have we *spent* the nights, Till the Jewish stars, so famed for love, Wonder'd at us from above. *Corb. g.*

When he was of riper years, for his farther accomplishment, he *spent* a considerable part of his time in travelling. *Pope*.

7. Waste; wear out; exhaust of force.

The waves ascended and descended, till their violence being *spent* by degrees, they settled at last.—*Dr. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

The winds are raised, the storm blows high; Be it your care, my friends, to keep In its full fury, and direct it right Till it has *spent* itself on Cato's! *Addison, Cato*.

8. Fatigue; harass.

Nothing but only the hope of spoil did relieve them, having scarce clothes to cover their nakedness, and their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.

Or come your shipping in our ports to lay, *Spent* and disabled in so long a way? *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 270.

Some *spent* with toil, some with despair oppress'd, Leap'd headlong from the heights; the flames consumed the rest. *Id.*, ii. 772.

Our walls are thusly mann'd, our best men slain, The rest, a heartless number, *spent* with watching, And harass'd out with duty. *Id., Spanish Friar*, l. 1.

Then oft hast seen me, Wrestling with vice and faction; now thou seest me *Spent*, overpowered, despairing of success. *Addison, Cato*.

Spend, v. n.

1. Make expense.

He *spends* as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Prove in the use.

Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil.—*Sir W. Temple*.

3. Be lost or wasted.

The sound *spends* and is dissipated in the open air; but in such conceives it is conserved and contracted. *Bacon*.

On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *spend* before they come to the valleys.—*Id.*

4. Be employed to any use.

There have been cups and an image of Jupiter made of wild vines; for the vines that they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spends* into the grapes.—*Bacon*.

Spend-all, s. Spendthrift.

Nay, thy wife shall be enamoured of some *spend-all*, when shall waste all as licentious as thou hast, caped together laboriously.—*Milk in the Moon*; both. (Names by H. and W.)

Spender, s.

1. One who spends.

Let not your recreations be lavish *spenders* of our time; but healthful, short, and apt to refresh us. *Jeremy Taylor*.

2. Prodigal; lavish.

Bishop Morton told the commissioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were *spurious*, to tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were *spurious*, they must needs have, because it was seen in their past and manner of living.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Spending, s. [A.S. *spendung*.] Act of consuming, expending, or bestowing for any purpose.

The Great Mogul's wealth and revenues, treasure, *spendings*.—*Wells, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 406.

Spéndthrift, s. Prodigal.

Bitter cold weather starved both the bird and the *spéndthrift*.—*Sir R. B. Estlin*.

Some fawning insurer does feed With presents thus the unwary *spéndthrift's* need. *Dryden*.

The son, bred in sloth, becomes a *spéndthrift*, a prodigal, and goes out of the world a beggar.—*Swift*.

Used adjectively.

Most men, like *spéndthrift* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come.—*Locke*.

Spent, part. adj. Exhausted.

They bend their bows, they whirl their slings around; Heaps of *spent* arrows fall, and strew the ground. *Dryden*.

Spérable, adj. [Lat. *sperabilis*.] Capable of being hoped. *Rare*.

We may cast it away, if it be found but a bladder, and discharge it of so much as is vain and not *sperable*.—*Bacon*.

Spérage, s. ? Aspurgus; ? spurge; ? spurrey.

And unites so well, Sarsons and goats, the *spérage* and the rush. *Sylvestre, Translation of Du Bartas, Parais*, (Names by H. and W.)

Spérate, adj. [Lat. *speratus*.] Hoped to be not irrecoverable; (opposed to *desperate*). *Latinism; rare*.

We have *spent* much time in distinguishing between the *sperate* and desperate debts of the clergy.—*Repr. a relation to Queen Anne, in Leton's State of Queen Anne's Bounty*, p. 105: 1721.

Sporm, s. [Fr. *sperm*; Lat. *sperma*; Gr. *σπέρμα*, -σπορ.] Seed; that by which the species is continued.

Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a burden, and some but one; this may be caused by the quantity of *sperma* required, or by the partitioning of the womb which may sever the *sperma*.—*Bacon*.

There is required to the preparation of the *sperma* of animals a great apparatus of vessels, many secretions, connections, reflections, and circulations.—*Id.*

Spérma-cell, s. Cell which impregnates: (as opposed to *germ-cell*, or cell which is impregnated).Spermaceti, s. [Gr. *σπέρμα* = seed, semen; *κίτος* = whale, large fish in general.] See extract: (corruptly pronounced *parma-silly*).

A particular sort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that is very improperly called *sperma*, because it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made. It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itself being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is to shoot into flakes, not much unlike the crystallization of salts; but in this state 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankness, from which it is freed by squeezing it between warm metalline plates; at length it becomes perfectly pure, insipidous, flaky, smooth, white, and in some measure transparent.—*Quincy*.

Spermatic, adj. Seminal.

Two different sexes must concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *spermatic* vessels, wherein the most spirituous part of the blood is by many diastases and circulations called into *sperma*.—*Id.* On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.

Spermatical, adj. Spermatic.

The primordial of the world are not *spermatic*, but *spermatical* or vital.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.

Metals and sundry meteors rude shapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *spermatical* form, distinct from the rest or motion of the particles of the matter. *Id.*

The moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *spermatical* vessels.—*Bacon*.

Spermize, v. n. Yield, or become, seed. *Rare*.

Aristotle affirming that women do not *spermize*, and confer a receptacle rather than essential principles of generation, deductively includes both sexes in mankind.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Spermatozoon, s. [Gr. *σπέρμα* + *ζωον* = living being, animal, animalcule.] In *Biology*. Filamentary body existing in the semen, or its equivalents, of organized bodies.

Spermatozoa . . . are essential to impregnation.—*Queen, in Botany and Cur, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Sperso, v. a. [Lat. *sparsus*.] Disperse. *Rare*.

The wrathful wind, Which blows cold storms, burst out of Scythian mow That *spersed* those clouds. *Spenser*.

Spot, v. a. [A.S.] Eject from the mouth; throw out; spit. *Rare, or provincial.*

To *spot* out his poison; to speak the worst that he can. *Robert, Abner*; 1580.

Mystrous dame, That ne'er art enid'd, but when the dragon womb Of Stygian darkness *spots* her thickest gloom, And makes one blot of all the air. *Milton, Comus*, 120.

Spot, s. Matter ejected from the mouth; spit. *Rare, or provincial.*

The speckled toad . . .

Defies his foe with a full *spot*. *Loeclae, Lucasta Posthuma*, p. 43.

Spew, v. a. [A.S. *spioan*.]

1. Vomit; eject from the stomach.

A swordfish small him from the rest did sunder, That in his throat him pricking softly under His wide alyes, him forced forth *spew*, That all the sea did roar like heaven's thunder, And all the waves were stain'd with filthy hue. *Spenser*.

2. Eject; cast forth.

When yellow sands are sifted from below, The glittering billows give a golden show; And when the fairer bottom *spews* the black, The Stygian dyes the tainted waters take. *Dryden*.
When earth with slime and mud is cover'd o'er, Or hollow places *spew* their watery store. *Id., Translation of the Georgics*, l. 175.

3. Eject with loathing.

Keep my statutes . . . commit not any of these abominations . . . that the land *spew* not you out also as if *spewed* out the nations that were before you.—*Leviticus*, xviii. 24.
Contentious suits ought to be *spewed* out, as the surfeit of courts. *Bacon, Essays*.

Spew, v. n. Vomit; ease the stomach.

He could have haul'd in The drunkards, and noises of the inn; But better 'twas that they should sleep or *spew*, Than in the scene to offend or him or you. *R. Jonson, The New Inn*, epilogue.

Spéwiness, s. Attribute suggested by Spewy; moistness; dampness.

These would in good time bear good fruits, if the coldness and *spéwiness* of the soil did not make them dwindle.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieronimus*, p. 551: 1653.

Spéwing, s. [A.S. *spiwung*.] Act of vomiting.

Shameful *spéwing* shall be upon thy glory.—*Habbakuk*, ii. 16.

Spéwy, adj. Wet; foggy. *Provincial*.

The lower valleys in wet winters are so *spéwy*, that they know not how to feed them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Sphacelate, v. a. Affect with a gangrene.

The long retention of matter *sphacelates* the brain. *Sharp*.

Sphacelate, v. n. Mortify; suffer the gangrene.

The skin, by the great distention, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *sphacelate*, and the rest degenerate into a cancerous ulcer.—*Sharp*.

Sphacelus, s. [Gr. *σφάκελος*.] Gangrene; mortification.

It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, *sphacelus*.—*W. Adams, Surgery*.

Sphénoid, s. [Gr. *σφηνός*, from *σφιν* = wedge + *εἶδος* = shape, form.] In *Anatomy*. Bone so called from its shape. See extract.

The *sphénoid*, a single bone, is placed transversely at the base of the skull; it enters into the formation of the cavity of the skull, of both orbits, of the nose, and may be said to contribute in a small degree to the hard palate.—*J. Quain, Elements of Anatomy*.

Sphere, s. [Fr.; Lat. *sphæra*; Gr. *σφαῖρα*.]

1. Globe; orbicular body; body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference.

First the sun, a mighty *sphere*, he framed. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 533.

2. Globe of the mundane system.

What if within the moon's fair shining *sphere*, What if in every other star unseen, Of other worlds he happily should hear? *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

And then mortal ears Had heard the music of the *spheres*. *Dryden*.

3. Globe representing the earth or sky.

Two figures on the sides embos'd appear; Conon, and what's his name who made the *sphere*, And shew'd the seasons of the sliding year? *Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues*, iii. 60.

4. Orb; circuit of motion.

Half unsung, but narrower bound Within the visible diurnal *sphere*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 23.

5. Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment.

To be call'd into a huge *sphere*, and not to be seen to move in 't.—*Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

Every man, versed in any particular business, finds fault with those authors, so far as they treat of matters within his *sphere*.—*Addison, Freetholder*.

To know the *spheres* and various tasks assign'd
By laws eternal to the æthereal kind.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Sphere. n. n.

1. Place in a sphere.

The glorious planet, Sol,
In noble eminence enthroned and *sphered*
Amidst the rest, whose med'cinable eye
Corrects the ill aspects of planets evil.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, l. 3.

2. Form into roundness.

Light from her native east
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Sphered in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
Was not.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 213.

Sphero. adj. Spherical.

When the central nodule was globular, the inner
surface of the first crust would be *spherical*; and if
the crust was in all parts of the same thickness, that
whole crust would be *spherical*.—*Woodward, On
Fossils.*

Spherical. adj.

1. Round; orbicular; globular.

What descent of waters could there be in a *spher-
ical* and round body, wherein there is not high
nor low.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the
moon and stars, as if we were villains by *spherical*
predominance.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 2.*

Spherically. adv. In a spherical manner;
in form of a sphere.

Birds build their nests *spherically*.—*Sir H. Wat-
son, Remains, p. 14.*

Sphericalness. s. Attribute suggested by
Spherical; roundness; rotundity; glob-
osity.

Such bodies receive their figure and limits from
such lets as hinder them from attaining to that
sphericalness they aim at.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Sphericity. s. Spherical character of any-
thing.

Water consists of small, smooth, spherical parti-
cles: their smoothness makes 'em slip easily upon
one another; the *sphericity* keeps 'em from touch-
ing one another in more points than one.—*Chy-
cne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Spheroid. s. [Gr. *sphaîra* + *ôidê*; Fr. *sphé-
roïde*.] Body oblong or oblate, approach-
ing to the form of a sphere.

They are not solid particles, by the necessity they
are under to change their figures into oblong *sphé-
roids*, in the capillary vessels.—*Chy-
cne.*

Spheroidal. adj. Having the form of a
spheroid.

If the surface of the earth was covered with water,
it would put on a *spheroidal*, or egg-like figure.—
Adams, On the Globes.

Spheroidal. adj. Spheroidal. Rare.

If these corpuscles be *spheroidal*, or oval, their
shortest diameter must not be much greater than
those of light.—*Chy-
cne.*

Spheroidity. s. Spheroidal character.

The orbit of the earth has an eccentricity more
than double in proportion to the *spheroidity* of its
globe.—*Adams.*

Sphærole. s. [Lat. *sphærola*.] Little globe.
Mercury is a collection of exceeding small, vastly
heavy *sphærolæ*.—*Chy-
cne.*
Sphery. adj.1. Spherical; round. *Rare.*

What wicked and dissembling class of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's *sphery* cynic?
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ll. 3.

2. Belonging to the spheres. *Rare.*

Mortals that would follow me,
Love Virtue; she alone is free:
She can teach ye how to climb
Higher than the *sphery* chime.
Milton, Comus, 1021.

Sphincter. s. [Gr. *σφιγκτήρ* = binder.] Cir-
cular muscle of the human body.

In their state of moderate excitement, the expul-
sors and *sphincters* may be regarded as balancing
one another, so far as their reflex action is con-
cerned; the latter having rather the predominance,
so as to restrain the operation of the former.—*Dr.
Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology, § 77.*

Sphinx. s.1. Egyptian statue, with the body of a lion
(couchant), and the upper part of the body
that of a human female: (as such a *proper*
rather than a *common* name).

His wandering step,
Obedient to high thoughts has visited

The awful ruins of the days of old; . . .
Memphis and Thebes, and whatsoever of strange
Sculptured on alabaster obelisk,
Or jasper tomb, or mutilated *sphinx*,
Dark Ethiopia on her desert hills
Conceals.
Shelley, Alastor.

2. Mythological female of the same form as
the statue, who propounded riddles and
devoured those who failed to answer them;
(as such, also, a *proper* rather than a *com-
mon* name).3. Out of these, however, *common* names
have been evolved, e.g.

a. A '*sphinx's* riddle' is a riddle hard to be
guessed.

b. In *Entomology*. An attitude like that of
the *sphinx* has given the name to a class
of moths, from the attitude of the cater-
pillars. See *extract*.

The caterpillars of the typical *sphinxes* . . . when
at rest . . . usually elevate the anterior part of the
body, and retract the head under the second or
third segment, thus assuming a peculiar attitude, in
which they have been thought to bear some resem-
blance to the fabled *sphinx* of antiquity, which let
Linnaeus to distinguish them by that name.—*J.
Duncker, in Naturalist's Library, British Mus.,
Sphinxes, &c.*

Sphygmograph. s. [Gr. *σφύγις* = pulse +
γράφω = I write; describe.] In *Physiology*.
Instrument for registering the character of
the pulse.

In every case in which I have examined [the pulse-
indefiniteness] . . . it gives a tracing, by the use of
Marx's *sphygmograph*, in which the form of the
pulse-wave closely resembles that which is observed
in fevers, a
*Dr. R. Good, System of Medicine, vol. ii. p. 77;
1868.*

Sphygmographic. adj. Connected with, re-
lating to, resulting from, a sphygmograph.

Sphygmographic tracing of the cardiac move-
ment; of the arterial pulse.—*Dr. Carpenter,
Principles of Human Physiology, index.*

Spial. s. [Fr. *espion*.] Spy; scout; watcher.
Obsolete.

His ears be as *spials*, alarm to eie,
*Tasso, Ric. Hundred Points of good
Hawke.*

He privy *spials* placed in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares.
Spenser.

For he by faithful *spial* was assured
That Egypt's king was forward on his way.
Eriphile.

Their trust towards them hath rather been as to
good *spials* and good whisperers, than good magis-
ters.—*Bacon.*

Spice. s. [Fr. *épice*.]1. Vegetable production, fragrant to the
smell and pungent to the palate; aromatic
substance used in sauces.

Which touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all her *spices* on the stream.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 1.

Is not mouthed, learning, gentleness, and virtue,
the *spice* and salt that seasons a man?—*Id., Troilus
and Cressida, l. 2.*

Garlick, the northern *spice*, is in mighty request
among the Indians.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Small quantity, as of spice, to the thing
seasoned.

Think what they have done,
And the; stark mad; for all
Thy bygone footstools were but *spices* of it.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

It containeth similes of reason, and without some
spice or sprinkling of all learning.—*Sir T. Brown,
Valerius Maximus.*

So in the wicked there's no vice,
Of which the saints have not a *spice*.
Bulwer, The Idler, ii. 2, p. 1.

My father was a gentleman of many virtues, but
he had a strong *spice* of that in his temper which
might, or might not, add to the number.—*Shelley,
Troilus and Cressida, vol. i. ch. xvii.*

Spice. s. a.1. Season with spice; mix with aromatic
bodies.

With a festival
She'll first receive thee; but will *spice* thy bread
With flowery poisons.
Chapman.

These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great grand-children of thy praises grow;
And so, though not revive, continue and *spice*
The world, which else would putrify with vice.
Donne.

What though some have a freight
Of clove and nutmeg, and in cinnamon sail,
If that lust when-would to *spice* a draught,
When griefs prevail?
G. Herbert.

2. Render nice; season with scruples.

Spiced. part. adj.

1. Seasoned with spice; rendered aromatic.

His mother was a votress of my art,
And in the *spiced* Indian air by night
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

2. Scrupulous; rendered nice. *Obsolete.*

They dabbled out the matter like
at the first, under pretence of a *spiced* solemnity.—
Questions of Profitable Conversation, p. 13; 1561.
You have such a *spiced* conscience,
Such qualms upon your worship's conscience!
Ben Jonson and Fletcher, The Chances.

Spicer. s. One who deals in spice.

Names have been derived from occupations, as
Salters and *Spicers*.—*Cooken.*

Spicery. s. [Fr. *épicerie*.]

1. Commodity of spices.

Their canals were laden with *spices*, and balm,
and myrra. See *W. R. L. B. History of the World*,
.
The western treasure, eastern *spicery*,
Europe and Africa, and the unknown rest,
Were easily found.
Donne.

2. Repository of spices.

The *spicery*, the cellar, and its furniture, are too
well known to be here insisted upon.—*Addison,
Travels in Italy.*

Spick and Span. [Dutch, spickspeller.]

Quite new; now first used; fire-new;
brand-new.

I keep no antiquated stuff;
.
.
.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Yonder comes Captain Bull, *spick and span*, tight
and trim.—*The Idler, Book of Stories, ch. xxi.*

With new.

While the honour then he lost,
Is *spick and span* new, *spick and span*,
Strike her up bravely.—*Boiler, Hudibras, l. 3, 387.*

They would have these related to nothing, and
then others created *spick and span* new out of
nothing.—*T. Bar, The Town of the Earth.*

Spicknail, or Spignail. s. In *Botany*.
Native umbelliferous plant, akin to the
genus Meum.

It is called of the Greeks *spigon*, or *spigon*; Flo-
wise of the Latins *anemum* . . . also it is called in
English, *spicknail*, or *spignail*, of some new and
learned.—*To each, Herbert, p. 162; 1656.*

Spiculate. s. a. [Lat. *spiculatus*, pass. part.
of *spicular*; *spiculum* = javelin, dart.]
Make sharp at the point.

Plant thy thick row of thorns, and, to defend
Thy infant shoots, beneath, on osken stalks,
Extend a rail of elm, securely arched
With *spiculated* prisms, in such art
As, round some citadel, the crenel
Directs his sharp stevedore.
Shelley, English Garden, h. ii.

Spicy. adj.1. Producing spice; abounding with aro-
matics.

Off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabian odour, from the *spicy* shore
Of Araby the blest; . . . and many a league,
Cleav'd with the grateful smell, the winds
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 2.

For then the Indian balm did sweat,
And in hot *spicy* forests grew.
Decker, The Sea-Monster, iii.

2. Aromatic; having the qualities of *spice*

The reason in this disease ought to be . . . *spicy*
and cephalic vegetables, to dissipate the viscosity.—
Arbuthnot, On Diet.

Under's athen sails eke call their sails,
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* winds.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Holy water will I pour
Into every shrub and flower
Of the laurel shrubs that hedge it round.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind

3. Piquant. *Colloquial.*

He entertained them on this occasion by thrust-
ing the lighted candle into his mouth, and exhibiting
his face in a state of transparency; after the per-
formance of which feat, he went on with his pro-
fessional duties, brightening every knife as he laid
it on the table, by breathing on the blade and after-
wards polishing the same on the apron already
mentioned. When he had completed his prepara-
tions, he grinned at the visitors, and expressed his
belief that the approaching collation would be of
"rather a *spicy* sort."—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*,
ch. ix.

Spider. s. [*spinner*.] In Zoology, Animal of the class Arachnidae.

More direful hap betide that hated wretch,
Than I can wish to address, *spiders*, toads.

Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 2.

The spider's web to watch we'll stand,
And when it takes the bee,
We'll help out of the tyrant's hand
The innocent to free.

Drayton.

Insidious, restless, watchful spider,
Fear no officious dame's broom;
Extend thy artful fabric wider,
And spread thy banners round my room:

While I thy curious fabric stare at,
And think on hapless poet's fate,
Like thee confined to noxious garret,
And rudely banish'd rooms of state.

Dr. Littleton.

The spider's touch how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 217.

Where half-starved spiders feed on half-starved flies,
Prosperity of Fortune.

Spiderlike. adj. Resembling a spider in shape or quality.

Spider-like,

Out of his self-drawn web, he gives us note.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 1.

I can bend my body no further than it is bent by nature. For this reason, when ladies drop a fan or glove, I am not the first to take them up; and often restrain my inclination to perform these little services, rather than expose my spider-like shape.

Hay, Essay on Deformity, p. 18.

Spiderwort. s. In Botany. Plant of the genus Commelina.

The spiderworts are plants which exhibit a true transition from the first removes out of the regions of the sedge-like plants to the true lilies.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Spigot. s. Pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor

Some Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot wield?

Shakespeare, Henry V. l. 3.

Take out the spigot, and clap the point in your mouth.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Spikes. s. [*Lat. spica.*]

1. Ear of corn.

Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded spikes
Guard it from birds as with a stand of pikes.

Sir J. Denham.

Suffering not the yellow beads to rear,
He tramples down the spikes, and intercepts the year.

Drayton.

The gleaners,
Spikes after spikes, their sparring harvest pick.

Thomson, Seasons, Autumn, 165.

2. Long nail of iron or wood; long rod of iron sharpened: (so called from its similitude to an ear of corn).

For the body of the ships, no nation equals England for the oaken timber; and we need not borrow of any other iron for spikes, or nails to fasten them.

Johnson.

The head of your medal would be seen to more advantage, if it were placed on a spike of the tower.

Drayton, Epistle to the Whigs.

He wears on his head the 'corona radiata,' another type of his divinity; the spikes that shoot out represent the rays of the sun.—*Addison.*

3. In Botany.

a. Smaller species of lavender.

The oil of spike is much used by our artificers in their varnishes; but it is generally adulterated.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

b. See extract.

If flowers are sessile along a common axis, as in Plantago, the inflorescence is called a spike. *Lindley, Introduction to Botany, vol. l. p. 319.*

If a spike consists of flowers destitute of calyx and corolla, the place of which is occupied by bracts, supported by other bracts which enclose no flowers, and when with such a formation the rachis, which is flexuose and toothed, does not fall off with the flowers, as in grasses, each part of the inflorescence so arranged is called a spikelet or locusta.—*Link.*

Spikes. c. a.

1. Fasten with long nails.

Lay long planks upon them, planned or spiked down to the pieces of oak on which they lie.—*Mozon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Lay long planks upon them, spiking or pinning them down fast.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Make sharp at the end.

3. Drive a nail into the touchhole of a cannon.

Their officers are left standing alone; could not so much as succeed in 'spiking the gun.'—*Cartledge, The French Revolution, pt. l. h. v. ch. v.*

Spiked. part. adj.

1. Having ears, or those parts which contain seeds.

The clover white,
That in a spiked ball collects its sweets.
Mason, English Garden, b. li.

2. Set with spikes.

A youth, leaping over the spiked pales, was suddenly frightened down, and in his falling he was caught by these spikes.—*Wierman, Surgery.*

Spikelet. s. Small spike.
(For example see under Spike, s. 3. 5.)

Spikenard. s. [*Lat. spica nardi.*] Plant, and the oil or balsam produced from the plant.

A woman having an alabaster box of ointment of spikenard brake and poured it on his head.—*Mark, xiv. 3.*

He cast into the pile bundles of myrrh, and sheaves of spikenard, enriching it with every spicy shrub.—*Spectator.*

The Nardostachys Jatamansi, or true spikenard of the ancients, is valued in India not only for its scent, but also as a remedy in hysteria and epilepsy.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Spiky. adj. Having a sharp point.

The tapering pyramid, the Egyptian's pride,
And wonder of the world; whose spiky top
Has wounded the thick cloud.

R. Blair, The Grave.

Leaves trian fleeces, which the sinewy arm
Combs through the spiky steel in ken, then'd flakes.
Dryden, The Flower.

Spilo. c. a. Supply with faucet and spigot.

You must not suppose, your highness, that I neglected to avail myself (unknown to the seat of the peculiar properties of the wine which those casks contained, I had them spiked underneath, and constantly running off the wine from them, filled them up afresh.—*Urry, The Pacha of Many Ticks, The Greek Slave.*

Spill. s.

1. Small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; splinter.

The oysters, besides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastened to three spils of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

The smallest spill, or mote, is restless enemy to the eye; it never leaves to force out tears.—*Alfred, Sermons, part. ii. p. 75: 1684.*

Have near the luncheon a little venthole, stopped with a spill.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Small quantity of money.

The bishops, who consecrated this ground, were wont to have a spill or spittle from the credulous laity.—*Aylmer, Paragonia Juris Canonici.*

3. Small slip of paper.

Spill. c. a. [*A.S. spillan.*]

1. Shed; lose by shedding.

Be satisfied, dear God, with our true blood,
Which, as thou know'st, unjustly must be spill.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 3.

Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own blood that spills another.

Id., Titus of Athens, iii. 5.

Themselves exact their cruelty,
And I constrained am this blood to spill.

Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
They having spilled much blood, and done much waste,

Subliming nations and achieved thereby
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey,

Still change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 701.

Medea must not draw her murdering knife,
And spill her children's blood upon the stove.

Lord Roscommon.

Orbellan did disagree
With treacherous deeds our mighty mother's race;
And to revenge his blood, so justly spill.

What is it less than to partake his guilt?
Drayton, Indian Emperor, iv. 2.

Nor the Centaur's tale
Be here repeated; how, with lust and wine
Inflamed, they fought and spill their drunken souls
At festing hour.

J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 476.

2. Destroy; injure.

Thus is our thought with pain of thistle filled,
Thus be our noblest parts drest up with sorrow;
Thus is our mind with too much minding spilled.

Sir P. Sidney.

Why are you so fierce and cruel?
Is it because your eyes have power to kill?

Then know that mercy is the mightiest jewel,
And greater glory think to save than spill.

Spenser.

Then all-shaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, and vigorous spill at once
That make ingratul man.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

Be not angry with these fires;
For then their threats will kill me:

Nor look too kind on my desires;
For then my hopes will spill me.

B. Jonson.

All bodies are with other bodies filled;
But she receives both heav'n and earth together:

Nor are their forms by rash encounters spill'd;
For there they stand, and neither touch'd either.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

3. Throw away.

This sight shall damp the raging ruffian's breast,
The poison spill, and half-drawn sword are't.

Tickell.

Spill. v. n.

1. Waste; be lavish.
Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for spill-
ing.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Be shed; be lost by being shed.

He was so topfull of himself, that he let it spill on all the company; he spoke well indeed, but he spoke too long.—*Watts.*

Spiller. s. [*German, spiel*—play; indicating a line which can be run out, i.e. one which allows the angler to play with the fish.] Kind of fishing line.

In harbours they are taken by spillers made of a cord, to which divers shorter are tied at a little distance, and to each of these a hook is fastened with a bait; this spiller they sink in the sea where those fishes have their accustomed haunt.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Spillikens. s. Game so called; pushpin.

Spill. part. adj. Variegated.

Though all the pillars of the one were rill,
And all the other's pavement were with yewy spill.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, iv. 10. 5.

Spillth. s. Anything poured out or wasted.

Our vaults have wept with drunken spillth of wine.
Shakespeare, Titus of Athens, ii. 2.

Spin. c. a. preter. spun or spun; past part. spun. [*A.S. spinnan.*]

1. Draw out into threads.

All the women whose heart stirred them up in wisdom spun goats' hair. *Ecclesiastes, xvi. 26.*

2. Form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter.

You would be another Penelope; yet all the yarn she spun in Ulysses' absence, did but fill Ulysses' bed of moths. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 2.*

The fates but only spin the coarsest clue;
The finest of the wool is left for you.

Dryden.

3. Protract; draw out.

By one delay after another they spin out their whole lives, till there's no more future left behind.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Why should I come full a moment ere I turn
No, let us draw her term of free-woman out
In its full length, and spin it to the last.

Johnson, Cato.

4. Form by degrees; draw out gradually.

I passed lightly over many particulars, on which learned and witty men might spin out three volumes.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Men of large thoughts and quick apprehensions are not to expect any think here, but what, being spun out of my own coarse thoughts, is fitted to men of my own size. *Locke.*

The lines are weak, another's pleased to say;
Lord Fanny spins a thousand such a day.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. 1.

5. Put into a turning motion: (as, 'to spin a top.')

Spin. v. n.

1. Exercise the art of spinning, or drawing threads.

We can fling our legs and arms upwards and downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as they that spin.—*Dr. H. More.*

Ten thousand stalks their various blossoms spread;
Useful and lowly in their native soil,
They neither know to spin, nor care to toil.

Prior, Solomon, l. 91.

For this Alcides learn'd to spin;
His club laid down, and lion's skin.

Id., On Beauty.

2. Stream out in a thread or small current.

Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helms is spun,
So sharp were their encounters.

Drayton, Nymphidia.

3. Move round as a spindle.

Whether the sun, predominant in heaven,
Lies on the earth, or earth rise on the sun,
He from the east his flaming road begun,
Or she from west her silent course advance
With inoffensive pace, that spinning sleep
On her soft axle, while she paces even,
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along,
Sollicit not thy thoughts.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 100.

Spinach. s. [*Lat. spinachia.*] Vegetable of the genus Spinachia (species, oleracea). See extracts.

Spinage is an excellent herb crude, or boiled.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
[Spinage] hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many stamens included in the flower-cup, which are produced in spikes upon the male plants which are barren; but the embryos are produced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants, which afterward become roundish or angular seeds, which, in some sorts, have thorns adhering to them.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

The common **spinach** is a hardy annual, whose native country is unknown, though generally supposed to be Western Asia. It has been cultivated in this country for more than 300 years, and is noticed in Turner's *Herbarium* of 1594 as 'an herb lately found and not much in use.' The plant has large thick succulent deep-green leaves, for the sake of which alone it is cultivated, and which are considered wholesome when properly dressed, and thoroughly deprived of all moisture before being mixed with butter or rich gravy, they make an excellent dish, which may be eaten with any kind of meat. The seeds of one of the species are spiny, whence it is commonly called, tautologically, *Prickly spinach*. It is a singular fact that the water drained from spinach after being boiled is capable of making as good match-paper as that made by a solution of nitre.—*Moore, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spinal, *adj.* [Lat. *spina*.] Belonging to, constituted by, the spine or backbone.

All **spinal**, or such as have no ribs, but only a backbone, are somewhat analogous thereto.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Those solids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain and spinal marrow, which by their bulk appear sufficient to furnish all the stamina or threads of the solid parts.—*Arbuthnot.*

Descending careless from his couch, the fall
 Lux'd his joint neck, and **spinal** marrow bruised,
J. Phillips, Cyder, li. 45.

Spindle, *s.* [A.S. *spindell*.]

1. Pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.

Below fibrous by moisture incorporates with other
 threads, especially if there be a little writhing; as
 appears by the twisting of thread, and twisting
 about of **spindles**.—*Baron.*

Sing to those that hold the vital sheers,
 And turn the adamant **spindle** round
 On which the fate of gods and men is wound.

Upon a true repentance, God is not so fatally tied
 to the **spindle** of absolute reprobation as not to
 keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons.—*J. Milton, Paradise Lost, c. 3.*

So falls from the dusty field with drew,
 And when Imperial Jove appear'd in view,
 Resumed her female arts, the **spindle** and the clew;
 For'd the sceptre she so well had sway'd,
 And with that midwife, she had ruled, obey'd.

Do you take me for a Roman matron,
 Bred tamely to the **spindle** and the loom?

Were the speed of the bobbin equal to that of the
spindles, that is, did the bobbin and **spindles** make
 the same number of turns in the same time, the
 process would be limited to mere twisting. But the
 bobbin anticipates the flyers a little, that is, it makes
 in a given time a somewhat greater number of revo-
 lutions than the **spindles**, and thereby effects the
 continuous winding of the cord upon itself. Suppose
 the bobbin to make forty revolutions, while the
spindles complete thirty; thirty of these revolutions
 of the bobbin will be ineffectual towards the wind-
 ing-on, because the flyers follow at that rate, so that
 the cord, or twisted silver, will only be coiled ten
 times round the bobbin, and the result as if the
 winding-on will be the same as if the **spindles** had
 stood still, and the bobbin had made forty—thirty-
 ten turns. The thirty turns of the **spindles** serve,
 therefore, merely the purpose of communicating
 twist.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and
 Mines.*

2. Long slender stalk.

The **spindles** must be tied up, and, as they grow
 in height, rods cut by them, lest by their bending
 they should break.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Used adjectively. Slender.

Repose yourself, if those **spindles** legs of yours will
 carry you to the next chair.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar,*
ii. 3.

The marriage of one of our heiresses with an
 eminent courtier gave us **spindle** shanks and cramps.
 —*Tatler.*

Spindle, *v. n.* Shoot into a long small
 stalk.

When the flowers begin to **spindle**, all but one or
 two of the biggest, at each root, should be nipped
 off.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Spindle-legged, *adj.* Having small legs.

Many great families are insensibly fallen off from
 the stilt-like constitution of their progenitors, and
 are dwindled away into a pale, sickly, **spindle-legged**
 generation of valitudinarians.—*Tatler, no. 148.*

Spindle-shanked, *adj.* Having small shanks.

Her lawyer is a little rivelled, **spindle-shanked**
 gentleman.—*Addison.*

Spindletree, *s.* Native tree of the genus
Euonymus (species, *europeus*).

There is a shrub called the **spindle-tree**, commonly
 growing in our hedges, which bears a very hard
 wood.—*Krelyn.*

Spindling, *verbal abs.* [? *spire*.] Sprouting.

Another ill accident in drought is the **spindling**
 of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter
 countries common; inasmuch as the word *effluvia*
 was first derived from calamus, when the corn could
 not get out of the stalk.—*Baron.*

Spine, *s.* [Lat. *spina*.]

1. Backbone.

The spider entered his right side, reaching within
 a finger's breadth of the **spine**.—*W. Mason, Surgery.*
 There are who think the marrow of a man,
 Which in the **spine**, while he was living, ran,
 When dead, the pith corrupted, was become
 A snake, and hiss within the hollow bone's
*Dryden, Translation from Virgil, The Pytho-
 gorean Philosophy.*

2. Thorn (for the botanical explanation see
 extract).

Some leaves, which do not freely develop in the
 usual manner, assume a dry harden appearance,
 and pass into **spines**, as in the common fig; just as
 some abortive branches have been stated to assume
 the character of thorns.—*Huxley, Principles of
 Descriptive and Physiological Botany, §78.*

Spinel, *s.* [Fr. *spinnelle*.] In Mineralogy.

Aluminate of magnesia; oriental ruby.

Spinel ruby is of a bright rosy red; it is softer
 than the rock or basalt ruby. *W. H. Schell.*

It is of various tints of red, violet, and yellow,
 sometimes black, as at the copper mine, Mielandore,
 in the valley of Tice in Piedmont; occasionally
 nearly white. It occurs in octahedrons, the edges
 of which are occasionally replaced, and sometimes
 in rhombic dodecahedrons; also in needles. The
 finest specimens are brought from Ceylon, Siam,
 Persia, and other eastern countries. **Spinel** consti-
 tutes a beautiful gem, which is often sold for oriental
 ruby. The scarlet **spinel** is called **spinel** ruby by
 lapidaries; the rose-red, basalt ruby; the yellow or
 orange-red, rubicelle; the violet-colored, alman-
 dine ruby.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science,
 Literature, and Art.*

Spindle ruby is called dodecahedral corundum
 by some mineralogists, and Bala ruby by others. . . .
 Phenonite is a variety which yields a deep green
 globe with borax. Crystals of **spindle** from Ceylon
 have been observed imbedded in fine stone, mixed
 with mica, or in rocks containing adulteraria, which
 seem to have belonged to a primitive district. . . .
 When the weight of a good **spindle** exceeds four
 carats, it is said to be valued at half the price of a
 diamond of the same weight. M. Brand has seen
 one at Paris which weighed two hundred and fifty
 grains.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures,
 and Mines, Lapidary.*

Spinett, *s.* [Italian, *spinetta*; Fr. *épinette*.]

Small harpsichord.

When miss delights in her **spinett**,
 A fiddler may his fortune set.

By an ancient list of the domestic establishment
 of Edward III, it appears that he had in his service
 a musician called a cybeler, or cystellor; the c
 or cystellor, derived from *cistella*, a little chest,
 probably be an instrument resembling a box,
 strings on the top or belly, which, by the application
 of the bastard, or key board, borrowed fr
 organ, and jacks, been a **spinett**; but as to the
 harpsichord, the earliest description of it which,
 after a careful research, could be found, is that of
 Ottomarius Lascinius, in his *Musurgia*, published at
 Strasbourg in 1538. *Sir J. Hawkins, A General His-
 tory of Music, vol. i. b. iv. ch. ix. p. 175.*

[Proposition XLIX.] treats of the **spinett**, or
 as Merseus terms it, the clavicyntabulum; the
 figure which he has given of it resembles exactly the
 old English original, in shape a parallelogram, its
 width being to its depth in nearly the proportion of
 two to one; from whence it may be inferred that the
 triangular **spinett** now in use is somewhat less
 ancient than the time of Merseus. He makes it
 to consist of thirteen chords and keys, including
 twelve intervals; that being the number contained
 in an octave divided according to the modern system
 into seven tones and five semitones. He says that
 tuning of this instrument is by many persons
 held a great secret, nevertheless he reveals it by ex-
 plaining the method of tuning the **spinett** agreeable
 to the practice of the present times. From the
spinett he proceeds in Prop. XL, to show the con-
 struction of the organocymbalum, in French called
 the clavessin, and English the harpsichord, an instru-
 ment too well known at this day to need a descrip-
 tion. But it seems that in the time of Merseus
 there were two kinds of harpsichord, the one of the
 French above spoken of, and the other of the Italians,
 called by him *manichordum*. Of this he treats at
 large in Prop. XLII.—*Ibid.*, vol. iv. b. i. ch. i. p. 102.

Spinet, *s.* [Lat. *spinetum*; from *spina* =
 thorn.] Small wood; place where briars
 and bushes grow; spiny.

The invention was to have a satyr lodged in a
 little **spinet**, . . . who advanced his head above the
 top of the wood, &c.—*B. Jonson, Entertainments at
 Althorpe.*

Spink, *s.* [? *finch*, *pinket*.] Finch; bird.

Want sharpens poesy, and uriel adorns;
 The **spink** chaunts sweetest in a hedge of thorns.
Harte.

As a name in its simple form its ap-
 plication is doubtful, it being uncertain
 whether, standing alone, it is the ordinary
 name of any native bird. Preceded, how-
 ever, by some other word, it may be found,
 as in *goldspink* = goldfinch. In this it
 agrees with *finch*.

Spinnaret, *s.* In Entomology. Spinning
 organ of spiders. See extract.

Lyomet . . . is . . . that the su-
 each of the **spinnarets** is pierced by an infinite num-
 ber of minute holes, from each of which there es-
 capes as many little drops of a liquid which, before it
 dries the moment it is in contact with the air, forms
 so many delicate threads. Immediately after the
 filaments have passed out of the pores of the **spinnar-
 et**, they unite first together and then with those of
 the neighbouring **spinnarets**, to form a common
 thread, so that the thread of the spider, as it is em-
 ployed in the manufacture of the web, or such as
 the creature suspends itself by when hanging from
 one's finger, is composed of an immense number of
 minute filaments, perhaps many thousands, of such
 extreme fineness that the eye cannot detect them
 until they are twisted together into the working-
 thread.—*Victor Audouin, Arachnide.*

Spinner, *s.* One who spins.

1. As an artisan in spinning.

A practised **spinner** will spin a pound of wool
 worth two shillings for sixpence.—*Goan.*

One **spinner** has mules, which face one another,
 so that he needs merely turn round in the spot
 where he stands, to find himself in the proper posi-
 tion for the other mule. For this reason, the rim-
 wheel and handle, by which he operates, are not
 placed in the middle of the length of the machine,
 but about two-fifths of the spindles are to the
 right, and three to the left; the rim wheel being
 towards his right hand. The carriage of the
 mule is in the act of going out and spinning, while
 that of the other is finishing its twist, and being
 put up by the **spinner**. The quantity of yarn man-
 ufactured by a mule in a given time, depends
 directly upon the number of the spindles, and upon
 the time taken to complete every stretch of the
 carriage. Many circumstances have an indirect in-
 fluence upon that quantity, and particularly the
 degree of skill possessed by the **spinner**.—*Ure, Dic-
 tionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Spider.

Spinners bear tokens of disunion, and of know-
 ing what wether kind fall. *Translation of Artho-
 rous de Proprietas Rebus, fol. 31.*

Where the bee gathereth honey, even there the
spinner gathereth venom.—*Isaiah, in Fox's Acts
 and Monuments.*

Weaving spiders come not!
 Hence, you long-legg'd **spinners**, hence!
Shakspeare, Measure for Measure's Dream,
ii. 3, song.

Spinning, *verbal abs.* In Composition, or
 as the first element in a compound. Pro-
 cess by which anything is spun.

My **spinning** wheel and rake,
 Let Susan keep for her dear sister's sake.
Gay, Sir Isaac's Will, Friday, 121.

The fifth operation may be called the first **spinn-
 ing** process, as in it the cotton silver receives a
 twist; whether the twist be permanent as in the
 bobbin and fly-frame, or be laid on immediately, as
 in the twist-boring machine. In fact, the elongated
 silvers of parallel filaments could bear little further
 extension without breaking or snarling, unless the pre-
 caution were taken to condense the filaments by a
 slight convolution, and at the same time to entwine
 them together. The twisting should positively go
 no further than to fulfil the purpose of giving co-
 hesion, otherwise it would place an obstacle in
 the way of the future attenuation into level thread. The
 combination of drawing and twisting is what mainly
 characterises the **spinning** processes, and with this
 fifth operation, therefore, commences the formation of
 yarn.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures,
 and Mines, Cotton Manufacture.*

Duncan Macmorrough informed us, that we were
 quite wrong in supposing ourselves to be the miracle
 of the Creation. On the contrary, he avowed that
 already there were various pieces of machinery of
 far more importance than man; and he had no
 doubt, in time, that a superior race would arise, not
 by a steam-engine on a spinning-jenny.—*B. Disraeli,*
The Young Duke, b. v. ch. viii.

Spinny. *adj.* Thin; slender.

The Italians proportion it (beauty) big and plump; the Spaniards, *spicce* and lank; and amongst us, one would have her white, another brown.—*Florida, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 281: 1615.

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Spinosity. *s.* [Lat. *spinosis*.] Thorny or briary perplexity. *Rare*.

The *spinosity* of harsh and dry opinions.—*Mare, Mystery of Thalassus*, p. 274.

Philosophy consisted of nought but dry *spinosity*, lean notions, and endless alterations about things of nothing.—*Glancille*.

Spinous. *adj.* Thorny; full of thorns.

Our senses are pricked and wounded with this *spinous* or thorny matter.—*W. Montagu, Devout Essay*, Part I, p. 72: 1615.

Spinster. *s.* [that the *-str-* was, by itself, a sign of the feminine gender, has long been known; of which import the present word is the only current instance, being simply the feminine form of *Spinner*. Hence, etymologically, all forms in *-ster* are fundamentally female; *souster* being a female *singer*. Hence, too, the forms giving us *-str-* succeeded by *-ess* (as *soustr-ess*) are feminines with a second feminine element superadded to the primary one, the true power of which had become obsolete.]

1. Woman who spins.

The *spinster* and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chaunt it.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 1.

One Michael Cassio,
That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a *spinster*. *Id.*, *Othello*, i. 1.

2. Legal term for an unmarried woman.

If a gentleman were termed *spinster*, she may state the writ.—*Sir R. Coke*.

I desire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds shall be paid to Rebecca Duncley of the city of Dublin, *spinster*, during her life.—*Swift*.

Used *affectionally*.

"I have forgotten my flowers," said the *spinster* aunt. "Water them now," said Mr. Tupman in accents of persuasion. "You will take cold in the evening air," urged the *spinster* aunt, affectionately. "No, no," said Mr. Tupman rising; "it will do me good. Let me accompany you." . . . The *spinster* aunt took up a large watering-pot which lay in one corner, and was about to leave the arbour. Mr. Tupman detained her, and drew her to a seat beside him. "Miss Wardle," said he. The *spinster* aunt trembled, till some pebbles which had accidentally found their way into the large watering-pot shook like an infant's rattle. "Miss Wardle," said Mr. Tupman, "you are an angel."—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xii.

"Get on your bonnet," repeated Wardle. "Do nothing of the kind," said Jingle. "Leave this sir—no business here—lady's free to act as she pleases—more than one-and-twenty." "More than one-and-twenty!" ejaculated Wardle, contemptuously. "More than one-and-forty!" "I can't," said the *spinster* aunt, her indignation getting the better of her determination to faint. "You are," replied Wardle, "you're fifty if you're an hour." Here the *spinster* aunt uttered a loud shriek, and became senseless. *Id.*, ch. 1.

Spinstry. *s.* Work of spinning. *Rare*.

What new decency can then be added to this by your *spinstry*?—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii. ch. ii.

Spiny. *adj.* Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The first attempts are always imperfect; much more in so difficult and *spiny* an affair as so nice a subject. *Sir R. Dugby*.

The *spiny* descents of scholastic philosophy.—*Bishop Warburton, On Prophecy*, p. 61.

The true nut-crackers, the scaly nut-crackers, and the *spiny* monometreous nut-cracker, are examples of truly edentulous mammals.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xxix.

Spiracle. *s.* [Lat. *spiraculum*.] Breathing hole; vent; small aperture.

1. Generally.

Most of these *spiracles* perpetually send forth fire, more or less. *Woodward*.

When I entered, I found to my surprise that there was plenty of light, which was supplied from windows composed of small panes of whalebone, ground down very thin; and at the further end the head and skull of the animal formed a kitchen, the smoke

from the fire escaping through the *spiracles* or breathing-holes above.—*Marrgat, The Facha of Many Tales, Huckleback*.

2. In *Entomology*. See *extract*.

We shall divide the respiratory organs [of insects] into external and internal. The external are of three kinds, *spiracles*, tracheae, and branchiae. The internal are either simply tracheal, or tracheal and vesicular. The *spiracles* are apertures situated along the sides of the body communicating directly with the internal respiratory organs. They are usually nine in number on each side. In hymenopterous larvae there are ten.—*Newport (Lewy)*, in *Tait's Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology*.

Spiral. *adj.* Curved; winding; circularly involved, like a screw.

The process of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *spiral* lines from the tip to the base of the heart, shows that the systole of the heart is a muscular contraction, as a purse is shut by drawing the strings contrary ways. *Rap*.

Why earth or sun diurnal stages keep?
In *spiral* tracts why through the zodiac creep?

Sir R. Blackmore.

The intestinal tube affects a straight, instead of a *spiral* cylinder.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Similar effects are produced by a tight lincure; and most persons have eyed the appearance which a woodbine has, the branches of trees by twining round them. A *spiral* protuberance is formed immediately above and below the stricture, but more especially above it, and in process of time, these swellings often become so large as to meet completely over the woodbine and embed it in the substance of the tree. *Hudson, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. ch. iii. § 190.

Spiral. *s.* That which has a spiral form.

1. In *Geometry*. Curve circulating round a point or pole.

The *spirals* receive different names according to their properties or their discoverers. Some of the principal are noticed under the titles of *Spiral of Archimedes*, *Hyperbolic Spiral*, *Logarithmic Spiral*, *Parabolic Spiral*, &c. *Hirst, in Grande and Cor, Dictionary of Science, Lit. Culture, and Art*.

2. In *Botany*. Applied in the extract to the arrangement of leaves, but also applied to certain 'spiral vessels.'

The symmetry with which the leaves are really disposed is now manifested by the appearance of several secondary *spirals*, which may be traced in various directions. *Hudson, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 125.

Spirally. *adv.* In a spiral manner.

The sides are composed of two orders of fibres or *spirally* from base to tip.—*Ray, On the Way of that manifested in the Works of the Great*.

Spiration. *s.* [Lat. *spiratio*.] Breathing.

To other substances, void of corporeal bulk or cohesion, the name of spirit is assigned to impute the manner of their origin, because God did, by kind of *spiration*, produce them.—*Barron, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxvii.

Spiro. *s.* [Lat. *spiro*.]

1. Curve line; anything wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; curl; twist; writhe.

His head
Crested aloft, and caruncle his eyes;
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidst his circling *spiro*, that on the grass
Placed redundant. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 502.
A dragon's fiery form behind the god,
Sublime on radiant *spiro* he rode.

Dryden, Alexander's Feast, 28.

Air seems to consist of *spiro* contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass; it is light, the solid substance of the *spiro* being very small in proportion to the spaces they take up.—*Cheyne*.

2. Anything growing up taper; round pyramid, so called perhaps because a line drawn round and round in less and less circles, would be a *spiro*. See also under *Steeple*.

The goodly prospect of some foreign land
First seen, or some renowned metropolis,
With glistening *spiro* and pinnacles adorn'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 518.

He cannot make one *spiro* of grass more or less than he hath need.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Man*.

These pointed *spiro* that wound the ambient sky,
Lugubrious change! shall in destruction lie.

Prior, Solomon, iii. 770.

3. Top or uppermost point.

'Twas no less than a transience,
To hide your doings, and to silence that,
Which, to the *spiro* and top of praises vouch'd,
Would seem but modest.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 9.

Spiro. *v. n.* Shoot up pyramidically.

In gentle ladie's brests, and bounteous race
Of woman-kind, it fayrest flower doth *spiro*,
And beareth fruit of honour and all chaste deaire.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 5. 32.

It is not apt to *spiro* up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into arms.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Spiring. *part. adj.* Shooting up in a spire.

The altho sheers up the *spiring* grass.

Dryden, Polydoron, song xvi.

The *spiring* turrets glitter through the skies.

Shedden, Judgment of Hercules.

Spirit. *s.* [Lat. *spiritus*.]

1. Breath; wind.

All juices have in them a raw *spirit* or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach.—*Baron*.

All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them; but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *spirits* of things animate are all contained within themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *spirits* have also certain souls where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort; but the *spirits* in things inanimate are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air is now.—*Id.*, *Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Immaterial substance; intellectual being.

Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving do subsist.—*Locke*.

She is a *spirit*; yet not like air, or wind,
Nor like the *spirits* about the heart or brain;

Nor like those *spirits* which alchemists do find,
When they in every thing seek gold in vain;
For she attunes under heav'n's doth pass,
Being like those *spirits* which God's bright face

do see;
Or like him-self, whose image once she was,
Though now, alas! she sees her shadow be:
For of all forms she holds the first degree,
That are to gross material bodies knit;
Yet she herself is bodiless and free,
And though confined is almost infinite.

Sir J. Daria, Immortality of the Soul.

I shall depend upon your constant friendship; like the trust we have in benevolent *spirits*, who, though we never see or hear them, we think are constantly praying for us.—*Bope*.

If we exclude space, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *spirit*.—*Watts, Logic*.

You are all of you pure *spirits*. I don't mean that you have not bodies (that want meat and drink, and sleep and clothing; but that all that deserves to be called you, is nothing else but *spirit*.—*Law*.

3. Soul of man.

The *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it.—*Ezekiel*, xii. 7.

Look, who comes here! a grave unto a soul,
Holding the eternal *spirit* against her will
In the vile prison of afflicted breath.

Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

Every thing that you call yours, besides this *spirit*, is but like your clothing; sometimes that is only to be used for a while, and then to end, and die, and wear away.—*Law*.

4. Apparition.

They were terrified, and supposed that they had seen a *spirit*. *Lake*, xiv. 37.

Perhaps you might see the image, and not the glass; the former appearing like a *spirit* in the air.—*Baron*.

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark.—*Locke*.

5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind.

He sets
Upon their tongues a various *spirit*, to raise
Quite out their native language.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 32.

That peculiar law of christianity which forbids revenge, no man can think it grievous who considers the restless torment of a malicious and revengeful *spirit*.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

She and all her fellow gals
Sit idling in their high abodes . . .
Nor once disturb their heavenly *spirits*
With Scapin's cheats, or Caesar's merits.

Prior, Alma, i. 317.

Let them consider how far they are from that *spirit*, which prays for its most unjust enemies, if they have not kindness enough to pray for those, by whose labours and service they live in ease themselves.—*Law*.

He is the devout man, who lives no longer on his own will, or the way and *spirit* of the world, but to the sole will of God.—*Id.*

6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.

'Tis well blown, lads;
This morning, like the *spirit* of a youth
That means to be of note, begins betwix.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 4.

The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their *spirits*.—*Swift*.

7. Genius; vigour of mind.

More ample spirit than hitherto was wont,
Here needs me, while the famous ancestors
Of my most drownded sovereign I recount,
By which all earthly princes she doth far surmount.

To a mighty work thou goest, O king,
Thine equal spirits and equal powers shall bring.

A wild Tartar, when he spies
A man that's handsome, valiant, wise,
If he can kill him, thinks 't'inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his spirit.

The noblest spirit or genius cannot deserve enough
of mankind, to pretend to the esteem of heroic vir-
tue.—*Sir W. Temple*.

8. Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual.

You were used
To say extremely was the trice of *spirits*,
That common chancous common men could bear.

I ask but half thy mighty spirit for me.
A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same spirit that its author writ:

Survey the whole, nor seek slight fault to find,
Where undue moves, and rapture warms the mind.

9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body.

These discourses made so deep impression upon
the mind and spirit of the prince, whose nature was
inclined to adventures, that he was transported with
the thought of it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the
Grand Rebellion*.

In spirit perhaps he also saw
Rich Mexico, the seat of Mo
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xi. 406.

10. Sentiment; perception.

You are too great to be by me gainsaid;
Your spirit is too true, your fears too certain.

'So be it,' replied Mr. Maudslayi, 'please Providence,
No. 10, Gamp; I'll tell you why it is. It's because
the lying out of money with a well-conducted estab-
lishment, where the thing is performed upon the
very best scale, binds the broken heart, and seeks
balm upon the wounded spirit. Hearts want bind-
ing, and spirits want balm when people die; not
when people are born. Look at this gentleman to-
day; look at him.' *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*,
ch. xix.

11. Eagerness; desire.

God has changed men's tempers with the times,
and made a spirit of building succeed a spirit of
pulling down.—*South, Sermons*.

12. Man of activity; man of life, fire, and enterprise.

The wat'ry kingdom . . . is no bar
To stop the foreign spirit, but they come.

Shakspeare, *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.

13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind.

Romish adversaries, from the rising up of some
schismatical spirits amongst us, conclude, that the
main body of our church is schismatical, because
some but embers thereof were such
White.

Of pitying God did well-form'd spirits raise,
Fit for the toilsome business of their days,
To free the groaning nation, and to give
Peace first, and then the rules in peace to live.

Such spirits as he desired to please, such would I
choose for my judges.—*Dryden*.

14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; purest part of the body, bordering on immateriality.

Though thou didst but jest,
With my vex'd spirit I cannot take a truce,
But they will quack. *Shakspeare, King John*, iii. 1.

When I sat and told
The warlike feats I've done, his spirit fly out
Into my story.

Alas! when all our lumps are burn'd,
Our bodies wasted, and our spirits spent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;
What can we know, or what can we discern?

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

It was the time when gentle night began
To indrench with sleep the busy spirits of man.

To sing thy praise, would heav'n my breath pro-
long.

Infusing spirits worthy such a song,
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 61.
In some fair body thus th' informing soul
With spirits feeds, with vigour fills the whole;
Each motion guides, and every nerve sustains,
Itself unseen, but in the effects remains.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 70.

He is always forced to drink a hearty glass, to
drive thoughts of business out of his head, and make
his spirits drowsy enough for sleep.—*Law*.

15. Characteristical likeness; essential quali- ties.

Italian pieces will appear best in a room where
the windows are high, because they are commonly
made to a descending light, which of all other doth
set off men's faces in their truest spirit.—*Sir H.
Wotton*.

16. Anything eminently pure and refined.

Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself.

There is in wine a mighty spirit, that will not be
congealed.—*South, Sermons*.

18. Inflammable liquor raised by distillation, as brandy, rum; (common in the plural).

What the chymists call spirit, they apply the
name to so many different things, that they seem to
have no settled notion of the thing. In general, they
give the name of spirit to any distilled volatile
liquor.—*Boyle*.

All spirits, by frequent use, destroy, and at last
extinguish, the natural heat of the stomach.—*Sir
W. Temple*.

In distillations, what trickles down the sides of
the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil; if
it will, it is spirit.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and
Choice of Aliments*.

19. Mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation.

That the press should have stripped these broken
ends of verses [Homer's] of the unnecessary and
troublesome language of *spirits* and *nerve*, is evi-
dently the composer's, not the corrector's fault.—
Dalgarne, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, p. 126:
1680.

In the poets, spirit was a mono-syllable,
and therefore was often written *sprite*, or,
less properly, *spirit*.

The charge thereof unto a courteous spirit
Commanded was, *Spenser*.

Spirit, *c. a.*

1. Excite; animate; encourage; invigorate to action.

He will be faint in any execution of such a com-
mand, unless spirited by the unanimous decrees of a
general diet.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and
spitting the ambition of private men.—*Swift*.

Many officers and private men spirit up and assist
those obstinate people to continue in their rebellion.
—*Id.*

2. Make away with, remove, mysteriously.

In the southern coast of America, the southern
point of the needle varied toward the land, as being
disposed and spirited that way by the meridional
and proper hemisphere.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The ministry had him spirited away, and carried
abroad as a dangerous person.—*Arbutnot and
Pope*.

Spirit-rapper. *s.* One who believes in spi- rit-rapping.

I have said that the deluded spirit-rappers are on
the right track; they have the spirit and the method
of the grand time when those paths were cut through
the nuclear forest in which it is now the daily
routine to walk. What was that spirit? It was the
spirit of universal examination wholly unchecked by
fear of being detected in the investigation of non-
sense.—*From Matter to Spirit, by C. D. Preface by
A. B.*

Spirit-rapping. *s.* System of belief founded upon statements, or personal evidence, a to certain manifestations of the action, or ministry, of beings believed to be spirits; spiritualism (second sense): (in the ex- tract used *adjectivally*).

The spirit-rapping mania, which has invaded this
country from the United States, is only another
form of the same delusion. *Brande and Cox, Dic-
tionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Spiritually. *adv.* Spiritually. *Rare.*

Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritually*, the
other vocally.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*.

Spirited. *adj.* Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

So talk'd the spirited fly snake.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 613.

Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and spi-
rited.—*Pope*.

The Gallican church made for some time a spi-
rited, though unavailing struggle against this rising
despotism.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe
during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. vii.

'Why should I?' asked Martin, turning his eyes
upon the speaker.—'In search,' replied John West-

lock, shrugging his shoulders, 'of the livelihood I
couldn't have earned at home. There would have
been something spirited in that. But, come! Fill
your glass, and let us forget him.'—*Dickens, Martin
Chuzzlewit*, ch. xii.

Spiritedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spirited; disposition or make of mind.

To leave the world, and live in wilderness, was
not counted by [the] ancients an act of perfection,
but of cowardice and poor spiritedness; of flight to
shade and shelter, not of flight in dust, and blood,
and heat of the day.—*Ohg, Life of G. Herbert*,
chap. N. 5: 1671.

Spiritfulness. *s.* Sprightliness; liveliness.

A cock's crowing is a tone that corresponds to
singing, attesting his mirth and spiritfulness.—
Harvey.

Spiritless. *adj.*

1. Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; want- ing courage; depressed.

A man so faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,
Drew Friars' curtain.

Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,
Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fall'n.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 821.

Much more is it needful now, against all the
casualties of this life, to have an intimate and
speaking help, a ready and reviving associate in
marriage; whereof who misses, by chancing on a
mute and spiritless mate, remains more alone
than before. *Milton, Doctrines and Disciplines of
Divorce*, b. i. ch. iv.

Nor did all Rome, grown spiritless, supply
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die.

Art thou so base, so spiritless as a slave to
Not be bore the fate to which you doom'd him.

2. Having no breath; extinct.

The very condition of human nature admonishes
us, that the spiritless body should be restored to
the earth from whence it was derived.—*Greenhill,
Art of Embalming*, p. 5.

Spiritlessly. *adv.* In a spiritless manner; without exertion.

The same external profession [will this church of
Laodicea hold on spiritlessly and lazily, with little
life or zeal. *Dr. H. Moore, Exposition of the Epistles
as set to the Seven Churches*, ch. ix.

Spiritous. *adj.*

1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit.

More refined, more spiritous and pure,
As nearer to him placed, or nearer tending.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 375.

2. Fine; ardent; active.

The spiritous and benign matter most apt for
generation.—*South, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 112.

Spiritousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spiritous; fineness and activity of part.

They, notwithstanding the great thinness and
spiritousness of the liquor, did lift up the upper
surface, and for a moment form a thin film like a
small hemisphere.—*Boyle*.

Spiritual. *adj.* [Fr. *spirituel*.]

1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incor- porated.

Echo is a great argument of the spiritual essence
of sounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercus-
sion should be created by like instruments with
the original sound.—*Bacon*.

Both visibles and invisibles in their working emit
no corporeal substance into their mediums, but only
carry certain spiritual species. *Id.*

All creatures, as well spiritual as corporeal,
declare their absolute dependence upon the first
Author of all beings, the only self-existent God.—
Boyle.

From these same materials are constructed those
crystallized substances which seem to stand as portals
to the intellectual and spiritual world—channels of
direct communication by which reason and revela-
tion may feel the frail tenants of a few mouldering
atoms, of that more glorious condition which will no
certainly be their heritage hereafter, as their hopes
and yearnings after immortality are within the
actual experience of their present state.—*Henslow,
Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*,
§ 158.

2. Mental; intellectual.

Spiritual armour, able to resist
Satan's assaults. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 491.

The same disaster has invaded his spiritual; the
passions rebel; and there are so many governors,
that there can be no government.—*South, Sermons*.

Wherefore these faint studies of thine,
Spiritual Adeline? *Tennyson*.

3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind.

Someone who pretend to be of a more *spiritual* and refined religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of communion with God.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

4. Not temporal or civil; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical.

Place man in some publick society, civil or *spiritual*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thou art reverend,
Touching thy *spiritual* function, not thy life.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our *spiritual* convention,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy did.

Id., Henry V. i. 1.

These servants, who have believing masters, are forbid to withdraw anything of their worldly respect, as presuming upon their *spiritual* kindred; or to honour them less, because they are become their brethren in being believers.—*Kilworth.*

The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a more effectual way to forward the salvation of men's souls, than for *spiritual* persons to make themselves as accessible as they can in the conversations of the world.—*Nieff.*

She loves them as her *spiritual* children, and they reverence her as their *spiritual* mother, with an affection far above that of the fondest friends.—*Lair.*

For these reasons the Prince . . . had resolved, in compliance with the request of many lords *spiritual* and temporal, and of many other persons of all ranks, to go over at the head of a force sufficient to repel violence.—*Manning, History of England, ch. ix.*

It was natural . . . to withstand the interference of the clergy summoned to parliament in legislation, as much as that of the *spiritual* court in temporal jurisdiction. With the ordinary subjects, indeed, of legislation they had little concern.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, ch. viii. pt. iii.*

For example of its use as connected with spirit-rapping, see under Spiritualist.

Spiritualism. s.

1. Spiritual character: (chiefly as opposed to material).

FR. AUGUSTO is the mystic of painting, the contemplative mystic, living in another world, having transmuted all that he remembers of this world into a purer, holier being. But that which was his excellence was likewise his defect. It was *spiritualism*, exquisite and exalting *spiritualism*, but it was too *spiritual*.—*Wilmam, History of Latin Christianity, b. xiv. ch. x.*

2. System of spirit-rapping, and its allied manifestations.

Before entering on an explanation of the manner in which, as asserted by themselves, the 'unseen powers' influence the mediums, it is necessary to say a few words on that which preceded '*spiritualism*' in the world, namely 'Mesmerism'.—*From Matter to Spirit, by C. D. ch. iv.*

Spiritualist. s.

1. One who professes regard to spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual.

These high-flown *spiritualists*, the quakers, are of the same mind.—*Mallirell, Account of Familism, p. 19: 1673.*

May not he that lives in a small thatched house . . . preach as loud, and to as much purpose, as one of those high and mighty *spiritualists*?—*Richard, Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy inquired into, p. 140: 1630.*

2. One who believes in spirit-rapping.

The followers of a theory are of two kinds; both equally apt to use it with effect. There are those who hold it tentatively, as consolidating existing knowledge and suggesting the direction of enquiry; there are those who believe in it as representing the true cause. The first may be the wiser; but the second are likely to be the more energetic. Now the *spiritualists*, so called, meaning all who receive the facts, or some of them, as facts, may be divided into those who believe that the communications are *spiritual*, those who do not see what else they can be, and those who do not see what they can be. All who enquire further, let them think what they may, will, if they shape their inquiries upon the *spiritual* hypothesis, be sound imitators of those who led the way in physical science in the old time.—*From Matter to Spirit, by C. D., preface by A. B.*

Spirituality. s.

1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.

If this light be not *spiritual*, yet it approacheth nearest unto *spirituality*; and if it have any corporality, then of all other the most subtle and pure.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Intellectual nature.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*, unequal to its capacities.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement.

Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will steal upon the soul, and it will require both time and close application of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispose it for the *spiritualities* of religion.—*South, Sermons.*

4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastic.

Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *spiritualities*, during the vacancy of a bishoprick.—*Spilffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Spiritualization. s.

1. Act of spiritualizing.

2. Action of extracting spirits from natural bodies.

Spiritualize. v. a. [Fr. *spiritualiser*.]

1. Refine the intellect; purify from the feculencies of the world.

This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to *spiritualize* and replenish it with good works.—*Hammond.*

We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and so ascend to our more *spiritualized* selves.—*Glanville.*

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that land of earth, which now engages to corruption, must be calcined and *spiritualized*, and thus be clothed upon with glory.—*Dr. H. More, Devout Christian Piety.*

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happiness, as great as God can give, and our *spiritualized* capacities receive.—*Rogers.*

2. Extract spirits from natural bodies.

Spirit of wine is sometimes *spiritualized* to that degree, that, upon throwing a quantity into the air, not a drop shall fall down, but the whole evaporate, and be lost.—*Chambers.*

Spiritually. adv. In a spiritual manner; without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the same degree that virgins live more *spiritually* than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Living Holy.*

Spirituality. s. Ecclesiastical body.

We of the *spirituality*
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,
As never did the clergy at one time.
Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2.

Spirituous. adj. [Fr. *spiritueux*.]

1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity, and activity of parts.

The most *spirituous* and most fragrant part of the plant exhales by the action of the sun.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy: (applied both to persons and things).

It may appear airy and *spirituous*, and fit for the welcome of cheerful guests.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

What, my good *spirituous* spark?

He was to the last but of a thin and spare constitution; yet otherwise exceeding lively and *spirituous* with it.—*Ward, Life of Dr. Henry More, p. 98.*

3. Ardent; alcoholic: (as, *spirituous* liquors).

Spirometer. s. [Lat. *spiro* = I breathe + Gr. *piros* = measure.] Instrument for determining the respiratory capacity of the chest.

The most extensive experiments by far, made with the view of ascertaining the quantity of air which can be thrown out of the lungs by forced expiration, after the deepest inspiration, are those of Mr. Hutchinson. These experiments were performed upon 1323 males, and they were made to breathe into an instrument constructed for the purpose, and which he has called a *spirometer*.—*J. Reid, Respiration, in Todd, Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Spirit, or Spurt. v. n. [In the previous editions there is a double entry (1) for the spelling with *spi*, and (2) the spelling with *spu*. As both can scarcely be right, and as the spelling is likely to be finally fixed by the preponderance of instances either way, the editor has made them uniform; preferring the present entry, chiefly because it gives the most instances. In Wedgwood, *spurt* is the leading form; inasmuch as it is connected with *sprout* =

shoot forth; but *spirit*, &c., have the same affinities. It is scarcely necessary to remark that, *phonetically*, the words, whether spelt with *i*, or with *u*, are sounded alike. The case is repeated under *Sponge*.] Spring out in a sudden stream; stream out by intervals.

Botling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it *spirith* when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirits in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock.
Pope, Dunceiad, ll. 177.

Spirit, or Spurt. v. a. Throw out in a jet.

When weary Proteus from the briny waves
Retired for shelter to his wounded caves,
His flung specks about their shepherd play,
And rowling round him, *spirit* the bitter sea.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 619.

When rain the passage hids,
Off the loose stones *spirit* up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careless foot.
Guy, Trivia, ll. 265.

Spirit, or Spurt. s. Sudden ejection; figuratively, sudden and short effort; fit.

Wint, old hooson, art thou a childing?
I will play a *spurt*, why should I not?
What hast thou to do, and if I lose my rote?
I will till the bones while I have one rote.
Lady Jarcutia.

That happiness is so exceeding great, that at present they may very well be glad to hear of the way to attain it, and for a *spurt* not cheerfully about it.—*Brage, On the Parables, vol. i. p. 9: 1721.*

We are ashamed of our rough voice, of our little *spurts* of temper, of our hard busy life, of our commonplace aspirations.—*Saturday Review, p. 253, August 22, 1864.*

Spiriting, or Spürting. verbal abs. Spirit.

If from a puncture of a lance, the manner of the *spürting* out of the blood will shew it.—*H. W. W. W., Surgery.*

Spirtle, or Spärtle. v. a. Shoot scatteringly. The brains and mingled blood were *spirited* d on the wall.

The torquous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dissipated and *spirited* into the circumambient space, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator.—*Berham, Physico-Theology.*

Spiry. adj. [spire.]

1. Pyramidal.

'Waste sandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,
The *spiry* fir and shapely box adorn.
Pope, Messiah.

In these lone walls, their days' eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with *spiry* turret-crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows shed a solemn light,
Thy eyes diffus'd a rescuing ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day.
Id., Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Wreathed; curled.

hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake,
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

Spiss. adj. [Lat. *spissus*.] Close; firm; thick. Rare.

From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely exhibit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued this *spiss* and dense yet polished, this copious yet concise, treatise of the variety of languages.—*Herrewood.*

Spissitude. s. Grossness; thickness. Rare.

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the sooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it lasting, yet they cast up some *spissitude*.—*Bacon.*

Spissitude is subdued by acid things, and worn away by insipiscents.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Spit. s. [A.S.; Dutch, *spit*; German, *spies*.]

1. Long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire.

A goodly city is this Antium;
'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,
Lest that thy wives with *spits*, and boys with stones,
In piny battle slay me.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 4.

They may be contrived to the moving of sails in a chimney-corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *spit*.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit,
Contriving for the pot and *spit*.
Swift.

The smaller sorts of wild-fowl, of which there was abundance, were not served up in platters, but brought in upon small wooden *spits* or branches, and offered by the pages and domestics who bore them, to each guest in succession, who cut from them such a portion as he pleased.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe, ch. iv.*

A cook, my Athenian—a cook sacrificing the trophies of his skill on the altar of Virtue, with a beautiful nurseries (taken from the life) on a spit at a distance—there is some invention there!—*Lord Lytton, The Last Days of Pompeii*, b. i. ch. iii.

Philotas, a physician, who was following his studies at Alexandria, told Plutarch's grandfather that he was once invited to see Antony's dinner cooked, and, among other meats, were eight wild boars roasted whole; and the cook explained to him that, though there were only twelve guests, yet as each dish had to be roasted to a single turn of the spit, and Antony did not know at what hour he should dine, it was necessary to cook at least eight dinners. —*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. x.

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

Where the earth is washed from the quick, free it with the first spit of earth dug out of the ditch. —*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

3. Obolisk (†), corresponding, in extract, with star (°) or asterisk.

Either your starra, or your spits (that I may use Origin's notes) shall be welcome to my argument. —*Bishop Hall, To Hugh Cholmley*. (Ord MS.)

Spit, v. a.

1. Put upon a spit.

I see my cousin's ghost,
Seeking out Romeo, that did spit his body
Upon a rapier's point.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

I'll show him on the waves, his men first kill'd
And spitted upon swords. *Funkehouse, Poems*, p. 295.

2. Thrust through.

I spitted frogs, I crudd'd a heap of emmets.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, i. 1.

Spit, v. a. pret. spit, archaic, spat. [A.S. *spetan*.] Eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed,
That spits forth death and mountains.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

Commissions which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, makes bold mouths.
Tongues spit their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiances in them. *Id., Henry VIII.* i. 2.

The sea thrusts up her waves,
One after other, thick and high, upon the groaning
shores.

First in herself loud, but opposed with banks and
rocks she roars,
And all her back in bristles set, spits every way her
foam. *Chapman*.

Spit, v. n.

1. Throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

He spat on the ground, and made clay of the spittle,
and anointed the eyes of the blind man. —*John*, ix. 6.

Very good orators, when they are out, will spit. —*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iv. 1.

I dare meet Surrey,
And spit upon him, whilst I say he lies.

Id., Richard II. iv. 1.

The wat'ry kingdom, whose ambitious head
Spits in the face of heaven, is no less
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come.

Id., Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

A maid came from her father's house in one of the
tribunals of the Gentiles, and declaring herself a
Christian, spit in the judge's face. —*South, Sermons*.

A drunkard men abhor, and would even spit at
him, were it not for fear he should something more
than spit at them. —*Id.*

Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the
snuff till the candle goes out. —*Swift, Advice to a Servant*.

2. Muzzle; ruin slightly.

Spital, s. Hospital.

Prayers made only for a shew or colour; and that
to the basest and most degenerate sort of villainy;
even the robbing the spital, and devouring the
houses of poor, helpless, forlorn widows. —*South, Sermons*, pp. 138.

He declares he will sooner visit a house infected
with the plague than trust himself in such a nu-
merous spital for the future. —*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Mr. Gifford, the recent editor of Ben Jonson's
works, declares that spittle means generally an hospi-
tal or almshouse; and says that, with our ancestors,
it had an appropriate signification, viz. a leper-house,
a receptacle for wretches in the leprosy, and other
loathsome diseases, the consequences of debauchery
and vice. (B. Jonson, l. 17. And see Manning's
Works, iv. 13.) Mr. Gifford, therefore, opposes the
use of spital or spital in this sense. Our ancestors,
however, were not uniformly thus scrupulous:

Ryland Lyle, lord of Abersevery, having two sons
both leprosy, built for them a leper-house or spital.
(The Younger Brother's Apology, Oxford, 1635, p. 54.)

But the distinction is observed at a later period.
"He should rather pity such, as knowing in himself
the misery of poverty, than oppress them and rob
the hospital and spittle." (Bishop Richardson on the
Old Testament, 1688, p. 301.) —*Zadd*.

Spitchecock, v. a. [?] In Cookery. Dress an eel by splitting it longwise, and having laid on it the yolk of an egg with crumbs of bread, spice, sweet herbs, and parsley, broiling it.

If you chance to be partial to eels,
Then—erle experts trust one who has tried—
Have them spitchecock'd or stob'd, they're too oily
when fried. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, The Knight and the Lady*.

Spitchecock, s. Eel spitchecocked.

Will you have some crayfish and a spitchecock?
Decker, *Northward Ho*: 1697.

Spitchecocked, part. adj. In Cookery. Dressed as under Spitchecock.

No man lends salt pork with orange peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with spitchecocked eel. *King*.

Spite, s. [N.Fr. *deapit*; Modern Fr. *dépit*; Italian, *dispetto*.] Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.

This breeding rather spite than shame in her, or
if it were a shame, a shame not of the fault, but of
the repulse, she did thirst for a revenge. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

Hewray they did their inward boiling spite,
Each stirring others to revenge their cause. *Daniel*,
Done all to spite

The great Creator; but their spite still serves
His glory to augment. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 538.

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And charitably let the dull be vain;
Your silence there is better than your spite,
For who can rail as he can say we write?

Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 697.

Spite of, or In spite of. Notwithstanding; in defiance of: (often without any malignity of meaning).

I'll guard thee free,
And save thee in her spite. *Chapman*.

Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made
use of to speak a word in season, and saved me in
spite of the world, the devil, and myself. —*South, Sermons*.

In spite of me I love, and see too late
My mother's pride must find my mother's fate.

Deffen, Indian Emperor, iv. 1.

For thy loved sake, spite of my boiling fears,
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rice*.

My father's fate,
In spite of all the fortune that shines
Before my face in Cato's great example,
Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears.

Adrian, Cato.

The treatise of Ecklon against *arguing*; itself is
only worth noticing from the circumstance of the
author being himself one of the most inveterate
gamblers; he wrote this work to convince himself
of this folly. But in spite of all his solemn vows,
the prayers of his friends, and his own book per-
petually quoted before his face, he was a great
gambler to his last hour! The same circumstance
happened to Sir John Denham. —*L. Disraeli, Curiousities of Literature, Gaming*.

Spite, v. a.

1. Treat maliciously; vex; thwart maliciously.

Beuiled, divorced, wrong'd, spited, slain,
Most detestable death, by thee.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To spite a raven's heart within a dove.

Id., Twelfth Night, v. 1.

2. Fill with spite; offend.

So with play did he a good while fight against
the flight of Z-luane, who, more spited with that cour-
tesy, that one that did nothing should be able to
resist her, burned away with choler any notions
which might grow out of her own sweet disposition.

—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Spiteful, adj. Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadliest and spitefullest
enemies of Christianity that were in the world, and
in this respect their orders to be slain. —*Hooks, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

All you have done
Hath been but for a wayward son.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 5.

Our publick form of divine service and worship
is in every part thereof religious and holy, unguar-
dian of the malice of spiteful wretches, who have depraved
it. —*White*.

Contempt is a thing made up of an undercalculating
of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness, and
a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the world
in the same slight esteem of him. —*South, Sermons*.

Spitefully, adv. In a spiteful manner; maliciously; malignantly.

Twice false Evadne, spitefully forsworn!
That fatal hour like this I would have torn.

Waller.

Vanessa sat,
Source listening to their idle chat,

Further than sometimes by a feather,
When they grew pert, to pull it in down;
At last she spitefully was bent
To try their wisdom's full extent.

Swift, Cuckoo and Cuckoo.

Spitefulness, s. Attribute suggested by Spiteful; malice; malignity; desire of vexing.

It looks more like spitefulness as an ill-nature,
than a diligent search after truth. *Keil, Against Burnet*.

Spitfire, s. Term applied to persons of a fiery, passionate temper; with physical propriety, used as the name of a non-off-war and frigates.

Spitfrog, s. Contemptuous name for a sword. *Rare*.

I would not see thy spiteful spit-frog drawn.

Tagloy (the Walpole), 1699.

(Says by H. and W.)

Spitted, adj. Shot out into length, as the horns of a deer (to which the name of spitter is sometimes given).

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more
spitted, may be brought again to be more branched.
—*Beacon*.

Spitter, s. 1. One who spits.

2. Deer with spitted horns: (see under Spitted).

Spittle, s. See extract from Told under Spital.

To the spittle we,
And from the powder-ring-tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kile of Crossid's kind.

Shakespeare, Henry V. ii. 1.

As the first element in a compound.

This is it
That makes the waned widow weep again;
She when the spittle-horse, and the slow sorow,
Would cast the gorge at, this contains and spires
To fill April-day again.

Shakespeare, Titus of Athens, iv. 3.

Cure the spittle-sword of unbelief. —*Churchland*.

Spittle, s. Moisture of the mouth.

Menas and Atys in the mouth were bred,
And never hatch'd within the laboring head;
No blood from rotten maws these pores drew,
But churn'd like a spittle from the lips they flow.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, l. 70.

Spittoon, s. Small stand for smokers to void their saliva in.

8 ringing himself in a rocking chair, bounced a
large gentleman with his hat on, who mumbled him-
self by spitting alternately into the spittoon on the
right hand of the stove and the spittoon on the left.

—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vi.

Spitvenom, s. Poison ejected from the mouth.

The spitvenom of their poisoned hearts breaketh
out to the annoyance of others. —*Hooks, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Splanchnic, adj. [Gr. *splanx*, year, bowel.] In Anatomy. Connected with the intestinal viscera.

The right splanchnic (nerve) runs out of the
thorax . . . at a point internal, superior, and anterior
to the sympathetic . . . *C. Brown, Physiology* in
Todd's Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology.

Splanchnology, s. [Gr. *splanx*, word, principle, reason, doctrine.] In Anatomy. Doctrine, or department of investigation, connected with the viscera: (more usually found as a title to a book, or the division of one, than as part of a context).

Splash, v. a. Daub with dirt in great quantities.

Then answer'd squire Morley, Pray set a calash,
That in summer may burn, and in winter may splash.

Prior, Songs and Ballads, Down Hall.

Splash, s. 1. Wet or dirt thrown up from a puddle, mire, or the like.

2. Blot.

Half a . . . very mode of writing . . . complex, nay,
careless, incoherent; with dashes as if *scribbles*, . . .
with involutions, abruptness, whirled, and tortuosity;
so that even the grammatical arrangement is some-
times burdensome to write. —*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Varnhagen von Ense's Memoirs*.

Splashboard. s. Part of a gig for keeping off the splashes. When very lightly made, and placed, as a curved piece of wood or leather, just over the highest part of the wheel, it is called a *splashing*.

Splashwing. s. See *Splashboard*.

Splashy. adj. Full of dirty water; apt to splash.

Splay. v. a. Display.

Each bush a bar, each spray a banner *splayed*.

Each house a fort, our passage to have stayed.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 414.

Splay. adj. Displayed; spread; turned outwards.

Her face and her *splay* foot have made her accused for a witch.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, b. 1.

He hath a *splay* foot.—*Barret, Alvarado*, 1590.

Splay-footed. adj. Splay-footed.

Though still some traces of our rustic vein

And *splay-foot* verse remain'd, and will remain.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. 1.

Splay-footed. adj. Having a splay foot.

Sure I met no *splay-footed* baker.

Machin, Dumb Knight, 1633.

Spláyed. adj. Displayed; (used, in *Architecture*, to denote an angle cut off).

Spláymouth. s. Mouth widened by design.

All authors to their own defects are blind:

Hated thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,

To see the people when *spláymouths* they make,

To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,

Their tongues lol'd out a foot.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, l. 114.

Spleen. s. [Lat. *splen*; Gr. *σπλήν*.]

1. In *Anatomy*. Vascular gland without a duct for carrying off its secretion, and (as such) one having its function imperfectly understood.

If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the short ribs, you may conclude the *spleen* wounded.

—*Winston, Surgery*.

There is reason to believe that the office performed by certain bodies connected with the sanguiferous system, which possess the essential elements of the glandular structure without any efferent ducts, is to restore to the circulating current any subst.

which they may withdraw from it; and there seems adequate ground therefore for the conclusion that their action, whatever it may be, is subsidiary to the process of sanguification; being exercised, perhaps upon that portion of the nutrient materials more especially which did not traverse the absorbent system when first introduced, but which was directly taken up by the blood-vessels. The organs in question are the *spleen* and the *thymus*, thyroid, and supra-renal bodies. . . . The results then of all the recent investigations on these organs tend to prove that, equilly with the absorbent glands, they supply the germs of those cells which are ultimately to become blood-corpuscles. Such it is well known was the doctrine of Brown, in regard to the *spleen* and *thymus* gland; and there are many facts which lend it a considerable probability. *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, §§ 129, 130; 1850.

Anger; spite; ill-humour.

If she must treat,

Create her child of *spleen*, that it may live

And be a thwart disordered torment to her.

Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 4.

Kind pity checks my *spleen*; leave scorn forbids

Those tears to issue, which swell my eye-lids.

Doune.

All envied; but the Theban brethren show'd

Thy least respect; and thus they vent their *spleen*

about:

* Lay down those honour'd spoils.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Melaeger and Atalanta.

3. Fit of anger.

* Charge not in your *spleen* a noble person,

And spoil your nobler soul.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 2.

4. Inconstancy; caprice.

A hare-brain'd Holspur, govern'd by a *spleen*.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

A mad-brain rudely, full of *spleen*.

Id., *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

5. Sudden motion; fit.

Bri-f as the lightning in the collied night,

That, in a *spleen*, unfolds both heaven and earth;

And ere a man hath power to say, Behold!

The jaws of darkness do devour it up.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, Night's Dream, l. 1.

6. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.

The *spleen* with sullen vapours clouds the brain,

And blinds the spirits in its heavy chain,

He sees the cause fantastick may appear,

'Tis effect is real, and the pain sin

Sir R. Blackmore.

Spleen, vapours, and small-pox above them all.

Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 287.

Whether ill-nature be the mother or the daughter of *spleen*!—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 302.

7. Immoderate merriment: (the derangement of the spleen having been thought to give rise to immoderate merriment. That it has been credited with the same potency in causing the opposite state of hypochondriacism has already been seen. Instability, or inconstancy, of temper is, perhaps, the general expression of its influence.)

As you desire the *spleen*, and would die with laughing.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 2.

Spleen. v. a. Deprive of spleen.

Spleen'd. adj. Deprived of the spleen.

Animals *spleen'd* grow salacious.—*Arsenaut*.

Spleenful. adj. Peevish; fretful; melancholy.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees

That want their leader, scatter up and down;

Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* muting.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

The cheerful soldiers, with new stores supplied,

Now long to execute their *spleenful* will.

Dryden, Anna Milbilla, cxviii.

If you drink tea upon a promontory that over-

hangs the sea, the whistling of the wind is better

music to contented minds than the opera to the *spleenful*.—*Pope*.

Spleenish. adj. Fretful; peevish.

Luxury, pride, ambition, rebellion, murder, the common and known fruits of fiery and *spleenish* tempers.

Archdeacon Anstey, Table of Modernization, p. 8; 1601.

Spleenless. adj. Kind; gentle; mild.

Mean time flew our ships, and straight we felt

The syren's isle; a *spleenless* wind so stretch'd

Her wings to wait us, and so urg'd our keel.

Chapman.

Spleenwort. s. [Gr. *σπλήν*.] Fern of the genus *Asplenium*.

Safe pass'd the gnome through this fantastick land.

A branch of healing *spleenwort* in his hand.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Spleeny. adj. Angry; peevish; humorous.

What though I know her virtuous,

And well deserving; yet I know her for

A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to

Our cause.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

The heart, and harbour'd thoughts of ill, make

traitors,

Not *spleeny* speeches.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian.

Spléndent. adj. [Lat. *splendens*, -entis, pres. part. of *splendeo* = I shine.]

1. Shining; glossy; having lustre.

They assigned them names from some remarkable

qualities, that is very observable in their red and *spléndent* planets.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Methinks substances may, by reason of their great density, reflect all the light incident upon them, and so be as opaque and *spléndent* as it is possible for any body to be.—*Sir I. Newton*.

2. Eminently conspicuous.

In comparison of his own free contemplations, he did think divers great and *spléndent* fortunes of his time little more than commodious captivities.—*Sir H. Walton, Remains*, p. 62.

'Tis third attribute his goodness; and this is *spléndent* in two respects; first, in that he is the cause efficient of things; and next, the cause appetible.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 181; 1635.

Spléndid. adj. [Fr. *spléndide*; Lat. *spléndidus*.] Showy; magnificent; dazzling; gorgeous.

Unreceptable, though in heaven, our state

Of *spléndid* vassalage.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 225.

Spléndidly. adv. Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously.

Their condition, though it look *spléndidly*, yet when you handle it on all sides, it will prick your fingers.—*Jerome Taylor*.

You will not admit you live *spléndidly*, yet it cannot be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly.

—*Dr. H. More*.

How he lives and eats,

How largely gives, how *spléndidly* he treats.

Dryden.

He, of the royal store

Spléndidly frugal, sits whole nights devoid

Of sweet repose.

A. Philips.

Spléndour. s. [Fr. *splendeur*; Lat. *splendor*.]

1. Lustre; power of shining.

Spléndour hath a degree of whiteness, especially if there be a little repercussion; for a looking-glass,

with the steel behind, looketh whiter than glass

simple.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The first symptoms are a chilliness, a certain *spléndour* or shining in the eyes, with a little moisture.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Magnificence; pomp.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans,

found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them, than by first procuring it to himself by *spléndour* of habit and reclus.—*South, Sermons*.

'Tis use alone that sanctifies expense,

And *spléndour* borrows all her rays from sense.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 170.

Spléndous. adj. Having splendour.

Whose *spléndous* arms shone like a mighty flame.

Dryden, David and Goliath.

Splénétic, or Splénétic. adj. [Fr. *splénétique*.] — That *splénétique* is a common pronunciation is a matter of experience; and that, as far as authority goes, so influential an authority as *Pope* wrote *splénétique*, may be seen from the extracts. Which is right is difficult to say. That the length of the vowel has little to do with the matter is plain from words like *theatre* (*théâtre*), *grator* (*orateur*), and numerous others. The question turns upon the extent to which the English habit of throwing the accent back has over-ridden the influence of the length of the vowel thus shortened. Treating *é* and *à* (both long), whether Greek or Latin, followed by *-icus* or *-icus*, and converted into English, as the same, the result is that we get two extreme words, *linnetic* and *lymphatic*; the question then arising being which of the two determines the less definite instances? The word under notice is one of them; and the extent to which sound is doubtful is implied in the present remarks. *Fanatic* is another; and, although the editor says *fanatic*, as he says *splénétique*, (also *lymphatic*) he has more than once heard *fanatic* defended. It is probable that the *linnetics* will beat the *lymphatics*.] Troubled with spleen; fretful; peevish.

Horace purged himself from these *splénétique* reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook his satires.—*Dryden*.

You humour me when I am sick;

Why not when I am *splénétique*?

Pope, Imitations of Horace, ep. vii.

Splénétic, or Splénétic. s. Splénetic person.

This daughter silently hours; the other steals a kind look at you; a third is exactly well behaved; and a fourth a *splénétique*.—*Tatler*.

Splénétique. adj. Splénetic.

I have received much benefit touching my *splénétique* infirmity.—*Sir H. Walton, Remains*, p. 368.

Splénic. adj. [Fr. *splénique*.] Belonging to the spleen.

Suppose the spleen obstructed in its lower parts and *splénic* branch, a potent heat causeth the organs to boil.—*Harve*.

The *splénic* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunk of the *splénic* vein.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Splénish. adj. Splénish.

Yourselves you must engage,

Somewhat to cool your *splénish* rage,

Your grievous thirst; and to assuage

That first, you drink this liquor.

Dryden, Nymphidia.

Splénitive. adj. Hot; fiery; passionate.

Take thy fingers from my throat;

For though I am not *splénitive* and rash,

Yet I have in me something dangerous.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 1.

Splint. s. See *Splint*.

Splice. v. a. Join the two ends of a rope without a knot, by binding over, or over-laying them.

And now, my good friends, I've a fine opportunity to oblige you all by sea terms with impunity.

And talking of caulking,

And quarter-deck walking . . .

Of lower-deck gums, and of broadsides and chases,

Of taffrails and topsails and *splicing* main-braces.

Barham, Ungodly Legends, The Begun's Dog.

Splice. s. Joining of a rope.

An eye *splice* forms an eye or circle at the end of a rope. A short *splice* in the joining of two ends not intended to pass through a block. A long *splice* is used to unite two ends which have to pass through a block. It is formed by untwisting the two ends, and interweaving the strands of one in the alternate strands of the other. The strands must be hauled well through, and beaten with a marline spike to render them firm.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Splint. s. [from root of *splice*, *split*.]

1. Fragment of wood in general.

The *splints* and *spavins* too.

Cleaveland, Poems, p. 144: 1653.

2. Thin piece of wood or other matter used by surgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place.

The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splints*, which not only kept the members steady, but straight; and of these some are made of tin, others of snailshell and wood, sewed up in linen cloth.—*Winman, Surgery.*

3. See extract.

A *splint* is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breaks on or adheres to the shank-bone of a horse; and when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a single *splint*; but when there is another opposite to it on the outside of the shank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned *splint*.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

4. Coal.

Splint or *splint* coal [is] a hard laminated kind of coal, less bituminous than caking coal, and intermediate between Cannel and common pit-coal. It burns free and open, without caking, and furnishes a good house-coal. *Splint* coal is produced by the Glasgow coal-field, as well as by those of Shropshire, Warwickshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, and constitutes the bulk of the coal from North and South Staffordshire.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Splint. v. a. In *Surgery*. Join together, or support, by means of a splint or splinters.

The broken rancour of your high swollen hearts,
But lately *splinted*, knit, and join'd together,
Must gently be preserved, cherish'd, and kept.

Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 2.

Splinter. s.

1. Fragment of anything broken, cracked, or snapped, more or less in the direction of its length, with violence.

He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the *splinters* of Montgomery's staff going in at his liver.—*Ivanhoe.*

Amidst whole heaps of *splinters* lights a ball,
And now their odours arid against them lie;
Some previously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatic *splinters* die.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xxix.

2. Thin piece of wood: (used *adjectively* in the extract).

A plain Indian fan, used by the meaner sort, made of the small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form, and so bound together with a *splinter* hoop, and strengthened with small bars on both sides.—*Greve, Museum.*

Splinter. v. a.

1. Break into splinters.

'The pattern gate shakens,' continued Rebecca: 'it crashes—it is *splintered* by his blows—they rush in—the outlook is won—Oh, God!—they hurl the defenders from the battlements—they throw them into the moat.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxx.

2. Secure by splints; support.

This broken joint entreat her to *splinter*, and this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 3.

Those men have broken credits,
Lovers and disembar'd suitors, my dear Antonio,
That *splinter* them with vows.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

That place I find so strangely shattered, that it will be very hard for me to *splinter* up the broken confused pieces of it.—*Bishop Wren, Monarchy Ascertained*, p. 148.

Splinter. v. n. Be broken into fragments; be shivered.

Oak-timber is fitted for ship-building by the property of not readily *splintering*.—*Woodland Companion*, p. 3.

Splintered. part. adj. Broken into splinters.

The *splinter'd* aperture
Of attic pines demolish'd.

Heredia, Favourite Village: 1800.

Split. v. a. pret. and past part. *split*.

1. Cleave; rive; divide longitudinally in two.

Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *split'st* at thine own.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

That self-hand

Hath, with the contrivance which the heart did lend it,
Split the heart. *Id., Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

Wert thou served up two in one dish, the rather
To *split* thy sire into a double father? *Cleaveland.*

Cold Winter *split* the rocks in train.
A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to *split* a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it. *Id., On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement,
that it *splits* and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in it some miles.—*Woodward.*

2. Divide; part.

One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed,
shattered, dilated, and *split*, and spread into many
diverging rays. *Nice, J. Neptun.*

Oh! would it please the gods to *split*
Thy beauty, size, and youth, and wit,
No one could turnish out a pair
Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair. *Swift.*

3. Dash and break on a rock.

God's desertion, as a full and violent wind, drives
him in an instant, not to the harbour, but on the
rock where he will be irrecoverably *split*.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Those who live by shores, with joy behold
Some wealthy vessel *split* or stranded nigh;
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,
And seek the tempests which the others fly.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cell.

4. Divide; break into discord.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their councils, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse.—*South, Sermons.*

Split. v. n. [A.S. *splitan*.]

1. Burst in sunder; crack; suffer disruption.

A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *split*
asunder by congested water.—*Boyle.*

What is 't to me,
Who never sail on her unfaithful sea,
If storms arise and clouds grow black,
If the mast *split*, and threaten wreck?

Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode xxix.

2. Burst with laughter.

Each had a gravity would make you *split*,
And shook his head at Murray as a wit.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

3. Be broken against rocks.

After our ship did *split*,
When you, and the poor number savell with you,
Hung on our driving boat.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 2.
These are the rocks on which the sanguine tribe
of lovers daily *split*, and on which the politician,
the alchemist, and projector, are cast away.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The seamen *split* a rock, and the wind was so
strong that we were driven directly upon it, and
immediately *split*.—*Swift.*

4. Divulge a secret: (as, 'Don't *split*,' or, with upon, 'Don't *split* upon me').**Splitter. s.** One who splits.

How should we rejoice, if like Judas the first,
Those *spliters* of persons in sunder should burst! *Swift.*

Splitting. verbal abs. Act of one who splits or divides.

Their *splitting* has appeared the mere art of wrangling,
and their metaphysicals the skill of *splitting* an hair,
of distinguishing without a difference.—*Watts, On the Mind.*

Splootch. s. Dab.

The heaves were crumpled, and smeared with
slush and *splootch* of grease. . . . There were
splootch engravings scattered here and there through
the pages of Monsieur Féval's romance.—*Eleanor's Victory*, ch. v.

Splootchy. adj. Having splotches.
(For example see *Splootch*.)**Spłutter. s.** Bustle; tumult.

Half-hearted M. de Malségne draws his sword;
and will force across. Confused *spłutter*. M. de
Malségne's sword breaks: he smashes Commandant
Denoué's; the sentry is wounded.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. v.

Spłutter. v. n. Speak hastily and confusedly.

A Dutchman came into the secretary's office,
spłuttering and making a great noise.—*Carleton, Memoirs*, p. 83.

Spoil. v. a. [N.Fr.; Lat. *spolior*; pret. part. *spoliatus*, from *spolium* = spoils.]

1. Seize by robbery; take away by force.

Ye took joyfully the *spoiling* of your goods, knowing
in yourselves that ye have in heaven an enduring
substance.—*Hebrews*, x. 34.

This mount

With all his verdure *spoild*, and trees adrift.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 311.

2. Plunder; strip of goods.

Yielding themselves upon the Turks' faith, for
the safeguard of their liberty and goods, they were
most injuriously *spoiled* of all that they had.—*Kantke, History of the Turks.*

Thou shalt not gain, what I deny to yield,
Nor reap the harvest, though thou *spoilt* of the field.
Prior, Sol-mou, ii. 201.

My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and deprived of eyes.
*Pope, Translation of the First Book of the
Thebais of Statius.*

3. Corrupt; mar; make useless.

Beware lest any man *spoil* you, through philo-
sophy and vain deceit.—*Colossians*, ii. 8.
Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces.—*Jeremy Tay-
lor.*

Women are not only *spoiled* by this education,
but we *spoil* that part of the world which would
otherwise furnish most instances of an eminent and
exalted piety.—*Law.*

Spoil. v. n.

1. Practise robbery or plunder.

England was infested with robbers and outlaws,
which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob
and *spoil*.—*Spenser.*
They which hate us *spoil* for themselves.—*Psalms*,
xlv. 10.

2. Grow useless; be corrupted.

He that gathered a hundred bushels of acorns, or
apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only
to look that he used them before they *spoiled*, else
he robbed others.—*Locke.*

Spoil. s. [Lat. *spolium* = spoils.]

1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have laden me with many *spoils*,
Using no other weapon but his name.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 1.

2. That which is gained by strength or effort.

But grant our hero's hopes long told
And comprehensive genius crown,
Each science and each art his *spoils*,
Yet what reward, or what renown? *Bentley.*

3. That which is taken from another.

Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy *spoils*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 156.

4. Act of robbery; robbery; waste.

The man that hath not music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Too late, alas! we find it

The softness of thy sword, continued through thy

mail,

To be the only cause of unrecover'd *spoils*. *Drayton.*

Go and speed!

Harock, and *spoils*, and ruin, are my gain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1009.

5. Corruption; cause of corruption.

Company, villainous company, hath been the *spoils*
of me.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

6. Slough; cast-off skin of a serpent.

Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoils*,
live till they be old.—*Bacon.*

Spoiled. part. adj. Over-indulged.

Although she refused to accept of freedom, she
was constantly suffered to be free: she went where
she liked; no curb was put either on her words or
actions; they felt for one so darkly fated, and so
susceptible of every wound, the same pitying and
compliant indulgence the mother feels for a *spoiled*
and sickly child,—dreading to impose authority,
even where they imagined it for her benefit.—*Lord
Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. iii. ch. iv.

Spoiler. s. One who spoils.

1. Robber; plunderer; pillager.

Such ruin of her manners Rome
Dost suffer now, as she's become
But her own *spoiler* and own prey.

R. Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns
itself to own and assert the interests of religion, by
blasting the *spoilers* of religious persons and places.
—*South, Sermons.*

Came you then here, thus far, through waves, to

conquer,

To waste, to plunder, out of mere compassion?

Is it humanity that prompts you on?

Happy for us, and happy for you *spoilers*,
Had your humanity never reach'd our world!

A. Phillips.

2. One who mars or corrupts anything

Spoilful. *adj.* Wasteful; rapacious.

Having off in battles vanquished
Those *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings,
Long time in peace his realm established.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

There all the host as towards Nice we past,
With *spoilful* hands laid all the countrie wast.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 612.

Spoilsport. *s.* Murrer.

After he, he pays well that pays with gold—and
Mike Lambourne was never a make-hate, or a *spoilsport*,
or the like. Even live and let others live, that
is my motto. *Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxviii.

Sponge. *s.* [A.S. *spanc*, *spuca*.]

1. Bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.

All you gods,
In general synod take away her power;
Break all the *sponges* and fellys of her wheel,
And bow the round . . . the hill of heaven.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

No heir for drove so fine a coach;
The *sponges* we are by Ovid told,
Were silver, and the axle gold. *Swift*.

2. Spar of a ladder.

The *sponges* by which they . . . too high.
Lockhart, L. Posthumus, p. 71.

Spoken. *part. adj.* Oral, as opposed to written.

The original of these signs for communication is
found in every voice, in *spoken* language. *Hollier*,
Elements of Speech.

Spokenhave. *s.* Wheelwright's plane.**Spokesman.** *s.* One who speaks for another.

'Tis you that leave the reason. To do what?—
To be a *spokesman*. . . . *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*.

Misery which, through long ages, had no *spokesman*,
to help, will now be its own helper and
for itself. *Carlyle, The French Revolution*,
pt. ii. ch. . . .

Spoliator. *s.* Despoil.

but the other great white families who had ob-
tained this honour, and who had done something
more for it than *spoliators* their church and betray
their king, set up their backs against this claim of
the Ecclesiastics. *B. Disraeli, Spoliator*, b. i. ch. iii.

Spoliation. *s.* Act of robbery or privation.

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void 'de
jure facti' and sometimes 'de facto,' and not 'de
jure.' As when a man suffers a *spoliation* by his
own act. *Ascham, Perfection of Learning*.

Of all the agents of the foreign government he
[Sunderland] was, with the single exception of Jef-
fries, the most odious to the nation. Few knew
that Sunderland's voice laid in secret been given
against the *spoliation* of Magdalen College and the
pre-emption of the bishops; but all knew . . . he had
famed or pretended to turn Papist, that he had, a
few days after his apostasy, appeared in Westminster
Hall as a witness against the oppressed fathers
of the church. *Morant, History of England*,
ch. xv.

The principle of a poor-law is, therefore, laudable
and beneficial. But if this principle be carried be-
yond a certain limit; if it be not carefully guarded
by counteracting forces; if a poor law will become
a system of legal *spoliation*, which will impoverish
one part of the community in order to corrupt the
remainder. *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of
Authority on Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

Spoliatory. *adj.* Having the character of spoliation.

Sometimes not a whit more unjust or *spoliatory*
measures. *Quarterly Review*, vol. xlvii, p. 416. (Ord
MS.)

Spondæic. *adj.* Belonging to a spondee; like a spondee.

The measure of time in pronouncing may be
varied, so as very strongly to represent not only
the modes of external action, but the quick or slow suc-
cession of ideas, and consequently the passions of the
mind. At this at least was the power of the *spon-
dæic* and dactylic harmony. *Dr. Johnson, Ram-
bler*, v. 1, 24.

Spondæical. *adj.* Spondæic.

Pythagoras caused the musician to change (1.
tones; and so by a heavy, grave, *spondæical* music
he presently appeased their fury. *Chitwood, Trans-
lation of Virgil on Lano Melancholy*, p. 812: 1694.

Spondal. *s.* Spondyle. *Rare.*

The circles of the divine providence turn them-
selves upon the affairs of the world so, that every
spondal of the wheels may mark out those virtues
which we are then to exercise. *Jeremy Taylor*,
Ductor Dubitantium, dedication. (Ord MS.)

Spondæe. *s.* [Gr. *σπονδία*, from *σπένδω* =
I pour out as a libation; the metre founded
on the preponderance of long syllables
being supposed from its gravity, or ma-

jesty, to be suitable to the solemnity thereby
implied; Lat. *spondæus*.] Foot of two long
syllables.

We see in the choice of the words the weight of
the stone, and the striving to heave it up the moun-
tain: Homer closes the verse with *spondæus*, and
leaves the vowels open. *Rhodes*.

Spondyle. *s.* [Lat. *spondylus*, from Gr
σπονδύλος.] Vertebra; joint of the spine.

At Trimalcion's banquet in Petronius was brought
in the image of a dead man's bones, of silver, with
spondyles exactly turning to every of the guests, and
saying to every one, that you, and you must die.—
Jeremy Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. ii. § 1.

It bath for the spine or backbone a cartilaginous
substance, without any *spondyles*, processes, or pro-
tuberances. *Sir T. Browne*.

Sponge. *s.* [Lat. *spongia*; Gr. *σπόγγη*.—

Two entries (*sponge* and *spongy*) in the
previous editions. Etymologically, the
form in *o* is right. Phonetically, both
are sounded alike. There is no valid rea-
son for the two forms, though it is evident
that the form in *o* goes with the substan-
tive; that in *u* with the verb. The word
that is rarely, if ever, spelt with *o*, is
sponging-house. The single entry, how-
ever, of the editor's, is a protest in favour
of uniformity—even if it ended in *sponge*,
the substantive, being spelt with *u*. But
Spongiale is against this. Practice,
which is but another name for the in-
stincts of language, will settle the ques-
tion.] In *Commerce* and *Zoology*. See
last extract.

When he needs what you have planned, it is but
squeezing you, and, *sponge*, you shall be dry again.
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 2.

Sponges are gathered from the sides of rocks,
being as a large but touch moss. *Bacon*.

They opened and washed part of their *sponges*.—
Keats.

Great officers are like *sponges*: they suck till they
are full, and, when they come once to be squeezed,
their very heart's blood comes away. *Sir R. L. Es-
trine*.

Considering the motion that was impressed by the
painter's hand upon the *sponge*, compounded with
the specific gravity of the *sponge* and the resistance
of the air, the *sponge* did mechanically and unavoid-
ably move in that particular line of motion. *Dent-
on*.

Sponge, in natural history, [is] the name of a class
of organisms (Porifera) which have not acquired the
distinctive characters of plants or animals, but consist
of spongy or gelatinous flesh, composed of an
aggregate of amoebiform bodies, connected and sup-
ported, in most of the species, by a sponular frame-
work, which may be silicious, calcareous, or albumi-
nous. The mass, which is commonly amorphous,
is traversed by canals, of which those that terminate
in the superficial pores are incurrent, and those
that terminate in larger orifices or oscula are effer-
rent. The main sign of vitality is the course of cur-
rents of water entering by the pores, and escaping
by the oscula. The incurrent streams are nutritive,
the efferent carry out the waste particles and the
spores. The latter are ciliate and locomotive, as in
some alga. The movement of the currents is due
to ciliary action. The most definitely shaped and
beautiful *sponges* are those of the genus *Euplectella*;
the most useful are the horny or keratose kinds, re-
presented by the *Spongia officinalis* of commerce.
Sponges belong to the sub-kingdom Protozoa. *Owen*, in
Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science,
Literature, and Art.

Sponge. *v. a.*

1. Blot; wipe away as with a sponge.

Except between the words of translation and the
min . . . capture itself there be introduction, very
little d . . . should not . . . an intolerable
blemish necessarily to be *sponged* out. *Hooker*,
Religious and Political.

2. Cleanse with a sponge; (applied to the

act of cleansing common).

3. Drain; squeeze; harass by extortion.

How came such multitudes of our nation, at the
beginning of that monstrous rebellion in the year
1641, to be *sponged* of their plate and money.—
South, Sermons, i. 159.

Sponge. *v. n.* Suck in as a sponge; live by

mean arts; hang on others for mainte-
nance.

The ant lives upon her own honesty; whereas the
fly is an intruder, and a common swill-feast, that
sponges upon other people's trenchers. *Sir R.
L. Estrange*.

Bill passes the season in London, *sponging* for
dinners, and sleeping in a garret near his club.—
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xxi.

Sponger. *s.* One who hangs for a main-
tenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and
open table, would try which were friends, and
which only trencher-fies and *spongers*. *Sir R.
L. Estrange*.

Sponging. *verbal abs.* Act of one who
sponges; living upon others.

This will maintain you, with the perquisite of
sponging while you are young. *Swift, Letter to
Gull*.

Sponginghouse. *s.* House to which debtors
are taken before commitment to prison,
where the bailiffs sponge upon them, or
riot at their cost.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *spong-
inghouse*. *Swift*.

Sponginess. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Spongy; softness and fullness of cavities
like a sponge.

The *sponginess* of it [wood] would suck up the
blood. *Keller, Holy War*, p. 130.

The lungs are exposed to receive all the droppings
from the brain: a very ill cistern, because of their
sponginess. *Marey*.

Spongiole. *s.* In *Botany*. Portion of the
root of plants, compared to a small sponge,
by which the nutriment in its fluid form is
sucked from the soil.

The most common position for the roots of plants,
is at the base of the stem, from whence they descend
into the ground, gradually tapering to a point, and
giving off filamentous branches on all sides, in an
irregular and indeterminate manner. These branches
of the roots are termed 'fibris,' and are composed
of ducts and cellular tissue, and covered by an epi-
dermis, except at their extremities where the cellular
tissue is exposed. It is here that the true ab-
sorbents of the root exist, termed its *spongioles*.—
*Hadow, Principles of Descriptive and Physio-
logical Botany*, pt. i. § 30.

Spongious. *adj.* [Fr. *spongieux*.] Full of
small cavities like a sponge.

All thick bones are hollow or *spongious*, and con-
tain an oleaginous substance in little vesicles, which
by the heat of the body is exhaled through these
bones to supply their fibres. *Cheyne*.

Spongy. *adj.*

1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.

The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body,
and therefore ablest to contract and dilate itself.—
Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.

A *spongy* excrescence growth upon the roots of
the insectree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and
friable, called *marick*. *Thid.*

The body of the tree being very *spongy* within,
though hard without, they easily contrive into can-
ners. *Dr. H. More*.

Into earth's *spongy* veins the ocean sinks,

Those rivers to refresh which he drinks.

Sir J. Ingham, Progress of Learning.

Some English word, yet 'd in a Bohemian loan,
And into cloth of *spongy* softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam
To ruin with worse wares our staple trade.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cviii.

Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more remark-
ably these of a wild bird, which flies much, and long
together. *Grev*.

2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a
sponge.

When their drench'd natures lie as in a death,
What cannot you, yet 'd in I perform upon
Th' unsundered linen? What not put upon
His *spongy* officers, who shall bear the guilt.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.

I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the *spongy* south to this part of the west,
There vanish'd in the sun-beams.

Id., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

3. Having the quality of imbibing.

There is no lady of more softer bowels,
More *spongy* to suck in the sense of fear.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Sponsal. *adj.* [Lat. *sponsalis*.] Relating
to marriage; unpaid; matrimonial: (a
concurrent Latin form with *sponsal*, the
latter being of French origin).**Sponsable.** *adj.* Responsible. *Colloquial
Scotch.***Sponsion.** *s.* [Lat. *sponsio*, -onis.] Act of
becoming a surety.

A mockery, rather than a solemn *sponsion*, in too
many. *Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*
conclusion.

Sponsor. *s.* [Lat.] Surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

In the baptism of a male there ought to be two males and one woman, and in the baptism of a female child two women and one man; and these are called *sponsors* or surrogates for their education in the true Christian faith.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Not only as affinity, or relationship by marriage, put upon the same footing as that by blood; but a fantastical connexion, called spiritual affinity, was invented in order to prohibit marriage between a *sponsor* and godchild.—*Mallum, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. ii.

Spontaneity. *s.* Voluntaryness; willingness; accord unimpelled.

Necessity and *spontaneity* may sometimes meet together; so may *spontaneity* and liberty; but real necessity and true liberty can never.—*Brantshall, Against Hobbes*.

Strict necessity they simple call;
Another sort there is conditional.
The first so binds the will, that things foreknown
By *spontaneity*, not choice, are done.

Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, 629.

Spontaneous. *adj.* Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or restraint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord.

Many analogous motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them *spontaneous*: I have reason to conclude, that these are not simply mechanical.—*Sir M. Hale*.

They now came forth
Spontaneous; for within their spirit moved
Attendant on their lord.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 201.

While John for nine-pins does declare,
And Rose her loves to pitch the bar,
Both less and arms *spontaneous* move,
Which was the thing I meant to prove.

Prior, Aunt, l. 311.

Still follow sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;
So *spontaneous* beauties all around advance;
Start, ev'n from dullness, strike from chance.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 63.

Several writers on political economy have described the cause of a supposed race of savages, subsisting on the *spontaneous* productions of the earth, and the precarious supplies of hunting and fishing; and have then traced the steps by which the various arts of life would gradually have arisen, and advanced more and more towards perfection.—*Archbishop Whately, Lectures on Political Economy*, appendix C.

Spontaneous fusion has now been observed to take place in almost every order of animals; and in all it takes place at nearly the same part, near the beginning of the posterior part of the body; but, the formation of the new anellid is due to a process of germination of new segments, which proceeds from the last or penultimate joint. It is most common, or has been oftenest witnessed, in the little aboriginal fresh water naiads.—*Owen, Comparative Anatomy*.

The English, if it had been left to its own *spontaneous* and unassisted development, would probably have assumed a character resembling rather that of the Dutch or the Flemish than that of the German of the present day.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 173.

"I told them I was sure the fire was purely accidental, and to go and see about it; and they came back, and avowed that it was purely accidental."—"I dare say they did," said Egremont; "but no one has discovered the accident."—"For my part, I believe it was *spontaneous* combustion," said Lord Marney.—*H. D'Arcey, Spirit*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Spontaneously. *adv.* In a spontaneous manner; voluntarily; of its own accord.

This would be as impossible as that the lead of an edifice should naturally and *spontaneously* mount up to the roof, while lighter materials employ themselves beneath it.—*Bentley*.

They turn *spontaneously* acid, and the eurd into as hard as a stone.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Ch. of Aliments*.

Spontaneousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Spontaneous; voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced.

The sagacity and instincts of brutes, the *spontaneousness* of many of their animal motion, are not explicable without supposing some active determinate power conjoined to and inherent in their spirits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural modification of matter.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Spontoon. *s.* [Fr. *spontoon*.] Military weapon; kind of half-pike, or halberd.

Says Johnson, in a tone of admiration, How the little fellow brandished his *spontoon*! There is nothing in it, replied Goldsmith, starting up with impetuosity; give me a *spontoon*; I can do it as well myself.—*Murphy, Life of Johnson*.

Spoel. *s.* [spill.] Small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; quill.

Spoem. *v. n.* [? *spume*.] ? Go on swiftly, as a vessel cutting her way with foam.

When virtue *spoems* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail.

Dryden.

Spoon. *s.* [A.S. *spoon*.]

1. Concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

Wouldst thou drown thyself,
Put but a little water in a *spoon*,
And it shall be as all the ocean,
Enough to stifle such a villain up.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.

This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave him;
I have no long *spoon*.—*Id.*, *Tempest*, ii. 2.

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *spoon*,
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon.

Pope, Epistles to Miss Bland, ep. ii. 17.

2. Simple follow.

The man that's fond of early stirring
Must lose a *spoon*.—*T. Hood*.
It's a very fine thing, on a fine day in June
To ride through it
But you'll find very
In a carriage like this.

Lugoslavsky Legends, The Witches' Frolic.

Silver spoon. To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, is to be born to wealth, good-fortune, or success.

The tablecloth was a very old one, darned in a corner of places. These were darned in a ten-cup, a silver fork for Goldmore—all . . . I was not born with a silver *spoon* in my mouth," says Gray, gravely. "That for is the only one we have. Fanny has it generally."—*Thackeray, Book of Nodes*, ch. xxxv.

Wooden spoon. In Cambridge, the last on the list of mathematical honours.

"This gentleman can never want matter for pride, if he finds it so easily. He may boast of an indisputable superiority to all the greatest men of all past ages. He can read and write: Homer probably did not know a letter. . . . We submit, however, that this is not the way in which men are to be estimated. We submit that a *wooden spoon* of our day would not be justified in ending Galileo and Napier blockheads, because they never heard of the differential calculus. *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays*, Sir J. Macintosh's History of the Revolution.

Spoon. *c. a.* Take up in, or as in, a spoon.

It then may be *spooned* up as it is wanted.—*Anderson, On the Theory*, (Ord. V.S.)

Spoon. *v. n.* Spoon.

To *spoon* before the winds and seas.

Old Saxon, Forns, p. 162: 1619.

Spoonbill. *s.* Duck of the genus *Platulex*, so named from the shape of its bill.

The shoveller, or *spoonbill*: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel; but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat.—*Grec, Manx*.

Ducks and geese have such long broad bills to quail in water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the *spoonbill*.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Spoonful. *s.*

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon: (a medical spoonful is half an ounce). This is the entry of the previous editions; and it should have anticipated such common foolish questions as to the relative propriety of *two spoons full*, or *two spoonfuls*. A *spoonful* is as much a single word as *spoon*; and as much (at least, in Medicine) a definite measure as peck. Hence, *two spoonfuls* is one thing; *two spoons full* another. *Two spoonfuls of meat* by no means mean *two months full of meat*, any more than *two handfuls* mean *two haunts full* of corn or anything else.

Prescribe him, before he do use the receipt, that he take such a pill or a *spoonful* of liquor.—*Bacon*.

2. Any small quantity of liquid.

Surely the choice and measure of the materials of which the whole body is composed, and what we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much importance as what we take seldom, and only by grains and *spoonfuls*.—*Arbuthnot*.

Spoonment. *s.* Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon.

Sort those silks well,
I'll take the air alone.—You air and air:
But . . . ever take but *spoonment* more?
Messenger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, l. 2.
O wretch! and still more wretched every day;
Are mortals born to sleep their lives away!
Go back to wait thy infancy began,
Eat pap and *spoonment*; for thy gewgaws cry,
Be silent, and refuse the lullaby.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 24.
Diet most upon *spoonments*, as veal or cock broth.

—*Harcory*.

Spoonwort. *s.* [approximate translation of the Latin *Cochlearia*, the name of a plant.]

Scurvygrass.

Spoonwort was there, scorbutics to supply,
And century to clear the jaundiced eye.

Harte.

Sponny. *adj.*

1. Simple.

"I should like very much to be a lay-lord, because I cannot afford to keep a yacht, and there, they say, are not sufficiently used, for the Admirals think it *sponny*, and the land-lubbers are always sick."—*H. Inscrut*, *The Young Duke*.

Lavell, a tall, thin, *sponny* midshipman, usually called "Lady Marquet," was cleaning a flute which he dared not attempt to play.—*Hannay, Singletons Follies*.

2. Morbidly affectionate: (generally with *on*).

Sporadic. *adj.* Sporadic.

Sporadic. *adj.* [Gr. *σποραδικός*; Fr. *sporadique*.] In Medicine. Scattered irregularly: (opposed to *epidemic*).

A *sporadic* disease is . . . what in a particular season affects but few people.—*Arbuthnot*.

Spora. *s.* See extract.

Spora [are] the reproductive bodies of cryptogams. These bodies do not contain an embryo, but consist merely of one or more cells variously combined together; hence, they are called *spores* to distinguish them from true seeds. . . . In many cases, however, these bodies are generated within cells or asci, and they are then for distinction's sake termed *sporidia*. It is, however, desirable that the word *spore* should be used in the more general sense, as opposed to seed, the grand distinction between cryptogams and phanerogams consisting in the different nature of their mode of reproduction. . . . *Sporia* or *sporidia* germinate either by elongation of some particular part, and subsequent cell-division, or by cell-division without any protrusion of a thread or membranous expansion.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Sport. . . .

1. Play; diversion; game; frolic and tumultuous merriment.

Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

When their hearts were merry they said, Call for Samson, that he may make us *sport*; and they called for Samson out of the prison house; and he made them *sport*.—*Judith*, vi. 25.

As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods;
They kill us for their *sport*.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.

We, that have personated in the scene
The ancient heroes and the fall of princes
With loud applause; being to act ourselves,
Must do it with undoubted confidence.
Whatever our sentence be, think 'tis in *sport*;
And, though condemned, let's hear it without sorrow,
As if we were to live again to-morrow.

Messenger, The Roman Actor, l. 1.

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.

They had his messengers in derision; and look, when the Lord spake unto them, they made a *sport* of his prophets.—*1 Esdras*, i. 51.

If I suspect without cause, why then make *sport* at me; then let me be your jest.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

To make *sport* with his word, and to endeavour
Or to ridicule him, by turning that holy book
ry, is a direct affront to God.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

3. That with which one plays.

Each . . . k trans'd, th' *sport* and prey
Of wr . . . whirlwinds.

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 181.

Commit not thy prophetic mind
To fitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,
Lest they disperse in air.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 116.

Some grave their wrongs on marble; he, more just,
Stoop'd down serene, and wrote them on the dust,
Trod under foot, the *sport* of every wind,
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind;
Their secret in the grave he bade them lie,
And proved they could not scape th' Almighty's eye.

Dr. Maitland, On Bishop Bonet.

4. Play; idle jingle.

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon our stage, would meet with small applause.—*Brown*.

5. Diversion of the field: (as of fowling, hunting, or fishing).

Now for our mountain sport; up to yon hill;
Your legs are young. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iii. 3.
The king, who was excessively affected to hunting,
and the sports of the field, had a great desire to
make a great park for red as well as fallow deer,
between Richmond and Hampton-cour. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Sport. v. a.

1. Divert; make merry: (with the reciprocal pronoun).

The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed,
while they sported themselves in his pain, and de-
lighted in his prayers as the argument of their
victory. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Against whom do ye sport yourselves? against
whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the
tongue? — *Isaiah*, lvii. 4.
Away with him, and let her sport herself
With that she's big with.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

What pretty stories these are for a man of his
seriousness to sport himself withal! — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Let such writers go on at their dearest peril, and
sport themselves in their own deceivings. — *Watts*.

2. Represent by any kind of play.

Now sporting on thy lyre the loves of youth,
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;
Expressing justly Sappho's wanton art
Of odes, and Pindar's more majestic part.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, vi. 9.

Sport. v. n. [disport.]

1. Play; frolic; gume; wanton.

[They] sporting with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their waved coats dropt with gold.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 403.

2. Trifle.

If any man turn religion into rally, by bold
jests, he renders himself ridiculous, because he
sports with his own life. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

Sportful. adj.

1. Merry; frolic; wanton; acting in jest.

How with a sportful malice it was follow'd,
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Down he alights among the sportful herd
Of those four-footed kinds.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 390.

2. Ludicrous; done in jest.

His highness, even in such a slight and sportful
damage, had a noble sense of just dealing. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

Behold your own Ascanius, while he said,
He drew his glittering helmet from his head,
In which the youth to sportful arms he led.

Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, v. 830.

Sportfully. adv. In a sportful manner; wantonly; merrily.

If he be unmarried, and sojourn, he never talks
with any woman alone, but in the audience of
others, and that seldom, and then also in a serious
manner, never jestingly, or sportfully. — *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. ix.

There's nothing more surprising in its own nature
than to see or hear a serious thing sportfully repre-
sented. — *Scott, Christian Life*, pt. ii. ch. iii.

Sportfulness. s. Attribute suggested by Sportful; wantonness; play; merri- ment; frolic.

The otter got out of the river, and inwaded him-
self as, as the ladies lost the further marking of his
sportfulness. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

When sadness dejects me, either I counterme it
with another sadness, or I kindle squibs about me
again, and fly into sportfulness and company. —
Dunne, Letter to Sir G. H. Poems, p. 284.

Sporting. verbal abs. Practice, or pursuit, of a sportsman: (as, 'He is wholly given to sporting.' In some combinations, e.g. 'A sporting character,' it is difficult to say whether the word is a verbal abstract or a participial adjective.)

Sportingly. adv. In a sporting manner; in jest; in sport.

The question you there put, you do it I suppose
but sportingly. — *Hammond, Works*, i. 103.

Sportive. adj. Gay; merry; frolic; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

I am not in a sportive humour now;
Tell me, and daily not, where is the money?

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

That drive thee from the sportive court, where thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky muskets?

Id., All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

While thus the constant pair alternate said,
Joyful above them and around them play'd

Id., All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

Id., All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

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Id., All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

Angels and sportive loves, a numerous crowd,
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they how'd.

Prior, Henry and Emma, 720.

We must not hope wholly to change their original
tempers, nor make the gay pensive and grave, nor
the melancholy sportive, without spoiling them. —
Locke.

What wonder then a beast or subject slain
Were equal crimes in a despotick reign;
Both down'd alike, for sportive tyrants bled,
But while the subject starved the beast was fed.

Pope, Windsor Forest.

Sportiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Sportive; gaiety; play; wantonness.

Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her
time to begin, or refuse sportiveness as freely as I
have? — *I. Wallon, Complete Angler*.

Sportless. adj. Joyless; sad.

Her weeping eyes in pearly dew she steeps,
Casting what sportless nights she ever led.

F. Fletcher, Pilgrimage Eclogues, vii. 1.

Sportsman. s. One who pursues the re- creations of the field.

Manlius lets us know the pagan hunters had
Molever for their patron, as the Christians have
their St. Hubert: he speaks of the constellation
which makes a good sportsman. — *Addison*.

Sportulary. adj. Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. Latinism.

These sportulary preachers are fain to soothe up
their many numbers; and are so gazed with the
fear of a starving displeasure, that they dare not be
free in the reprehension of the daring sins of their
uncertain benefactors. *Bishop Hall, Cases of Con-
science*, iii. 7.

Sportule. s. [Lat. sportula: dole.] Alms; gift; present. Latinism.

The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a
spoil or sportule from the credulous laity. — *Aylife, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Spot. s. [Provincial German, spette.]

1. Blot; mark made by discoloration.

This three years day, these eyes, though clear
To outward view of blunish or of spot,
Berst of sight, their seeing have forgot.

Milton, Sonnets, xlii. 1.

A long series of ancestors shows the native lustre
with advantage; but if he any way degen-
erate from his line, the least spot is visible on crum-
ple. — *Dryden*.

2. Taint; disgrace; reproach; fault.

Yet (thou sure was form'd without a spot—
Nature in her then err'd not, but forgot.

Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 157.

Let him take thee,
And hoist thee up to the shouting plebeians;
Follow his chariot, like the greatest spot
Of all thy sex.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

3. Small extent of place.

That spot to which I point is paradise,
Adam's abode, those lofty shades his tower.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 733.

He, who, with Plato, shall place beatitude in the
knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raised to
other contemplations than those who looked not
beyond this spot of earth, and those perishing things
in it. *Locke*.

About one of these breathing passages is a spot of
myrtles, that flourish within the steam of these
vapours. — *Johnson*.

Abdullah converted the whole mountain into a
kind of garden, and covered every part of it with
plantations or spots of flowers. — *Guaridin*.

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a
spot of ground where only one grew before, would
deserve better of mankind than the whole race of
politicians. — *Swift*.

4. Any particular place.

I would be busy in the world, and earn,
Not like a coarse and useless dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one spot, and rot just as I grow.

Otway, The Orphan, i. 1.

As in this grove I took my last farewell,
As on this very spot of earth I fell,
As Friday saw me die, as she my prey
Became ev'n here, on this revolving day.

Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 205.

The Dutch landscape are, I think, always a repre-
sentation of an individual spot, and each in its kind
a very faithful, but very confined portrait. — *Sir J.
Reynolds*.

5. Kind of pigeon.

(For example see extract from Selby under Pigeon.)

Upon the spot. Immediately; without chang- ing place.

The lion did not chop him up immediately upon
the spot; and yet he was resolved he should not es-
cape. — *Sir E. L. Estlin*.

It was determined upon the spot, according as the
oratory on either side prevailed. — *Swift*.

Spot. v. a. Mark with discolorations; ma- culate.

Have you not seen a handkerchief,
Spotted with strawberries in your wife's hand?

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 1.

2. Patch by way of ornament.

I counted the patches on both sides, and found
the Tory patches to be about twenty stronger than
the Whig; but next morning the whole puppet-show
was filled with faces spotted after the Whiggish man-
ner. — *Addison, Spectator*.

3. Corrupt; disgrace; taint.

The people of Armenia have retained the Christian
faith from the time of the apostles; but at this day
it is spotted with many absurdities. — *Abbot, Descrip-
tion of the World*.

Spotless. adj. Free from spots; chiefly as a figurative term (like stain) i.e. free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

No much fairer
And spotless shall mine innocence arise,
When the king knows my truth.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.

I dare my life lay down, and will do't, Sir,
Please you to accept it, that the queen is spotless
In the eyes of Heaven. *Id., Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

You grace'd the several parts of life,
A spotless virgin, and a faultless wife.

We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to
live and converse with Christ, to hear his divine
discourses, and to observe his spotless behaviour;
and we please ourselves perhaps with thinking how
ready a reception we should have given to him and
his doctrine. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Eternal sunshine of the spotless mind,
Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd.

Pope, Epistle to Abolard.

Spotlessness. s. Attribute suggested by Spotless; state or quality of being spot- less.

Lord, if thou look for a spotlessness, whom wilt
thou look upon? — *Joanne, Devotions*, p. 322.

Seek for a spotlessness above. — *Bishop Hall, Works*,
ii. 205.

Spotted. part. adj. Marked with spots.

They are polluted offerings, more abhor'd
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

But serpents now more minily maintain;
From spotted skins the leopard does refrain;
No weaker lion's by a stronger slain.

Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 202.

Spotty. adj. Full of, characterized by, spots.

The moon, whose orb
Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views
At evening from the top of Frowd
Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,
Rivers or mountains, in her spotted globe.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 287.

The interlaying of small pieces cannot altogether
avoid a broken, stippled, spotty effect; it cannot be
alive. As it is strong and hard, we can tread it
under foot on a pavement, and it is still bright as
ever; but in the church, the hall, or the chamber, it
is an enamelled wall—but it is a wall; splendid de-
coration, but aspiring to none of the loftier excel-
lences of art. — *Milman, History of Latin Chris-
tianity*, b. xiv. ch. x.

Spoudage. s. Act of espousing. Rare.

The glorious spoudage of the Lamb,
Jesus Christ is come.

Isle, Discourse on the Revelations, P. iii. Ch. 4.

In the old manual for the use of Salisbury, before
the minister proceeds to the marriage, he is directed
to ask the woman's dowry, viz. the tokens of spoudage;
and by these tokens of spoudage he is to understand
rings, or money, or some other things to be given to
the woman by the man; which said giving is called
sponsation (i.e. wedding or covenanting), espe-
cially when it is done by the giving of a ring. —
*Whately, Rational Illustration of the Book of Com-
mon Prayer*, ch. x. § 5.

Sponal. adj. Nuptial; matrimonial; con- jugal; connubial; bridal.

There shall we consummate our sponal rites.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no more joy's maiden-
head,
Than sponal rites prejudice the marriage bed.

Crashaw.

This other, in her prime of love,
Sponal embraces vinted with gold.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 388.

Sponsal. s. [N.Fr. espousailles; Lat. spon- salia.] Espousal.

An man and wife, being two, are one in love,
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a sponsal,
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy,
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league.

Shakespeare, Henry V, v. 2.

The amorous bird of night
Sung sponal, and bid haste the evening star,
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 518.

The *sponsals* of Hippolyta the queen,
What tilts and tournaments at the feast were seen,
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 21.
Æthelial music did her death prepare,
Like joyful sounds of *sponsals* in the air:
A radiant light did her eyes' temples gild.
Id., Tyrannick Love, v. 1.

Sponse. s. [N.Fr. *épouse*; Modern Fr. *épouse*; Lat. *sponsa, sponsus*.] One joined in marriage; husband or wife.

She is of good esteem;
Brides so qualified as may between
The *sponse* of any noble gentleman.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.
At once, Farewell, O faithful *sponse*! they said;
At once the encroaching rinde their closing lips in-
vade.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Rhesus and Philémon.

Sponse. v. n. *Esponse.*

Who being freed from Proteus' cruel band
By Marinell, was unto him affide
And by him brought again to her land,
Where he her *sponse* had, and made his joyous bride,
Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. 3, 2.

In the happy choice,
The *sponse* and *sponsee* have the foremost voice.
R. Jonson, Masques at Court,
They led the vine

To wed her elm; she, *sponsee*, about him twines
Her marriageable arms.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 215.

Sponseless. adj. Wanting a husband or wife.

To tempt the *sponseless* queen with am'rous wiles,
Resort the nobles from the neighbouring isles.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 315.

The *sponseless* Adriatic mourns her lord,
And annual marriage, now no more renewed,
The Buccentaur lies rotting unredressed,
Neglected garment of her widowhood!
St. Mark yet sees his lion where it stood,
Stand, but in mockery of its withered power,
Over the proud place where an emperor stood.
Byron, Child Harold, iv. 11.

Spout. s. [Provincial German, *spuyt*.]

1. Pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel, out of which anything is poured.

She gasping to begin some speech, her eyes
Became two *spouts*.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 3.
In whales that breathe, lest the water should cut
into the lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a
stomach or *spout* at the head.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Be it claret or sack,
I'll make this snout
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a *spout*.
R. Jonson.

As waters did in storm, now pitch runs out,
As lead, when a fired church becomes one *spout*.
Donne.

In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their walls
to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down
in *spouts* into rooms.—*Bacon*.

Let the water be fed by some higher than the pool,
and delivered into it by fair *spouts*, and then dis-
charged by some equality of bore.—*Id.*

In this single cathedral the very *spouts* are loaded
with ornaments.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.
From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide,
And China's earth receives the smoking tide.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

2. Waterspout.

Not the dreadful *spout*
Which shipmen do the hurricane call,
Constrained in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Dionea.

The force of these motions pressing more in some
places than in others, there would fall not showers,
but great *spouts* or cascades of water.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

3. Lift, or shoot, in a pawnbroker's shop.

Slang.
This self-same clock had long been a bone
Of contention between this Welsh Dabry and John ..
Fryce would drop a cool hint,
With an ominous squint
At its case, of an uncle of his, who'd a *spout*.
Burham, Imaginary Legends, Look at the Clock.
I wish I'd got the gift of the gab like you. As if
I'd be up the *spout* so often then.—*Dickens, Sketches by Boz, The Pawnbroker's Shop*.

Spout. v. a.

1. Pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout.

We will bear home that lusty blood again,
Which here we came to *spout* against your town.
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.
I intend two fountains, the one that sprinketh or
spouteth water, the other a fair receipt of water.—*Bacon*.

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;
He twists his back, and rears his threatening tail:
He *spouts* the tide.
We have had enough of action and of motion we,
Rolled to starboard, rolled to larboard, when the
surge was swelling free,
When the wallowing monster *spouted* his foam-
fountains in the sea.
Tennyson, The Lotus-Eaters.

2. Pour out words with affected grandeur; mouth; speechify.

Pray, *spout* some French, son.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Coxcomb*.

Spout. v. n. Issue as from a spout.

They laid them down hard by
music of certain waters, which *spouted* out of the
side of the hills.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

No hands could force it thence, so flat it stood,
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting*
blood.
Dryden.

It *spouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at
the top of them, upon the face of the ground.
Wardour.

Spouting. verbal abs. Speechifying; (used adjectivally).

Then there were the philosophical snobs, who
used to give statements at the *spouting* clubs, and
who believed as a fact that government always had
an eye on the university where to select orators for
the House of Commons.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*,
ch. xv.

Spreak. adj. [see Sprunt.] Vigorous;
sprightly. (In the extract, *spreak*; being
put in the mouth of Sir Hugh Evans, who
pronounces 'Hie, hee, hoc,' as 'Hie, hay, hog').

A good *spreak* memory.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

Sprain. v. a. [?] Stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.

Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
Thy crackling joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain*.
Ging, Feicis, i. 35.

Sprain. s. Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

I was in pain, and thought it was with some
sprain at tennis.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Spraints. s. [?] Dung of an otter.

Sprat. s. Native fish akin to the herrings;
Clupea sprattus.

No oft in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed maws a *sprat* new stomach brings.
Sir P. Sidney.

All-saints do lay for jerke and sowse,
For *sprats* and sprinkles for their house.
Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Of round fish there are brist, *sprat*, barn, smelts,—
Cuvier, Survey of Corvauil.

As a common, small, and cheap fish, it
is often used to indicate something insignifi-
cant, especially when contrasted with
something of value; as in the saying,
'Throw a *sprat* to catch a whale.'

She took us 'tis true, from the gallowes; yet I hope
she will not bar you from *sprats* to have their swing.
—*Massinger, The Virgin Martyr*, ii. 1.

Mr. Chuzzlewit . . . he looked upon as money in
the bank, the possession of which inclined him the
more to make a dash with his own private *sprats*
for the capture of such a whale as Mr. Montague
described.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlv.

Sprawl. v. n. [Danish, *sprauke*.]

1. Struggle as in the convulsions of death.

Hang the child, that he may see it *sprawl*.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, v. 1.
Some lie *sprawling* on the ground,
With many a gasp and bloody wound.
Butler, Hudibras, l. 3, 731.

2. Tumble, or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs.

Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet
A rising root that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom *sprawling* on the ground,
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphosis and Adalanta.

Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and *sprawl*.
Prior, Alma, i. 271.

Did the stars do this feat once only, which gave
beginning to human race: who were there then in
the world, to observe the births of those first men,
and calculate their nativities, as they *sprawled* out
of ditches?—*Bentley*.

He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There *sprawl'd* awhile, and scarce got out,
All cover'd o'er with slime.
Swift.

Spray. s. [from the root of *sprout* and *spring*.]

1. Extremity of a branch.

At sight whereof each bird that sits on *spray*,
And every beast that to his den was fled,
Came forth afresh out of their late denary,
And to the light lift up their drooping head.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *sprays*;
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II, ii.

The wind that whistles through the *sprays*
Maintains the consort of the song;
And hidden birds with native lays
The golden sleep prolong.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epodo.

2. Foam of the sea.

Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*.—
Arbuthnot.

Spread. v. a. [A.S. *spreadan*.]

1. Extend; expand; make to cover or fill a larger space than before.

He bought a parcel of a field where he had *spread*
his tent.—*Genesis*, xxxiii. 19.
Rizpah the daughter of Aiah took sackcloth, and
spread it for her upon the rock.—*2 Samuel*, xxi. 10.

Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish.
Jeremiah, x. 9.
Make the trees more tall, more *spread*, and more
hasty than they used to be.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Shall funeral eloquence her colours *spread*,
And scatter roses on the wealthy dead? *Young*.

2. Cover by extension.

Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face.
Granville.

3. Cover over.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the
goldsmith *spreads* it over with gold.—*Isaiah*, xl.
ix.

4. Stretch; extend.

He arose from before the altar of the Lord, from
kneeling on his knees with his hands *spread* up to
heaven. *1 Kings*, viii. 51.

Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and *spread*
their branches, being with copious fruit.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 323.

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade;
Fast by his side Pistratus lay *spread*,
In age his equal, on a splendid bed.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 510.

5. Publish; divulge; disseminate.

They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in
all that country.—*Matthew*, ix. 31.

6. Emit as effluvia or emanations; diffuse.

They with speed
Their course through thickest constellations held,
Spreading their lane, *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 410.

Spread. v. n. Extend or expand itself.

Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.—
Bacon.

The valley opened at the further end, *spreading*
forth into an immense ocean.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Spread. s.

1. Extent; compass.

Professions of Christianity that have any large
spread in the world. *Archbishop Usher, Sermon*,
Answer to the Jesuit Malone, p. 21.

I have got a fine *spread* of improvable lands, and
am already ploughing up some, fencing others.—
Addison.

2. Expansion of parts.

No flower hath *spread* like that of the woodbind.
—*Bacon*.

3. Repast for company. *Colloquial*.

To judge from the *spread*
On the board, you'd have said
That the 'partie quarré' had like aldormen fed.
Burham, Imaginary Legends The Lord of Thelous.

Spreader. s.

1. One who spreads.

By confounding ourselves we should be *spreaders*
of a worse infection than any we are likely to draw
from Papists by our conformity with them in cir-
cumstances.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.

If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused
for a *spreader* of false news.—*Swift*.

3. One who expands or extends.
If their child be not such a speedy *spreader* and
brancher, like the vine, yet perchance he may yield,
though with a little longer expectation, as useful
and more sober fruit than the other.—*W. Wotton*,
On the Education of Children.

Spreading. part. adj. Stretching in several directions.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension only of their *spreading* and ambitious designs.—*Bacon*.

Great I'an, who was wont to chase the fair,
And loved the *spreading* oak, was there.—*Addison*.

Spreading. *verb. abs.* Act of extending or expanding.

Can any understand the *spreadings* of the clouds,
Or the noise of his tabernacle?—*Job*, xxvii. 26.

Spree. *s.* Frolic; game. *Slang.*

Spent. *part.* Sprinkled. *Obsolete.*

O lips, that kiss'd that hand with my tears *spent*,
Sir P. Sidney.

Spring. *s.* [from the root of *spry* and *sprout*.]

1. Small branch; spray.

The substance is true ivy; after it is taken down,
The friends of the family are desirous to have some
spring to keep.—*Bacon*.

Our chilling climate hardly bears
A *spring* of bays in fifty years;

While every fool his claim alleges,
As if it grew on common heath.—*Swift, On Poetry*.

Not the few *spring* of youth, but the thousand
Acres of it characterize the wilderness. *Cutler*,
Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.

2. Offspring; scion: (as, 'A *spring* of nobility').

3. Bird or nail without a head.

Spring-crystal. *s.* See extract.

In perpendicular fissures, crystal is found in form
Of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to
the stone, and near the other lessening gradually,
till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries
spring or *rock crystal*.—*Woodward*.

Spright. *s.* [*spirit*; word for word, in respect to their origin, this, with its congeners, is *sprite*, &c.]

1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.

She doth display
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words so wise do make their
way.

To hear the message of her *spright*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Forth he called out of deep darkness dread
Legions of *sprights*, the which, like little flies,

Fluttering about his ever daimned head,
Awake where to their service he applies. *Ibid.*

While with heavenly clarity she spoke,
A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke,

Shot from the skies, a cheerful azure light;
The larks obscure to forest wings their flight,

And gaping graves received the guilty *spright*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 619.

2. Walking spirit; apparition.

The ideas of goblins and *sprights* have no more to
do with darkness than light; yet let but a foolish
maid broil these often on the mind of a child,
possibly he shall never be able to separate them
again.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

3. Power which gives courage; spirits.

O chastity, the chief of heavenly lights,
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,
Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights*;
To only thou my constant course I bear.

Sir P. Sidney.

4. Arrow. *Obsolete.*

We had in use for sea fight short arrows called
sprights, without any other heads save wood sharp-
ened, which were discharged out of muskets, and
would pierce through the sides of ships where a bul-
let would not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Spright. *v. a.* Haunt as a spright.

I am *sprighted* with a fool.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

Sprightful. *adj.* Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.

The spirit of the time shall teach me speed.—
Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

Steads *sprightful* as the light.

Cowley.

Happy my eyes when they behold thy face;

My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating,

At sight of thee, and bound with *sprightful* joys.
Ottway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

Sprightfully. *adv.* In a sprightful manner; briskly; vigorously.

Norfolk, *sprightfully* and bold,

Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet.
Shakespeare, Richard II., i. 3.

Sprightfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Sprightful*; sprightliness; gaiety; vivacity.

Sharpness of apprehension is a *sprightfulness* of
the mind, and is there liveliest where there be most
sprits.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 629.

Sprightless. *adj.* Spiritless; dull; enervated; sluggish.

Clothes, and images of men,

But *sprightless* trunks.

Marton, Scourge of Villany, preface: 1590.

Are you grown

Beaumb'd with fear, or virtue's *sprightless* cold?

Cowley.

I could not but reflect on the absurdity of parents
who educate crowds to spend their time in pursuit
of such cold and *sprightless* endeavours to appear
in public.—*Tidder*, no. 167.

Sprightliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Sprightly*; liveliness; briskness; vigour; gaiety; vivacity.

The soul is clearest when she acts in conjunction
with a companion so heavy; but in dreams, observe
with what a *sprightliness* and alacrity does she
exert herself. *Addison*.

Sprightly. *adj.* Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious.

Produce the wine that makes us bold,
And *sprightly* wit and love inspires.

Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode ix.

When now the *sprightly* trumpet from afar

Had giv'n the signal of approaching war.

Id., Translation of the Ecce, viii. 3.

Each morn they waked me with a *sprightly* lay:

Of opening heav'n they sung, and gladsome day.

Prior, Solomon, ii. 80.

The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;

She runs, but lo! she does not run unseen.

Pope, Pastoral Spring.

Spring. *v. n. pret.* *sprang* or *sprung*, anciently *sprung*; past part. *sprung*. [*A. S. springan*.]

1. Arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power.

All best secrets,
All you unpubl'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's distress.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 4.

To his musick, plants and flowers

Ever *sprung*, as sun and showers

There had made a last *spring*.

Id., Henry VIII, iii. 1, some.

To satisfy the desolate and waste ground; and to

raise the bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth.

Job, xxxviii. 27.

Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that

sprung up and increased. *Mark*, iv. 8.

Tell me, in what happy fields

The thistle *springs*, to which the lily yields?

Pope, Pastoral Spring.

2. Begin to grow.

That the nipples should be made with such perforations
as to admit passage to the milk, when
drawn, otherwise to retain it; and the teeth of the
young, not *sprung*, are effects of Providence.—*Kay*.

3. Proceed as from seed.

We shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves;
and in the second year that which *springs* of
the same.—*2 Kings*, xix. 29.

Full of doubt I stand.

By me done and occasioned, or rejoiced

Much more, that much more good thereof shall

spring. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 437.

4. Come into existence; issue forth.

Hast thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had *sprung* like summer flies.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, ii. 4.

Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it

part.

And each warm wish *springs* mutual from the heart.

Pope, Rhinea to Alford.

5. Arise; appear; begin to appear or to exist.

When the day began to *spring*, they let her go.—
Judges, xix. 25.

To them which sat in the region and shadow of
death, light is *sprung* up.—*Matthew*, iv. 16.

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,

Taint not the pure streams of the *springing* day

With your dull influence: it is for you

To sit and scowl upon night's heavy brow.

Crawshaw.

6. Issue with effect or force.

Swift fly the years, and rise the expected morn!

Oh *spring* to light, auspicious babe, be born!

Pope, Messiah.

7. Proceed as from ancestors, or a country.

It is evident that our Lord *sprung* out of Judea.—
Hebræus, vii. 11.

How youngly he began to serve his country,

How long continued; and what stock he *springs* of;

The noble house of Marcius.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Shall, like the brethren *sprung* of dragons' teeth,

Ruin each other, and he fall amongst 'em.

R. Jonson.

Heroes of old, by rapine, and by spoil,

In search of fame did all the world embroil;

Thus to their gods each then ally'd his name,
This *sprung* from Jove, and that from Titan came.
Graville.

8. Proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.

They found new hope to *spring*
Out of despair.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 139.

Some have been deceived into an opinion that the
inheritance of rule over men, and property in things,
sprung from the same original, and descend by the
same rules.—*Locke*.

9. Grow; thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we *spring*?
Then 'tis our best, since thus ordain'd to die,
To make a virtue of necessity.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1082.

10. Bound; leap; jump; rush hastily; appear suddenly.

He called for a light, and *sprung* in and came
trembling, and fell down before Paul and Silas.—
Acts, xvi. 29.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;

Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
springs out into that gait, then stops again.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.

I *sprung* not more in joy at first hearing he was a

man child, than now in first seeing he had proved

himself a man.—*Id., Coriolanus*, i. 3.

When Heaven was named, they loosed their hold

again;

Then *sprung* she forth, they follow'd her again.

Dryden, Theodora and Honorio, 117.

Nor lies she long; but, as her fate ordain,
springs up to life; and, fresh to second pain,

Is saved to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Ibid.*, 185.

Afraid to sleep;

Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap

She *sprung* from bed. *Ibid.*, 368.

See, awed by Heaven, the blooming Hebrew fling

Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;

And, *springing* from her disappointed arms,

Pretends a dungeon to forbidden charms.

Sir R. Blackmore.

The mountain sing, that *springs*
From height to height, and bounds along the plains,
Nor has a master to restrain his course;

That mountain stag would Vanoe rather be,
Than be a slave. *A. Philips, Briton*.

11. Fly with elastic power; start.

A link of horsehair, that will easily slip, fasten t
of the stick that *springs*.—*Mortimer, Us-
bandry*.

12. Rise from a covert.

My doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and clamor'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowls, when their game will *spring*.

Greig, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

A covey of partridges *springs* in our front, put
our infantry in disorder.—*Addison*.

13. Issue from a fountain.

Let the wide world his praises sing,
Where Taurus and Euphrates *springs*;
And from the Danube's frothy banks to throw

Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows.

Lord Roscommon.

14. Proceed as from a source.

'Tis true from force the noblest title *springs*,
The virtue hold forth that which first made kings.

Dryden, Co. quest of Granada, Part I., i.

15. Shoot; issue with speed and violence.

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
sprung through the vaulted roof, and made the
temple bright;

The power, behold! the pow'r in glory shone,

By her bent bow and her keen arrows known.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 263.

Spring. *v. a.*

1. Start; rouse game

Thus I reclaim'd my husband's love to fly
At what and when, and how, and where I chose:
Now negligent of sport I lie;

And now, as other fox knows you,

I *spring* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and die;

And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. *Donne*.

That *sprung* the game you were to set,

Before you'd time to draw the net.

Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1265.

A large cock-pheasant he *sprung* in one of the
neighbouring woods.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Here I use a great deal of diligence before I can
spring any thing; whereas in town, whilst I am fol-
lowing one character, I am crossed by another, that
they jangle the chase.—*Ibid.*

See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!
The scent grows warm; he stops, he *springs* the
prey.

Gay, Rural Sports, ii. 337.

2. Produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse . . . surprised with fright,
She starts, and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid,

Cinyras and Myrrha.

Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would soar,

And would not be oblig'd to God for more:

Valn, wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these foolish notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But drop from heaven, and of a nobler kind:
Revel'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith sprung the light.

Dryden, Religio Laici, 62.

He that has such a burning zeal, and *spring*s such
mighty discoveries, must needs be an admirable
patriot.—*Gallier.*

3. Make by starting: (applied to a ship).

People discharge themselves of burdensome re-
flections, as of the cargo of a ship that has *sprung* a
leak.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time:
Beware the publick laughter of the town,
Thou *spring'st* a leak already in thy crown.

Dryden.

Whether she *spring*s a leak, I cannot find,
Or whether she was overcast with wind,
Or that some rock below her bottom rent,
But down at once with all her crew she went.

Id., The Cuck and the Fox, 350.

4. Discharge: (applied to a mine).

Our miners discovered several of the enemies'
mines, who have *spring*d divers others which did
little execution.—*Talbot.*

I *spring* a mine, whereby the whole nest was
overthrown.—*Addison, Spectator.*

5. Contrive on a sudden; produce hastily; offer unexpectedly.

The friends to the cause *spring*d a new project,
and it was advertised that the crisis could not ap-
pear till the ladies had shown their seal against the
pretender.—*Swift.*

6. Pass by leaping.

Unbemoaning skill
To *spring* the fence, to ruin the prancing steed.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn, 57b.

Spring. s.

1. Rising, growing, or revived part of the year; opposed to *fall*=autumn; season in which plants rise and vegetate; vernal season.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops, that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing:
To his music, plants and flowers
E'er *spring*, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting *spring*.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 1.
The *spring* visiteth not these quarters so timely
as the eastern parts. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
Come, gentle *Spring*, ethereal mildness come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains descend.

Thomson, Seasons, Spring, 1.

2. Elastic body; body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself to its former state.

This may be performed by the strength of some
such *spring* as is used in watches: this *spring* may
be applied to one wheel, which shall give an equal
motion to both the wheels.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The *spring* must be made of good steel, well
temper'd; and the wider the two ends of the *spring*
stand asunder, the milder it throws the clasp of
the vice open.—*Jacobs, Mechanical Exercises.*

He that was sharp-sighted enough to see the con-
figuration of the minute particles of the *spring* of a
clock, and upon what peculiar impulse its elastic
motion depends, would no doubt discover some-
thing very admirable.—*Locke.*

3. Elastic force.

Huzza, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at every blow!

Dryden.

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as
to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one
another: impenetrability makes them only stop.
If two equal bodies meet directly 'in vacuo,' they
will by the laws of motion stop where they meet,
lose their motion, and remain in rest, unless they be
elastic, and receive new motion from their *spring*.
—*Sir I. Newton.*

The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers
that *spring* which is weakened, when she operates
more in concert with the body.—*Addison.*

In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more
yield, they must break, or lose their *spring*.—*Ar-
buthnot.*

4. Active power; cause by which motion or action is produced or propagated.

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the *spring*s of life;
So much the name of father awes me still.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

Nature is the same, and man is the same: has the
same affections and passions, and the same *spring*s
that give them motion.—*Egmont.*

Our author shuns by vulgar *spring*s to move
The hero's glory or the virgin's love.

Pope, Prologue to Addison's Cato.

5. Leap; bound; jump; violent effort; sud- den struggle.

The prisoner with a *spring* from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neighbouring maple wing'd his flight.

Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, 760.

With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground.

Addison, Cato.

6. Leak; start of a plank.

Each petty hand
Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her end, must know
His tides, his currents; how to shift his sails;
Where her *spring*s are, her leaks, and how to stop
'em.

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

7. Fountain; issue of water from the earth.

Now stays thy *spring*; my sea shall suck them
dry.
And swell so much the higher by their ebb.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, iv. 4.

*Spring*s on the top of hills pass through a great
deal of pure earth, with less mixture of other waters.
Jacobs, Natural and Experimental History.
When in the effects she doth the causes know,
And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring*
doth rise;

And seeing the branch, conceives the root below:
These things she views without the body's eyes.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

He adds the running springs and standing lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid,

Metamorphosis, b. 1.

Sile hears him knocking at his sevenfold gates,
And seeks his hidden *spring*, and fears his nephews'
fates. *Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1091.*
The water that falls down from the clouds, sink-
ing into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *spring*s,
commonly at the bottom of hilly ground.—*Locke.*

Used adjectivally.

He bathed himself in old *spring* water in the
midst of winter.—*Locke.*

8. Source; that by which anything is sup- plied.

To that great *spring* which doth great kingdoms
move,
The sacred *spring*, whence right and honour
streams:

Distilling virtue, shedding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams.

Sir J. Barne, Discourse on the State of Ireland.

Rolling down through so many barinuous seas,
from the *spring* of Vireni, it bears along with it the
filth of the Gollis and Vaudis.—*Dryden.*

I move, I see, I speak, discourse, and know,
Though now I am, I was not always so;
Then that from which I was, must be before,
Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore.

Id., State of Innocence, ii. 1.

He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the
continual feast of a good conscience within, that
forbids him to be miserable.—*Bentley.*

9. Rise; beginning.

About the *spring* of the day Samuel called Saul to
the top of the house.—*1 Samuel, ix. 24.*

10. Cause; original.

The reason of the quicker or slower termination
of this distemper arises from these three *spring*s.—
Sir R. Blackmore.

The first *spring*s of great events, like those of
great rivers, are often mean and little. *Swift.*

11. Plant; shoot; young tree; coppice.

Birds, which in the lower *spring*
Did shroude in shady leaves from sunny ray.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Thy groves and pleasant *spring*s
The painful labourer's hand shall stock, the roots to
burn.

Dayton, Polydorus, song xiv.

The nightingale, among the thick-leaved *spring*s
That sits alone in sorrow.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

From haunted *spring* and dale,
Edged with poplar pale.

Milton, Ode on Nativity, 184.

In yonder *spring* of roses unterm'd
With myrtle. *Id., Paradise Lost, ix. 218.*
When the *spring* is of two years' growth, draw
part of it for quick-setts.—*Evelyn, Sylva, b. iii. ch. vii.*

12. Springal.

She pictured winged Love,
With his young brother Sport . . .
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning lead about his head did move.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

13. Hand or shoulder of pork.

These *spring*s of pork.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Prothelaus.

Springal. s. Youth; active, nimble, young man.

Young *springals* in the flower of their youth.—
Martin, Marriage of Priests, Mm. 2. b. 1550.
Two *springals* of full tender years.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

I do not rail against the hopeful *springal*,
That builds up monuments in brass.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Springe. s. Gin; noose, which, fastened to any elastic body, catches by a spring or jerk.

As a woodcock to my own *springe*, Osrick,
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.

Let goats for food their loaded udders lend;
And sheep from winter cold thy sides defend;
But neither *springes*, nets, nor snares employ.

Deighton, Translation from Ovid,

The Pythagoras a Philosophy.

With hairy *springes* we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair surprise the finny prey.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Springe. v. a. Ensnare; catch in a trap.

We *springe* ourselves, we sink in our own toils,
Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.

Springer. s. One who, that which, springs.

1. Dog to put-up game, allied to the spaniel on one side, and to the setter (the name of which has a similar origin) on the other.

The *springer* is a small but elegant breed; it is
generally red and white, with black nose and palate.
The smallness of the head and the length of the ears
are essential points in dogs of this race. The true
Marlborough breed is sometimes called the *springer*;
it is, however, a shorter dog with a less taper muzzle.
These spaniels are sometimes sold for an enormous
price. Within the last few weeks a man was brought
before a magistrate, charged with having stolen or
lost one of these dogs; and on being asked the value
of the dog, the owner deposed that it was worth
seventy-five guineas, and that he had already refused
seventy pounds for it.—*Bell, History of British
Quadrupeds including the Catæna.*

2. Young plant.

The young men and maidens go out into the
woods and coppices, and cut down and spoil young
springers to dress up their May-booths.—*Koelty,*

Sylva, iv. § 4.

Springhalt. s. In Veterinary Surgery. See Stringhalt.

They're all new legs, and lame ones; one would
take it.

That never saw them pace before, the spavin
And *springhalt* reidn'd among them.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, i. 3.

Springhead. s. Fountain; source.

The nearer the *spring-head*, the purer streams.—
Proceedings against Garret, 1d. 3. b. 1594.

The wolf, drinking at the *spring-head*, quarrelled
with the lamb for troubling his draught when he
was quenching his thirst at the stream below.—*Sir
T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into
Africa and the Great Asi, p. 130.*

Now this *spring-head* of science is purely fantas-
tical. *Holingbrooke, Letter to Pope.*

Springiness. s. Attribute suggested by Springy; elasticity; power of restoring itself.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the
parts of a body to put themselves into another
state, the progress may be much more slow, since
it was a great while before the texture of the cor-
puscles of the steel were so altered as to make them
lose their former *springiness*. *Boyle.*

The air is a thin fluid body endowed with elas-
ticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and
rarefaction. *Boyle.*

Springing. part. adj. Gushing from, or as from, a spring.

Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found a
well of *springing* water.—*Genesis, xvi. 19.*

The friendly gods a *springing* ale enlarged,
The fleet swift tiding o'er the surges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appeared.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 796.

Springing. verbal abs.

1. Growth; increase.

Thou settlest the furrows thereof; thou makest it
soft with showers; thou bleasest the *springing*
thereof.—*Psalm, lxx. 10.*

2. In Architecture. Side of an arch contig- uous to the part whereon it rests.

Springle. s. Springe; elastic noose. Rare.

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where
every plash-shoot serveth for *springles* to take them.

Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

Springtide. s. Tide at the new and full moon: high tide.

Love, like *springtides*, full and high,
Furled in every youthful vein;
But each tide does less supply,
Till they quite shrink in again;

If a flow in age appear,
'Tis but ebb, and runs not clear.

Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

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Most people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in the night, or upon or near a *springtide*.—*Crow, Cosmologia Sacra*.

Springy, *adj.*

1. Elastic; having the power of restoring itself.

Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame,
Such as it is to fan the vital flame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in the arterial road;
While the tired heart had strove, with fruitless pain,
To push the lazy tide along the vein.

Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.
This vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power.—*Sir J. Newton*.

Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy*.—*Arbuthnot*.

If our air had not been a *springy* body, no animal could have exercised the very function of respiration; and yet the ends of respiration are not served by that springiness, but by some other unknown quality.—*R. obley, Sermons*.

2. Full of springs and fountains.

Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather marl them for grass than corn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Sprink, *v.* Sprinkle; stain. *Rare*.

The Talbot true that is,
And still hath so remaynde,
Lost never nobleness
By *sprinkle* of spot distaynde.
Howard, Arthur of Arden; 1568. (Nares by H. and W.)

Sprinkle, *v. n.*

1. Scatter; disperse in small masses.

Take to you handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it toward the heaven.—*Exodus*, ix. 8.

2. Scatter in drops.

Sprinkle water of purifying upon them.—*Numeri*, viii. 7.

3. Besprinkle; wash, wet, or dust by scattering in small particles.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of faith, having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience.—*Hebrews*, x. 22.

Wines he wore
Of many a colour'd plume *sprinkled* with gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 612.
The prince, with living water *sprinkled* o'er
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch.
Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, vi. 523.

Sprinkle, *v. n.* Perform the act of scattering in small drops.

The priest shall dip his right finger in the oil that is in his left hand, and shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger.—*Leviticus*, xiv. 16.
Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling*, or effusion of water.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Sprinkle, *s.*

1. Small quantity scattered.

2. Utensil to sprinkle with; espergoire.
She always say'd, and in her hand did hold
An holy water *sprinkle* dip in dew,
With which she sprinkled favours manifold
On whom she list.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iii. 12, 13.

Sprinkling, *verbal ubi*.

1. Act of scattering in small drops.
Your clerical shavings, your crossbones, *sprinklings*,
your cozening miracles.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, D. i. E. 1.

2. Small quantity scattered.

In none of these languages [the Italian, French, and Spanish] is there more than a mere *sprinkling* of the modern element.—*Craig, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 46.

Sprinkling, *part. ulf*. Scattering in small drops.

When dirty waters from balconies drop,
And dextrous damels twist the *sprinkling* mop,
And cleanse the spatter'd sash, and scrub the stairs,
Know Saturday's conclusive day appears.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 421.

Sprit, *v. a.* [see under Spruce.] Throw; eject with force.

Toads sometimes exclude or *sprit* out a dark and liquid matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their urine.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Sprit, *v. n.* Shoot; germinate; sprout.

Sprit, *s.*

1. Shoot; sprout; aeropire.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Bowsprit: (formerly spelt *spret*).

[He] set his course against our state and commonwealth, not, as they say, with *spret* nor care, with shoving or hailing, that is, by way of doubtful or dark circumlocutions.—*Holland, Translation of Amianus Marcellinus*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Sprite, *s.* Spirit.

Of these am I who thy protection claim,
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

The *sprites* of fiery torments in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Ibid.*

Teach us, *sprite* or bird,
What secret thoughts are thine,
I have never heard
Praise of love or wine
That painted forth a flow of rapture so divine.
Shelley, Ode to a Skylark.

Spritleful, *adj.* Gay; lively; cheerful.

A *spritleful* wit that leaves no print,
And makes a feather of a hint.
Strout, in Wit Restored; 1658.

Spritlefully, *adv.* In a spritleful manner; vigorously; with life and ardour.

The *treacherous spritlefully* drew from the darts the coarse,
And heurst it, bearing it to fleet.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Spritoliness, *s.* Sprightliness.

Wit and *spritoliness* of conversation.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 350.

Spritley, *adv.* Gaily.

You have not seen young heifers, highly kept;
Fill'd full of daises at the field, and driven
Home to their hovels; all so *spritley* given,
That no roome can contain them. *Chapman*.

Spritsail, *s.* Sail which belongs to the bowsprit mast.

Our men quitted themselves of the fire-ship, by cutting the *spritsail* tackle off with their short hatchets. *Wickman, Surgery*.

Sprod, *s.* [?] Salmon in its second year's growth.

Sprout, *v. n.* [see under Spruce.]

1. Shoot by vegetation; germinate.

That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted* on,
which afterwards opened into fair leaves.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
We find no security to prevent germination, having made trial of grains, whose ends, cut off, have notwithstanding *sprouted*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.
Old Hauels is by old Philemon seen
Sprouting with sudden leaves of sprightly green.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Juvenal and Philemon.

Enrich'd Britannia, sturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top she proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *sprouts* against the stroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne, xxiv.

2. Shoot into ramifications; grow.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture.—*Bacon*.

Sprout, *s.* Shoot of a vegetable.

Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon*.
Early ere the odorant breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassell'd horn
Makes the high thicket, haste I all about,
Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout*.
Milton, Arcades, 56.

To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, began to eat of such as are the usual food of goats.—*Rap, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Sproūting, *part. ulf*. Germinating.

The *sproūting* leaves that saw you here,
And call'd their fellows to the sight. *Cowley*.
Th' enlivening dust its head begins to rear,
And on the ashes *sproūting* plumes appear. *Pickell*.

Sproūting, *verbal ubi*. Act of that which sprouts; shooting; germination.

Try whether these things in the *sproūting* do increase weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and afterwards again, when they are *sproūted*.—*Bacon*.
Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *sproūting* clean away.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Sprouts, *s. pl.* Young coleworts. *Brussels sprouts*, over and above the fact of the best seed being got from Belgium, are so called from the leaf-buds being used as young plants.

Spruce, *adj.* [connected with *sprung*, which, itself, seems to belong to a class of words suggestive of activity, vigour, liveliness, neatness, and the like, *sprunt*, *spruck*, and

others being in the list. Wedgwood, connecting these with each other, connects them also with *sprout*, and other words, beginning with *spr*, in which the notion of germination, shooting-out as a bud, budding, &c., is involved. That *spruce* is sometimes a corruption of *Pruce*, or *Prussia*, is likely; at the same time the doctrine that it is so in general is unsafe. See extracts from Johnson, Todd, and Wedgwood.] Nice; trim; neat without elegance: (formerly used of things with a serious meaning: now used only of persons, and with levity).

Another neat in clothes, *spruce*, full of courtesy.—*Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface, p. 33.

The two
That wraps that crystal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *spruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Donne*.

Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,
Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou dost meet. *Id.*

Along the crisp'd shades and bowers
Revels the *spruce* and jocund spring;
The groves, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,
Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton, Comus*, 984.

I must not slip into too *spruce* a style for serious matters; and yet I approve not that dull insipid way of writing practised by many rhymists.—*Boyle*.
He put his hand and head in order,
The *sprucer* to accost and board her.

Batter, Hudibras, iii. 1, 123.
He is so *spruce*, that he can never be gentled.—*Tatler*.

This Tim makes a strange figure with that ragged coat upon his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean?—*Arbuthnot*.

[Skinner derives this word from *spruce*, French; but he proposes it with hesitation: Junius thinks it comes from *sprout*; Casaubon trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce*, a thing costly and elegant, and thence probably came *spruce*.—*Johnson*.
Serenius refers the word to the Swedish *sprag*, formatus; *spracket* et *sprag*, clonus et splendens (de panibus). With this our provincial word *spry*, or *sprig*, in great measure, accords; which in some places is used for smart, elegant, and also for lively or acule. 'Spry: spruce, sapientia. Exmoor dialect.' (Gosse.) And so *sprack*, or *sprag*; which see. Dr. Johnson's conjecture of *pruce*, weighed with the following extract, at least will amuse the reader: 'Sir Edward Howard, then Admiral, and with him Sir Thomas Parre, in doublets of crimson velvet, &c., were apparelled after the fashion of Prussians or *spruces*.' (Hollingshead's Chronicle, p. 985.) Prussia, it might hence be supposed, says in old time, the law as to fashionable and costly apparel. Harret describes Prussian leather under the simple name of *spruce*. (Alvearis, 1524.) Thus, in reference to the habiliments, a *spruendo* likewise became a term to denote one who paid great attention to dress. 'They put me in mind of the answer of that *spruendo* to a judge in this kingdom, a rigid censor of men's habits; who, seeing a neat linen divine come before him in a cloak lined through with plush, encountered him.' (Commentary on Chaucer, p. 19: 15:5.)—*Todd*.]

[A detection of the young shoots of *spruce* and silver fir, was much in use on the shores of the Baltic as a remedy in scorbutic, gouty, and rheumatic complaints. The sprouts from which it was made were called *spruces* in German, and *spruce* in Dutch, and the detection itself *sprucebiter*, or *sprucebier*; and, doubtless, the *spruce-fir*, German *sprucefichte*, takes its name as the fir of which the sprouts are chiefly used for the foregoing purpose, and not from being brought from Prussia, as commonly supposed.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*, p.]

Spruce, *v. a.* Trim; dress.
Then 'gan Don Pitaico
To *spruce* his plumes.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, l. 2, 39.
What is truth would, I hope, nevertheless be truth in it, however oddly *spruced* up by such an author.—*Vindication of the Reasonableness of Christianity*, p. 24: 1005.

Spruce, *s.* [see under Spruce, *adj.*] Species of fir; Pinus abies, or Abies excelsa.
Those from Prussia (which we call *spruce*) and Norway are the best. The hemlock-tree (as they call it in New England) is a kind of *spruce*.—*Keelyn*.
As a species, the common *spruce* is distinguished by having the leaves scattered upon the branches, and quadrangular; cones terminal, cylindrical, and pendent; scales naked and flat, their summits truncate; cones from five to seven inches in length, and from one and a half to two inches broad; seeds winged, small; cotyledons from seven to nine. . . . Though a native of northern countries, and found in

similar parallels of latitude, the spruce fir is not considered indigenous to Britain, as no remains of ancient forests of this species are recorded as having existed in any of the mountainous districts of this island, nor have its remains been recognized amongst the other trees deposited in the peat masses, beneath whose surface the common pine is so frequently met with. Its introduction, however, must have taken place at an early period, as it is mentioned by some of our earliest writers on arboriculture. Turner, who published his work entitled "Names of Herbs" in 1594, includes it in his list; Gerard also, and Parkinson, figure and speak of it in their works. Upon continental Europe it occupies a surface in some of the more northern countries scarcely inferior to that covered by the forests of the common pine.—*Schyl. History of British Forest Trees.*

Spruce-beer. s. [Two words.] Beer tinged with branches of fir.

In ulcers of the kidneys spruce-beer is a good balsamic.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sprucey. adv. In a spruce manner.

'Under that foyre ruffe so sprucey set
Appears a fall, a falling bloud forsooth!

Marston, Satire, sat. iii. 1308.

Spruceness. s. Attribute suggested by Spruce; neatness; trimness.

Now, in the time of spruceness, our plays follow the niceness of our garments.—*Middleton, Roving Girl, prologue.*

Polished periods, gaudy embellishments, artificial transitions; words that sound big, and signify little; formal figures; an affected spruceness, and excessive delicacy of style.—*Blackwell, Sacred Classics, i. 231.*

Sprug. v. a. Spruce.

They are the very ticklings of nature's heart, that make her *sprug* up herself in the season of the spring, to court the world with in her best array.—*Parthenia Secret, p. 211: 1638.*

Sprunk. s. ? Harlot. *Rare.*

My chiefest spite to clemency is,
Who in these days bear away;
With friars and monks, and their fine *sprunks*,
I'll be my chiefest prey.

Ballad of Robin Hood, The King's Disgrace.

Sprunt. v. n. [see under Spruce.] Spring up; germinate; spring forward.

See this sweet simpering babe,
Dear image of thyself; see! how it *sprunts*
With joy at thy approach.
Somerville, Rural Games, canto iii.

Sprunt. s.

1. Anything that is short, and will not easily bend.

2. Leap, or spring in leaping: (*sprunt* is so used in Derbyshire).

Sprunt. part. adj. Sprug; Spruce. *Rare.*

Spruntly. adv. In a sprunt manner. *Rare.*

How do I look to-day? am I not drest
Spruntly? *B. Junius, The Devil in an Ass.*

Sprusado. s. See extract from Todd under Spruce, *adj.*

Spry. adj. See extract, and under Spruce.

[*Spry*; active, nimble, alert. A softened pronunciation of the synonymous *spry*, *sprack*. *Spry*, a frolic is, probably, from the same root; signifying a spirit, an ebullition of spirits. German, *sprühn*, to spurt.—*Wegmann, Dictionary of Etymology.*]

Spud. s. [spade.] Narrow spade, sometimes with a short handle; short thick thing, in contempt.

My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt
Than strongest weeds that grow these stones be-
twixt;
My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart.

Swift.

Spiddle. v. n. Poke, or grope, about. *Rare.*

He groles and *spiddles* for his prey in muddy
holes and obscure caverns.—*Taylor, the Water-poet:*

1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Spume. s. [Lat. *spuma.*] Foam; froth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spirituous and fiery *spume*, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth
So beautiful, opening to the ambient light.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 478.

Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution,
leave a froth and *spume* upon them, which are
caused by the airy parts diffused by the congealable
mixture.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Spume. v. n. [Lat. *spumo.*] Foam.

Spumous. adj. [Lat. *spumens.*] Frothy; foamy.

The *spumous* and florid state of the blood, in pass-
ing through the lungs, arises from its own elasticity,
and its violent motion, the aerial particles expand-
ing themselves.—*Arbuthnot.*

Spūmy. adj. Foamy. *Rare.*

Not with more madness, rolling from afar,
The *spūmy* waves proclaim the watery war;
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and assault the rocky shore.

Dryden.

Sponge. For this and its congeners, see under *Sponge*.

Spunk. s. [one of the local meanings of this word is *spark*, as a *spunk* of flame. In this we find a connection with its second mean-
ing; and also with the use of the *touch-
wood* for tinder. The notion of rottenness,
however, especially when of a fungoid char-
acter, suggests a second root connect-
ed with *sponge* (σπύγγη) and (?) *fungus*.]

1. Touchwood; rotten wood.

To make white powder, the best way is by the
powder of rotten willows; *spunk*, or touchwood
prepared, might perhaps make it russel.—*Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Spunk, Polyporus (formerly Boletus) ignarius,
a species of fungus called also touchwood. The
plant, when cut into thin slices and beaten till soft,
has been used as a styptic to check hemorrhage; it
is also used, when soaked in a solution of nitre, for
kindling matches and tobacco, under the name of
Amadou or German tinder. *Brande and Cox, Dic-
tionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Vivacity; spirit; activity.

Now you're my friend and my equal, and may at
me main, if you have *spunk* enough for it.—*Sword
of Power.*

If you han't *spunk* enough to quarrel with an
Englishman, he despises you.—*Id.*

In future, get not quite so drunk!
Thy girl, perhaps a lass of *spunk*,
May wish thy amorous powers to prove.
Dr. H. d. s. (Peter Pindar).

Spur. s. [A.S. *spura, spura.*]

1. Sharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with
which he pricks his horse to drive him
forward.

He borrowing that homely armour for want of a
better, had come upon the *spur* to redeem Philoclea's
picture. *Sir P. Shalop.*

Whether the body politic be
A horse whereon the government doth ride,
Who, newly in the seat, that it may know
He can command it, lets it straight feel the *spur*.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 3.
He presently set *spurs* to his horse, and departed
with the rest of the company.—*Kneller, History of
the Turks.*

Was I for this entitled, sir,
And girt with rusty sword and *spur*,
For fame and honour to wage battle?

Butler, Hudibras, i. 2. 711.

2. Incitement; instigation: (used with to before the effect).

Seeing then that nothing can move, unless there
be some end, the desire whereof provoketh unto
motion, how should that divine power of the soul,
that spirit of our mind, ever stir itself into action,
unless it have also the like *spur*?—*Hooker, Eccle-
siastical Polity.*

What need we any *spur*, but our own cause,
To prick us to redress?

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

The chief, if not only *spur* to human industry and
action, is necessity. *Locke.*

The former may be a *spur* to the latter, till age
him in love with the study, without any
childish bait. *Chap.*

3. Longest and largest leading root of a tree:
(hence probably the *spur* of a post, the
short wooden buttress affixed to it, to keep
it firm in the ground).

Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Mingle their *spurs* together.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

The strong-bowed promontory
Have I made slack, and by the *spurs*
Pluck'd up the pine and cedar. *Id., Tempest, v. 1.*

4. Sharp points on the legs of a cock with
which he fights.

Of birds the bill is of like matter with the tooth:
as for their *spur*, it is but a nail.—*Bacon.*

Animals have natural weapons to defend and
offend; some talons, some claws, some *spurs* and
beaks. *Ray.*

5. Anything standing out; snug: (as, 'The
spur of a post').

6. See extract.

Spurs [are] projections carried out from the banks
of rivers to deflect the current and protect the banks;
they may be formed either of masonry, carpentry, or
brushwood, according to circumstances. They are
much employed in defending the banks of the Rhine,

the Po, the Danube, the Elbe, &c.; but the French
engineers appear to prefer the continuous system of
defence afforded by walls, or piers.—*Brande and
Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spur. v. a.

1. Prick with the spur; drive with the spur.

Your father knew them well, and when he
mounted,

Belov'd 'em in strongly, and he *spurr'd* them hard.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 2.

My friend, who always takes care to cure his horse
of starting fits, *spurred* him up to the very side of
the coach.—*Addison.*

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he
finds his ignorance is excused? But when you
know best and must them, you make them men;
for though they have no natural wit, yet, if they
are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend their pace.
—*Collier, Essay, Of Pride.*

2. Instigate; incite; urge forward.

Lovers break not hearts.

Unless it be to come before their time;

So much they *spur* their expedition.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 1.

Let the awe he has put upon their minds be so
temper'd with the marks of good will, that affection
may *spur* them to their duty. *Locke.*

3. Drive by force.

Love will not be *spurred* to what it loaths.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2

4. Fix a spur to.

Castor the flame of fiery steel,

With well *spurr'd* hoofs, took down;

As men, with leathern buckets, do
Quench fire in country towns.

Old Ballad of St. George for England.

Spur. v. n.

1. Travel with great expedition.

With backward bows the Parthians shall be there,
And, *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear:

A double wreath shall crown our Caesar's brows.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 48.

2. Press forward.

Ascanius took the alarm, while yet he led
His early warriors on his prancing steed,

And, *spurring* on, his equals soon overpass'd.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 570.

Some bold men, though they beam with infinite
ignorance and error, yet, by *spurring* on, refine
themselves. *Graue.*

Spur-royal. s. Gold coin, first coined in
Edward the Fourth's time: it was of fifteen
shillings value in James the First's time:
(sometimes written *spur-rial* or *ryal*).

Twenty *spur-royals* for that world!

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Tamer Tamed.

I have a paper with a *spur-royal* in't.—*B. Jonson,*

Alchemist.

Spurgall. v. a. Gall with the spur.

I was not made a horse,

And yet I bear a burthen like an ass.

Spurgall'd and tired by jaunting Bolinebrooke.

Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 5.

I am ridden, Trams,

And *spurgall'd* to the life of patience.

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Tamer Tamed.

Spurgalled. part. adj. Galled with the spur.

What I shall each *spurgall'd* lackney of the day,

When Paxton gives him double pots and pay,

Or each new pension'd scoundrel, proud
To break my wheelers, if I treat a friend!

Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue.

Spurge. s. [Italian, *spurgo*; Fr. *purge*:
connected by most writers with *purge*,
from its properties. The editor is more
inclined to treat it, word for word, as
apurgia, a term applied to some of the
hawkweeds, though without seeing th
exact connection.] Plant of the genus
Euphorbia.

That the leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being
plucked upwards or downwards, perform their
operations by purge or vomit, is a strange conceit,
ascribing unto plants positional operations.—*Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Every part of the plant abounds with a milky
juice. There are seventy-one species of this plant,
of which wartwort is one. Broad-leaved *spurge* is a
biennial plant, and used in medicine under the
name of *cataputia minor*. The milky juice in these
plants is used by some to destroy warts: but parti-
cular care should be taken in the application, be-
cause it is a strong caustic.—*Miller, Gardener's
Dictionary.*

Spurge-laurel. s. [Two words.] In Botany.

Daphne laureolus.

Spurge-olive. s. [Two words.] In Botany.

Mexereon; Daphne mezereon.

Spüring. s. Act of purging; discharge.

I have been gathering wolves' hairs,
The mad dog's foam, and the adder's ears;
The spurring of a dead man's eyes;
And all since the evening star did rise,
B. Jonson, *Masques at Court*.

Spurious, adj. [Lat. *spurius*.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.

Reformed churches reject not all traditions, but such as are *spurious*, superstitious, and not consonant to the prime rule of faith. — *White*.

The coin that shows the first is generally rejected as *spurious*, nor is the other esteemed more authentic by the present Roman medalists. — *Adison, Treatise in Italy*.

If anything else has been printed, in which we really had any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* additions. — *Swift*.

2. Not legitimate; bastard.

Your Sequoia, Casars, Pompeys, and your Catos, These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood Of violated maids. — *Adison, Cato*.

Spuriously, adv. In a spurious manner; falsely.

The deposition . . . confessing that the child had been *spuriously* passed upon Virginius for his own. — *Whitaker, Spina and Verginia*.

Spuriousness, s. Attribute suggested by *spurious*; adulterateness; state of being counterfeit.

You proceed to Hippolytus, and speak of his *spuriousness* with as much confidence as if you were able to prove it. — *Bishop Watland*.

This, the first edition of Bentley's celebrated Dissertation on Phalaris, is now, in truth, universally considered to have established the *spuriousness* of the epistles conclusively and unanswerably. — *Cruik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 191.

Spurling, v. a. [Fr. *éperlan*.] Sparling.

All saints, do by for jerke and sower,
For sprats and *spurlings* for your house,
Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*.

Spurn, v. a. [A.S. *spurnan*.]

1. Kick; strike or drive with the foot.

They supposed I could rend bars of adamant,
And *spurn* in pieces posts of adamant. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 4*.

Say my request's unjust,
And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not lowest. — *Id., Coriolanus*, v. 3.

You that did vail your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger cur
Over your threshold. — *Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

[He] in the surging smoke
Uplifted *spurns* the ground. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 928.

So was I forced
To do a sovereign justice to myself,
And *spurn* thee from my presence. — *Dryden, Don Sebastian*, iv. 3.

Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her from me with my foot. — *Addison, Spectator*.

When Athens sinks by fates unjust,
When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust. — *Pope, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus*.

Now they, who reach Perseus' lofty crown,
Employ their palms to *spurn* some others down. — *Id., Essay on Criticism*, ii. 514.

2. Reject; scorn; put away with contempt; disdain.

In wisdom I should ask your name;
But since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
What safe and nicely I might well delay,
By rule of knight-hood, I disdain and *spurn*. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.

3. Treat with contempt.

Demetrius will pay a more cheerful service, when they find themselves not *spurned*, because fortune has laid them at their master's feet. — *Locke*.

Spurn, v. n.

1. Make contemptuous opposition; make insolent resistance.

A son to blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person;
Say more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2*.

I, Pandolph, do religiously demand
Why thou against the church, our holy mother,
So wilfully dost *spurn*! — *Id., King John*, iii. 1.

Instruct me why
Fiance should *spurn* against our rule, and stir
The tributary provinces to war. — *A. Philop., Briton*.

2. Toss up the heels; kick or struggle.

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*,
The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns. — *Ging, Trivia*, ii. 519.

Spurn, s. Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.

The insolence or office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

What defence can properly be used in such a despicable encounter as this, but either the slap or the *spurn*? — *Milton, Calistodemus*.

Spurn-point, s. Game so called.

Come, let us leave this boys' play,
And idle prattle prat,
And let us go to nine-holes,
To *spurn-point*, or to eat.

The Common Cries of London. (Nares by H. and W.)

Spurrer, s. One who makes spurs.

Gramercy, Lether-leg; get me the *spurrer*,
Au' thou hast fitted me. — *B. Jonson, Staple of News*.

Spurt, s. See Spirt.

Spurway, s. Horse-way; bridle-road; distinct from a road for carriages.

Spütation, s. [Lat. *sputum*.] Act of spitting. — *Rare*.

A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist *spütation*, or expectoration; a dry one is known by its dry cough. — *Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

Spütative, adj. Spitting much; inclined to spit. — *Rare*.

I made a short retirement, with intention to have visited the city of Bath, and to see whether among all kind of affected persons, confluent thither, I could pick out any counsel to ally that *spütative* symptom, which yet remaineth upon me from my obstructions of the spleen. — *Sir H. Walton, Examination*, p. 370.

Spütter, v. n.

1. Emit moisture in small flying drops.

If a manly drop or two fall down,
It sends along my cheeks, like the green wool,
That, *spüttering* in the flame, works outwards into tears. — *Dryden, Cleonice*, i. 1.

2. Fly out in small particles with some noise.

The nightly virgin, while her wheel she spins,
Foresees the storms impending in the skies,
When sparkling lamps their *spüttering* light advance,
And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. — *Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, i. 535.

3. Speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; throw out the spittle by hasty speech.

A pinking owl sat *spüttering* at the sun, and asked him what he meant to stand staring her in the eyes. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

They could neither of them speak their race; and so fell a *spüttering* at one another, like two roasting apples. — *Congreve*.

Though he *spütter* through a session,
It never makes the least impression;
What ever he speaks for madness works. — *Swift*.

Spütter, v. a. Throw out with noise and hesitation.

Thou dost with flex the throne invade,
Obtending heav'n for winter's disbeal;
And *spüttering* under spacious names thy gall. — *Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad*, l. 6.

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended movement, to *spütter* out the basest accusations! — *Swift*.

I love the language, that soft bastard Latin,
Which melts like kisses from a female mouth,
And sometimes if it should be writ on satin,
With syllables that breathe of the sweet South,
And gentle liquids gliding all so put in,
That not a single accent seems beneath;
Like our harsh northern whistling, grunting, guttural,
Which we're obliged to hiss, and spit, and *spütter* all. — *Byron, Beppo*, xlv.

Spy, s. One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
And take upon 's the mystery of things,
As if we were God's spies. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.

Spies of the Volscians
Held me in chase, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles about. — *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 6.

Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies* upon their master and mistress. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

I come no *spy*,
With purpose to explore, or to disturb,
The secrets of your realm. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 670.

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issued forth a *spy*,
Or enemy, while God was in his work. — *Id.*, viii. 232.

Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All thy subtile become their *spies*;
Scurvy, as chosen jewels, are
Presented to oblige the fair. — *Waller*.

Over my men I'll act my careful *spies*,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes.

Dryden, Tyrannick Love, l. 1.

Those who attend on their state, are so many *spies* placed upon them by the publick to observe them nearly. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Spy, v. a. [N.Fr. *espier*; Modern Fr. *épier*.]

1. Discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; espy.

Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could speak, as well as *spy*,
This were the word that it could say,
That being well I fain would stay. — *Donne*.

As a tiger, who by chance hath *spied*
In some purified two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches close, then rising changes off
His couchant watch. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 403.

A countryman *spied* a snake under a hedge, half frozen to death. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *spy*;
Hastid in his steps, and wonder in his eye. — *Dryden, Indian Emperor*, i. 2.

One in reading skipped over all sentences where he *spied* a note of admiration. — *Swift*.

2. Discover by close examination.

Let a lawyer tell he has *spied* some defect in an entail, how solicitous are they to repair that error? — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

3. Search or discover by artifice.

Moses sent to *spy* out Jassur, and took the villages. — *Numb.*, xxi. 32.

Spy, v. n. Search narrowly.

It is my nature's plume
To *spy* into abuse; and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 3.

After we had done this, Thornton told me to hold the horses, and said he would go alone, to *spy* whether we might return. — *Lord Lyttel, Pelham*.

Spyboat, s. Boat sent out for intelligence.

Carrying the colour of the sea to their *spyboats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Venetians. — *Arbuthnot*.

Spyglass, s. Perspective glass.

There was much in this effusion which might have displeased the Challenger; but, to speak the truth, he paid no attention to it. His eye, and, finally, his *spyglass*, was employed in watching the return of his daughters to the shore. — *Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxvi.

But to finish-off this Egyptian masonic business, and bring it all to a focus, we shall now . . . prepare one moment through the *spyglass* of Monsieur Luchet. — *Carlyle, Critical and Historical Essays, Count Cagliostro*.

Squab, adj.

1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest? — *King*.

2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.

The happy ale goes round;
Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sim pledged it twice. — *Butterton*.

Squab, s. Kind of sofa or couch; stuffed cushion.

On her large *squab* you find her spread,
Like a fat corpse upon a bed. — *Pope, Imitation of the Earl of Dorset*.

Squab, m. With a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat.

No, truly, sir, I should be loth to see you
Come fluttering down like a young rook, cry *squab*,
And take ye up with your brim bent into your buttocks. — *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock, that dashed him to pieces. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Squab-pie, s. Pie made of meat, apples, and onions.

Cornwall *squab pie*, and Devon whiptop wrings;
And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings. — *King, Art of Cookery*.

Squabbish, adj. Thick; heavy; fleshy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body. — *Harvey*.

Squabble, v. n. Quarrel; debate peevishly; wrangle; fight.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble*? waver? oh, thou invincible spirit of wine! — *Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 3.

The sense of these propositions is very plain, though tedious might *squabble* whole day whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative. — *Watts, Logic*.

Squabble, s. Low brawl; petty quarrel.

In popular fictions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

A man whose personal courage is suspected, is not to drive squadrone before him; but may be allowed the merit of some squabble, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head.—*Arbuthnot*.

Squabbling. verbal abs. Act of one who squabbles.

If there must be disputes, is not squabbling less inconvenient than murder?—*Collier, Essays, On Duelling*.

Squacco. s. In Ornithology. Species of heron; *Ardea comata*.

Squad. s. [Fr. *escouade*.] Company of armed men: (usually applied to those who are learning the military exercise).

Squaddy. adj. Square and stumpy. Rare. We knew him by his bald pate and his cow hanging at his back, that he was a fat squaddy monk that had been well fed in some cloyster. *Greene, News both from Heaven and Hell*; 1563. (Nares by H. and W.)

Squadron. s. [Fr. *escadron*.]

1. Body of men drawn up square.

Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in squadron join'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 803.

2. Part of an army; troop.

Exultation then rein'd his horse, that trotted neighing by;
The king a foot-man, and so scowles the squadrons orderly.
Chapman.

Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a set battle to fight with squadrons coming orderly on.—*Knodler, History of the Turks*.

Then benighted Atys, with Idus bred,
Of equal age, the second squadron led.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 751.

3. Part of a fleet; certain number of ships. Rome could not maintain its dominion over so many provinces, without squadrons ready equipt.—*Arbuthnot*.

Squadrone. adj. Formed into squadrons.

They gladly thither haste, and by a choir
Of squadrone angels, hear his carol sung.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 368.

Squalid. adj. [Lat. *squalidus*.] Foul; nasty; filthy.

A doleful case deserves a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments;
And squalid fortune into business flung
Doth scorn the pride of wouled amens.
Spenser.

Uncomb'd his locks, and squalid his attire,
Unlike the trim of love and gay desire.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 330.

Why are we driven from our innocent and happy homes, our country cottages that we loved, first to bide in close towns without comforts, and gradually to crouch into cellars, or find a squalid lair like this, without even the common necessities of existence?—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xii.

Squall. s. [Arabic, *khual*.] Sudden gust of wind.

Look out for squalls. Be on one's guard; be on the watch.

Squall. s. Loud scream.

There are oft heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller squall.
Pope, Imitation of Spenser.

Squall. s. Term of endearment.

The rich gull pallant calls her dear, and love,
Duck, lamb, squall, sweetheart, cunny, and his dove.
Taylor (the Water-poet); 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

And here's the prettiest sight of all,
A woman that is mighty tall,
And yet her spouse a little squall.
Ballad of the Norfolk Farmer, (Nares by H. and W.)

Squall. v. n. Scream out as a child or woman frightened.

In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling shoulder of real squalls out at the sight of a knife.—*Spectator*.

I put five into my coat pocket; and as to the sixth, I make a countenance as I would eat him alive. The poor man squall'd terribly.—*Swift*.
Cornelius sunk back on a chair; the guests stood astonished; the infant squall'd.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Squalling. part. adj. Uttering squalls.

What occurred during my infancy, my dearest mother, I do not recollect; but I can retrase to the age of seven years, when I found myself in company with a number of others, from the squalling infant of a few days old, up to about my own age.—*Maryat, Facts of Many Tales, Story of the Monk*.

Squally. adj. Windy, after the manner of a squall in respect to its suddenness; gusty.

Capt. Crowe remarked that it was squally weather.
Smollett.

Squalor. s. [Lat.] Nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness.

What can filthy poverty give else but beggary, squalor, nastiness, squalor, ugliness, hunger, and thirst?—*Burton*.

Take heed that their new flowers and sweetens do not so much corrupt as the others' dryness and squalor.—*H. Jonson*.

The great body of the prison's population appeared to be Mivins, and Smaugle, and the parson, and the butcher, and the leg, over and over, and over again. There were the same squalor, the same turmoil and noise, the same general characteristics, in every corner; in the best and the worst alike. The whole place seemed restless and troubled; and the people were crowding and fitting to and fro, like the shadows in an uneasy dream.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xiv.

Squamose. adj. [from Lat. *squamosus*, the long o of which is the o in the final syllable -ose, and as such, accented.] Scaly.

The sea was replenished with fish, of the cartilaginous and squamous, as of the testaceous and crustaceous kinds. *Woodward*.

Squamous. adj. [Lat. *squamus*, from *squama* -scale.] In Botany. Scaly; covered with scales.

Those galls and balls are produced, in the genus of oak, which may be called squamous oak-cones.—*Jerham, Physico-Theology*.

Squander. v. a. [German, *verschwenden*.]

1. Scatter lavishly; spend profusely; throw away in idle prodigality.

We squander away some part of our fortune at play.—*Bishop Atterbury*.
They often squander'd, but they never gave.
Savage.

Never take a favourite waiting maid, to insinuate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to squander.—*Swift*.

True friends would rather see such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they squander about to all the world.—*Pope*.

Then careful Heaven supplied two sorts of men;
To squander these, and those to hide again.
Id., Moral Essays, iii. 13.

How uncertain it is, whether the years we propose to ourselves shall be indulged to us, uncertain whether we shall have power or even inclination to improve them better than those we now squander away.—*Rogers*.

2. Scatter; dissipate; disperse.

He hath an agassie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath squandered abroad.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Squander. s. Act of one who squanders.

The waste of our resources, and the squander of our opportunities.—*Inquiry into the State of the Nation*, p. 12; 1804.

Squandered. part. adj. Scattered.

He is a successful warrior,
And has the soldiers' hearts; upon the skirts
Of Arragon our squander'd troops he rallies.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

Squanderer. s. One who squanders; spend-thrift; prodigal; waster; lavisher.

Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be squanderers and wasters.—*Locke*.

Squandering. part. adj. Prodigal; wasteful.

The monasteries could possess no private property; they could save no money; they could bequeath nothing. . . . The farmer had a deathless landlord then; not a harsh guardian, or a grinding mortgage, or a dilatory master in chancery; all was certain; the manor had not to dread a change of lords, or the casks to tremble at the axe of the squandering heir.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iii. ch. v.

Square. adj. [Lat. *quadratus*.]

1. Cornered; having right angles.

All the doors and posts were square, with the windows.—*1 Kings*, vii. 8.
Water and air the varied form confound;
The straight looks crooked, and the square grows round.
Prior, Solomon, i. 180.

2. Forming a right angle.

This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight sides, and try the squareness of their work.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.

3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content: (as, three square, five square).

Catching up in haste his three square shield,
And shiving helmet, man him buckled to the field.
Spenser.

The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker, and almost three square, is inserted into the first bone of the sternum.—*Wineman, Surgery*.

4. Parallel; exactly suitable.

She's a most triumphant lady. If report be square to her.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

5. Strong; stout; well set: (generally, as in the extract, the first element in a compound).

William Rufus himself impressed his contemporaries in a manner which is vividly reflected in their histories. His person was not remarkable; he was a short, square-shouldered, fat man; with a ruddy complexion, and light flax-like hair, his eyes blood-shot, and of no certain colour; his forehead irregularly marked.—*C. H. Pearson, The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxv.

6. Equal; exact; honest; fair: (as, square dealing).

All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not square to take
On those that are, revenge; crimes, like to lands,
Are not inherited. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, v. 2.

Let's have fair play;
Square dealing I would wish ye.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

7. In Geometry. The square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the square, as 4 is the square root of 16; because $4 \times 4 = 16$; and likewise 6 is the square root of 36, as $6 \times 6 = 36$.

Square. s.

1. Figure with right angles and equal sides.

Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,
Ten feet each way in square appear to me,
Justly proportion'd up into his height,
So far as archer might his level see. *Spenser*.

Raised of grassy turf their table was;
And on her ample square from side to side
All Autumn piled. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 392.

2. Area of four sides, with houses on each side.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large square of the town.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

3. Content of an angle.

In rectangle triangles, the square which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle.—*Sir T. Browne*.

4. Rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.

Forth to the solemn oak you bring the square,
And span the massy trunk before you cry, 'tis fair.
Shenstone.

5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct.

In St. Paul's time, the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reprov'd; they of Galatia much more out of square.—*Hooks, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The whole ordinance of that go errment was at first evil plotted, and through other evilsights came more out of square, to that disorder which it is now come unto.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

I have not kept my square, but that to come
Shall all be done by the rule.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 3.
Nothing so much setteth this art of influence out of square and rule as education.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

6. Squadron; troops formed into square.

He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave square of war.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9.

Our superfluous levies, and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm,
About our square of battle, were enow
To purge this field of such a hiding foe.
Id., Henry V. iv. 2.

7. A square number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the square.

Advance thy golden mountains to the skies,
On the broad base of fifty thousand rise;
Add one round hundred, and if that's not fair,
Add fifty more, and bring it to a square.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. vi.

8. Quaternary; number four.

I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys
Which the most precious square of sense possesses.
And find I am alone felicitate
In your dear love. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

9. Level; equality.

Men should root themselves with their equals;
For a rich man that converses upon the square
With a poor man shall certainly undo him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

We live not on the square with such as these,
Such are our betters who can better please.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 179.

Very good—my lord is upon the square, I promise ye; no touch enraged as her ladyship to the fuel.—*The Bassett-Table*.

'And do you mean to say, ma'am, is it possible, Mrs. Todgers, that for such a miserable consideration as eighteen shillings a week, a female of your understanding can so far demean herself as to wear a double face, even for an instant?'—'I am forced to keep things on the square if I can, sir,' faltered Mrs. Todgers. 'I must preserve peace among them, and keep my connection together, if possible, Mr. Pecksniff. The profit is very small.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. x.

10. Quintile; astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.

To the other five.
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 657.

11. Rule; conformity.

I shall break no squares whether it be no or not.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

I have but one more stroke to give to finish Corporal Trim's character. . . . The fellow loved to advise,—or rather to hear himself talk; . . . though you might have been incommoded,—you could not well be angry. My uncle Toby was seldom either the one or the other with him,—or, at least, this fault in Trim broke no squares with 'em.—*Stevenson, Triumphant Shandy*.

Squares go. In Chess. The game proceeds. One frog looked about him to see how squares went with their new king.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Square. v. a.

1. Form with right angles; reduce to a square. Circles to square, and cubes to double, Would give a man excessive trouble. *Prior, Alma*, iii. 394.

2. Measure; reduce to a measure.

Stubborn critics, apt without a theme
For depravation, to square the general sex
By Cressid's rule. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 2.

3. Adjust; regulate; mould; shape.

Dreams are toys;
Yet for this once, yea superstitiously,
I will be squared by this. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

Thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world,
And squar' at thy life accordingly.

He employs not on us the hammer and the chisel,
With an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to
square and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts.—*Boyle, Seraphic Love*.

God has designed us a measure of our undertakings;
his word and law, by the proportions whereof
we are to square our actions.—*Dr. H. More, Deity of Christian Piety*.

The oracle was infatigable to proclaim Socrates to be the wisest man in the world, because he applied his studies to the moral part, the *squaring* men's lives.—*Montaigne*.

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living sermon of the truths he taught;
For this by rules severe his life he squared;
That all might see the doctrine which they heard. *Dryden, Character of a good Person*, 77.

This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong interpretation, presumed to square opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shown their abhorrence of university education.—*Swift*.

4. Accommodate; fit.

Eye me, blessed providence, and square my trial
To my proportion'd strength. *Milton, Comus*, 329.

Some professions can 'qually square themselves to, and thrive under all revolutions of government.—*South, Sermons*.

5. Respect in quartile.

O'er Libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails,
The icy Goat and Crab that square the scales. *Creech*.

Square. v. n.

1. Suit with; fit with.

I set them by the rule, and as they square,
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, draw
This oral fiction, that old faith declare. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*, ii. 178.

These marine bodies do not square with those opinions, but exhibit phenomena that thwart them.—*Woodward*.

The State has, indeed, contributed powerfully to the diffusion of opinions on many important subjects; but it has left, in general, to the several professors and teachers the liberty of forming their own judgment as to the opinions which they would inculcate, and has not sought to induce them to make the matter of their teaching square with a prescribed standard.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority on Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

2. Quarrel; go to opposite sides. Obsolete.

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light sheen,
But they do square, that all the elves for fear
Creep into acorn cups, and hide their faces. *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

Are you such fools
To square for this? would it offend you then
That both should square? *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.

Squarely. adv. In a square manner; suitably; in conformity.

Conform my manners squarely to their mode. *Joseph Warton, Poems*, p. 63: 1678.

Every author has a way of his own, in bringing his points to bear,—for my own part, as I hate clattering and higgling for a few guineas in a dark entry;—I resolved within myself, from the very beginning, to deal squarely and openly with your great folks in this affair, and try whether I should not come off the better by it.—*Stevenson, Triumphant Shandy*, vol. i. ch. ix.

Squareness. s. Attribute suggested by Square; state of being square.

This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight lines, and try the squareness of their work.—*Moscow, Mechanical Exercises*.
Motion, squareness, or any particular shape, are the accidents of body.—*Watts, Logic*.

Squarer. s. Quarrelsome fellow.

In there no young squarer now that will make a voyage with him to the devil.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

Squaretoes. s. Old-fashioned formal person. Lewis XIV. . . . the old squaretoes, the idol of big-wigery, was in my mind an undoubted and royal man.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

Squash. v. a. Crush into pulp; batter or make as flat as a cake.

Squash. s.

1. Anything soft and easily crushed.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy, as a *squash* is before it is a pearsop, or a colling, when it is almost an apple.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

2. See extract.

Squash is an Indian kind of pumpkin that grows space.—*Boyle*.

3. Anything unripe; anything soft.

How like I then was to this kernel,
This *squash*, this gentle-man. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

4. Sudden fall.

Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a *squash* among them.—*Arbuthnot*.

5. Shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash* that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara.—*Swift*.

Squat. v. n.

1. Sit cowering; sit close to the ground.

Let it *squat* till then, and in that order he started up. *Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 125: 1883.

With the reflexive pronoun.

When he arrived, he swept out his room, dressed himself in better clothes, lighted his lamp, spread out his table, and then *squatted himself* down, with his legs twisted under him, and tossing off a bumper of wine, he exclaimed, 'Well, I am lucky; nevertheless, here's confusion to all Mosaic merchants, with their vile customs. Allah send their unlucky footsteps here to-night—That's all.'—*Murray, Fables of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier*.

2. Settle.

A fraternity of plunderers, thirty in number according to the lowest estimate, *squatted*, near Waltham Cross, under the shades of Epping Forest, and built their selves huts, from which they sallied forth with sword and pistol to bid passengers stand.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Squat. adv.

1. Cowering; close to the ground.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 709.

Her dearest comrades never caught her
Squat on her hams. *Swift*.

2. Short and thick; having one part close to another (as those of an animal) contracted and cowering).

The *squill-insect* is so called from some similitude to the *squill-fish*: the head is broad and *squat*.—*Greece*.

Alma in verse, in prose the mind,
By Aristotle's pen defined,
Throughout the body, *squat* or tall,
Is bound to all in all. *Prior, Alma*, f. 14.

Squat. s.

1. Posture of cowering or lying close.

A stitch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw;
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She sits at *squat*, and scrubs her leathern face. *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, x. 309.

2. Sudden fall.

Bruises, *squats*, and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate.—*G. Herbert*.

Squat. s. Sort of mineral.

The *squat* consists of tin ore and spar incorporated.—*Woodward*.

Squat. v. a.

To *squat* or throw anything against the ground. *Barret, Alcear*: 1880.

Squaterole. s. In Ornithology. Translation of the generic name *Squaterola* (not generally adopted); grey plover; grey sandpiper.

Squatter. s. Settler.

Before the revolution, many thousands of square miles, now enclosed and cultivated, were marsh, forest, and heath. Of this wild land much was, by law, common, and much of what was not common by law, was worth so little that the proprietors suffered it to be common in fact. In such a tract, *squatters* and trespassers were tolerated to an extent now unknown.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Squattling. adj. Used for settling or squatting upon.

At the beginning of the revolutionary war, Westgate was a sort of *squattling* district of the great mining region to which it was contiguous, a place where adventurers in the industry which was rapidly developing, settled themselves.—*H. Disraeli, Sybil*, h. ii. ch. ii.

Squeak. v. n.

1. Set up a sudden dolorous cry; cry out with pain.

The sheeted dead
Did *sneak* and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. Cry with a shrill acute tone.

Cart wheels *sneak* not when they are liquored.—*Twain*.

I see the new Arion sail,
The lute still trembling underneath thy nail:
At thy well-sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
The rebbles *sneak* for fear, the basses roar. *Dryden, Mock-heroic*, 13.

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *sneaking* through the mouth of an orator?—*Johnson, Spectator*.

They cease to *sneak*, and skip, and play;
Return they may to different cells,
Auditing one, whilst Teller tells. *Prior, Eric Robert's Niece*.

In florid impotence he speaks,
And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *sneaks*. *Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot*.

3. Break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *sneaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden, Don Sebastian*, iv. 3.

Squeak. s.

1. Cry of pain.

Ran row and calf, and family of hogs,
In panic horror of pursuing dogs,
With many a deadly grunt and doleful *sneak*.
Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden, The Cock and the Fox*, 759.

2. Shrill quick cry, not of pain.

The coquette . . . with a great many skittish notes, affected *sneaks*, and studied inconsistencies, distinguished herself from the rest of the company.—*Tatler*, no. 157.

Squeaker. s.

1. One who, that which, sneaks; one who cries with a shrill acute tone.

Mimical *sneakers* and bellowsers, the vain-glorious admirers only of themselves, and those of their own fashioned face and gesture.—*Richard, Observations on Answer to Complaint of the Clergy*, p. 137.

2. Applied to children and young animals. Colloquial.

Sneaking. verbal abs. Act of one who, that which, sneaks.

Bunderbusses planted in every loop-hole go off at the *sneaking* of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, l. 2.

Sneal. v. n. Cry with a shrill sharp voice; cry with pain. (*Sneak* seems a short sudden cry, and *sneal* a similar cry continued.)

He *snealed* out, as though he had heard some marvellous strange sounds.—*Dr. Fulk*: 1883.

She pinched me, and called me a *snealing* chit.—*Tatler*, no. 15.

Sneamish. adj. [quintish.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; being apt to take

offence without much reason: (used always in *dislike* either real or ironical).

Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very *squeamish* in respect of the charge he had of the princess Pamela.—*Sir P. Hildary*.

Quoth he, That honour's very *squeamish*,
That takes a lasting for a blemish;
For what's more honourable than scars,
Or skin to tatters rent in wars?

Butler, Hudibras, ii. l. 217.
It is rare to see a man at once *squeamish* and voracious.—*South, Sermons*.

His nose is rustic, and perhaps too plain
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain.
There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the moderns, or to be *squeamish* on either side. He that wisely conducts his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what lights he can from either.—*Locke*.

Squeamishly, *adv.* In a *squeamish* manner.
Too palpable therefore is the modern delicacy of the writer of the battle of Hastings, who thus *squeamishly* introduces this tale of Saxon perfidy:
'I, tho' a Saxon, yet the truth will tell.'
T. Warton, *Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rhymer*, p. 70.

Squeamishness, *s.* Attribute suggested by *Squeamish*; niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

The thorough-paced politician must laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience. I read it another lecture.—*South, Sermons*.
Upon their principles they must give the worship of the host of heaven; it is but concerning a little *squeamishness* of stomach.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.
To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators, considering the *squeamishness* of some stomachs, and the peevishness of young children, is but reasonable.—*Swift*.

Squeamishness, *s.* Attribute suggested by *Squeasy*; nausea; queasiness; fastidiousness.
Rare.

A *squeamishness* and rising up of the heart against any vulgar, or mechanical condition of men.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 614.

Squeasy, *adj.* Queasy; nice; *squeamish*; fastidious; scrupulous. *Rare*.

He is as *squeasy* of his commendations as his courtiers.—*Bishop Earle, Character of a Whig Man*.
In *squeasy* stomachs honey turns to gall.—*Dryden*.

Squeeze, *v. a.* [A.S. *cwisan*.]

1. Press; crush between two bodies.
The sinking of the earth would make a convulsion of the air, and that crack must so shake or *squeeze* the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours.—*Dr T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.
He therefore first among the swains was found
To reap the product of his labour'd ground,
And *squeezed* the comb with golden liquor crown'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 204.
When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,
If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto I.

2. Oppress; crush; harass by extortion.
In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

3. Force between close bodies.

Squeeze, *v. n.*
1. Act or pass, in consequence of compression.
A concave sphere of gold filled with water and soldered up, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops, like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

2. Force way through close bodies.
Many a publick minister comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Squeeze, *s.* Compression; pressure.
A subtle artist stands with *squeezing* bag,
That bears in prison'd winds, of gentler sort
Than those that erst Lucres' son enclosed:
Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneful *squeezes*
Of labouring elbow rouse them, out they fly
Melodious, and with spritely accents charm.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 420.

Squeezing, *verbal abs.*

1. Act of one who, or that which, squeezes.
It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards, as in the presses for printing.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

2. Produce of squeezing; thing squeezed out.
What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
E'en to the drops and *squeezings* of the brain!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 604.

Squelch, *v. a.* Crush.

He has almost trad my guts out.—
O, 'twas your luck and mine to be *squelch'd*.
Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Nine Valours.

Squelch, *s.* Flat fall on one side.

He tore the earth which he had saved
From *squelch* of knight, and storm'd and raved.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 885.
So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squelch*, away he scamper'd, bawling like mad.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Squib, *s.* [?]]

1. Small pipe of paper filled with wildfire.
The armada at Calais, Sir Walter Raleigh went prettily to say, were suddenly driven away with *squibs*; for it was no more than a stratagem of fire-works manna, and sent upon them.—*Baron, Considerations on a War with Spain*.
The first of the south compared the French valour to a *squib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time, but suddenly extinguishes.—*Howell, Focall Forest*.
Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze; But time, and thunder, pay respect to lays.
Waller.

Furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling off a brazen arch;
With *squibs* and crackers arm'd to throw
Among the trembling crowd below.
Criticks on verse, as *squibs* on triumph wait,
Proclaim the glory, and augment the state.
Young.

2. Sudden flash.

Dead clouds of sadness, or light *squibs* of mirth
Donne, Poems, p. 311.

3. Lampoon. *Colloquial*.

'What! Mark the Post?' said the curate of Loxmere, with a smile, 'Come to write *squibs* for the election?' 'Squibs, sir!' cried Mark, indignantly, 'Burns wrote *squibs*,' said the curate, mildly.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. xvii.

They talk of things literary, of things pictorial, of the last scandal of the sacred college, of the last *squib* of the Corso.—*John, Dutch Pictures, The Shadow of a Young Dutch Painter*.

4. Petty fellow. *Obsolete*.

Asked for their pass by every *squib*
That list at will them to revile or snail.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.
The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers.—*Tatler*, no. 500.

5. Specially applied to one of the lower functionaries in the old gaming houses.
A *squib* is a puff of lower rank, who serves at half-pay salary while he is learning to deal.—*J. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature*, G.

Squill, *s.*

1. Plant of the genus *Scilla*.
Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a *squill*, which is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth itself.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History*.
'Twill down like oxeye of *squills*.
Lord Roscommon.

The self-same stoma
Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast:
And maw-se, in the scaly *squill*, the taste.
The *squill*... hath a large acrid bilious root like an onion: the leaves are broad; the flowers are like those of ornithogalum, or the starry hyacinth: they grow in a long spike, and come out before the leaves.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary*.

2. In *Ichthyology*. Translation, scarcely current, of the Lat. *aquilla*, the generic name of a crustaceum: (as the first element in a compound).

The *squill-insect* is so called from some similitude to the *squill-fish*, in having a long body covered with a crust, composed of several rings: the head broad and squat.—*Grew*.

Squinancy, *s.* [Lat. *cynanche*; Gr. *κυνίχη*.]
Quinsy.

Used for *squinancies* and inflammations of the throat; it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue.—*Baron*.
In a *squinancy* there is danger of suffocation.—*Wise, Anatomy*.

Squint, *adj.* Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously.

Herdism, I fear me, thou have a *squint* eye.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, August.
Her look is *squint*, with which wisely beholding one, she fixeth looketh upon another.—*Translation of Boccaccio*, p. 71: 1820.
Where an equal pose of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion.
Milton, Comus, 410.

Squint, *s.* [Fr. *guigner*.] Oblique look.

Squint, *v. n.* Look obliquely; look not in a direct line of vision.

Some can *squint* when they will; and children set upon a table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move outwards, to see the light, and so induce *squinting*.—*Baron*.

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it.—*Pope*.

Squint, *v. a.*

1. Form the eye to oblique vision.
This is the foul Filberticknet; he gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hardlip.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 4.

2. Turn the eye obliquely.
Purkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown and another upon the sanctuary.—*Baron, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Squintseyed, *adj.*

1. Having the sight directed oblique.
He was so *squintseyed*, that he seemed spitefully to look upon them whom he beheld.—*Rudolf, History of the Turks*.

2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.
This is such a false and *squintseyed* praise,
Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Squintifogo, *adj.* Squinting. Coined.
The timber and the *squintifogo* maid
Of Iskwave there: lost the gods for sin,
Should, with a swelling drossy, stuff thy skin,
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 271.

Squiny, *v. n.* Look askant.

I remember thine eyes well enough: Dost thou *squiny* at me?—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 4.
Squire, *s.* [squire.]

1. Gentleman next in rank to a knight.
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—*As*, that I will, come out and long talk under the dew of a *squire*.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 4.

The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires*,
And gentlemen of blood.
Id., Henry V., iv. 8.
On this occasion therefore the interest of the chiefs of the aristocracy, Norfolk and Somerset, Newcastle and Bedford, Pembroke and Dorset, coincided with that of the wealthy traders of the City and of the clever young aspirants of the Temple, and was diametrically opposed to the interest of a *squire* of a thousand or twelve hundred a year.—*Maccandley, History of England*, ch. xxi.

2. Attendant on a noble warrior.
Old Bates' form he took, Anchises' *squire*
Now left to rule Ascanius.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 888.
Knights, *squires*, and steeds must enter on the stage.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 252.

3. Attendant at court: (used as the first element in a compound in the extracts.)

Return with her...
I could as well be brought
To kneel his throne; and, *squire-like*, pension beg,
To keep base life a-foot.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.

Minion of the suburbs,
And now and then admitted to the court,
And honoured with the style of *squire of dames*...

What is the second?—
The Minion of the Suburbs.—What hath he
To do in Constantinople?—I steal in now and then
As I am thought useful; marry, there I'm called
The *squire of dames*, or servant of the sex...
But you are

The *squire of dames*, devoted to the service
Of carousing ladies, ... the go-between,
This female and that wanton sir.

Massinger, The Emperor of the East, i. 2.
This *squire of dames* can, it appears probable,
command the Seven Angels, Uriel, Michael, and
company.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro*.

Squire, *r. n.* Attend as a squire.
Squiring to tilt-yards, play-houses, and all such public places.—*H. Jones, Cynthia's Revels*.
He is a Frenchman *squiring* her to every place she visits, either on pleasure or business.—*Guthrie, Geography, France*.

Squirearchy, *s.* Member of the squirearchy.
Man is made for his fellow-creatures. I had long been disgusted with the interference of those selfish *squirearchies*.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, b. ii. ch. xi.

Squirearchy, *s.* Coined and hybrid word, expressive of the class, influence, or preponderance of the lauded interest, i.e. of the squires.

Squireen, *s.* Squireling. *Irish*.

Squirehood, *s.* Rank and state of an squire.

If this should be the test of *squirehood*, it will go hard with a great number of my fraternity, as well as myself, who must all be unsquired, because a *squire* would not be allowed to keep us company.—*Swift, Letter to the King at Arms*.

Squireling. s. Small squire. *Contemptuous.*
But to-morrow, if we live,
Our ponderous squires will give
A grand political dinner
To half the squirelings near.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 2.

Squrely. adj. Becoming a squire.
One very fit for this squrely function.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote, i. 4.*

Squireship. s. Rank, condition of a squire.
What profit hast thou reaped by this thy squire-ship?—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote, i. 4.*

Squirrel. s. [Fr. *écureuil*; Lat. *sciurus*, from Gr. *skia* = shade + *oipi* = tail.] Native animal of the class Rodentia (i.e. akin to the mice, rabbits, &c.) of the genus *Sciurus* (vulgaris).
One chanced to find a nut,
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There seated by a squirrel,
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this fay, Dear queen, be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

The squirrel derives its name from the form of its tail, *osca*, a shade, *oipi*, a tail, as serving this little animal for an umbrella. That part is long—the *ru* body is clothed with hairs, disposed on each side horizontally, which gives it a great breadth. These serve a double purpose: when erect, they prove a secure protection from the injuries of heat and cold; when extended, they are very instrumental in promoting those vast leaps the animal takes from tree to tree. On the authority of Klein and Linnaeus we may add a third application of the form of the tail: these naturalists tell us, that when the squirrel is disposed to cross a river, a piece of bark is the boat, and the tail the sail.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

The squirrel is liable to considerable variety in point of colour, becoming grey in the autumn. Linnaeus, in his *Lachesis Japonica*, states that the inhabitants of the Lapland Alps contrive, by means of their wooden hoes, to procure in the course of the winter a considerable number of squirrels (*Sciurus vulgaris*) in their grey or winter clothing, for the sake of their skins. Even in this country it appears that a certain degree of change takes place in the colour of the fur in spring and in autumn. Mr. Hylth first informed me of this fact, and states that in the summer the fur is much coarser, and more uniformly red; the pencils of the ears also are lost, as has been observed by former naturalists; in the winter the sides of the body assume a greyish tint, the pencils of the ears are long and full, and the fur softer and fuller. The summer change is not perfect till July.—*Hell, History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

The climbing squirrels have four digits on the fore foot, and five digits on the hind foot. . . . All possess complete collar-bones. . . . In the grey squirrel the scapula is remarkable for the number and strength of the intermuscular crura. . . . The squirrel's favourite nut is mainly held between the thumb tubercles, when operated on by the chisel-teeth. . . . The little flying squirrel is chiefly remarkable for the long and strong accessory cartilage projecting from the ulnar side of the carpus, which aids in supporting the lateral fold of integument serving as a parachute. *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates, vol. iii. p. 383.*

Squirt. v. a. [Norse, *squitra*; *skit* and *skitling* are connected with this word.] Throw out in a quick stream.
Sir Roger squirted mortal hatred, and used to hire fellows to squirt kennel water upon him as he passed along.—*Arbuthnot.*

Squire. v. n. Prate; let fly. *Vulgarism.*
You are so given to squiring up and down, and chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a prime minister.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Squirt. s.
1. Instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.
His weapons are a pin to scratch, and a squirt to bespatter.—*Pope.*

As the first element in a compound.
He with his squirt-fire could disperse
Whole troops.
Butler, Hudibras.

2. Small quick stream.
Water thence with squirts of an infusion of the medicine in damped water.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Squirts. s. One who plies a squirt.
The squirts were at it with their kennel water, for they were used for the loss of their bubble.—*Arbuthnot.*

Stab. v. a. [Provincial German, *stauen*.]
1. Pierce with a pointed weapon.

Near the lamentations of poor Anne,
Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son;
Stab'd by the self-same hand that made these wounds.
Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 2.
Porcius, think thou worst thy dying brother
Stab'd at his heart, and all becaus'd with blood,
Storming at thee!
Addison, Cato.

2. Wound mortally or mischievously.
What tears will then be shed!
Then, to complete her woe, will I expose
Hermione: . . . 'twill stab her to the heart!
A. Phillips, Distressed Mother.

Stab. v. n.
1. Give a wound with a pointed weapon.
None shall dare
With shorten'd sword to stab in closer war;
But in fair combat fight.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 508.

2. Offer a stab.
Thou had'st a thousand dazens in thy thought,
Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,
To stab at half an hour of my frail life.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

3. Give a mortal wound.
He speaks point-blank, and every word *stabs*.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.*

Stab. s.
1. Wound with a sharp-pointed weapon.
Wound the loud winds, or with bewick'd at *stabs*
Kill the still closing waters.
Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 3.

Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriors,
To fall beneath base assassin's *stabs*.
William had returned to England; and the possibility of getting rid of him by a lucky shot or *stab* was again seriously discussed.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxi.*

2. Dark injury; sly mischief.

3. Stroke; blow.
He had a scripture ready to repel them all; every pertinent text urged home being a direct *stab* to a temptation.—*South, Sermons.*

Stabber. s. One who stabs; privy murderer.

Stabbing. verbal abs. Act of one who stabs.
Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet are looked on as no distinct species of action; but if the point of the sword first enters the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a distinct name; as in England, where it is called *stabbing*. *Locke.*

Stabbingly. adv. In a stabbing manner; with intent to do a dark injury; maliciously.

This intimation against the council is as *stabbingly* suggested as the story of Sardanapalus; that a man cannot give a general character of a malicious statesman, but some of his majesty's privy-council must immediately be glanced at.—*Bishop Parker, Reply to Recantation Transposed, p. 287: 1673.*

Stabbliment. s. Support; firmness; act of making firm.
They serve for stabbliment, propagation, and shade.
In Rhina.

Stabblitate. v. a. Make stable; establish.
The soul about itself circumgyrates
Her various forms, and what she most doth love
She off before herself stabblitates.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, l. 2, 43: 1647.

Stability. s. [Fr. *stabilité*; Lat. *stabilitas*.]
1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.
Wisdom and knowledge shall be the *stability* of thy times. *Isaiah, xxxii. 6.*
By the same degrees that either of these happen, the *stability* of the figure is by the same lessened.—*Sir W. Temple.*

These mighty girlers which the fabrick bind,
These ribs round and vast in order join'd,
Such strength and such *stability* impart,
That storms above, and earthquakes underground
Break not the pillars.
Sir R. Blackmore.

This and that hanging stone's *stability*. *Cotton.*

2. Fixedness; not fluidity.
Since *fluidness* and *stability* are contrary qualities, we may conceive that the firmness or *stability* of a body consists in this, that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are entangled, that there is among them a mutual cohesion.—*Huyles.*

3. Firmness of resolution.

Stable. adj. [Fr.; Lat. *stabilis*.]
1. Fixed; able to stand; steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.
If a man would be invincible,
He must be like a rock or stone, or tree;

For ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable*,
But had a fall more desperate than we.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
No perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,
Subject to change.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1046.

2. Strong; fixed in a state or condition; durable.

This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*, nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-morrow might deprive us of.—*Rogers.*

Stable. v. a. Make stable; fix; establish.
Obsolete.

Articles devised by the king's highness to *stable* Christian quietness and unity among the people.—*Strype, Life of Archbishop Cranmer (under 1536).*

Stable. s. [Lat. *stabulum*.] House for beasts.

I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels.—*Ezekiel, xxv. 5.*
Mightful disorder fill'd her *stable*,
And stutish plenty deck'd her table.
Prior, An Epitaph.

Stable. v. n. [Lat. *stabulo*.] Kennel; dwell as beasts.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd
And *stabbed*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 730.

Stable. v. a. Put into a stable.
Phoebus, weary of his yearly task,
Establish'd bath his steeds in lowly lay.
Spenser, Shepherds' Calendar, November.

Stableboy. s. Boy who attends in the stable.
As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the *stableboy*.—*Swift.*

Stableman. s. Groom; ostler.
If the gentleman hath bin a night, get the *stableman* and the scullion to stand in his way. *Swift.*
I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choicest wine;
I would carous some *stableman* of note,
And imitate his language and his coat.
Bramston.

Stableness. s. Attribute suggested by Stable; power to stand; steadiness; constancy; stability.

The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, *stableness*,
Bounty, perseverance, I have no relish of them.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.
Light of understanding, *stableness* of persuasion.
—*Translators of the Bible, preface.*

Stables. s. ? Stablestand. The following is the text, as it stands in all the editions, except that of Sir J. Hammer, who proposes *stablestand*, and that of Collier, who, from the corrected folio of 1632, reads—
I'll keep me *stable* where I lodge my wife.

Here *me* means *myself*, the sense being that he will keep himself constantly by his wife. Sir J. Hammer's reading, adopted in the previous editions, gives the extract under Stablestand. Malone thinks that *stables*, in a secondary sense, may mean *station*, i.e. the *statio stabulis* of Hammer. A German translation renders the word by *Schildwacht*—sentry. This is about the amount of authority in favour of the word meaning *stablestand*. The present editor so interprets it; but he thinks that *stables* may be the *word*; i.e. that the ordinary reading may be combined with Sir J. Hammer's explanation. Hence, he has entered the word separately.

Be certain what you do, sir, lest your justice
Prove violence; in which three great ones suffer,
Yourself, your queen, your son.—For her, my lord,
I dare my life lay down, and will do it, Sir,
Pleas'd you accept it, that the queen is spotless
I the eyes of heaven, and to you; I mean
In this which you accuse her.—If it prove
She's otherwise, I'll keep my *stables* where
I lodge my wife; I'll go in couples with her;
Than when I feel and see her, no further trust her;
For every inch of woman in the world,
Aye, every dram of woman's flesh, is false,
If she be so.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

Stablestand. s. See extract from Cowell.
Stablestand is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convicted to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest; and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow, or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip.—*Cowell.*

Stable-stand (*stabilis statio*), as Spelman interprets it, is a term of the forest laws, and signifies a place where a deer-stalker fixes his stand under some convenient cover, and keeps watch for the purpose of killing deer as they pass by. From the place it came to be applied also to the person; and any man taken in a forest in that situation, with a gun or bow in his hand, was presumed to be an offender, and had the name of a *stable-stand*. In all former editions this hath been printed *stable*; and it may perhaps be objected that another syllable added spoils the smoothness of the verse. But by pronouncing *stable* short, the measure will very well bear it according to the liberty allowed in this kind of writing, and which Shakspeare never scruples to use; therefore I read *stable-stand*.—*Hammer, Note on Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

Stabling. *s.* House or room for beasts.

Her terror once, on Afric's tawny shore,
Now smoked in dust, a *stabling* now for wolves!

Thomson, *Liberty*, pt. iii.

Stablish. *v. a.* [Fr. *établir*.] Establish; fix; settle.

Then she began a treaty to procure,
And *stablish* terms betwixt both their requests.

Spenser.

Now our Lord Jesus Christ himself, and God, even
our Father, . . . comfort your hearts, and *stablish* you
in every good work. — 2 *Theomouians*, ii. 16.
Stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on every side.

Shakspeare, *Henry VI. Part I.* v. 1.

Poor heretics in love there be,
Which think to *stablish* dangerous constancy;
But I have told them, since you will be true,
You shall be true to them who're false to you.

Donne.

His covenant sworn
To David, *stablish'd* as the days of Heaven,
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xii. 346.

Stack. *s.* [Icelandic.]

1. Large quantity of hay, corn, or wood,
heaped up regularly together.

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a
man's height, which the watermen that bring wood
down the Seine laid there. — *Baron, Natural and*
Experimental History.

While the marquis and his servant on foot were
chasing the kid about the *stack*, the prince from
horseback killed him with a pistol. — *Sir H. Wotton,*
Life of the Duke of Buckingham.

While the cock, with lively din,
Scatters the roar of darkness thin;
And to the *stack* or the barn-door
Stoutly struts his damsel before.

Milton, *L'Allegro*, 19.

Stacks of moist corn grow hot by fermentation. —
Sir I. Newton.

An inundation, says the fable,
O'erslow'd a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole racks of hay and *stacks* of corn
Were down the sudden current borne.

Swift.

'Well, Suiford,' said his lordship, in a peremptory
tone, 'this is a pretty business; I'll have this stopped
directly.' Fortunate man, if he had succeeded in
doing so! The torch of the incendiary had for the
first time been introduced into the parish of Marney;
and last night the primrose *stacks* of the Abbey farm
had blazed, a beacon to the mated neighbourhood.
— *H. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. iii.

2. Number of chimneys or funnels standing
together.

A mason making a *stack* of chimneys, the founda-
tion of the house sunk. — *Wise man, Surgery*.

Stack. *v. a.* Pile up regularly into a stack;
make a stack.

So likewise a hovel will serve for a room,
To *stack* on the penus.

Tassie, *Five Hundred Points of Good*
Husbandry.

Stacte. *s.* [Gr. *στακτή*; Lat. *stacte*; A.S. *stacte*.] Aromatic gum that distills from
the tree which produces myrrh.

Take unto thee sweet spices, *stacte*, and onycha,
and galbanum. — *Ezekiel*, xxi. 24.

Stade. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *stadium*.] Furlong.
The greatness of the town, by that we could judge,
stretcheth in circuit some forty *stades*. — *Howe, History*
of the Septuagint, p. 71: 1623.

Stadium. *s.* Latin form of Stade: (plural,
stadia).

Theophrastus held it impossible to cultivate the
olive at the distance of more than four hundred
stadia from the sea. — *Arnold, History of Rome*,
ch. xxiii. note.

Staf. *s.* [A.S. *staðol*, *staðul*, *staðul*.]

1. Anything which serves for support to
another.

2. Staff; crutch. *Obsolete*.

He cometh on, his weak *staf* governing
And aged limbs on cypress *staf* stout,
And with an ivy twine his waist in girt about.

Spenser, *Fuoria Queen*.

3. ? Standard.

Leave growing for *stadia* the likeliest and best,
Though seller and buyer dispatched the rest. —
Tassie, *Five Hundred Points of Good*
Husbandry.

Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *stadia* too
thick, will run to bushes and briars, and have little
clean underwood. — *Raven*.

Stadie. *n. a.* Leave sufficient *stadia* when
a wood is cut.

First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin;
Then see it well *stadied* without and within.
Tassie, *Five Hundred Points of Good*
Husbandry.

Stadtholder. *s.* Chief magistrate of the
United Provinces.

They had secret powers given them, to treat con-
cerning the prince of Orange's being their *stadthol-
der*. — *Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*,
King Charles II.

Staff. *s.* [A.S. *staf*, *staf*. — See under
Stave.]

1. Stick with which a man supports himself
in walking.

It much would please him,
That of his fortunes you should make a *staff*
To lean upon.

Shakspeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 11.
Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chari-
timents, that thy rod as well as thy *staff* may com-
fort us. — *Eikon Basilike*.

2. Prop; support.

Hope is a lover's *staff*; walk hence with that,
And manage it against despairing thoughts.
Shakspeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very
prop. — *Id., Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

If a subject be a son, then ought he to be a *staff*
unto his father, wherewith not to strike but to sus-
tain him. — *Hobbes*.

3. Stick used as a weapon; club; handle of
an edged or pointed weapon: (plural,
staves).

I cannot strike at writhed kernies, whose arms
Are hired to bear their *staves*.

Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, v. 7.
He that bought the skin ran greater risks than
I other that sold it, and had the worse end of the
staff. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Out from his house ran every neighbour nigh;
The vicar first, and after him the . . .
With forks and *staves* the felon to pursue.

Drayton, The Cock and the Fox, 725.
This *staff* shall not serve
To beat the dog off.

Messenger, The Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

4. Any long piece of wood.

He forthwith from the glittering *staff* unfurled
The imperial ensign. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 535.

To his single eye, that in his forehead glared
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A forked *staff* we dexterously apply'd,
Which in the spacious socket turning round,
Scout out the big round jelly from its orb.
Addison, *Milton's Style* imitated.

5. Round step of a ladder.

Descending and ascending by ladders, I ascended
at one of six hundred and thirty-nine *staves*, or
eighty-nine fathoms. — *Dr. E. Brown, Travel*
Europe.

6. Ensign of an office; badge of authority.

Methought this *staff*, mine office-badge in court,
Was broke in twain.
Shakspeare, *Henry VI. Part II.* i. 2.

All his officers broke their *staves*: but at their re-
turn new *staves* were conveyed unto them. — *Sir J.*
Hayward, Life and Reign of King Edward VI.
Set all things right, or, as my name is Order,
And by this *staff* of office that commands you,
This chain and double ruff, symbols of power,
Whoe'er misuses in his function,
For one whole week makes forfeiture of his break-
fast.

And privilege of the wine-cellar.
Massinger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, i. 2.

7. Establishment of officers, in various de-
partments, attached to generals and armies.

8. See under Stave.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper
for an heroic poem, as being all too lyrical; yet
though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer
from constraint, he affects half verses. — *Drayton*.

When Criso once a puny stick show'd,
He beat him with a *staff* of his own ode. — *Harte*.

Staf-striker. *s.* Sturdy beggar.

As trade increased, however, it was found that
this maximum could not be enforced in the walled
towns, and especially at the sea-ports, where there
was a growing demand for labourers. Hence there

was a con- at struggle on the part of the young
husbandmen to get to ports. They crossed
the country in bands of a together, carrying
quarter-staffs, begging their way, and threatening
those who would not give alms; and hence arose the
terms 'sturdy beggar' and 'staff-striker' in the
statutes. To stop this, Acts were passed to forbid
husbandmen entering walled towns. They were not,
however, evaded, and the foolish attempt forcibly to
regulate wages was gradually abandoned. — *Double-*
day, The True Law of Population, p. 26: 1853.

Stamish. *adj.* Stiff; harsh. *Rare*.

A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and
lumpish, but limber, touch, and though somewhat
stiffish, both for hearing and whole course of living,
proveh always best. — *Ascham*.

Stag. *s.* [see Stag.] Male red deer; male
of the hind.

To the place a poor sequestered *stag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish.

Shakspeare, *As you like it*, ii. 1.

The swift *stag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vii. 469.

The inhabitants of seas and skies shall change,
And fish on shore, and *stags* in air shall range.

Drayton, *Translation of Virgil, Eclogues*, i. 79.

A few of the terms [of Venery], betokening the
different ages of the *stag* and *hind*, are still re-
tained, though somewhat altered. The young
of either sex is called a calf; after a few months
the male becomes distinguished by the growth of
the bosses, or frontal protuberances, on which the
horns are afterwards developed, which during the
first year are merely rounded knobs, from whence
he takes the name of knobber. In the second
year they are longer and pointed, and are called
dags, and the animal has now the name of bracket.
In the third year the first or brow antler, has made
its appearance, and the deer becomes a stag.
In the fourth the bracket is added, and he is then
termed a staggyrd. He is a *stag* in the fifth year,
when the third antler or royal appears; and in the
sixth, the commencement of the surrall or crown
is formed, when he takes the name of hart, which
name he retains through life. At this time he is
called a hart or *stag* of ten probably because the
branches including the surrall frequently amount
to that number. After the seventh year he is said
to be cracked, or jointed, or crowned, according to
the number of branches composing the surrall.
The female is a calf in the first year, a bracket's
sister in the second, and in the third and ever after-
wards, a hind. — *Id., History of British Quadrupeds*,
including the *Cervus*.

Stage. *s.* [N.Fr. *estage*; Modern Fr. *étage*.]

1. Floor raised to view on which any show is
exhibited; raised floor of temporary use;
raised platform.

We princes, I tell you, are set on *stages*, in the
sight and view of all the world. — *Queen Elizabeth*,
Speech to Parliament: 1566.

I have seen the whole front of a mountebank's
stage, from one end to the other, faced with patents,
certificates, medals, and great seals, by which the
several princes of Europe have testified their esteem
for the doctor! — *Tatler*, no. 210.
See! on the emblerd plain,
Clearing a *stage*,

Scattering the just away,
Comes the new man. — *M. Arnold*.

2. Theatre; place of scenic or dramatic en-
tertainments.

This green plot shall be our *stage*. — *Shakspeare*,
Midasnacht's Dream, iii. 1.

They erudite us,
That with delight you profit, and endavour
To build their names up fair, and on the *stage*
Decipher to the idle want honour, want
On goal and glorious actions, and what shines
Treads on the heels of vice, the salary
Of sex sesterlin. — *Massinger, The Roman Actor*, i. 1.

Are you on the *stage*,
You talk so loudly. The whole world is one.

Ibid. i. 3.

I maintain, against the enemies of the *stage*, that
patterns of piety, decency represented, may second
the precepts. — *Drayton*.

Knights, squares, and steeds must enter on the
stage. — *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, ii. 288.

Used adjectively.

Neither shall we offer any extract as a specimen
of the diction and sentiment that reigns in these
dramas. We have said before that it is fair well-
ordered *stage-act* that this of his; that the diction
too, is good, well-sequenced, grammatical diction; no
fant to be found with either, except that they pre-
tend to be poetry, and are throughout the most
unadorned prose. — *Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights*.

3. Any place where anything is publicly
transacted or performed.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools.

Shakspeare, *King Lear*, iv. 6.

4. Place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission.

I shall put you in mind where it was you promised to set out, or begin your first stage; and bewest you to go before me my guide.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
From thence compell'd by craft and age,
She makes the head her latest stage.

We must not expect that our journey through the several stages of this life should be all smooth and even.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Men drop so fast, ere life's mid stage we tread,
Few know so many friends alive, as dead. *Young.*

5. Single step of gradual process.

The changes and vicissitudes in wars are many; but chiefly in the seats or stages of the war, the weapons, and the manner of the conduct.—*Bacon, Essays.*

This is by some called the first stage of a consumption, but I had rather call it an ill habit preparatory to that distemper.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

To prepare the soul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place to which we aspire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual advances through several hard and laborious stages of discipline.—*Royce.*

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

History, however, in dealing with this Reign of Terror, has had her own difficulties. While the phenomenon continued in its primary state, as mere 'Horrors of the French Revolution,' there was abundance to be said and shrieked. With and without profit. . . . And now, in a new stage of the business, when History, ceasing to shriek, would try rather to include under her old forms of speech or speculation this new amazing thing; that some accredited scientific Law of Nature might suffice for the unexpected Product of Nature, and History might get to speak of it articulately, and draw inferences and profit from it; in this new stage, History, we must say, hobbles and founders perhaps in a still painful manner.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, b. v. ch. i.

Stage. v. a. Exhibit publicly.

I love the people;
But do not like to stage me to their eyes;
Though it do well, I do not relish well
Their loud applause.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 1.
The quick comedians
Extemp'rally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels.

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Stagecoach. s. Coach that keeps its stages; coach that passes and re-passes on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

The story was told me by a priest, as we travelled in a stagecoach.—*Addison.*
When late their merry rides stagecoaches show,
And their stiff horses through the town move slow . . .
Then let the prudent walker shoes provide.

Gay, Trivia, i. 25.

Used adjectively.

I quitted the Piazza Coffee House, very much enlightened in my ideas of the blessings of matrimony, and the advantage of making stage-coach acquaintanceships.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Stagely. adj. Belonging to the stage; befitting the stage.

Nor may this be called an histrionic parody, or stagely visit and hypocrisy, while women seek to appear advantaged in stature, or in beauty.—*Jeremy Taylor, Aristotelian Manners*, p. 104.

Stageplay. s. Theatrical entertainment.

This rough-cut unheaven poetry was instead of stageplays for one hundred and twenty years.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

These two Mytilene brethren, barely born, crept out of a small galliot into the majesty of great kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes and chances of these worldly things, now up, now down, the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stageplay.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

It is customary with fathers in stage-plays, after giving their daughters to the men of their hearts, to congratulate themselves on having no other business on their hands but to die immediately: though it is rarely found that they are in a hurry to do it. Mr. Pecksniff, being a father of a more sage and practical class, appeared to think that his immediate business was to live; and having deprived himself of one comfort, to surround himself with others.—*Tuckwell, Maria Chatterton*, ch. xxi.

Stageplayer. s. One who publicly represents actions on the stage.

One Livius Andronicus was the first stageplayer in Rome.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

Among slaves who exercised polite arts, none sold so dear as stageplayers or actors.—*Arthotus, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Stager. s.**1. Player.**

You . . . safe in your stage clothes,
Have quit, upon your oaths,
The stagers and the stagewrights too. *B. Jonson.*

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; practitioner; person of cunning.

I've heard old cunning stagers
Say, fools for argument use wagers. *Hudibras*, ii. 1, 297.

One experienced stager, that had baffled twenty traps and tricks before, discovered the plot.—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*

Some stagers of the wiser sort
Made all these idle wanderments their sport:
But he, who heard what e'er they fool could say,
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryden.*

One cries out, these stagers
Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Id.*

Be by a person cheated!
Had you been cunning stagers,
You might yourselves be treated
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*

A stately sentiment comes tramping forth with a clank that sounds poetic and heroic: we start in breathless expectation waiting to reverence the heavenly guest; and, alas, he proves to be but an old stager dressed in new buckram, a stager well known to us, nay, often a stager that has already been drummed out of most well-regulated communities.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.*

Stagery. s. Scenic exhibition; show on the stage.

Likening those grave controversies to a piece of stagery, or scene-work.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.*

Stagetruck. adj. Smitten with a love of the theatre; mad after the drama.

'You are a precious fool, Jack Buncie,' said Cleveland, half angry, and, in despite of himself, half diverted by the false tones and exaggerated posture of the stagetruck pirate.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxix.

Stagewright. s. Dramatic poet.

And much good do't you then,
Brave plush and velvet men:
Can feed on o'er; and, safe in your stage clothes,
Have quit upon your oaths,
The stagers and the stagewrights too. *B. Jonson.*

Staggard. s. Four year old stag.

(For example see under Stag.)

Stagger. v. n. [Provincial German, staggeren.]**1. Reel; not stand or walk steadily.**

He struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of the unwary knight:
Deep was the wound; he stagger'd with the blow. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 612.

He began to appear sick and giddy, and to stagger; after which he fell down as dead.—*Boyle.*

2. Faint; begin to give way.

The enemy staggers: if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet: but if you allow him respite, he will recover his strength.—*Addison.*

3. Hesitate; fall into doubt; become less confident or determined.

He staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith.—*Romans*, iv. 20.

A man may, if he were of a fearful heart, stagger in this attempt.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 3.

Three means to fortify belief are experience, reason, and authority: of these the most potent is authority; for belief upon reason, or experience, will stagger.—*Bacon.*

But let it inward sink and drown my mind:
Falsehood shall want its triumph: I begin
To stagger; but I'll prop myself within. *Dryden.*

The staggering state of French statesmen must even stagger whether it is bound.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mirabeau.*

Stagger. v. a.**1. Make to stagger; make to reel.**

That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire,
That staggers thus my person. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*, v. 5.

2. Shock; alarm; make less steady or confident.

The question did at first so stagger me,
Bearing a state of mighty moment in 't. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

Whoever will read the story of this war, will find himself much staggered, and put to a kind of riddle.—*Howell.*

When a prince falls in honour and justice, 'tis enough to stagger his people in their allegiance.—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*

The shells being lodged with the belonites,

selonites, and other like natural shells, it was enough to stagger a spectator, and make him ready to entertain a belief that these were no two.—*Woodward.*

The general seemed staggered in his resolution, but still attempted to rush past him. But Hartley, seizing him by the collar of his coat on each side, 'You are my prisoner,' he said; 'I command you to follow me.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Surgeon's Daughter*, ch. viii.

Stagger. s. Staggering motion.

The individual whom Saul Beth discerned in the act of progression towards him, seemed to be more than ordinarily incommoded by the inclemency of the weather; and, to tell truth, with his head bent down and his arms spread out, advanced with a motion that alternated between a reel and a stagger, far more resembling that of a drunken man than of a labouring ship.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*

Staggering. verbal abs.**1. Act of reeling.**

The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo, staggering, and loss of memory.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Cause of staggering or making to stagger.

This shall be no grief unto thee [in the margin, no staggering, or stumbling].—*1 Samuel*, xxv. 31.

If thou confidently depend on the truth of this, without any doubting or staggering, this will be accepted by God.—*Hammond.*

Staggering. part. adj. Reeling; unsteady.

Then recelling the Twentynine invade,
By giddy heads and staggering legs betray'd. *Tate, Translation of Juvenal*, xv. 58.

Staggeringly. adv. In a staggering manner.**1. In a reeling manner.**

Drunkards go staggeringly when they are top-heavy.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes* p. 319: 1621.

2. With hesitation.

While we are but staggeringly evil, we are not left without parentheses of consideration, thoughtful rebukes, and merciful interventions, to reveal us to ourselves.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 30.

Staggers. s. pl.**1. Epilepsy of the horse.**

His horse past cure of the flies, stark spoil'd with the staggers.—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. Madness; wild conduct; irregular behaviour.

I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the staggers, and the careless lapses
Of youth and ignorance. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, ii. 3.

Staghound. s. Hound for hunting the stag by scent: (see second extract).

One fellow, having just brought a bundle of twenty spears, was sitting in a corner, employed in painting the white staves of the weapons with yellow and vermilion. Other lacquies led large stag-hounds, or wolf-dogs, of noble race, carefully muzzled to prevent accidents to passengers.—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot*, ch. xix.

The opinion of those who have attended most carefully to the different breeds of dogs is, that the staghound is the produce of a cross between the old southern-hound, the ancestor probably of most of our races of hounds—and the faster fox-hound. The result of this mixture is the produce of a tall, strong, bony, well-formed dog, full of energy and power, combined with considerable swiftness and great perseverance: it is also of mild and gentle manners and expression.—*L. N. History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Stagnancy. s. State of being without motion or current.

Though the country people are so wise
To call these rivers, they're but stagnancies,
Left by the flood. *Colton, Wonders of the Drake*, p. 55: 1681.

Stagnant. adj. [Lat. stagnans, -antis; stagnum = standing pool.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be stagnant in its simple rest,
The sun would through it spread destructive heat. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water that the sand now was cast into layers, and not to a regular settlement, from a water quiet and stagnant.—*Woodward.*
Immured and buried in perpetual sloth,
That gloomy slumber of the stagnant soul. *Johnson, Irene.*

Stagnate. v. n. Lie motionless; have no course or stream.

The water which now arises must have all stagnated at the surface, and could never possibly have

been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the strain been thus raised up.—*Woodward*.

The aliment moving through the capillary tubes stagnates, and unites itself to the vessel through which it flows.—*Arbuthnot*.

Where creeping waters cease,
Where marshes stagnate, *Thomson*.

Stagnation. s. Stop of course; cessation of motion; (often applied figuratively to moral or civil images).

As the Alps surround Geneva on all sides, they form a vast basin, where there would be a constant stagnation of vapours, did not the north wind scatter them from time to time.—*Addison*.

To what great ends subservient is the wind!

Behold, where'er this active vapour flies,
It drives the clouds, and agitates the skies;
This from stagnation and corruption saves
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Staid. part. adj. [*stayed*.] Sober; grave; regular; composed; not wild; not volatile.

Put thyself
Into a 'laviour of less fear, ere wildness
Vanquish my staid wren.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

To our weaker view,
O'erlaid with black, staid wisdom's hue.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 15.

I should not be a persuader to them of studying much in the spring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds; but to ride out, with prudent and staid guides, to all the quarters of the land.—*Id., Tractate on Education*.

I am the more at ease in Sir Roger's family, because it consists of sober and staid persons.—*Addison, Spectator*.

The doctor, who was what is called a staid, discreet personage, appeared somewhat unwilling to gratify our curiosity.—*Thodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

Staidness. s. Attribute suggested by Staid; sobriety; regularity; contrariety to wildness.

What good man,
That is a friend to truth, dares make it doubtful
That he hath Fabius's staidness, and the courage
Of bold Marcellus, to whom Hannibal gave
The style of Target and of Sword of Rome?

Manning, r. The Roman Actor, i. 3.
The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air, hinders that serenity and fixed staidness which is necessary to so severe an attentiveness.—*Gleahave, Scipio Senectus*.

If sometimes he appears too gay, yet a secret earnestness of youth accompanies his writings, though the staidness and sobriety of age be wanting.—*Deplan, Preface to Translations from Ovid*.

Stain. v. n. [N.Fr. *disteindre*, from Lat. *tingo*—*dye, tinge*.]

1. Blot; spot; maculate.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the stone,
Why then she lives. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.

From the gush
A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd . . .
And all his armour stain'd, ere while so bright.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 331.
Embreeze again, my sons: be free no more,
Nor stain your country with her children's gore.

Deplan, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1113.

2. Dye; tinge.

3. Disgrace; spot with guilt or infamy.

Of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wou'd ornaments now soild and stain'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1073.

Stain. s.

1. Blot; spot; discoloration.

We nowhere meet with a more pleasing show than what appears in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun, which is wholly made up of those different stains of light that show themselves in clouds of a different situation.—*Addison*.

Swift trout diversified with crimson stains,
And pikes, the tyrants of the watery plains.

Pope, Windsor Forest.

In the Philosophical Magazine of December, 1830, the anonymous author of an ingenious essay 'On the Art of Glass-painting,' says, that if a large proportion of ochre has been employed with the silver, the stain is yellow; if a small proportion, it is orange-coloured; and by repeated exposure to the fire, without any additional colouring matter, the orange may be converted into red; but this conversion requires a nice management of the heat.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

2. Taint of guilt or infamy; blot, or anything giving a foul character.

To solemn actions of royalty and justice their suitable ornaments are a beauty: are they only in religion a stain?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue

which such places have, is, I trust, without any blamish or stain of heresy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Then heaven and earth renew'd, shall be made pure

To sanctity, that shall receive no stain.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 638.

Nor death itself can wholly wash their stains;

But long contracted ill even in the soul remains:

The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And spots of sin.

Deplan, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 394.

3. Cause of reproach; shame.

Heavily I will lead her that is the praise, and yet

the stain of all woman-kind.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Stainer. s. One who stains; one who blots; one who dyes; dyer: (common as the second element in a compound, e.g. paper-stainer).

Staining. verbal abs. Process of making a stain or tint.

The mouth of the muffle and the entry for introducing fuel to the fire, should be on opposite sides, to prevent as much as possible the admission of dust into the muffle, whose mouth should be closed with double folding-doors of iron, furnished with small peep-holes, to allow the artist to watch the progress of the staining, and to withdraw small trial slips of glass, painted with the principal tints used in the picture. *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Stainless. adj.

1. Free from blots or spots.

The phoenix wings are not so rare
For faultless length and stainless hue. *Sir P. Sidney*.

You gentle hills,
Robed in a garment of untrodden snow;
You darksome rocks, whence riches depend,
No stainless, that their white and glittering spires
Tinge not the moon's pure beam.

Shelley, Queen Mab.

2. Free from sin or reproach.

I cannot love him;
Yet I suppose him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great estate, of fresh and stainless youth.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 5.

Stair. s. [*A.S. stæger*.] Steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper: (anciently used for the whole order of steps; but now, if it be used at all, it signifies, as in Milton, only one flight of steps).

A good builder to a high tower will not make his stair upright, but winding: almost the full compass about, that the steepness be the more insensible.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

How many cowards, whose hearts are all as false
As stairs of sand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars!

Shakespeare, Richard of Venice, iii. 2.

Slaver with lips as common as the stairs

That mount the Capitol. *Id., Cymbeline*, i. 7.

I would have one only goodly room above stairs,

of some forty feet high.—*Bacon, Essays*.

The stairs were such as whereon Jacob saw

Angels ascending and descending.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 510.

Katrin . . . now on the lower stair,

That scaled by steps of gold to heav'n's gate,
Looks down with wonder at the sudden view
Of all this world.

Id., ibid., iii. 540.

Trembling he springs,

As terror had increased his feet with wings;
Nor staid for stairs; but down the depth he threw
His body: on his back the door he drew.

Deplan, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 291.

As the first element in a compound.

Sir James Fierd repairing to the Tower by night,

attended by . . . at the

and sent these two villains to execute the murder.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Staircase. s. Part of a fabric that contains the stairs.

To make a complete staircase is a curious piece of architecture.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

I cannot forbear mentioning a staircase, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Bailey, with escort of twelve, steps forth to the great outer staircase; sweeps the brilliant multitude with stretched hand; takes their oath, with a thunder of 'rolling drums,' with shouts that rend the welkin.—*Chrysis, History of the French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. l. ch. vi.

Stake. s. [*A.S. stæce*.]

1. Post or strong stick fixed in the ground.

The more I shak'd the stake, which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper still it sunk into it.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

His credit in the world might stand the poor town in great stead, as hitherto their ministers' foreign estimation hath been the best stake in their hedge.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

He wanted pikes to set before his archers;
Instead whereof sharp stakes, pluckt out of bushes,
They pitched in the ground.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I. i. 1.

In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to small stakes, and the rascal vines in arbores make but verjuice.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Or sharpen stakes, or head the forks, or twine

The sallow twigs to tie the straggling vine.

Deplan, Translation of the Georgics, i. 327.

As my arable land was but small, . . . I got it tolerably well fenced in about three weeks' time; and shooting some of the creatures in the day-time, I set my dog to guard it in the night, tying him up to a stake at the gate, where he would stand and bark all night long; so in a little time the enemies forsook the place, and the corn grew very strong and well, and began to ripen space.—*Deplan, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

2. Piece of long rough wood.

While he whistled in fiery circles round
The brand, a sharpen'd stake strong Dryas found,
And in the shoulder's joint inflicted the wound.

Deplan, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xii.

3. Anything placed as a palisade or fence.

That halloo I should know: what are you? speak:
Come not too near, you fall on iron stake's edge.
Milton, Comus, 420.

4. Post to which a beast is tied to be baited.

We are at the stake,
And hay'd about with many enemies.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 1.

Have you not set mine honour at the stake,
And baited it with all the unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think?

Id., Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

5. Anything pledged or wagered.

'Tis time short pleasure now to take,
Of little life the best to make,
And manage wisely the last stake.

Cowley.

O then what interest shall I make
To save my last important stake,
When the most just have cause to quake!

Lord Bacon.

The increasing sound is borne to either shore,
And for their stakes the throwing missiles fear.

Deplan, Anna Mirabilis, xxiv.

The game was so contrived, that one particular cast took up the whole stake; and when some others came up, you laid down.—*Arbuthnot*.

'I'll lay you ten guineas each. . . . 'Tis done, I'll double the stakes.—*Farquhar, The Constant Couple*, i. 1.

6. State of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he saw plainly that his kingdom must again be put to the stake; and that he must fight for it.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Are not our liberties, our lives,
The laws, religion, and our wives,
Enough at once to lie at stake,
For covenant and cause's sake?

Bulwer, Hudibras, i. 1, 733.

Of my crown thou too much care dost take;

That which I value more, my love, 's at stake.

Drum v.

With any of you great interest at stake in a distant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good share of his fortune?— *bishop Atterbury*.

Every moment Cato's life's at stake.—*Addison, Cato*.

7. See extract.

The stake is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the workbench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some place of the workbench, not to be removed. Its office is to set small cold work straight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chisel or cold punch.—*Bacon, Mechanical Exercises*.

Stake. v. a.

1. Fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright.

Stake and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds, before they in a moment prostrate a whole year's labour.—*Evelyn, Calendar*.

2. Wager; hazard; put to hazard.

Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The cause is, he relied upon the services of a pack of villains, who designed nothing but their own game, and to stake him while they played for themselves.—*South*.

Persons, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons than stake their miserable lives on the success of a revolution.—*Addison*.

They durst not stake their present and future happiness on their own chimerical imaginations.—*Id.*

I'll stake you lamb that near the fountain plays,
And from the brink his dancing shade surveys.

Pope, *Pastorals*, *Spring*.

Staknet. s. Net secured and expanded by stakes.

Pursuing a course along the shores and arrived at an estuary, on each side of the month, and for miles up on both sides, *stake-nets* are used.—*Farrall, History of British Fishes*, *Salmon*.

Stalactical. adj. Consisting of stalactite.

A cave was lined with these stalactical stones on the top and sides.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Stalactite. s. [Gr. *σταλακτις*.] Calcareous deposit from water, *stalactite* being the term when it takes the shape of an icicle; *stalagmite* when it forms a floor.

For the last half-century the occasional occurrence in various parts of Europe of the bones of man or of the works of his hand, in caves—*bravas* and *stallites*, associated with the remains of the extinct hyena, bear, elephant, or rhinoceros—has led to a suspicion that the date of man must be carried farther back than we had hitherto imagined. —*Sir C. Lyell, Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man*, ch. i.

Plural in -es.

The fretted pinnacle, the aisle, the nave,
Were there, all sequestered by darkness from her cave,
There with a little tinge of phantasy,
Fantastic faces, moved and moved on high—
This Nature played with the *stalactites*,
And built herself a clay.

Byron, *The Island*, iv. 7.

Stalagmite. s. See under *Stalactite*.

In all . . . there was a single crust of *stalagmite*.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, ch. xlv.: 1838.

Stalagmitic. adj. Having the character of, constituted by, stalagmite.

The recent growths . . . of *stalagmitic* limestone are . . . conspicuous in Cuba.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, ch. xlv.: 1838.

Stale. v. n. [N.Fr. *estaller*.] Make water.

Having tied his honest C's pale,
And taken time for both to stale.

Butler, *Hudibras*, iii. 1, 151.

Stale. s. Urine

The smell of *stale*, as I observed before, is admirable against the vapours!—*Swift, Advice to Servants*.

Stale. s. [A.S.] Handle.

But, seeing th' arrow's *stale* without, and that the head did g
No further than it might be seen, he called his spirits again.

Chapman, *Translation of the Iliad*.

It hath a long *stale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Stall. s. [?] In Chess. *Stalemate*: (the latter the commoner word).

They stand at stay, like a *stale* at chess, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Boldness*.

Stale. s. [German, *stellen* = place; *stell-rogel* = fowl placed as a lure; decoy-bird.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; decoy.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned; but rather our bird caught, served for a *stale* to bring in more.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Still as he went he craftily *stales* did lay,
With cunning trains him to entrap unware.

Spenser.

The trampety in my house bring hither,
For *stale* to catch these thieves.

Had he none else to make a *stale* but me?
I was the chief that raised him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again.

Id., *Henry VI. Part III.*, iii. 3.

A pretence of kindness is the universal *stale* to all base projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

It may be a visor for the hypocrite, and a *stale* for the ambitious.—*Id., Decay of Christian Piety*.

This easy fool must be my *stale*, set up
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;
Min I can manage.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, i. 1.

2. In Shakespeare it seems to signify a prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*.

Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

Stale. adj. [German, *stet*.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time.

Nappy ale, good and *stale*.
Old Ballad of the King and Miller of Mansfield.

1028

This, Richard, is a curious case:

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale;
Not knowing which was mild or *stale*;
In this sad state your doubtful choice
Would never leave the canteing voice.

Prior, *Alma*, ii. 200.

A *stale* virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known.—*Spectator*.

2. Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.

About her neck a paquet mail,
Fraught with advice, some fresh, some *stale*.

Butler, *Hudibras*, ii. 1, 61.

Many things beget opinion; so doth novelty: wit itself, if *stale*, is less taking. *Green, Cosmology*.
Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretensions grew *stale* for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the stage.—*Steele*.

They reason and conclude by precedent,
And own *stale* nonsense which they never invent.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, ii. 110.

Stale. v. a. Worn out; make old.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*

Her infinite variety.

Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

Were I a common laughter, or did use
To *stale* with ordinary oaths my love

To every new protester. *Id., Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject oris and imitations;
Which, out of use, and *staled* by other men,
Begin his fashion. *Id.*, iv. 1.

Stalely. adv. In a *stale* manner; of old; long time.

All your promised mountains
And seas I am so *stalely* acquainted with.

Id., *Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy*, ii. 3.

Stalemate. In Chess. Applied to the king, when he is forced into a situation from which he cannot move without going into check: by which the game is ended.

Staleness. s. Attribute suggested by *Stale*; oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.

have not been palled; but somewhat better than bottles of the same drinks and *staleness* kept in a cellar.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
Provided our landlord's principles were sound, we did not take any notice of the *staleness* of his provisions.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Stalk. v. n. [A.S. *stalcan*.]

1. Walk with high and slow steps.

His monstrous enemy
With sturdy steps came *stalking* in his sight.

Spenser.

Shall your city call us lord,
In that behalf by which we challenged it?
Or shall we give the signal to our race,
And *stalk* in blood to our possession?

Shakespeare, *King John*, ii. 1.

Then *stalking* through the deep,
He fords the ocean, while the topmost wave
Scarce reaches up his middle side.

Addison, *Milton's Style imitated*.

Vegetations thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confined;
Haunted my nights, and terrified my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursued my ways,
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze.

Prior, *Solomon*, ii. 57.

Discord, dire sister of the slaughtering power,
Smell at her birth, but rising every hour,
While scarce the skies her horrid head can bound,
She *stalks* on earth, and shakes the world around.

Pope, *Translation of the Iliad*, iv. 501.

2. Often used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence.

That accursed Hertran
Stalks close behind her, like a witch's fiend
Pressing to be employ'd.

Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, iv. 2.

'Tis not to *stalk* about, and draw fresh air
From time to time. *Addison, Cato*.

3. Walk behind a stalkinghorse or cover.

The king asked how far it was to a certain house; they said six miles. Half an hour after he asked again: one said six miles and a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse: and when some asked his majesty what he meant, I must *stalk*, said he; for yonder town is shy, and flies me.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*.

Stalk. s. High, proud, wide, and stately step.

Behind it forth then leapt
An ugly fiend, more foul than dismal day:
The which with monstrous *stalk* behind him kept,
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept.

Spenser.

Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,
Unfetter'd in majestic numbers walks:

No vulgar hero can his muse engage,
Nor earth's wide scene confine his hollow'd rage.

Addison, *Account of the English Poets*, 50.

Stalk. s. [A.S. *staelg* = column, pedestal.]

1. Stem on which flowers or fruits grow.

A stock-gillyflower, gently tied on a *stalk*, put into a steep glass full of quicksilver, so that the quicksilver cover it: after five days you will find the flower fresh, and the *stalk* harder and less flexible than it was.—*Bacon*.

Small store will serve, where store on the *stalk*.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 522.

That amber attracts not basil, is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried *stalks*, be stripped unto small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no other-ways than those of wheat and rye.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Roses unfold, and every fragrant flower,
Flew from their *stalks* to strew thy nuptial bow'r.

Dryden, *State of Innocence*, iii. 1.

2. Stem of a quill.

Viewed with a glass, they appear made up of little blades, like those in the plume or *stalk* of a quill.—*Green*.

Stalker. s.

1. One who stalks.

Let's ha' good cheer to-morrow night at supper,
stalker, and then we'll talk; good capon, and plover,
do you hear, sirrah?—*Il. Jonson, Punctator*.

2. Kind of fishing-net.

Stalking. part. adj. Walking with stately steps.

Of itself unfolds the eternal door:
With dreadful sounds the brazen hinges roar.

You see before the gate what *stalking* ghosts
Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post.

Dryden, *Translation of the Aeneid*, vi. 774.

Stalkinghorse. s. Horse either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; mask; pretence.

He uses his folly like a *stalking-horse*, and under the presentation of that he shoots his wit.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, v. 4.

Let the counsellor give counsel not for faction but for conscience, forbearing to make the good of the state the *stalkinghorse* of his private ends.—*Hale, still, Apology*.

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalkinghorse*, under an allegation of simplicity and religion.—*Sir K. L. Edrington*.

Stalky. adj. Hard like a stalk.

It grows upon a round stalk, and at the top bears a great *stalky* head.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Stall. s. [A.S. *stall*, *steall*.]

1. Crib in which an ox is fed, or a horse is kept in the stable.

A herd of oxen then he carved, with high raised heads, forged all
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their *stall*,
Bawlt to their pastures.

Chapman, *Translation of the Iliad*.

Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horses.—*1 Kings*, iv. 24.

Duncan's horses,
Beauteous and swift, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their *stalls*, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, ii. 4.

His fellow sought what lodging he could find;
At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood.

Dryden, *The Cock and the Fox*, 222.

2. Bench or form where anything is set to sale.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges horsed
With varnish'd couplexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him.

Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

They are nature's carver wars that lie on the *stall*, exposed to the transient view of every common eye.—*Glaucippe*.

How pedlars' *stalls* with glittering toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid.

Gay, *Shepherd's Week*, *Saturday*, 73.

Harley, the nation's great support,
Returning home one day from court,
Observed a parson near Whitehall,
Cherishing old authors on a *stall*.

Swift.

The next day Francis enjoyed the privilege of listening to some equally valuable criticism uttered by the Queen touching Goethe and Kleistock, and might have learned an important lesson of economy from the mode in which her Majesty's library had been formed. 'I picked the book up on a *stall*,' said the Queen. 'Oh, it is amazing what good books there are on *stalls*!'—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Madame de Arbray*.

[Addison] says that in his time there was a man

who made a living by cheating the country people. He was not a Cabinet Minister, he was only a mountebank; and he set up a *stall*, and sold pills that were very good against the earthquake.—*Bright, Speeches*.

3. Small house or shed in which certain trades are practised.

All these together in one heap were thrown, like carcasses of beasts in butcher's stall; And in another corner were strewn The antique ruins of the Romans fall. *Spenser*.

4. Seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to assign unto such a canon a *stall* in the choir and place in the chapter.—*Aspliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*. The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of *stalls*.—*Bishop Warburton*.

Stall. v. n.

1. Keep in a stall or stable.

For such encagement, if you go nie, Few chimneys recking you will espy; The fat ox, that wont lie in the stall, Is now fast stalled in his crummal. *Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar*.

Nixus hit the turns with happier haste, And, thoughtless of his friend, the forest passed, And Allam plains, from Allam's name so called, Where king Laithus then his oxen stalled. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 523*.

2. Invert.

Long mayst thou live to wait thy children's loss; And see another as I see thee now, Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine. *Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 3*.

Stall. v. n. Dwell.

We could not *stall* together in the whole world. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 1*.

Stallion. s. Installation.

'Then prepared he as fast for his translation from the see of Lincoln unto the see of York, as he did before to his *stallation*.—*Life of Cardinal Wolsey*. His *stallation* drew near. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII. p. 312*.

Stallfed. adj. Fed by food supplied under cover, rather than from the field, not with grass only, but dry and artificial food.

Every one must every day sustain. The head of one beast, the most fat, and best, Of all the *stallfed*, to the wouers' feast. *Chapman, Stallfed oxen, and crummed fowls, are often discussed in their livers.*—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Animals*.

Stalling. s. Keeping in a stall.

For my part, he keeps me rustically at home; or, to speak more properly, sties me here at home unkept; for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the *stalling* of an ox?—*Shakespeare, As you like it, i. 1*.

Stallion. s. [N.Fr. *estalon*.] Horse kept for mares.

The present defects are breeding without choice of *stallions* in shape or size. *Sir W. Temple*. If fleet Dragoon's progeny at last Prove jaded, and in frequent matches cast, No favour for the *stallion* we retain And no respect for the degenerate train. *Spenser, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 103*.

Stallman. s. One who attends at, or keeps, a stall.

The *stallman* saw my father had [a strong fancy] for the book the moment he laid his hands upon it. 'There are not three Brusaubilles in Christendom' said the *stallman*, 'except what are chained up in the libraries of the curious.'—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ch. iii. vol. xxv*.

Stallworth. adj. [A.S. *stal-wyrð*.] Stout; strong; brave.

His *stallworth* steed the champion stout bestrode. *Fairfax*.

Stamen. s. * [Lat.]

1. Threads.

As to cloth, the parallel threads above mentioned are called the *stamen*, in English, the warp or the chain.—*History of the Royal Society, l. 57*.

2. Foundation.

You are to know, that all, who enter into human life, have a certain date or *stamen* given to their being.—*Tulzer, no. 15*.

3. In Botany. See under Style.

Stamina. s. pl. [Lat.]

1. First principles of anything.

A prerogative, that had moulded into its original *stamina* irresistible principles of decay and dissolution.—*Harris, On the Cause of the Present Discontents: 1770*.

2. Tone, or vigour, of the animal system.

In the morbid mental affection included under the heads of aberration and impairment, are ob-

served various gradations . . . of moral and intellectual disorder and weakness, extending from the more shadowy forms of false perception, . . . derangement and confusion of thought, to hallucinations and clearly manifested insane delusions; and from brain-fog, cerebral lassitude, loss of mental *stamina*, tone, weakened memory, actual loss of memory, and flagging powers of attention, to obvious states of imbecility and idocy.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On Certain Obsolete Diseases of the Brain and Mind, ch. ii*.

Staminate. v. n. Endue with stamina.

The persons who, Moses tells us, lived to so great an age, were the special favourites of God, and formed and *staminated* by the immediate hand of God with peculiar principles of vitality.—*Bibliotheca Biblica, l. 238*.

Stammel. s. [N.Fr. *estamine*.]

1. Kind of woollen cloth.

His table with *stammel*, or some other carpet neatly covered.—*Commentary on Chaucer, p. 10: 1065*.

2. Colour of the cloth, i.e. reddish brown.

Reddish, the first that doth appear In *stammel*: scarlet is too dear. *B. Jonson*.

Used adjectivally.

Her bed, with all its rich furniture, of cloth of *stamel* colour. *Citation in Walton's Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 204*.

I'll not quarrel with this gentleman

For wearing *stammel* breeches. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Little French Lawyer*.

Stammer. v. n. Speak with unnatural hesitation; utter words with difficulty.

I could then couldst *stammer*, that thou mightst pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once, or none at all. *Shakespeare, As you like it, i. 1*. Cornelius hoped he would come to *stammer* like Demosthenes.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scribbler*.

Your learners would rather you should be less correct, than perpetually *stammering*, which is one of the worst solecisms in rhetoric.—*Swift*.

Stammer. v. n. Pronounce or declare imperfectly.

They are fated to be a pair of absolute men.—By my troth, I think fate but *stammers* them. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1*. 'You'll not object,' he said, when he was quite equipped, 'to venture further with us, though wit, my friend?' His pale lips faintly *stammered* out a 'No.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxxiii*.

Stammerer. s. [A.S. *stamir*.] One who speaks with hesitation.

A *stammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen.—*Jerome Taylor*.

Stammering. verbal abs. Act of one who stammers.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell I go about; but then is all my best. Wry words, and *stammering*, or else foolish dumb: Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sir P. Sidney*.

Stammering. part. adj. Speaking with difficulty.

Lagan juice, Will *stammering* tongues and staggering feet proclaim.—*Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 132*.

Stamp. v. n.

1. Strike by pressing the foot hastily towards.

If Æreite thus deplored His suffering, Palamon yet suffers more . . . He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the g The hollow tow' with clamorous rines around. *Dryden, Palamon and Æreite, l. 112*.

2. Pound; beat as in a mortar.

I took your sin, the calf which ye had made, burnt it with fire, and *stamped* it, and ground it very small. *Isaiah, ch. xlv. 21*. Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of esquinquide, have been put into a great scurrying by the vapour only.—*Boisson*.

3. Impress with some mark or figure.

Height of place is intended only to *stamp* the endowments of a private condition with lustre and authority. *South, Sermon*. Here swells the shell with Oribly the great; There, *stamped* with arms, Newcastle shines complete. *Pope, Dunciad, l. 141*.

4. Fix a mark by impressing it.

Out of mere ambition, you have made Your holy hat be *stamped* on the king's crown. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2*. These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary notions which nature *stamps* in all men of common sense.—*Sir E. Digby*.

* There needs no positive law or sanction of God to *stamp* an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South, Sermon*.

No constant reason of this can be given, but from the nature of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born with it, and *stamped* upon it; or is of such a frame, that in the free use of it if it will find out God. *Archbishop Tillotson*.

Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself, though he has *stamped* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being; yet having furnished us with those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left himself without witness.—*Locke*.

What titles had they had, if nature had not strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first, And *stamped* the noble mark of eldership Upon their baser metal? *Rose, Ambitious Step-mother*.

What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of *stamping* his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible characters!—*Watts*.

Without undertaking to pronounce definitely a precise judgment upon disputed questions of speculation, or to enforce that judgment by its legal and coercive powers, a government possesses a moral authority, by which it can *stamp* a character of public approbation upon certain acts and certain opinions. It is placed on a high and conspicuous eminence; its voice will be heard far and wide; many people will incline to imitate its tendencies; and its judgments, on subjects upon which it is competent to judge, will not fail to produce a powerful impression on the public.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. ix*.

5. Make by impressing a mark.

If two pennyweight of silver, marked with a certain impression, shall here in England be equivalent to three pennyweight marked with another impression, they will not fail to *stamp* pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your silver.—*Locke*.

6. Mint; form; coin.

We are bastards all; And that most venerable man, which I Did call my father, was I know not where. When I was *stamped*. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 5*.

Stamp. v. n. Strike the foot suddenly downward.

What a fool art thou, A ramping fool, to brag, to *stamp*, and swear, Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave, Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? *Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1*.

There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that, if you *stamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear 'he sound repeated.'—*Addison*. He cannot bear the astonishing delight, But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies. *Dennis*.

They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *stamping* upon it, they found it was hollow.—*Swift*. Then *stamping* furiously on the reins, he exclaimed, 'Thus I annihilate the miserable toys for which thou hast sold thyself, body and soul, consigned thyself to an early and timeless death, and me to misery and remorse for ever!'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth, ch. xxxvi*.

Stamp. s. [Italian, *stampo*; Fr. *étampe*.]

1. Any instrument by which a distinct and lasting impression is made.

Some other nymphs, with colours faint And pencil slow, may Cupid paint, And a weak heart in time destroy: She has a *stamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller*.

'Tis gold so pure, It cannot bear the *stamp* without alloy. *Dryden*.

2. Mark set on anything; impression.

But to the pure refined ore, The *stamp* of kings imparts no more Worth, than the metal held before. *Carver*. That sacred name gives ornament and grace: And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass: 'Twere folly now a stately pile to raise, To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays. *Dryden, Preface to the Opening of the New House, 1674*.

Ideas are imprinted on the memory; some by an object affecting the senses only; others, that have more than once offered themselves, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the *stamp* deep into itself.—*Locke*.

That heavy man had spent his livelong age In converse with the dead, who leave the *stamp* of ever-burning thoughts on many a page, When they are gone into the smokeless damp Of graves. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam*.

3. Thing marked or stamped.

The more despair of surgery he cures; Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks, Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3*.

4. Picture cut in wood or metal; picture made by impression; cut; plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of

the several edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence. — Addison, *Travels in Italy*.

5. Mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.

Indeed the paper stamp
Did very much his genius cram;
And since he could not spend his fire,
He now intended to retire. *Swift*.

6. Character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon anything.

The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar stamp of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical society for the finding out new experiments in vice. — South, *Sermons*.

Where reason or Scripture is expressed for any opinion, we may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength of our own persuasions which can give it that stamp. — Locke.

7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or attestation.

Of the same stamp is that which is obtruded upon us, that an adman suspends the attraction of the lookstone. — Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by morality, or the immorality, so much as by the stamp that is set upon it by men of figure. — Sir R. L'Estrange.

8. Make; cast; form.

If speaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flattery,
Such tribulation should this Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp
Should go so general current through the world.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another of the same stamp in a court of justice, he lies under the disadvantage of a strong suspicion. — Sir R. L'Estrange.

Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the lie in every look; but if one of his own stamp should tell him that the king of Sweden would be suddenly at Perth, he hugs himself at the good news. — Addison.

A king of heaven's own stamp, not vulgar make:
Blessed in giving, and adverse to take. *Martin*.

Stamp. *s.* One who, that which, stamps; instrument of pounding.

From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crumpling-mill; but of late times they mostly use wet stampers. — Curæ, *Survey of Cornwall*.

Stamping. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, stamps.

All the inhabitants of the land shall howl at the noise of the stamping of the hoofs of his strong horses. — Jeremiah, xlvii. 2.

Then there are such scowls and malignant side-glances, ashy palenesses, stampings and hysterics, as might, one would think, wring the toughest bosom into drops of pity. — Carlyle, *Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights*.

Stamping-mill. *s.* Mill for crushing ores.
(For extract see Stamping.)

Stanch. *v. a.* [Fr. *estancher*.] Stop blood; hinder from running.

Iron or a stone laid to the neck, doth stanch the bleeding of the nose. — Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Leeches, inwardly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily stanch'd. — Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

He fought to hinder fighting, and easy'd
To stanch the blood by breathing of the vein.
Dryden, Heroic Stanza on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

Stanch. *v. n.* Stop.

A woman . . . came behind him and touched the border of his garment; and immediately her issue of blood stanch'd. — Luke, vii. 34.

Stanch. *adj.*

1. Sound; such as will not run out.

What we endeavour in vain may be performed by some virtuous, that shall have stanch vessels, and more sunny days. — Boyle.

2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.

The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a stanch churchman, is that there is a calf's head club. — Addison.

In politics, I hear you'd stanch.
Directly bent against the French.
Prior, Epistles to Fleetwood Shepherd, l. 133.

They mean to convince, not the grovelling herd, or giddy populace, but the grave and stanch men, men of sobriety and firmness. — Bishop Waterland.

Each stanch polemic stubborn as a rock,
Each terse logician, still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Pope, Dunciad, iv. 196.*

3. Applied to dogs. Following the scent without error or remissness.

4. Strong; not to be broken.

If I knew
What hoop would hold us stanch, from edge to edge
O' th' world I would pursue it. —

Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.
You will lose their love: this is to be kept stanch,
and carefully watched. — Locke.

Stanching. *verbal abs.* Act of that which stanches.

Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemnis, terra sigillata, communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemnis is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, stanching of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums. — Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Stanchion. *s.* [Fr. *estanchon*.] Prop; support. In *Navigations*. Upright timbers strengthening the bulwark and the rail.

The beams and the tiller (which traverses this nautical apartment) were painted a very bright white. The two guns were painted white, except the part which was outside the port; and the body of the cabin was done like wainscot. The stanchion itself was under the hands of an ingenious mechanic, who was colouring it in a very brilliant manner. — Matthey, *Singapore Portenap*.

Stanchless. *adj.* Not to be stanch'd, or stopp'd.

There grows
In my most ill-composed affection, such
A stanchless aversion, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, iv. 3.
She unto Seythia sent, for hunger him to gnaw,
And thrust her down his throat, into his stanchless
maw. *Dryden*.

Stand. *v. n.* pret. stood. [A.S. *standan*.]

1. Be upon the feet; not sit, kneel, or lie down.

The absolution, or remission of sins, to be pronounced by the priest alone standing, the people still kneeling. — Book of Common Prayer, *Morning Prayer*, rubric.

2. Be not demolished or overthrown.

What will they then? what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to stand!
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 526.

3. Be placed as an edifice.

This poet's tomb stood on the other side of Naples, which looks towards Vesuvius. — Addison, *Travels in Italy*.

4. Remain erect; not fall.

To stand or fall,
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 610.

Chariot and charioter lay overturn'd,
And fiery flaming steeds, what stood, recoild
Overwhelm'd through the faint Sathanick host,
Defensive senect or, with pale fear surpris'd,
Fled incontinently. *Ibid.*, vi. 390.

5. Become erect.

Stupe, and amazed, my hair with horror stood;
Fear shrunk my senses, and congel'd my blood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iii. 40.
Her hair stand up; convulsive rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs. *Ibid.*, vi. 74.

6. Stop; halt; not go forward.

The leaders, having charge from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you speak.

Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.*
Sun, in Gibeon stand,
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon.

Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms presum'st to tread, I charge thee stand,
And tell thy name.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 526.

7. Be at a stationary point without progress or regression.

This nation of Spain runs a men still of empire,
when all other states of Christendom stand at a
stay. — Bacon.

Immense the pow'r, immense where the demand;
Say at what part of nature will they stand! *Pope*.

8. Be in a state of firmness; not vacillation.

My mind on its own centre stands unmoved,
And stable as the fabric of the world, *Dryden*.

9. Be in any posture of resistance or defence.

Seeing how lothly opposite I stood
To his unmutal purpose, in fell motion
With his prepared sword he charg'd home
My unprovided body. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 1.

From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;
And when they stand against you, may they fall.
Id., *Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.*

10. Be in a state of hostility; keep the ground.

The king granted the Jews which were in every
city to gather themselves together, and stand for
their life. — Esther, viii. 11.

If he would presently yield, Barbarossa promised
to let him go free; but if he should stand upon his
defence, he threatened to make him repent his foolish
hardiness. — Annotes, *History of the Turks*.

We are often constrained to stand alone against
the strength of opinion. — Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar
Errors*, preface.

It was by the sword they should die, if they stood
upon defence; and by the halber, if they should
yield. — Sir J. Hayward.

11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.

Who before him stood so to it? for the Lord him-
self brought his enemies unto him. — Ecclesiasticus,
xvi. 3.

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be
able to stand against the wiles of the devil. — Ephesians, vi. 11.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they stood to it or ran away. — Bacon, *History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

12. Stay; not fly.

Then the lightning-loving Deity cast
A fable flight on my soldiers: nor stood fast
One man of all. *Chapman*.

Used substantively.

At the soldierly word stand, the flyers halted a
little. — Lord Clarendon, *History of the Grand Rebellion*.

13. Be placed with regard to rank or order.

Amongst liquids endured with this quality of relaxing, warm water stands first. — Arbuthnot, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it
studied with that freedom and that sacred charity
which it teaches: let this therefore stand always
chief. — Watts.

14. Remain in the existing state.

If I want make my brother to offend, I will eat no
flesh while the world stands thus. — I Corinthians, viii. 13.

That sots and knaves should be no vain
To wish their vile resemblance may remain;
And stand recorded, at their own request,
To future days a libel or a jest.

Dryden, *Epistle to Sir Godfrey Kneller*, 117.

15. Be in any particular state.

The sea,
Awe'd by the rod of Moses so to stand
Divided. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 197.

Accomplish what your signs for-show:
I stand resign'd, and am prepared to go.

Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, ii. 926.
He struck the sunken, and stood again
New so'd, and straight recover'd into man.

Addison, *Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Tircynus*.

They expect to be favoured, who stand not
possessed of any one of those qualifications that be-
longed to him. — Bishop Atterbury.

Some middle prices show us in what proportion
the value of their lands stand, in regard to those of
our own country. — Arbuthnot.

Persians and Greeks like turns of nature found,
And the world's victor stood subdued by sound. *Pope*.

16. Not become void; remain in force; continue valid.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sen-
tence in matters of controversy he ordained should
stand, oftentimes would be deceived. — Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I will punish you in this place, that ye may know
that my words shall surely stand against you for
evil. — Jeremiah, xlv. 23.

My mercy will I keep for him for evermore, and
my covenant shall stand fast with him. — Isaiah,
lxxix. 28.

A thing within my bosom tells me,
That no conditions of our peace can stand.

Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.*

17. Consist; have its being or essence.

That could not make him that did the service per-
fect, as pertaining to the conscience, which stood
only in meats and drinks. — Hebrews, ix. 9.

18. Be with respect to terms of a contract.

The hirelings stand at a certain wages. — Curæ,
Survey of Cornwall.

19. Have a place.

If it stand, as you yourself still stand,
Within the eye of honour, be assured
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions.

Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

My enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have stood that night
Against my fire. *Id.*, *King Lear*, iv. 1.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the advan-
tage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities. —
Lord Clarendon, *History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Chariots wing'd
From the armoury of God, where stand of old
Myriads. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 190.

20. Be in any state at the time present.

Oppress nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,

Which, if convenience will not allow,
Stand in hard cure. *Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 6.*
So it stands; and this I fear at last,
Hume's knavery will be the duchess' woe.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

All which grace
I now will amplify, and tell what case
Thy household stands in. *Chapman.*
Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends,
let us know ourselves, and how it standeth with us.
—*Bacon.*

Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the
patent, formerly granted to Saint John, stand re-
voked. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Re-
bellion.*

Why stand we longer shivering under fears?

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1003.
As things now stand with us, we have no power
to do good after that illustrious manner our Saviour
did. — *Calamy, Sermons.*

21. Be in a permanent state.

Say to the king the knowledge of the broil
As thou didst leave it. — Doubtfully it stood,
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2.*

22. Be with regard to condition or fortune.

I stand in need of one whose glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame,
Dispel the fictions of my foes on earth,
Disarm the justice of the powers above.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

23. Have any particular respect.

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon
To stand 'a auspicious mistress.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.
An utter unsuitableness of disobedience has to the
relation which man necessarily stands in towards
his Maker. — *South, Sermons.*

24. Depend; rest; be supported.

This reply standeth all by conjectures. — *Arch-
bishop Whitgift.*
The presbyterians of the kirk, less forward to de-
clare their opinion in the former point, stand upon
the latter only. — *Bishop Sanderson.*
He : it will know, must by the connexion of the
proofs see the truth and the ground it stands on. —
Locke.

25. Be with regard to state of mind.

Stand in awe and sin not: commune with your
own heart upon your bed, and be still. — *Paulus,*
iv. 4.
I desire to be present with you now, and to change
my voice, for I stand in doubt of you. — *Galatians,*
iv. 20.

26. Succeed; be acquitted; be safe.

Readers, by whose judgement I would stand or
fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with
the French and Italian critics. — *Addison, Spec-
tator.*

27. Be with respect to any particular.

Cæsar entrants,
Not to consider in what case thou stand'st
Further than he is Cæsar.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.
To heaven I do appeal,
I have loved my king and common-wealth;
As for my wife, I know not how it stands.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

28. Be resolutely of a party.

The cause must be presumed as good on our part
as on theirs, till it be decided who have stood for
the truth, and who for error. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity.*

Shall we sound him?
I think he will stand very strong with us.
Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

It remains,
To gratify his noble service, that
Hath thus stood for his country.
Id., Coriolanus, ii. 2.

29. Be in the place; be representative.

Chilon said, that kings' friends and favourites
were like casting counters, that sometimes stand for
one, sometimes for ten. — *Bacon.*

I will not trouble myself, whether these names
stand for the same thing, or really include one an-
other. — *Locke.*
Their language being scanty, had no words in it
to stand for a thousand. — *Id.*

30. Remain; be fixed.

Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like
men, be strong. — *1 Corinthians, xvi. 13.*
How soon hath thy prediction, now blest!
Measured this transient world, the race of time,
Till time stand still.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 553.

31. Hold a course at sea.

Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav'n his navy stands,
To the same parts on earth his army lands.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 103.

32. Have direction towards any local point.

The wand did not really stand to the metals, when
placed under it, or the metalline veins. — *Boyle.*

33. Offer as a candidate.

He stood to be elected one of the proctors for the
university. — *J. Walton, Life of Bishop Sanderson.*

34. Place one's self; be placed.

I stood between the lord and you at that time, to
show you the Lord's word. — *Inferno, v. 5.*
The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, than for a tricky word
Defy the matter.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

He was commanded by the duke to stand aside
and expect his answer. — *Knutson, History of the
Turks.*

35. Stagnate; not flow.

Where Cæsus glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pemptina stands,
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1002.

36. Be with respect to chance.

Yourselves, renowned princes, then stood as fair
As any comer I have looked
For my affection.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

Each thinks he stands fair for the great lot, and
that he is possessed of the golden number. — *Addi-
son, Spectator.*
He was a gentleman of considerable practice at
the bar, and stood fair for the first vacancy on the
bench. — *Knox.*

37. Remain satisfied.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stand so firmly
on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion
so easily. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor,*
ii. 1.

38. Be without motion.

I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time
trots withal, who time gallops withal, and who he
stands still withal. — *Shakespeare, As you like it,*
iii. 2.

39. Make delay.

They will suspect they shall make but small
progress, if in the books they read they must
stand to examine and unravel every argument. —
Locke.

40. Insist; dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.

To stand upon every point, and go over things at
large, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the
first author of the story. — *2 Maccabees, ii. 30.*
It is so plain that it needeth not to be stood upon.
— *Bacon.*

41. Be exposed.

Have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that
makes fraters of English? — *Shakespeare, Merry
Wives of Windsor, v. 5.*

42. Persist; persevere.

Hath the prince a full commission,
To hear, and absolutely to determine
Of what conditions we shall stand upon?

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.
Never stand in a lie when thou art accused, but
ask pardon and make amends. — *Jeremy Taylor,*
Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.

The emperor, standing upon the advantage he had
got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them to
deliver. — *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

43. Adhere; abide.

Despair would stand to the sword,
To try what friends would do, or fate afford.
Daniel.

44. Be consistent.

His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask,
the same shall they receive, so far as may stand
with the glory of God, and their own everlasting
good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's
purpose to seek any thing prejudicial. — *Hooker,*
Ecclesiastical Polity.

Doubt me not; by heaven, I will do nothing
But what may stand with honour.
Mansinger, The Fatal Dowry, iv. 3.

Some instances of fortune cannot stand with some
others; but if you desire this, you must lose that. —
Jeremy Taylor.

It stood with reason, that they should be rewarded
liberally out of their own labours, since they received
pay. — *Sir J. Barke.*

Sprightly youth and close application will hardly
stand together. — *Fulton.*

45. Be put aside with disregard.

We make all our addresses to the promises, hug
and caress them, and in the interim let the com-
mands stand by neglected. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of
Christian Piety.*

46. In Navigation. See extract.

To stand when expressed of a ship, implies the
movement by which she advances towards a certain
object, or departs from it; as the 'enemy stands in
shore,' 'the English fleet is standing off.' 'At day-
break we discovered three sail standing to the north-
ward.' To stand by a rope is to attend to it. To
stand on is to continue the course on which the ship
sails. Stand from under is an order given to those
below to keep out of the way of anything being

lowered down or let fall from above. To stand off or
out to sea, when speaking of a vessel, is to keep at a
competent distance from the shore, so as to be clear
of danger. To stand off and on is to keep alterna-
tely near to the shore and out to sea. To stand
under easy sail is to advance in any proposed course
with a moderate impulse of wind upon the sails.
To stand upon starboard or larboard tack, is to
advance by tacking either to the right or left of the
ship. — *Falconer, Nautical Dictionary. (Barney.)*

Stand by.

a. Support; defend; not desert.

The ass hoped the dog would stand by him, if set
upon by the wolf. — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If he meet with a repulse, we must throw off the
fox's skin, and put on the lion's: come, gentlemen,
you'll stand by me. — *Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 1.*

Our good works will attend and stand by us at the
hour of death. — *Calamy.*

b. Be present without being an actor.

Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,
For standing by when Richard kill'd her son.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 3.

Stand by when he is going. — *Swift.*

c. Repose on; rest in.

The world is inclined to stand by the Arundelian
marble. — *Pope, Essay on Homer.*

Stand for.

a. Propose one's self a candidate.

How many stand for consuls? — Three; but
'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. —
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a design
on their liberties when he stood for the consulship,
it was but just that they should give him a repulse.
— *Dean.*

b. Maintain; profess to support.

Those which stand for the presbytery thought
their cause had more sympathy with the discipline
of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. — *Bacon.*
Freedom we all stand for. — *B. Johnson.*

Stand off.

a. Keep at a distance.

Stand off, and let me take my fill of death.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, v. 1.

b. Refuse to comply.

Stand no more off,
But give thyself unto my sick desires.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 2.

c. Forbear friendship or intimacy.

Our bloods pour'd altogether
Would quite confound distinction; yet stand off
In difference so mightily.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

Such behaviour frights away friendship, and
makes it stand off in dislike and aversion. — *Cyprian,*
Essays, of Friendship.

Though nothing can be more honourable than an
acquaintance with God, we stand off from it, and
will not be tempted to embrace it. — *Bishop Acker-
bury.*

d. Have relief; appear protuberant or pro- minent.

Picture is best when it standeth off, as if it were
carved; and sculpture is best when it appears so
tender as if it were painted; when there is such a
softness in the limbs, as if not a chisel had heaved
them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and
stroked them in oil. — *Sir H. Wotton, Elements of
Architecture.*

Stand out.

a. Hold resolution; hold a post; not yield a point.

King John hath reconciled
Himself to Rome; his spirit is come in,
That so stood out against the holy church.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.

Pompey knows not you,
While you stand out upon these traitorous terms.
B. Johnson, Tullius's Conspiracy, iv. 8.

Let not men flatter themselves less, that the law they
find it difficult at present to combat and stand out
against an ill practice; yet that old law would do
that for them, which they in their youth could
never find in their hearts to do for themselves. —
South, Sermons.

Scarcely can a good-natured man refuse a com-
pliance with the solicitations of his company, and
stand out against the railery of his familiars. —
Rogers.

b. Not comply; secede.

Thou shalt see me once more strike at Tullius' feet:
What art thou still standing out?

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.
If the ladies will stand out, let them remember
that the jury is not all agreed. — *Dryden.*

c. Be prominent or protuberant.

Their eyes stand out with fatness; they have more
than heart could wish. — *Paulus, lxxii. 7.*

Stand to.

a. Ply; persevere.

Palinurus cried aloud,
What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud
My thoughts presume! ere that the tempest roars,
Stand to your tackle, mates, and stretch your oars.
Virgil, Translation of the Æneid, v. 18.

b. Remain fixed in a purpose.

He that will pass his land,
As I have mine, may set his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread
To both our goods if he to it will stand.
G. Herbert.

I still stand to it, that this is his sense, as will ap-
pear from the design of his words. — *Bishop Stilling-
fleet.*

c. Abide by a contract or assertion.

As I have no reason to stand to the award of my
enemies; so neither dare I trust the partiality of
my friends. — *Dryden.*

Stand under. Undergo; sustain.

If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Stand up.

a. Erect one's self; rise from sitting.

I cry unto thee, and thou dost not hear me; I
stand up, and thou rearest me not. — *Job, xxx. 20.*

b. Arise in order to gain notice.

When the accusers stand up, they brought none
accusation of such things as I supposed. — *Acts, xiv.
18.*

c. Make a party.

When we stand up about the corn, he himself
stood not to call us the many-headed monster.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Stand upon.

a. Concern; interest.

Does it not, think thee, stand me now upon?

The king knowing well that it stood him upon, by
how much the more he had hitherto protracted the
time, by so much the sooner to dispatch with the
rebels. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.
It stands me much upon
To enervate this objection.*

Does it not stand them upon, to examine upon
what grounds they presume it to be a revelation
from God? — *Locke.*

b. Value; take pride.

Men stand very much upon the reputation of
their understandings, and of all things hate to be
accounted fools: the best way to avoid this imputa-
tion is to be religious. — *Archbishop Tillotson.*

highly esteem and stand much upon our
birth, though we derive nothing from our ancestors
but our bodies; and it is useful to improve this ad-
vantage, to imitate their good examples. — *Ray, On
the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the
Creation.*

c. Insist.

A rascally, yea-forsooth knave, to bear a gentle-
man in hand, and then stand upon security. —
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 2.

Stand. v. a.

1. Withstand.

None durst stand him;
Here, there, and every where, charged he flew.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

Love stood the siege, and would not yield his
breast. — *Dryden, Theodore and Monimia, 33.*

Oh I had bounteous heaven
Bestow'd Hippolitus on Phœdra's arms,
So had I stood the shock of angry fate.
Smith, Phœdra and Hippolitus.

That not for fame, but virtue's better end,
He stood the furious foe, the timid friend,
The daunting crite. — *Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.*

2. Await; abide; suffer.

Did him disband his legions,
Submit his actions to the publick censure,
And stand the judgment of a Roman senate.
Addison, Cato.

3. Keep; maintain: (with ground).

Turning at the length, he stood his ground,
And mised his friend.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 627.

Stand. s.

1. Station; place where one waits standing.

I have found you out a stand most fit,
Where you may have such vantage on the duke,
He shall not pass you.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 6.

In this covert will we make a stand,
Calling the principal of all the deer.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

Then from his lofty stand on that high tree,
Down he alights among the sportful herds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 505.

The princely hierarch
On their bright stand there left his pow'rs to seize
Possession of the garden. — *Ibid, xi. 220.*

Three persons entered into a conspiracy to assassi-
nate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions
in a certain temple: in order to it, they took their
several stands in the most convenient places. — *Ad-
dison.*

The male bird, whilst the hen is covering her eggs,
generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring
bough, and directs her with his song during her
sitting. — *Id., Spectator.*

I took my stand upon an eminence which was ap-
pointed for a general rendezvous of these female
carriers, to look into their several linnings. — *Ibid.*

When just as by her stand Arsaces past,
The window by design or chance fell down,
And to his view exposed her blushing beauties.
Ross.

The urelin from his private stand
Took aim, and shot with all his strength. — *Swift.*

Rank; post; station.

Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a stand, I mean not to descend. — *Daniel.*

Stop; halt.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetehing mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;
If any air of music touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand;
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

The Earl of Northampton followed the horse so
closely, that they made a stand, when he furiously
charged and routed them. — *Lord Clarendon, History
of the Great Rebellion.*

Once more the fleeting soul came back,
To inspire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful stand,
Doubtful and hovering like expiring flame,
That mounts and falls by turns.
Bryden, Theodora Augustalis, 114.

At every turn she made a little stand,
And thrust among the thorns her dily hand
To draw the rose. — *Id., Palamon and Arcite, i. 191.*

Well, if Arlon, what is this? —
The men of Ghent, my lord, the men of Ghent. —
What, here? — Two miles aloof they make a stand. —
What, are they mad? — I think not mad, my lord,
But desperate.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. v. 3.

Stop; interruption.

The greatest part of trade is driven by young
merchants, upon borrowing at interest; so as, if
the usurer either call in or keep back his money,
there will ensue presently a great stand of trade.
Bacon.

Should this circulation cease, the formation of
bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect
stand. — *Woodward.*

Act of opposing.

We are come off
Like Romans; neither foolish in our stands,
Nor cowardly in retire.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 6.

Highest mark; stationary point; point
from which the next motion is regressive.

Our sons but the same things can wish and do;
Vice is at stand, and at the highest flow;
Then, satire, spread thy sails; take all the wind
blow. — *Dryden.*

In the beginning of summer the days are at a
stand, with little variation of length or shortness;
because the diurnal variation of the sun partakes
more of a right line than of a spiral. — *Id.*

The sea, since the memory of all ages, hath con-
tinued at a stand, without considerable variation. —
Bentley.

7. Point beyond which one cannot proceed.

Every part of what we would,
Doth make a stand at what your highness will.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

When famed Varelst this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchsafed the growing work to view;
Finding the painter's science at a stand,
The goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand;
And finishing the piece, she smiling said,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade.
Prior.

8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation.

A fool may so far irritate the men of a wise man,
as at first to put a body to a stand what to make of
him. — *Sir R. L. Estrange.*

The well-shaped clannelling in a man, has a rational
soul, though it appear not: this is just doubt.
Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to
boggle: make the feet yet narrower, and then you
are at a stand. — *Locke.*

9. Frame or table on which vessels are placed.

Such squires are only fit for country towns,
To stink of ale, and dust a stand with clowns;
Who, to be chosen for the land's protectors,
Tope and get drunk before the wine electors.
Dryden.

After supper a stand was brought in, with a brass
vessel full of wine, of which he that pleased might
drink; but no liquor was forced. — *Id., Translation
from P'ntarch, Life of Cleonence.*

10. Building, scaffolding, or erection of any kind, placed so as to command a view of some particular object or action, e.g. a procession or a race. Such stands may be either temporary or permanent: (as 'the Grand Stand' at Ascot and elsewhere).

At length, a sprinkling of human beings is col-
lected, but all is wondrous still, and wondrous cold.
The only thing that gives sign of life, is Lord
Breadall's movable stand; and the only intimation
that fire is still an element, is the smiling breath of a
stray cigar. — *H. Disraeli, The Young Duke, b. iii.
ch. i.*

Stand-up. adj. [often sounded as two words.]

Term applied to pugilistic contests, wherein
the combatants stand manfully against one
another, avoiding false or sham falls: (as,
'A fair stand-up fight').

If it should be pitted, . . . for a stand-up fight, . . .
its best friends would have most reason to deplore
the inevitable results. — *Times Newspaper, February
8, 1860.*

Standard. s. [N. Fr. *estandard*.]

1. Ensign borne in battle.

His armies, in the following day,
On those fair plains their standards proud display.
Milford.

Erect the standard there of ancient night,
Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 986.

To their common standard they repair;
The nimble horsemen scour the fields of air.
Dryden.

Behold . . . Camillus, loaded home,
With standards well reviewed and foreign foes
o'ercome.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1132.

The royal standard, the state flag of Great Britain
and Ireland . . . displays the arms of the United
Kingdom, quarterly, first and fourth, three lions
passant, guardant in pale, or, for England; second,
a lion rampant, gules within a double tressure flory,
counterflory of the last, for Scotland; third, azure,
a harp, or, strung argent, for Ireland; on an escu-
cheon of pretence, ensigned with the electoral
bonnet, and divided per pale and per chevron, en-
signed in three compartments, the arms of His
Majesty's dominions in Germany; gules, two lions
passant guardant in pale, or, for Brunswick; or, seven
of hearts proper, a lion rampant, azure, Lüneburg;
third, gules, a horse courant argent for Saxony, in
the centre, on an escutcheon gules, the crown of
Charles-magne proper, being the badge of the office
of arch-treasurer to the Holy Roman Empire. —
Falconer, Nautical Dictionary. (Barney).

2. That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind.

The dramatist gives the lie to all dissenting ap-
prehensions, and proclaims his judgment the fittest
intellectual standard. — *Glaucide.*

The heavenly motions are more stated than a
terrestrial model, and are both originals and
standards. — *Hobler.*

When people have brought right and wrong to a
false standard, there follows an envious unrelen-
gence. — *Sir R. L. Estrange.*

The Romans made three times the standard of
their wit, when they subdued the world. — *Bishop
Sprat.*

From these ancient standards, I descend to our
own historians. — *Fellon.*

When I shall propose the standard whereby I
give judgement, any may easily inform himself of
the quantity and measure of it. — *Woodward.*

The court, which used to be the standard of prop-
riety and correctness of speech, ever since contin-
ued the worst school in England for that accom-
plishment. — *Swift.*

First follow nature, and your judgment frame
By her just standard, which is with the same.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 68.

Suppose, for instance, I good-naturally pointed
out a blemish in my friend Mr. Punch's person, and
say Mr. P. has a hump-back, and his nose and ears
are more crooked than those features in Apollo or
Antinous, which we are accustomed to consider as
our standards of beauty; does this argue malice on
my part towards Mr. Punch? Not in the least. It is
the critic's duty to point out defects as well as
merits, and he invariably does his duty with the
utmost gentleness and candour. — *Thackeray, Book
of Nodes, ch. xvi.*

That which has been tried by the proper test.

The English tongue, if refined to a certain
standard, perhaps might be fixed for ever. — *Swift.*

4. Settled rate; fixed value.

That precise weight and fineness, by law ap-
propriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called
the standard. — *Locke.*

The device of king Henry VII. was profound in
making farms of a standard, that is, maintained

with such a proportion of lands as may breed a subject to live in plenty.—*Bacon*.

A standard might be made, under which no horse should be used for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horses.—*Sir W. Temple*.

By the present standard of the coinage, sixty-two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver.—*Arbuthnot*.

Used adjectively.

Our measures of length, I cannot call standards; for standard measures must be certain and fixed.—*Hobbes*.

In comely rank call every merit forth;
Imprint on every act its standard worth.

Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

5. In Horticulture. Standing stem or tree.

A standard of a damask rose, with the root on, was set upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the standard being more than two feet above it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Plant fruit of all sorts, and standard, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf.—*Reyn, Calendar*.

In France part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; some standards, some against walls.—*Sir W. Temple*.

O blackbird I sing me something well;
While all the neighbours shoot these round,
I keep smooth plots of fruitful ground,
Where thou mayst warble, eat, and dwell.
The espaliers and the standards all
Are thine; the range of lawn and park;
The unnetted black-hearts ripen dark,
All thine, against the garden wall.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

Standardbearer. s. One who bears a standard or ensign.

They shall be as when a standardbearer fainteth.—*Isaiah, x. 18.*

These are the standardbearers in our contending armies, the dwarfs and squires who carry the impressions of the giants or knights.—*Spenser, Spenserian*.

Standard. s. Standard tree. Rare.

The Britons were not led to see the princely standard of their royal coat return with a branch of willow.—*Hutch, Forest Foresters*.

The commissioners of this county did not overwear themselves in working, when they returned these persons presenting an underwood, yew, no standards, but only yewer oaks, men of great wealth and worship in this shire.—*Faller, Worthies, Northumberland, (Rich.)*

Care was taken in the reign of Henry the Eighth (when woods were in a far better condition than now-days) for the preservation of all standards of hew.—*Ibid., Buckinghamshire*.

Stander. s.

1. One who stands.

These soldiers who best kept their loss could best use their arms, the sword stander being always the soundest striker.—*Faller, Holy War, p. 219: 1639.*

2. Standard tree.

The young spring was pitifully nipt and overtrodden by very beasts; and also the fairest standard of all were rooted up and cast into the fire.—*Isaiah, Second Isaiah*.

Stander by. One present; mere spectator.

Explain some statute of the land to the standers by.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I would not be a stander by to hear
My sovereign mistress clouded so, without
My present vengeance taken.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, l. 2.

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any standers by to curtail his oath.—*Id., Cymbeline, ii. 1.*

The standers by seen clearly this event,
All parties say they're sure, yet all dissent.
Sir J. Denham.

The standers by suspected her to be a duchess.—*Addison*.

Stander up. One who makes himself of a party.

The plausible, affected titles of publick spirits, standers up for their country, and for the liberties, properties, and the rights of the subject.—*South, Sermons, vi. 118.*

Standing. part. adj.

1. Settled; established; not temporary.

Standing armies have the place of subjects, and the government depends upon the contented and discontented humours of the soldiers.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Laugh'd all the powers who favour tyranny,
And all the standing army of the sky.
Dryden.

Money being looked upon as the standing measure of other commodities, men consider it as a standing measure, though when it has varied its quantity it is not so.—*Larke*.

Thus doth he advise them to erect among themselves standing courts by consent.—*Kettelwell*.

Such a one, by pretending to distinguish himself from the herd, becomes a standing object of rally.—*Addison*.

The common standing rules of the Gospel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Then Truth is hush'd, that Heresy may preach;
And all's trash, that Reason cannot reach;
Then God's own image on the soul impress'd
Becomes a mockery, and a standing jest.

Cowper, Reformation.
To such length has modern machinery reached,
Bankruptcy, we said, was great; but indeed money itself is a standing miracle.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. II, b. i, ch. ii.*

It is (at least it was) a sort of standing rule in Oxford to wear the academic dress in finishing inches.—*G. F. Cox, Recollections of Oxford, p. 436: 1868.*

2. Lasting; not transitory.

The landlord had swelled his body to a prodigious size, and worked up his complexion to a standing crimson.—*Arncliffe*.

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turneth the wilderness into a standing water.—*Psalm, cvii. 35.*

This made their flowing shrink
From standing lake to tripping oh!
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 846.

4. Fixed; not movable.

There's his chamber,
His standing bed and truckle bed,
Shakespeare, Henry IV. pt. II, act IV, sc. 5.

The standing part of a rope or tackle, in the formation of knots, is the principal part of a rope which is made fast to the mast, deck, or block, in contradistinction to that pulled upon, which is called the fall or running part. The standing part of a sheet is that part which is made fast to the rivet of the ship's quarter. . . . Standing rigging is that which is employed to sustain the mast, and which remains in a fixed position; as the shrouds, stays, and backstays. Running rigging is that which is fitted for the purpose of the sails. Standing water is that in which there is no current or tide.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary. (Burney.)*

5. Continuing erect; not fallen; not cut down.

He let them go into the standing corn of the Philistines.—*Judges, xv. 5.*

Standing. verbal abs.

1. Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more easy than to command a patron of a long standing.—*Drummond*.
Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly sea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a standing as any upon the continent of Africa.—*Woodward*.

I wish your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the university, till you were of ten years' standing.—*Swift*.

2. Station; place to stand in.

Such ordnance as he brought with him, because it was fitter for service in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and such little standings.—*Kocher, History of the Turks*.

His coming is in state; I will provide you a good standing to see his entry.—*Hareton*.
Standing for hackney carriages.—*Public Notice in several Parts of London*.

3. Power to stand.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no standing.—*Psalm, lxxix. 2.*

No place for standing, mis-called standing room.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Imitation of Crabbe.

4. Rank; condition.

Standish. s. [stand-dish.] Stand for pen and ink.

I have newly made at least an essay of my invention in the structure of a little poor standish.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remarks, p. 303.*

A Grub-street patriot does not write to secure, but set something: should the government be overturned, he has nothing to lose but an old standish.—*Addison*.

I frequently to Deane Swift, esq. my large silver standish, consisting of a large silver plate, an ink-pot, and a sand-box.—*Swift*.

Standstill. s. Incapacity of moving or stirring: (as 'Bent to a standstill').

If one of the Siamese twins insisted on running, and the other on walking, the result would be a stand-still, if not a downfall.—*Times Newspaper, February 26, 1868.*

Stang. s. [A.S.]

1. Long bar; wooden pole; shaft of a cart.

2. Perch; measure of land.

These fields were intermingled with woods of half a stang, and the tallest tree appeared to be seven feet high.—*Swift*.

Ride the stang. Ride skimmington. See extracts.

Early on the morning of the first of January, the Fex Populi assemble together carrying stangs and baskets. Any inhabitant, stranger, or whoever joins not the ruffian tribe in sacrificing to their favourite saint-day, if unfortunate enough to be met by any of the band, is immediately mounted on the stang (if a woman, she is basketed), and carried shoulder-height to the nearest public-house, where the payment of sixpence immediately liberates the prisoner.—*Gentleman's Magazine, p. 1103: 1791.*

Thomas Jamison, Matthew Martinon, George Ball, Joseph Rowntree, Simon Emerson, Robin Parkin, and Francis Warde, for violently assaulting Nicholas Lowes, of Bishop Wearmouth, and carrying him on a stang, were sentenced to be imprisoned two years in Durham goal, and find sureties for their good behaviour for three years.—*Newcastle-upon-Tyne Courier, August 8, 1793.*

A party of boys, assuming the office of public censors, are riding the stang. This is a pole, supported on the shoulders of two or more of the lads, across which one of them is mounted, beating an old pan or kettle with a stick. He at the same time repeats a speech, or what they term a naming, which, for the sake of detailing the whole ceremony, is here subjoined:—

With a ran, tan, tan,

On my old tin can,

Mrs. — and her good man,

She laund' him, she brought him,

For spending a penny where I he stood in need;

She up with a three-footed stang;

She struck him so hard, and she cut so deep,

Till the blood run down like a new-stuck sheep.

Custom of Yorkshire, p. 181: 1814.

A custom [is] still prevalent among the country people of Scotland; who oblige any man, who is so unmanly as to beat his wife, to ride astride on a long pole, borne by two men, through the village, as a mark of the highest infamy. This they call riding the stang; and the person who has been thus treated, seldom recovers his honour in the opinion of his neighbours. When they cannot lay hold of the culprit himself, they put some young fellow on the stang or pole, who proclaims that it is not on his own account that he is thus treated, but on that of another person, whom he names.—*Callender, Two Ancient Scottish Poems, p. 151.*

To ride the stang, is to be mounted on a strong pole, borne on men's shoulders, and carried about from place to place; the rider representing usually a bepecked husband, and sometimes the husband who had beaten his wife. To ride skimmington, is, in some parts of England, of much the same import.—*Todd*.

The riding of the stang on a woman that hath beat her husband is, as I have described, by one's riding upon a long pole of wood, carried by two others on their shoulders, where, like a brand, he proclaims the woman's name, &c.—*Notes to Allan Ramsay's Poems, cited by Brand*.

There used formerly, and I believe it is still now and then retained, to be a kind of ignominious procession in the north of England, called riding the stang, when, as the glossary to Douglas's Virgil informs us, one is made to ride on a pole for his neighbour's wife's fault.—*Brand, Popular Antiquities, II. 107.*

Stanhope. s. Kind of gig, named from the man of fashion who first brought it into notice, about A.D. 1820.

The office of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, of the Stock Exchange, was in a first floor up a court behind the Bank of England, the house of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, was at Brixton, Surrey; the horse and standish of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, were at an adjacent livery stable; the groom of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, was on his way to the West End to deliver some game; the clerk of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, had gone to his dinner; and so Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, himself, cried, 'Come in,' when Mr. Fell and his companions knocked at the counting-house door.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. IV.*

Staniel. s. [see Stonegall.] In Fulkynry. Inferior kind of hawk so called; ? sparrowhawk; ? kestrel; Stone-hawk.

With what wing the staniel checks at it.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, II. 2.

To prevent this danger, therefore, the doves need to have with them the bird which is called Titmanculus, i.e. a kestrel, or staniel; for she defendeth them, and (by a certain natural power that she hath) searcheth and terrifyeth all other hawks; inasmuch that they cannot abide either to see her or to hear her cry.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny's Natural History, b. x. ch. xxxiv. (Rich.)*

'Said, this Museum is a marlinalist; and if I had not held him a fewish, white-livered staniel, that would never have encountered any but the seven stars, that Knight of the Sun who employed me should have done him errand himself.—*Lady Alimony, sign. B. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)*

Stanielry. s. Ignoble falconry. Rare.

My wish shall be for all that puny, pen-feathered syry of buxardism and stanielry.—*Lady Alimony, sign. I. 4. (Nares by H. and W.)*

Stank. adj. [Italian, stanco.] Weak; worn out; weary. Rare.

Diagon, I am so stiff and so *stank*,
That unwith I may stand any more,
And how the western wind bloweth sore,
Beating the withered leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*

Stank. *s.* [A.S. *stanc*.] Dam; that by which anything is held up, or kept back.

Stannary. *s.* [Lat. *stannum* = tin.] Tin mine; tin-work, especially in Cornwall, the chief tin district of England and Europe.

If by public law the mint were ordained to be only supplied by our *stannaries*, how currently would they pass for more precious than silver mines!—*Whitop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 17.

The *stannary* courts of Devonshire and Cornwall for the administration of justice among the tinners herein, are also courts of record, but of the same private and exclusive nature. They are held before the lord warden and his substitutes, in virtue of a privilege granted to the workers in the tin mines there, to sue and be sued only in their own courts, that they may not be drawn from their business, which is highly profitable to the public, by attending their lawsuits in other courts. . . . All tinners and labourers in and about the *stannaries* shall, during the time of their working therein bona fide, be privileged from suits of other courts, and be only impleaded in the *stannary* court on all matters excepting pleas of land, life, and member. *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. iii. ch. vi. § 8.

Come, Yarmouth, my boy, never trouble your brains
About what your old cronny,
The Emperor Honey,

In doing, or bawling, on Muscovy's plains,
Nor tremble, my lad, at the fate of our granaries;
Should there come a famine,

Still plenty to cram in
You always shall have, my dear lord of the *stannaries*. *T. Moore, The Troop and Postboy.*

In the singular number.

She hath also laid upon you the charge of a government in your own country, where you are to command manly people by your honorable office of the *stannary*, and where you are both a judge and a chancellor to rule in justice and to judge in equity. —*Holme's Chronicle, Epistle Dedicatory*. (Rich.)

Used adjectively.

A steward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *stannary* courts, of the Latin *stannum*, and hold plea of action of debt or trespass about white or black tin. *Cur.*

Stanstickle. *s.* Stickleback; banstickle; 4. Jack's banstickle.

To *stanstickle* he did them all transform,
A fish no bigger than a petty worm.

The New Metamorphosis; MS. temp. Jac. I.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Stanza. *s.* [Italian.] In Poetry. Term applied to certain definite divisions of a metrical composition in which there is a pause, *stand*, or break, in both the sense and the metre. The stanza is more regular than the *strophe*, and longer than the *couplet*; though of course a couplet can be printed in a *stanzaic* form. *Triplets*, however, have a fairer claim to be considered such, while in respect to the *quatrain*, especially when (as in Gray's *Elegy*, &c.) the rhymes are alternate, there is no doubt as to its character. The Spenserian stanza (Faerie Queen, Child Harold, &c.) has nine lines; the Italian Ottava rima (as in Don Juan) eight; these numbers and four giving the ordinary number. The type and standard of the stanza is found in such Latin and Greek metres as the Alcaic, the Sapphic, and more particularly the *stauzaic* Asclepiad, wherein the first three lines are identical in the way of metre, and the third, with which the stanza concludes, differs from them only in its length.

No bold as yet no verse of mine has been
To wear that gem on any line,
Nor till the happy nuptial hours be seen
Shall any *stanza* with it shine. *Cowley.*

Rhyme confines himself strictly to one sort of verse or *stanza* in every ode.—*Dryden*.
In quatrains, the last line of the *stanza* is to be considered in the composition of the first.—*Id.*
Before his sacred name flies every fault,
And each exalted *stanza* beams with thought.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, ll. 423.
Stanza [is] a certain stated number of grave verses, containing some perfect sense, terminated with a rest or pause. The word is Italian, and signifies a *stand* or *station*, because of the pause to be made at the end of each *stanza*, or complete sense.

. . . *Stanzas* were first introduced from the Italian into the French poetry about the year 1640, and thence they were transferred into the English.—*Rev. Cyclopaedia*.

When two or more *stanzas* are knit together into one, the compound *stanza* thence resulting may be called a *stanza*—a name that seems to have been first applied to the compound Italian *stanza* which came into fashion during the sixteenth century.—*Dr. Guest, History of English Rhythms*, b. iv. ch. l.

Stanziole. *adj.* Arranged as a stanza.
(See under *Stanza*.)

Staple. *s.*

1. Settled mart; established emporium.

A staple of romance and lies,
False tears, and real perjuries.

Prior, An English Padlock.
The customs of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *staple* of the Indian trade.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Tyre Alexander the Great sacked; and, establishing the *staple* at Alexandria, made the greatest revolution in trade that ever was known.—*Id.*

The earl then acquainted them that he should move their sovereign to honour Woolstock occasionally with her residence. . . . Meanwhile, he rejoiced to be the expander of her gracious pleasure, in assuring them that for the increase of trade and encouragement of the worthy burgesses of Woolstock, his majesty was minded to erect the town into a *staple* for wool.—*Sir W. Scott, Kailworth*, ch. vii.

Bruce . . . was the great *staple* for both Mediterranean and northern merchandise.—*Hollan, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. ix, pt. ii.

2. Original material of a manufacture.

At Leicester, for her wool whose *staple* cloth excel,
And seems to overmatch the golden Phrygian fell.

Dryden, Polydion.

3. Staple commodity.

As I told you before, the whale is the *staple* of this island. You observe that his skin serves us as a house; from his bones we form all our implements; from his sinews, our thickest ropes down to our finest thread. The dress we wear is composed of the belly-part of the skin, dressed with a sort of soap, composed of the alkali obtained from the sea-weed which abounds in the lake, and the oil of the whale. His blubber serves us for fuel and candle; his flesh for meat, and the milk is invaluable to us.—*Maryat, The Poets of Many Tales*.

4. Main element.

'I have been bred and reared all my life by this grandfather of whom I have just spoken. Now, he has a great many good points; there is no doubt about that; I'll not disguise the fact from you; but he has two very great faults, which are the *staple* of his bad side. In the first place, he has the most confirmed obstinacy of character you ever met with in any human creature. In the second, he is most abominably selfish.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vi.

Staple. *adj.*

1. Settled; established in commerce.

Some English wool, served in a Boleian loom,
And into cloth of sparkling softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse wares our *staple* trade.

Dryden, Anna Mirabilis, cviii.
[Leather], though common to all countries, is esteemed under the manufactures of Middlesex, because London therein is the *staple* place of slaughter, and the hides of beasts there bought, and generally tanned about Enfield, in this county.—*Faller, Worthies, Middlesex*.

[The] commerce of the English towns was confined to the exportation of wool, the great staple commodity of England.—*Hollan, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

2. According to the laws of commerce.

What needy writer would not solicit to work under such masters, who will take off their wares at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no?—*Swift*.

Staple. *s.* Loop of iron; bar bent and driven in at both ends.

I have seen *staples* of doors and nails born.—*Pricham*.

Stapler. *s.* Merchant of the staple.

I do not mean only the *staplers* of Hamburg and Rotterdam.—*Holwell, Letters*, l. 6, § 2.

Star. *s.* [A.S. *steorra*.]

1. Luminous nocturnal heavenly body, other than the moon; generally comprising the fixed stars and planets; strictly the former only.

Then let the pebbles on the hungry bench
Fillip the *stars*. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 3.

I might as well attempt
To fix upon some bright particular *star*,

And strive to wed it, he's so much above me.
Id., All's well that ends well, l. 1.

Now of love they treat, till the evening *star*,
Love's harbingers, appear'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 538.
His soul was like a *star*, and dwelt apart.
Wordsworth.

A violet 'neath a mossy stone,
Half-hidden from the eye;
A single *star*, when only one
Is shining in the sky. *Id.*

It would be a vain task to count the *stars* in one of these globular clusters. They are not to be reckoned by hundreds; and on a rough calculation, grounded on the apparent intervals between them at the borders (where they are not seen projected on each other) and the angular diameter of the whole group, it would appear that many clusters of this description must contain at least ten or twenty thousand *stars* compressed and wedged together in a round space, whose angular diameter does not exceed 8 or 10 minutes; i.e. in an area not exceeding the tenth part of that covered by the moon.—*Sir J. Herschel, in Lardner's Cabinet Encyclopedia, Astronomy*.

As the first element in a compound.

Hither the Syracusan's art translates
Heaven's form, the course of things and human fate;

The included spirit serving the *star-deck'd* signs,
The living work in constant motions winds.
Unkewill, Apology.

2. With the. Polestar.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more sailing by the *star*.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

3. Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune.

We are apt to do amiss, and lay the blame upon our *stars* or fortune. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

He [Grillparzer] has met with applause in the career [writing dramas]; which therefore he is likely to follow farther and farther, let nature and his *stars* say to it what they will. *Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights*.

4. Mark of reference; asterisk.

Remarks worthy of ripe observation, note with a

5. Ornament.

So like a shattered column lay the king;
Not like that Arthur, who with lance in rest,
Fram'd to plume a *star* of tournament,
Shed through the lists at Camelot, and charged
Before the eyes of ladies and of kings.

Tennyson, The Epic.

6. Specially applied, in theatrical matters, to an actor of superior eminence; e.g. one from the capital among those of the provinces. Hence, also, the use of the verb, as '*starring*' or '*starring* it in the provinces.'

7. Decoration.

Eighteen shillings a week! Just, most just, they construe, upright Pecksniff! Had it been for the sake of a ribbon, *star*, or garter, . . . or eighteen thousand pounds, or even eighteen hundred; . . . to worship the golden calf for eighteen shillings a week! Oh pitiful, pitiful!—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. x.

8. Flaw.

Tired out
With cutting eight that day upon the pond,
Where, three times slipping from the outer edge,
I bump'd the ice into three several *stars*.
Tennyson, The Epic.

Star. *v. a.*

1. Influence, or determine by the stars.

My third comfort,
Star'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Haled out to murder.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

2. Decorate with stars.

He furious hurl'd against the ground
His sceptre *star'd* with golden stiles around.

Pope, Translation of the Iliad, l. 525.

Star-of-Bethlehem. *s.* Native plant of the genus *Ornithogalum* (umbellatum).

Starapple. *s.* In Botany. Edible fruit of the *Chrysophyllum Canito*.

The *starapple* is a globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, enclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America where the fruit is eaten by way of dessert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet.—*Miller*.

The fruit of many [of the Sapotaceae] is esteemed in their native countries as an article of the dessert. Such are the amontilla plum, the *starapple*, the marmalade, the medlar of Surinam, and others; they are described as having generally a sweet taste, with a little acidity.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Starboard. *s.* [A.S. *steorboard* = rudder.] Right-hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left.

On shipboard the mariners will not leave their *starboard* and larboard, because some one accounts it gibberish.—*Brownhall*.

We have had enough of action and of motion, we rolled to *starboard*, rolled to larboard, when the surge was settling free. When the wallowing monster spouted his foam-fountains in the sea.

Tennyson, The Lotos-eaters.

Used adjectively.

The Hellions... kept too close to the *starboard* sheet, and grounded against the outer ship of the enemy... Each ship had been ordered to pass her leader on the *starboard* side, because the water was supposed to shoal on the larboard shore.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, ch. vii.

On the *starboard* side of the deck, just abaft the gangway, stood the apparatus of punishment.—*Hannay, Singleton Enslaved*.

Starch. *s.* [*stark* = strong, stiff.] That which gives strength, or stiffness; especially applied to certain granular vegetable elements, which, when partially dissolved in water, may be used for the stiffening of linen. In *Physiology*, starch is an important alimentary substance; and in *Chemistry*, important for the way in which it comports itself with certain reagents, e.g. iodine. Thus considered, *starchy* is often rendered by the word *amylaceous*, from *amylum* = starch.

But what you want? The devil, as he in the fulness of his malice first invented those great ruffles, so hath he now found out also two great pillars to bear up and maintain this his kingdom of pride withal (for the devil is king and prince over all pride). The one arch or pillar with which the devil's kingdom of great ruffles is underproped, is a certain kind of liquid matter which they call *starch*, wherein the devil hath willet them to wash and drie their ruffles, which being drie will stand stiff and be able about their necks. The other pillar is a certain device of wares created for the purpose, whipped over with gold thread, silver, or silk, and this he calleth a supertasse or undercapper.—*Anatomic of Absurd*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Disliked your yellow *starch*, and your doublet Was not exactly Frenchified!

With *starch* thin laid on, and the skin well stretched, prepare your ground.—*Peacham, On Drawing*.

Three kinds of *starch* have been distinguished by chemists; that of wheat, that called *linum*, and *lichen starch*. These three agree in being insoluble in cold water, alcohol, ether, and oils, and in being converted into sugar by either dilute sulphuric acid or diastase. The main difference between them consists in their habitudes with water and iodine.—*See, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Used adjectively.

The potato consists of a mass of cells, enclosing *starch-granules* and an albuminous juice. The chemical composition of the potato is subject to great variations, as the analysis of different chemists vary considerably. In general terms, it may be stated that potatoes contain water in quantity amounting to three-fourths of their weight, the remaining fourth part being made up of *starch*, gum, sugar, albumen, vegetable fibres, and a very small proportion of fatty material.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

2. Stiff, formal manner.

This professor is to infuse into their manners that beautiful political *starch*, which may qualify them for levees, conferences, visits.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 305.

Starch. adj. Stiff; precise; rigid.

If this will not do, 'tis but misrepresenting sobriety as a *starch* and formal, and virtue as a laborious and slavish, thing.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 230.

Starch. v. a. Stiffen with starch.

Her goodly countenance I've seen Set off with kerchief *starch'd* and plunners clean.
Gay, Shepherd's Wick, Friday, 57.

Star-chamber. s. Old criminal court of equity, now abolished.

There is a royal court of the *star-chamber* Will scatter all these mists, disperse these vapours, And clear the truth. *B. Jonson, The New Inn*, v. 2. [They] do sit in a place which is called the *star-chamber*, either because it is full of windows, or because at the first all the roofs thereof was decked with images of stars gilt.—*Smith, Commonwealth*, b. iii. ch. iv. (Rich.)

That part of justice, so tremendous in the Tudor and part of the Stuart reign, the *star-chamber*, still keeps its name, which was not taken from the stars with which its roof is said to have been painted (which were obliterated even before the time of

Queen Elizabeth), but from the *starrs* (Hebrew *Star*) or Jewish covenants, which were deposited there by Richard I. in chests under three locks. No *starr* was allowed to be valid except found in those chests, here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I.—*Pennant, London*, p. 122. (Rich.)

Thus it was the Court of *Star-chamber* (as the old court of the King's Council or Ordinarium was now called) exercised an extensive and anomalous jurisdiction, by means of which men were arbitrarily fined and imprisoned, and often suffered cruel mutilations for any alleged misconduct which the lords and prelates of the council or any minister of the crown might think fit to impute to them.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, The Rise and Progress of the English Constitution*, ch. xv.

No attempt was made after the Restoration to revive some of the instruments of royal misgovernment which the Long Parliament had overthrown. The Court of *Star-chamber* had been abolished, nor was it ever revived.—*Id.*, ch. xvi.

Used adjectively.

I'll make a *starchy* matter of it: if he were twenty Sir John Falstuffs, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, esq.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Starched. part. adj.

1. Stiffened with starch.

Who? this in the *starched* beard?

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

2. Stiff; precise; formal.

As supercilious... as a *starched* gallant is of any thing that may disorder his dress.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 614.

Does the gospel any where prescribe a *starched* squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manners?—*Swift*.

Starchedness. s. Attribute suggested by Starched; stiffness; formality.

Chancing to smile at the Moor's deportment, as not answering the *starchedness* of his own nation.—*L. Addison, Description of Western Barbary*, p. 165: 1671.

Starcher. s. One whose trade is to starch.

The taylor, *starcher*, sewer...

Moxton, What you will.

Starchly. adv. In a starch manner; stilly; precisely.

In answer to all this, I might with good pretence enough talk *starchly*, and affect ignorance of what you would be at.—*Swift, Letter (in Sheridan's Life of Swift)*: 1704.

Stare. s. [A.S. *stare*, *stær*, *stærif*.] Starling.

He that hath nothing but language only may be no more praised than a peewee, a pive, or a *stare*, who in they speak fealty.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 40.

Stare. v. n. [A.S. *starian*.]

1. Look with fixed eyes; look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror.

Look not big, nor *stare* nor fret:

I will be master of what is mine own.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night of the Shrew, iii. 2. They were never satisfied with *staring* upon their masts, sails, cables, ropes, and tacklings.—*Abbot*.

I hear The tread of many feet steering this way;

Perhaps my enemies, who come to *stare*

At my affliction, and perhaps to insult.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 110.

And, while he *stares* around with stupid eyes,

His eyes with berries and his temples dyes,

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, vi. 54.

Trembling the miscreant stood:

He *stared* and roll'd his bearded eyes around.

Id., Translation of the Georgics, ii. 85.

Break out in crackling flames to snuff thy snare,

Or hiss a dragon, or a tree *stare*.

Id., Translation of the Georgics, iv. 551.

Narcissa's nature, tolerably mild,

To make a wash would hardly stew a child,

Has e'en been proved to grant a lover's prayer,

And paid a tradesman once, to make him *stare*.

Popo, Moral Essays, ii.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hui

While the fops envy, and the ladies *stare*!

Id., Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Through nature and through art she ranged,

And gracefully her subject changed:

In vain; her hearers had no share

In all she spoke, except to *stare*.

Swift, Cadogan and Vanessa.

'Mr. Tuppman, we are observed!—we are discovered!' Mr. Tuppman looked round. There was the fat boy, perfectly motionless, with his large circular

eyes *staring* into the arbour, but without the slightest expression on his face that the most expert physiognomist could have referred to astonishment, curiosity, or any other known passion that agitates the human breast.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. viii.

2. Stand out prominent; stand up.

His hair *stareth*, or standeth on end.—*Barret, Alceste*: 150.

Stare. v. a. Affect or influence by stares; look at with a stare; look at with either a bold or a vacant expression.

Why dost thou not

Try but the virtue of that Gorgon face,

To *stare* me into statue?

Dryden, s.

Is it possible for people without scruple to offend against the law, which they carry about them in indecible characters, and that *stares* them in the face whilst they are breaking it?—*Locke*.

A bear, as I approached with my present, threw his eyes in my way, and *stared* me out of my resolution.—*Addison, Guardian*.

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the shoulder, and *stared* him in the face with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres.—*Id., Spectator*.

The High Bailiff of the city, who was himself in daily communication with Ferguson, reported to the House that he did not know where to find a single one of the refugees; and with this excuse the federal government was forced to be content. The truth was that the English exiles were as well known at Amsterdam, and as much *stared* at in the streets, as if they had been Chinese.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

Whence comest thou?—Over Ilsenstine;

The owl was awake in the pale moonshine;

I saw her at rest, in her downy nest,

And she *stared* at me with her broad, bright eye.

Shelley, Translation from Goethe's Faust.

Stare. s. Fixed look.

I the name of something holy, sir, why stand you

In this *stare*?—*Shakespeare, Twelfth*, iii. 3.

The tails of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,

And glared betwixt a yellow and a red;

He look'd a lion with a shaggy *stare*;

And o'er his eyeballs was hung his matted hair.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 41.

Stärer. s. One who stares; one who looks with fixed eyes.

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs Of stupid *stärers*, and of fond lozzars.

Popo, Essay on Man, iv. 235.

Starfish. s. In Malacology. Radiate animal, chief of the genus *Asteria*; the term, however, has a wider application, and is sometimes given to the whole group of animals allied to, and represented by, the true starfishes.

The beauty and symmetry of the true *starfishes* attracted the attention of such observers of nature as dwell by the sea-side, from a very early period, and several kinds are noticed by ancient authors. A fanciful analogy between the form of these radiata and the popular notion of a star has originated a name applied to them in most maritime countries, a name which has given a rise to a fine thought or two. As there are stars in the sky, so are there stars in the sea. 'Celestium spectacula sidera deest juvenatque astronomos; physiceorum interest stellis marinis visum intendere,' saith Christian Gabriel Fischer, in his preface to Lank's volume. Our own poet, James Montgomery, whose inspiration has revelled gloriously among the wonders of nature, beautifully expresses the same analogy:—

The heavens Were thronged with constellations, and the seas Strown with their images.

E. Forbes, A History of British Starfishes.

Leaving the Ophiure, we are led through a long series of almost imperceptible gradations to the *starfishes*. In these, from the increased size of the body, the rays are united at their origin, and become so much dilated as to contain prolongations of the viscera lodged in their interior; an arrangement not met with in Ophiure and other slender-rayed Asteriide. The dilatation of the central part proceeds, and in the same proportion the rays become obliterated; so that, by degrees, the asteroid shape becomes totally lost by the progressive filling up of the interspaces between the rays; and we arrive ultimately at completely pentagonal forms, the sides of the pentagon being perfectly straight lines.—*Benzer Jones, General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, § 334.

In the *star-fishes*, of which the body is flat, the mouth conducts to a wide stomach that fills the disc of the body. It was supposed formerly that this stomach was in all of them a blind sac, as Tiedemann has described it in *Asterias muricata*. Afterwards Meckel detected in *Comatulæ* a second opening of the intestinal canal, that lies on the same surface of the body with the mouth.—*Dr. W. Clark, Translation of Van der Hoeven, Handbook of Zoology*.

Stargazer. s. One who contemplates the stars.

Let the astrologers, the *stargazers*, and the monthly prognosticators, stand up and save thee.—*Isaiah*, xlvii. 13.

A *stargazer*, in the height of his celestial observations, tumbled into a ditch.—*Sir R. L. Estange*.

Stargazing. s. Contemplation of the stars.

staring. *part. adj.*

1. Gazing with a stare.

He cast on me a *staring* look with colour pale as death. *Burroughs, Complaint of a Dying Lover.* (Rich.)

Their *staring* eyes sparkled with fervent fire, And ugly slippers did nigh the man dismay, That, were it not for shame, he would retire. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

2. Sticking out.

Take off all the *staring* straws and jags in the hive, and make them smooth. — *Mortimer, Household.*

Star-jelly. *s.* In Botany. Cryptogamic plant of the genus Nostoc; Starshot.

Common pasture, commonly called *star-jelly*, a trembling gelatinous plant that springs up suddenly after rain, is by superstitious persons supposed to possess virtue as a vulnerary, and in pains of the joints. — *Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom.*

Stark. *adj.* [A.S. *steare* = strong.] The notions of strength and stiffness being allied, this is the origin of Starch.]

1. Strong.

Here be some forces of night so proud and *stark*, As can behold the sunne, and never shrinke. *Sir T. Wyatt, in Palenchant's Art of Poetrie,* p. 202. (Nares by H. and W.)

Stark beer, boy, stout and strong beer. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush,* iii. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

His heavy head devoid of careful work, Whose senses all were strait benumbed and *stark*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

The north is not so *stark* and cold. *B. Jonson.* So soon as this spring is become *stark* enough, it breaks the case in two, and slimes the seed. — *De Rham, Physico-Theology.*

2. Stiff in death; dead.

How found you him? — *Stark*, as you see. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline,* iv. 2.

3. Deep; full; still.

Consider the *stark* security The commonwealth is in now; the whole senate Sleepy, and dreaming no such violent blow. *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*

4. Mere; simple; plain; gross.

To turn *stark* fools, and subjects fit For sport of boys and rabble wit. *Raffler, Hudibras.*

He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense. — *Collier.*

With stiff.

Many a nobleman lies stiff and *stark* Under the hoofs of mutiny enemies. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 3.*

I thought to close mine eyes, But like the balls, their lids were stiff and *stark*; I would have risen, but ere that I could rise, My parched skin was split with piercing agonies. *Shelley, The Revolt of Islam.*

In the following extract the sense is not evident; perhaps *rigorous* (as in *rigorous* weather) is as near an equivalent as exists.

From the *stark* night of vapours the dim rain is driven, And the lightning let loose, like a deluge from heaven.

She sees the black trunks of the water-spout spin; And bend as if heaven were raining in From the skirts of the thundercloud.

Shelley, A Vision of the Sea.

Used adverbially.

Then are the best but *stark* naught; for open suspecting others comes of secret condemning themselves. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

The fruitful headed bread, amazed At flashing beams of that sun-shiny shield, Became *stark* blind, and all his senses dazed, That down he tumbled. *Spenser.*

Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe himself at once of all his old opinions, and turn himself out *stark* naked in quest of new notions? — *Locke.*

Common in combination with mad.

He is *stark* mad, who ever says That he hath been in love an hour. *Donne.*

These notions, that seemed moderate before, became desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark* mad; whence tumults, confused halloos and howlings. *Sir J. Heyward.*

Especially with staring.

In came squire South, all dressed up in feathers and ribbons, *stark* staring mad, brandishing his sword. — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

It seems, said the Earl of Derby, that Old England, who takes a frowzy brain-fever once every two or three years, for the benefit of her doctors, and the purification of the torpid lethargy brought on by peace and prosperity, is now gone *stark* staring mad on the subject of a real or supposed Popish plot. — *Sir W. Scott, Peccol of the Peak,* ch. v.

starkle. *v. n.* ? Startle. *Rare.*

When the news of those occurrences were flowne farre abroad, and intelligence thereof continually given, one after another, had made Gallus Caesar to *starkle*. — *Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus;* 1604.

starkly. *adv.* In a stark manner; stiffly; strongly. *Rare.*

As fast lock'd up in sleep as guiltless labour, When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure,* iv. 2.

starkless. *adj.* Having no light of stars.

A boundless continent, Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night, *Starkless* exposed. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* iii. 423.

Might give them furloughs for another world; But we, like sentries, are obliged to stand In *starkless* nights, and wait the appointed hour. *Dryden.*

starklight. *s.* Light of the stars.

Now they never meet in grove or green, By fountain clear or spangled *starklight* stream, *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream,* ii. 1.

Or glittering *starklight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* iv. 655.

They danced by *starklight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*

Used adjectivally.

Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare A *starklight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden, Translation of the Georgics,* i. 547.

The *starklight* smile of children, the sweet looks Of women, the fair breast from which I feel, The murmur of the unexpressed brooks, And the green light which shifting overhead, . . . These sights and sounds did nurse my spirits' folded powers. *Shelley, The Revolt of Islam.*

starklike. *adj.*

1. Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre.

Nightshade tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved, and has *starklike* flowers. — *Mortimer, Household.*

2. Bright; illustrious.

The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *starklike* and immortal brightness. *High, & Graphick Love.*

These reasons moved her *starklike* husband's heart; But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cere and Alcyon.*

starking. *s.* [stare.] In Ornithology. Bird of the genus Sturnus.

I will have a *starking* taught to speak Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him, To keep his anger still in motion. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.*

A specimen of the red-winged *starking* of America (*Sturnus prothonotarius*) came into the possession of J. H. Gurney, Esq., in a fresh state, during June 1802, and was said to have been shot near Barton Broad, and to have had another of the same species in company with it. It was a male bird, in good condition, and almost adult plumage; the stomach full of the remains of beetles. I have detailed these circumstances, as it seems probable, if these points were so, that these foreign visitants intended to nest here. Wilson says they resort to low grounds where reeds and alders grow, for that purpose, and that the bird in America is often termed marsh blackbird, or swamp bird. — *Say, History of British Birds.*

starpaved. *adj.* Studded with stars.

In progress through the road of heaven *starpaved*. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* iv. 974.

starproof. *adj.* Impervious to starlight.

Under the shady roof Of branching elm *starproof*. *Milton, Arcades,* 88.

star-rede. *s.* [A.S. *rede* = counsel.] Doctrine of the stars; astrology. *Obsolete.*

Egyptian wizards old, Which in *star-rede* were wont have best insight. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

starred. *adj.*

1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune; (commonest as the second element in a compound; as, *ill-starred* = born under a malignant star).

2. Decorated with stars.

That *starred* Ethiopian queen, that strove To set her beauty's praise above The sea-nymphs. *Milton, Il Penseroso,* 10.

star-reed. *s.* [probably a coined word translating the Spanish combination as given in the extract.] Peruvian plant of the genus Aristolochia.

The *A. frunthosum*, called in Peru, *Rejuna de la Estrella*, or *star-reed*, is highly esteemed in Peru, as a remedy against dysenteries, malignant inflammation.

tory fevers, colds, rheumatic pains, &c. The root is the part used. — *Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom.*

starry. *adj.*

1. Decorated with stars; abounding with stars.

Daphne wond'ring mounts on high Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky! *Pope, Pastoral, Winter.*

That *starry* night, with its clear silvers, sent Timeless resolve which launched at misery Into my soul. *Shelley, The Revolt of Islam.*

The night is *starry* and cold, my friend, And the New-year blithe and bold, my friend, Comes up to take his own. *Tennyson, The Death of the Old Year.*

2. Consisting of stars; stellar.

Such is his will, that paints The earth with colours fresh, The darkest skies with store Of *starry* lights. *Spenser.*

Heaven and earth's compacted frame And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame, And both the radiant lights, one common soul Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden, Translation of the Kucid,* vi. 980.

Of old sat Freedom on the heights, The thunders breaking in her feet: Above her shook the *starry* lights: She heard the torrents meet. *Tennyson.*

Ah, fear me with thee, smoothly borne, Dip forward under *starry* light, And move me to my marriage-morn And round again to happy night. *Id.*

3. Resembling stars.

Behold the Nereids under the green sea, Their wavering limbs borne on the wind-like stream, Their white arms fitted o'er that streaming hair With carmine plect and *starry* sea-flower crown, Hastening to grace their mighty sister's joy. *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.*

starchoot. *s.* Star-jelly; Star-shot.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *starchoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. — *Id.*

starchooter. *s.* Contemptuous term applied to the earlier observers of the heavens by means either of the quadrant or the telescope.

When navigators first began to make observations with instruments on deck, the self-sufficient called them *starchooters*, and, when a star's altitude was taken, would ask them if they had hit it. When the pendulum was first employed in this country to measure time, the incredulous were more than usually happy in their jests upon the swing cases, as they called them. *From Mother to Son,* by C. D. Preface by A. B.

starchot. *s.* Jelly-like matter, sometimes luminous, probably of more kinds than one, popularly mistaken for the remains of a fallen star; (under Star-jelly we find it as a cryptogamic plant; under the present entry as the excrement of a sea-bird.)

The gelatinous substance known by the name of *starchot*, or *star-jelly*, owes its origin to the bird, or some of the kind; being nothing but the half-digested remains of earthworms, on which these birds feed, and often discharge from their stomachs. — *Pennant, British Zoology,* vol. ii. p. 308.

starchone. *s.* Fossil framework of certain species of star-fishes, or allied genera.

Hereabout are found *starchones*; but I was not then advised of it. *Ray, Remains,* p. 107.

start. *s.* [A.S.] Tail: (used chiefly in composition, as, *redstart* (the bird) = red-tail).

start. *v. n.* [German, *stürzen*.]

1. Feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.

A shape appeared Bending to look on me: I *started* back; It *started* back. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* iv. 461.

In his edicts He does not blush, or *start*, to style himself (As if the name of Emperor were lame) Great Lord and God, Domitian. *Münster, The Roman Actor,* l. 1.

An open enemy to flattery, especially from a friend from whom he *started* to meet the slightest appearance of that servile kindness. — *Bishop Hall.*

As his doubts decline, He dreads just vengeance, and he starts at sin. *Dryden.*

I *start* as from some dreadful dream, And often ask myself if yet awake. *Id., Spanish Fryar.*

He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and restless for fear of a surprise. — *Collier Essay, Of Creolism.*

'Tis sweet to see, from half-past five to six,
The long wax candles with short cotton wicks,
Touched by the lauphter's Promethian art,
Start into light and make the lighter start.

J. and H. Smith, *Rejected Addresses, Imitation of Crabbe*

Then they started from their places,
Moved with violence, changed in hue,
Caught each other with wild grimaces,
Half invisible to the view.

Tranquon, *Vision of Sin*.

2. Rise suddenly: (commonly with up).

There started up, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, a
new Presbyterian sect, which tendered a form of disci-
pline to the queen, and to the state. *White*.
Charm'd by these strings, trees starting from the
ground

Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound.

Lord Rowan.

They starting up beheld the heavy night.

Dryden.

The mind often works in search of some hidden
idea, though sometimes they start up in our minds
of their own accord. *Locke*.

Night Dryden bless once more our eyes,
New Blackmoors and new Milbourns must arise;
Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zodius again would start up from the dead.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, ii. 402.

3. Move with sudden quickness.

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start, and raise up their drowsy heads. *Cleaveland*.
A spirit, fit to start into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden, Cleomenes*.

4. Shrink; wince.

With trial fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he start,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart.

Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

5. Deviate.

The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort
upon themselves; for they are best able to bring
them in, whenever any of them starteth out.—
Spec. ec. View of the State of Ireland.

The old drudging sun from his long-beaten way
Shall at thy voice start and miscide the day;
The peacock orbs shall break their measured pace,
And stumbl'ng poles change their allotted place.

Cowley.

I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which start from nature's common
rubs.

With bearded infants, and with teeming mules.

Crech.

Keep your soul to the work when ready to start
aside, unless you will be a slave to every wild im-
agination. *Watts*.

6. Set out from the barrier at a race.

The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign;
At once they start, advancing in a line
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 182.
When from the goal they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race.

Id., *Translation of the Georgics*, iii. 105.

7. Set out on any pursuit.

Fair course of passion, where two lovers start,
And run together, heart still yoked with heart.

Waller.

People, when they have made themselves weary,
set up their rest upon the very spot where they
started.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

When two start into the world together, he that
is thrown behind, unless his mind proves generous,
will be displaced with the minor. *Collier*.

Some honorable gentlemen know what it is to
run a horse that has been weighted. I heard the
other day of a horse that won every race in which it
started up to a certain period, when it was for the
first time weighted. It then lost the race, and it is
reported in the annals of the turf that it never won
a race afterwards.—*Bright, Speeches, Russia*, June 7,
1855, vol. i. p. 518.

Start. v. n.

1. Alarm; disturb suddenly; startle.

Discreet, familiar to my slaughter-thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shakespeare, Much Ado*, v. 5.
Being full of supper and distempering draughts,
Upon malicious bravery dost thou come
To start my quiet? *Id., Othello*, i. 1.
The very print of a fox-foot would have started ye.
—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

2. Make to start or fly hastily from a hiding- place; rouse by a sudden disturbance.

The blood more stirs
To rouse a lion than to start a hare.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I, i. 3.
I started from its vocal bow
The rising game, and chased from flower to flower.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 423.

3. Bring into motion; produce to view or notice; produce unexpectedly.

Conjuro with 'em!
Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Cæsar.

Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

It was unadvisedly done, when I was enforcing a
weightier design, to start and follow another of less
moment.—*Bishop Sprat*.

The present occasion has started the dispute
amongst us.—*Lealie*.

Insignificant evils may be started against every
thing that is not capable of mathematical demon-
stration.—*Addison*.

I was engaged in conversation upon a subject
which the people love to start in discourse.—*Id.,
Pretender*.

The 'Pimlico Review' had been started originally
to support the Church, . . . and to maintain the
cause of aristocracy, which it did by employing the
language of Billingsgate.—*Hannay, Singular Fancie-
noy*, h. i. ch. viii.

4. Discover; bring within pursuit.

The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure
they can start. *Sir W. Temple*.

5. Put suddenly out of place.

One, by a fall in wrestling, started the end of the
clavicle from the sternum.—*Wise man, Surgery*.

Start. s.

1. Motion of terror; sudden twitch or con- traction of the frame from fear or alarm.

These daws and starts . . . would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire,
Authorized by her grandam.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

The fright awaken'd Arente with a start;
Against his bosom bounced his heaving heart.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 555.

2. Sudden rousing to action; excitement.

How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it start again.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

3. Solly; vehement eruption; sudden effu- sion.

Thou art like enough, through vassal fear,
Base inclination, and the start of spleen,
To fight against me under Percy's pay.

Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part I*, iii. 2.

Several starts of fancy off-hand look well enough;
but bring them to the test, and there is nothing in
'em.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

We were well enough pleased with this start of
thought.—*Addison*.

Are they not only to disguise our passions,
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the starts and sallies of the soul?

Id., *Cato*.

4. Sudden fit; intermittent action.

Methought her eyes had cross'd her tongue;
For she did speak in fits distractedly.

Shakespeare, *Tenby Night*, ii. 2.

Thy forms are studied arts,
Thy subtle ways be narrow straits;
Thy curtesy but sudden starts;
And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits.

B. Jonson.

Nature does nothing by starts and leaps, or in a
hurry; but all her motions are gradual. *Sir R. L.
Estlin*.

An ambitious expression, a little chagrin, or a
start of passion, is not enough to take leave upon.
—*Collier*.

5. Quick spring or motion; push.

Both cause the string to give a quicker start.—
Bacon.

In strimes, the more they are wound up and
strained, and thereby give a more quick start back,
the more treble is the sound; and the sacker they
are, or less wound up, the lower the sound.—*Id.,
Natural and Experimental History*.

How could water make those visible starts upon
freezing, but by some subtle freezing principle
which as suddenly shoots into it?—*Girard, Cosmolo-
gia Sacra*.

6. First emission from the burrier; act of setting out.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start.

Shakespeare, *Henry V*, iii. 1.

All leapt to chariot,
And every man then for the start casting his proper
lot.

Chapman.

If a man deal with another upon conditions, the
start of first performance is all.—*Bacon*.

Get the start. Begin before another; obtain advantage over another.

Get the start of the majestick world.
Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid
asleep, under pretence of armentment, and the other
party during that time doth cautiously get the
start and advantage at common law, yet the pre-
torian court will set back all things 'in statu quo
prius'.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain*.

Don't think some other heart
Will get the start;
And, stepping in before,
Will take possession of the sacred store
Of hidden sweets.

Crashaw.

Ere the knight could do his part,
The squire had got so much the start,
He had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand.

Butler, *Hudibras*, iii. 1, 118.

She might have forsaken him, if he had not got
the start of her.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*,
dedication.

The reason why the mathematicks and mechanic
arts have so much got the start in growth of other
sciences, may be resolved into this, that their pro-
gress hath not been retarded by that reverential
awe of former discoverers.—*Edgeworth*.

The French year has got the start of ours more
in the works of nature than in the new stile.—*Addi-
son*.

Start. s. One who, that which, starts.

1. One who shrinks from his purpose.

Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee see I am no start.

Butler, *Hudibras*, i. 3, 605.

2. One who suddenly moves a question or objection.

3. Dog that rouses the game; springer.

Here.

If Sheridan was not the staunchest hound in the
pack, he was at least the best start.—*Idling*.

Startistle. s. In Botany. See extract.

Startistle is a name applied to some species of
Cistaceæ; viz. the Jersey startistle, and the yellow
startistle, or St. Barnaby's thistle.—*G. W. John-
son, The Farmer's Encyclopedia*.

Starting. verbal abs. Act of one who starts.

Fear, like a terrible voice, wakens the soul by
startings, and so awakes it that it remains insensible
to every thing, except that stroke of amazement
that beats it.—*Hay, Sermons*, p. 137: 1658.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared,
and in that kind it is a motion of shrinking; and
likewise an impulsion, in the beginning, what the
matter should be, and in that kind it is a motion of
erection; and, therefore, when a man would listen
suddenly to anything, he starteth; for the starting
is an erection of the spirits to attend.—*Bacon, Natu-
ral and Experimental History*.

Nor fright thy nurse.

With midnight startings. *Donne, Poems*, p. 258.

Starting-hole. s. Evasion; loophole.

By the same conversation and starting-hole he
avoideth the words of Christ himself.—*Martin,
Merridge of Pseudo*, Del. t. h.: 1550.

What trick, what starting-hole, canst thou find
out, to hide thee 'round this open shame?—*Shake-
spear, Henry IV. Part I*, ii. 1.

The ludicrousness and fugitiveness of our wanton
reason might otherwise find out many starting-holes.
—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. i.

Starting-post. s. Barrier from which the race begins; place, in a race to start from, when it is a post or barrier of any kind; starting-place generally.

It seems to be rather a 'terminus a quo' that a
true principle as a starting-post is none of the
horse's legs.—*Boyle*.

Starting-place. s. Place to start from.

Should some god tell me that I should be born,
And cry again, his offer I would scorn;
Assured, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first starting-place.

Sir J. Denham, *Of Old Age*, pt. i.

Startingly. adv. In a starting manner; with sudden fits; with frequent intermis- sion.

Why do you speak so startingly and rash?
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 4.

Startle. v. n. Move on feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terror.

Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and startles at destruction?

Addison, *Cato*, v. 1.

Startle. v. a.

1. Fright; shock; impress with sudden ter- ror, surprise, or alarm.

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing startle the dull night
From his watch tower in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise.

Milton, *L'Allegro*, 41.

The supposition that angels assume bodies needs
not startle us, since some of the most ancient and
most learned fathers seemed to believe that they had
bodies.—*Locke*.

Invest! Oh name it not!
The very mention shakes my inmost soul;
The gods are startled in their peaceful mansions,
And nature shivers at the shocking sound.

Smith, *Phædra and Hippolytus*.

His books had been solemnly burnt at Rome as
heretical; some people, he found, were startled at
it; so he was forced boldly to make reprisals, to buoy
up their courage.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

1037

Now the leaf
Incensant rustles, from the mournful grove,
Oft startling such as studious walk below,
And slowly circles through the waving air.
Thompson, Seasons, Autumn, 1867.

2. Deter; make to deviate.

They would find occasions enough, upon the account of his known affection to the king's service, from which it was not possible to remove or startle him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Willnot had more scruples from religion to startle him, and would not have attained his end by any gross act of wickedness.—*Ibid.*

startle. s. Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terror.

After having recovered from my first startle, I was very well pleased at the accident.—*Spectator.*

startled. part. adj. Caused to start; surprised.

With startled eye,
Such whispering waked her.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 20.

startling. part. adj.

1. Causing a startle.

The startling steel was seized with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight.
Dryden, Palamus and Arcite, l. 701.

The short man . . . gave four or five most startling double knocks, of eight or ten knocks a piece.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xxi.*

2. Strong term for surprising.

It is a little startling to read that, of the two elder universities in Christendom for the study of theology, the English University was looked upon as remarkable for activity of imagination, and boldness amounting to tenacity, in subtle speculations, while Paris was marked by its solid and safe theology, and for its almost excessive deference to antiquity.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of England, ch. xii.*

startup. s. One who comes suddenly into notice.

That young startup hath all the glory of my overthrow.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, l. 3.*
In a manner all husbandmen do, we are startups, and some pene agricullos socerit.—*Witall, Dictionary, p. 211, 1608.*

Upon my life his marriage with that startup,
That snake this good queen cockered in her bosom.
R. Browne.

startup. adj. Suddenly come into notice.

A new startup sect.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, p. 262.*

startup. s. [?] High shoe; galgae.

The sheepest first hath been her nursery,
Where she hath worn her idle infancy,
And in high startups walk'd the pastured plains.
Bishop Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

But Hob and John of the country, they slept in churchyards in their high startups.—*R. Girard.*
When not a shepherd, anything that could,
But greased his startups black as autumn's snow.

Dryden, Selimus, ix.

Home I came again, in a manner distraught, and uncertain what to do for thought. I sit down to rest myself; some of my men comes to me and pulls off my startups, others I see hasten to lay the supper and make ready the cloth.—*Terence, in English, 1614. (Nares by H. and W.)*

Draw close into the covert, lest the wet,
Which falls like lazy mists upon the ground,
Soak through your startups.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

Let me see your work;
Fie upon't, what a thread's here! a poor cobbler's wife

Would make a finer to sew a clown's rent startup.
Mansinger, The Picture, v. 1.

This was a stupid lout, seemingly a farmer's boy, in a gray jerkin, with his head bare, his hose about his heels, and huge startups upon his feet.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth, ch. xxiv.*

starvation. s. Condition of that which is starved; process of starving.

starve. v. n.

1. Perish; be destroyed. *Obsolete.*

To her came message of the murderment,
Wherein her guiltless friends should hopeless starve.
Fairfax.

2. Perish with hunger: (with *with* or *for*; of less properly).

Were the pains of honest industry, and of starving with hunger and cold, set before us, nobody would doubt which to choose.—*Locke.*

An animal that starves of hunger, dies feverish and delicious.—*Arbuthnot.*

Reach him up that distaff
With fax upon it: though no Omphale,
Nor you a second Hercules, as I take it,
As you spin well at my command, and please me,
Your wage, in the coarsest bread and water,
Shall be proportionable.—I'll starve first.—
That's as you please.
Mansinger, The Picture, v. 2.

3. Be killed with cold: (with *with* or *for*).

I have I seen the naked starve for cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd?
Snodgrass, Paraphrase on Job.

4. Suffer extreme poverty.

Sometimes virtue starves while vice is fed:
What then! Is the reward of virtue bread?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 140.

5. Be destroyed with cold.

Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been borne from Java to these northern countries, they must have starved for want of sun.—*Woodward, Natural History.*

Written *sterre*, probably for the sake of the rhyme.

Seven months he so her kept in bitter smart,
Because his sinful lust she would not serve,
Until such time as noble Britomart
Released her, that else was like to *sterre*,
Through cruel knife that her dear heart did kerre.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

starve. v. a.

1. Kill with hunger.

I cannot blame his cousin king,
That wish'd him on the barren mountains starved.
Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, l. 3.

Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,
Give the same death in different words:
To push this argument no further,
To starve a man in law is murder.

Prior, Alma, iii. 254.

If they had died through fasting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *starving* themselves.—*Pope.*

2. Subdue by famine.

Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, starved, and ravenous.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

He would have worn her out by slow degrees,
As men by fasting starve the untamed disease.
Dryden.

Attalus endeavored to starve Italy, by stopping their convey of provisions from Africa.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

3. Kill with cold.

From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immovable, indur'd, and frozen round.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 600.

4. Deprive of force or vigour.

If their minds are starved by disease,
and have lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to receive.—*Locke.*

starvedly. adv. As one who is starved.

Security and ignorance may scatter some refuse morsels of joy, savored with much bitterness, or maybe like some beasting house-keeper, which keepeth open doores for one day with much cheer, and lives starvedly all the years after.—*Bishop Hall, Meditations, (Orl 318).*

starveling. s. One who is thin, chilled, and weak for want of nourishment.

If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of swallows; for old Sir John hangs with me, and he's no starveling.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, ii. 1.*

Now thy alms is given, the letter's read;
The body risen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor starveling bountifully fed.
The fat ones would be making sport with the lean,
and calling them starvelings.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

starveling. adj. Hungry; lean; pining.

The thronging clusters thin
By kind avulsion; else the starveling brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield
A slender autumn.
J. Phillips, Cyder, l. 388.

Poor starveling hard, how small thy gains!
How unproportion'd to thy pains!
Swift, On Poetry.

starwort. s. In *Botany*. Term laxly applied to any plant which shows like a star; more especially to the members of the genus *Aster*; the *water-starworts* are of the genus *Callitriche*; the *shavegrass*, or *starwort*, of the genus *Equisetum*.

This herb is called in Greek *Ἀστὴρ* *Arístos*, and also *Βασβόριον*; in Latin, *Aster Atticus*, and *Imbricatus*; of some *Asterion*, *Asteriscus*, and *Hypophthalmus*; in High Dutch, *Meckerkraut*; in Spanish, *Botas*; in French, *Estrelle*, and *Amper goulle menne*; in English, *Starwort* and *Shavewort*.—*Gerarde, Herbal, p. 490, 1633.*

The *water starworts* are annual aquatic plants, which grow in ditches, ponds, or lakes. There are two native species, the vernal *water starwort*, and the autumnal *water starwort*.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmers' Encyclopedia.*

Statarian. adj. Disciplined.

I have made bold to bring a new adopted son of mine to try a detachment of your *statarians* soldiers to escort him into the regions of physiology and pathology.—*Marck (i.e. Tucker), Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. ch. xiii.*

Statarianly. adv. In a statarian manner.

Your skinflishing parties, call them cohorts or cowhearts, shall never drive my *statarianly* disciplined battalion from its ground.—*Marck (i.e. Tucker), Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. ch. xiii. (Rich.)*

statary. adj. Fixed; settled.

The set and *statary* time of paring of nails, and cutting of hair, is but the continuation of ancient superstition.—*Sir T. Browne.*

State. s. [Lat. *status*, etymologically the standing (Lat. *sto*: I stand) position, condition, or relation in which anything occurs. The connection between this and that which, by representing a state, *establishes* something relating to the state represented, originates two series of meanings, which are found in the word under notice. This gives us (1) from the primary Latin form *status*, the series of terms connected with condition; (2) the series connected with estate (Fr. *état*), suggesting nobility or privilege of some kind or other, carrying with it political rights. Hence the close affinity between the *States* body politic, and the *States* the constituents thereof.

To distinguish between the origin of a word derived directly from the Latin *status*, and one from the immediate root of *estate*, is difficult. Hence, in the present entry, the two classes are dealt with as one; in other words, between the immediate derivatives from *status* and the immediate derivatives from the root of *estate* no distinction is drawn.

In the previous editions there is no separate entry. The derivatives from *état*, however, are noted separately.]

1. Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune.

I do not, brother,
Infer as if I thought my sister's state
Secure.
Milton, Comus, 467.

Their sins have the aggravation of being sins against grace, and forsaking and departing from God, which respect makes the *state* of apostates as the most unexcusable, so the most desperately dangerous state.—*Hammond.*

Thus have his prayers for others altered and amended the state of his own heart. *Luc.*

Relate what Latium was, her ancient kings,
Declare the joys and present state of things.
Dryden, Translation of the Ecce, vii. 51.

Like the papist's is your poet's *state*,
Poor and disarr'd. *Pope, Satires of Donne, sat. ii.*

2. Modification of anything.

Keep the state of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

3. Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next movement is regression: (here *status* *statio*, a standing-place).

The deer that endureth the womb but eight months, and is conjoined at six years, cannot live much more than thirty, as having passed two general motions; that is, its beginning and increase; and having but two more to run through, that is, its state and declination.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Tumours have their several degrees and times: as beginning, augment, *statu*, and declination.—*Wicemen, Surgery.*

4. Estate; signiory; possession: (here the connection is with *estate*).

Strong was their plot,
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit. *Isaac.*
Canst thou ever hope
To enjoy a quiet bed with her whose father
Ruined thy state?

Mansinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, l. 1.

Your *state*, my lord, again is yours.
Id., The Fatal Downy, v. 2.

5. Person of high rank; principal person in the government; notable.

The archbishop of Granada saying to the archbishop of Toledo, that he much marvelled, he went so great a *state*, would visit hospitals.—*Ulys, Eux, and Pausanias, 1014.*

Generally in the *plural*.

Our great admiral
With other *states*, being invited guests,
He does entreat you to appear among them
In some fresh habit.

Mansinger, The Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

"Tis a goodly pile, this,
But better by the owner. But most rich
In the great *states* it covers.
Id., *The Great Duke of Florence*, v. 2.
The bold desden
Pleased highly those infernal *states*,
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 398.

6. Mode of government.

No *state* can be named wherein any part of the
body of those imperial laws hath the just force of
a law, otherwise than as custom hath particularly
induced it.—*Selden*.

Often with the definite article. The com-
munity; public; commonwealth.

If anything more than your sport
Did move your greatness, and this noble *state*
To call on him, he hopes it is no other
But for your health sake.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.
What he got by fortune,
It was the *state* that now must make his right.
Daniel.

A *state's* anger
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women.
H. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

The *state* hath given you licence to stay on land
For the space of six weeks.—*Bacon*.
It is better the kingdom should be in good estate,
with particular loss to many of the people, than that
all the people should be well, and the *state* of the
kingdom altogether lost.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

I found not one
In all the *state's* and kingdoms that I passed through
Worthy to be her second.
Massinger, The Emperor of the East, i. 1.

For you we stay'd, as did the Grecian *state*
Till Alexander came.—*Waller*.

Since they all live by beggary, it were better for
the *state* to keep them.—*Granat*.
These are the realms of unrelenting fate;
And awful Rhodanthe rules the *state*:
He hears and judges.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 763.
Single *state*. In *Shakespeare*—individuality.

My thought, whose murder is but fantastical,
Shakes my single *state* of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.

7. Civil power, as opposed to, or contrasted with, ecclesiastical.

The same criminal may be absolved by the church,
and condemned by the *state*; absolved or pardoned
by the *state*, yet censured by the church.—*Lasio*.

8. Republic, or government not monarchical, as opposed to a regal government.

Well monarchies may own religion's name,
But *state's* are atheists in their very frame.
Dryden, Satire on the Dutch.

They forced nothing from a *state* so narrow
in compass of land, and so weak, that the strength of
their armies has ever been made up of foreign
troops.—*Sir W. Temple*.

9. Rank; condition; quality.

Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *state* of honour I am perfect.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 2.
High *state* the bed is where misfortune lies.
Fairfax.

10. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness.

He hath more, and even
As Pompey's dignity, Augustus' *state*,
Antony's bounty, and great Julius' fortune,
With Cato's resolution.

Massinger, The Roman Actor.
When in triumphant *state* the British muse,
True to herself, shall barbarous aid refuse.

Lord Roscommon.
Let my attendants wait: I'll be alone,
Where least of *state*, there most of love is shown.
Dryden.

There kings received the marks of sovereign
power:
In *state* the monarchs march'd, the liegions bore
The awful awe and the robe before.

Id., *Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 234.
To appear in their robes would be a troublesome
piece of *state*.—*Collier*.

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud;
Abroad begirt with men and swords, and spears,
His very *state* acknowledging his fears.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 281.

11. Dignity; grandeur.

She instructed him how he should keep *state*, and
yet with a modest sense of his misfortune.—*Bacon*,
History of the Reign of Henry VII.

The swan . . . rows her *state* with easy feet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 440.

He was well stay'd, and in his gait
Preserved a grave majestic *state*.
Baile, Hudibras, i. 1, 487.

Such cheerful modesty, such humble *state*,
Moves certain love.
Waller.

Can this imperious lord forced to retire,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again?
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

He will consider, not what arts, or methods, or
application will soonest make him richer and greater
than his brethren, or remove him from a shop to a
life of *state* and pleasure; but will consider what
arts, what methods, what application can make
worldly business most acceptable to God, and make
a life of trade a life of holiness, devotion and piety.
—*La*.

12. Seat of dignity; emblazoned canopy over the same: (this distinction is sometimes neglected; in the first edition of Mac Fleenoe, Dryden writes *state*; in the second he substitutes *throne*; the word was then growing obsolete). Obsolete.

This chair shall be my *state*, this dower my
sceptre, and thus cushion my crown.—*Shakespeare*,
Henry IV, Part I, ii. 1.

Over the chair is a *state* made round of ivory, some-
what whiter than ours; and the *state* is curiously
wrought with silver and silk.—*Bacon*.

His high throne . . . and *state*
Of richest texture spread, at its upper end
Was placed.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 113.

It is your seat; which with a general salu-
gation,
Offering Timoleon the *state*.
As to the supreme magistracy Sicily tenders,
And prays Timoleon to accept.

Massinger, The Bondman, i. 1.
We have spoken, holies,
And now expect your sentence.

[The ladies descend from the *state*.]
Id., *The Great Duke of Florence*, v. 2.

As she affected not the grandeur of a *state* with a
canopy, she thought there was no offence in an
elbow chair.—*Arbuthnot*.

Used adjectivally.

The brain was her study, the heart her *state* room,
—*Arbuthnot*.

That a *state* trial so conducted was little better
than a judicial murder had been, during the pro-
scription of the White party, a fundamental article
of the Whig creed.—*Marsden, History of England*,
ch. xviii.

The time has gone by for the establishment of
a new *state* church.—*Bright, Speeches*.

State. v. a.

1. Settle; regulate.

This is to *state* accounts, and looks more like
merchandise than friendship.—*Collier, Essay, Of*
Friendship.

2. Represent in all the circumstances of modification.

Were our case *stated* to any sober hearer, he
would never guess why they who acknowledge the
necessity of prayer, and confess the same God, may
not ask in the same form.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of*
Christian Piety.

To *state* it fairly, imitation is the most advan-
tageous way for a translator to show himself, but
the greatest wrong which can be done to the me-
mory of the dead.—*Dryden*.

I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demon-
strate, the truth contained in the text.—*Bishop*
Atterbury.

Though I don't pretend to *state* the exact degree
of mischief that is done by it, yet its plain and
natural tendency to do harm is sufficient to justify
the most absolute condemnation of it.—*Lane*.

Twenty years ago, when I *stated* in this house the
things, or nearly the things, I *stated* recently, and
shall *state* to-night, he . . . was making speeches of
exactly the same import.—*Bright, Speeches*.

Statercraft. s. Skill in political manage-ment.

The Normans were contentious in the extreme.
They were unscrupulous in *statercraft*. They were
remorseless in vindictive, and even in precautionary
cruelty.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of England*, ch. vii.

Stated. part. adj. Settled.

This is so *stated* a rule, that all the casuists press
it in all cases of damage.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of*
Christian Piety.

He is capable of corruption who receives more
than what is the *stated* and unquestionable fee of
his office.—*Addison*.

Statedly. adv. Regularly; not occasionally.

Why should not the body assume *statedly* the
air of a thing, to which it is so often obliged to
suit itself?—*Philosophical Letters on Physiology*,
p. 218.

Stathouse. s. Stadthouse.

Is it not cities, if there be mud-walls; half-broken
low cottages unequally built; no *stathouse*?—*Bishop*
Hall, Against the Brownists, § 9. (Ord MS.)

Every town hath his garrison; and the keys of
the gates in the night time are not trusted but in
the *stathouse*.—*Pollham, On the Low Countries*.
(Ord MS.)

Stately. adv. In a stately manner.

Aye, Gilbert, God forgive thee for thy sins!
Thou steepest *stately* the only walk
Thou hast to take upon this solid earth;
Full many a better man less bravely dieth.

H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I, v. 9.

Statelyness. s. Attribute suggested by Stately.

1. Grandeur; majestic appearance; august manner; dignity.

We may collect the excellency of the understand-
ing then by the glorious reminders of it now, and
guess at the *statelyness* of the building by the mag-
nificence of its ruins.—*South, Sermons*.

For *statelyness* and majesty what is comparable to
a horse?—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*.

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

August, and such punctual ready bid
Did on I.—*Self obtrude*.
If his vast looks to bigger *statelyness*.
Bacon, Psyche.

She hated *statelyness*; but wisely knew
What just reward was to her title due.—*Bertie, n*.

Let us not be unjust to this class of persons; the
German aristocracy. It is a poor error to figure
them as wrapped up in ceremonial *statelyness*, avoiding
the most gifted man of a lower station; and for
their own supercilious triviality, themselves avoided
by all truly gifted men.—*Carlyle, Critical and Mis-*
cellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.

Stately. adj.

1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestic; magnificent.

A *stately* pyramid to her I'll rear,
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was.
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, i. 4.

These regions have abundance of high cedars, and
other *stately* trees casting a shade.—*Sir W. Raleigh*,
History of the World.

Truth, like a *stately* dome, will not show herself
at the first visit.—*South, Sermons*.

He many a walk traversed
Of *stately* cypress, cedar, pine, or palm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 434.

Revered Isabel, the crown and head,
The *stately* flower of female fortitude,
Of perfect wifehood and pure lowliness,
Tennyson, Isabel.

Thus her heart rejoices greatly,
Till a cat-way she discerns,
With arched beams *stately*,
And beneath the gate she turns.

Id., *The Lord of Burleigh*.

2. Elevated in mind or sentiment.

He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness,
and is *stately* with ambition, which is the vice
of Lucan.—*Dryden*.

Stately. adv. In a stately manner.

Ye that *stately* tread, or lowly creep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 201.

Statement. s.

1. Arrangement of a series of facts or circumstances.

The greatest clearness of apprehension; quickness
sufficient, and not extreme, which, in a judge, is
perilous, often allied with impatience, and apt to
degenerate into business; admirable perspicuity of
statement, whether delivering his opinion to the
court and the bar, or giving his directions to a jury;

consciousness with clearness; these were the contribu-
tions which his understanding made towards the for-
mation of his judicial character.—*Lord Brougham*,
Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of
George III., *Last Memoirs*.

It is not caprice, but a most sure instinct, which
has led [Nicholas] to seize on some particular pas-
sage of a careless or ill-informed writer, and to per-
ceive in it marks of most important truth; while on
other occasions he has set aside the *statements* of
the same writer with no deference to his authority
whatever.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xiii.

The whole army thus assembled amounted, ac-
cording to the *statement* of Plutarch, to forty thou-
sand men.—*Id.*, ch. xiv.

Diodorus states positively that the Roman army
marched out across the Tiber. It is true that he
seems to have supposed the Alia to have been on
the right bank of the Tiber; but this confusion
arose probably from his finding no notice of the
Romans crossing the river before the battle. His
first *statement* is probable, and seems to me to ex-
plain the extreme audaciousness with which the battle
on the Alia took place.—*Id.*, note.

Statemonger. s. One who is versed in the arts of government; overbusy politician.

I would therefore see the most subtle *statemonger*
in the world chink out a way for his majesty to
mediate.—*Lord Keeper Williams, Letter to Cal*,
p. 111: 1022.

Stateroom. s. Magnificent room in a palace or great house.

Statesman. s.

1. Politician; one versed in the arts of government.

It looks grave enough
To seem a statesman.

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a
statesman. *Pope.*

War is the statesman's game, the priest's delight,
The lawyer's jest, the hired assassin's trade.

Shelley, Queen Mab.

The tyranny of William displayed less of passion
or violence than of that indifference about human
suffering, which distinguishes a cold and far-sighted
statesman. Impressed by the frequent risings of
the English at the commencement of his reign, and
by the recollection, as one historian observes, that
the mild government of Canute had only ended in
the expulsion of the Danish line—he formed the
scheme of riveting such fetters upon the conquered
nation, that all resistance should become imprac-
ticable. *Hallam, View of the State of Europe during
the Middle Ages, pt. ii. ch. viii.*

Harsh make new poems,
Thinkers new schools,

Statesmen new systems,
Critics new rules.

Look, ah, what genius,

Art, science, wit!

Soldiers like Cesar,

Statesmen like Pitt.

Arnold, Racinealia, or, The New Age.

2. One employed in public affairs.

If such actions may have passage free,

Bond-slaves and pagans shall our statesmen be.

Shakespeare, Othello, i. 2.

It is a weakness which attends such low; the

statesman who holds the helm, as well as the peasant

who holds the plough. *South, Sermon.*

A British minister must expect to see many friends

fall off, whom he cannot gratify, since, to use the

phrase of a late statesman, the pasture is not large

enough. *Addison.*

Here Britain's statesmen off the fall foredoom

Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, cant.

3. One who occupies his own estate; small landholder.

Statesmanship. s. Skill in political legisla-
tion and action.

A perfect connoisseur in statesmanship.

Churchill, The Candidate, (Verses).

In the ultimate crisis, at least, of Venetian liberty,

that solemn mockery of statesmanship was exhib-
ited to contempt. *Hallam, View of the State of
Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. ii. ch. iii.*

Stateswoman. s. Female statesman.

How she was in debt, and where she meant

To raise fresh sums: she's a great stateswoman!

St. John.

Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as

the passions of our stateswomen. *Addison.*

Statie. adj. Statelike.

A man weigheth some pounds less in the height

of winter, according to experience, and the stative

aphorisms of Sanctiorum. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar
Errors.*

Statistical. adj. Statistic.

At first we might expect, perhaps, that since sta-

tistical forces come under the general notion of cau-

se, the mode of measuring them would be derived from

the second axiom of causation, that causes are mea-

sured by their effects. But we find that the applica-

tion of this axiom is controlled by the limitation

which we noticed, after stating that axiom, namely

the condition that the causes shall be capable of

addition. Further, as we have seen, a statelike force

produces no other effect than this, that it balances

some other statelike force; and hence, the measure

of statelike forces is necessarily dependent upon

their balancing, that is upon the equality of action

and reaction. That the statelike forces are capable of

addition is involved in our conception of such forces.

Whewell, Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences,

pt. i. b. iii. ch. vi. § 4.

The duality of aspect demands duality of name.

Add to this, that if we class those attributes in re-

spect of which the object is active while the subject

is passive, as dynamical; and if we class as statelike

those in respect of which the subject is active while

the object is passive; then we must class as statelike

dynamical, those in respect of which subject and

object are both active. *Herbert Spencer, Principles
of Biology.*

If one by a statelike engine could regulate his

insensate perpiration, he might often, by restoring

of that, foreer, prevent, or shorten a fit of the gout.

Arbuthnot, On Diet.

Statistically. adv. In a statelike manner; ac-
cording to statistics.

A machine is an instrument by which force or

motion may be transmitted and modified as to its

quantity and direction. There are two ways in

which a machine may be applied, and which give

rise to a division of mechanical science into parts

conominated statics and dynamics; the one in-

cluding the theory of equilibrium, and the other
the theory of motion. When a machine is con-
sidered statically, it is viewed as an instrument by
which forces of determinate quantities and direc-
tions are made to balance other forces of other quan-
tities and other directions. If it be viewed dynam-
ically, it is considered as a means by which certain
motions of determinate quantity and direction may
be made to produce other motions in other direc-
tions and quantities. *Koller and Lenzner, in Lar-
uer's Cyclopedia, Mechanics, § 222.*

Statics. s. pl. Branch of mechanics treat-
ing of equilibrium, or balance of motive
power.

This is a catholic rule of statics, that if any
body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will
sink to the bottom; and, if lighter, it will float upon
it, having part extant, and part immersed, as that
so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the im-
mersed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Beutley.*

We must first turn our attention to a technical
distinction of mechanics into two portions accord-
ing as the forces about which we reason produce
rest or motion; the former portion is termed statics,
the latter dynamics. If a stone fall, or a weight put
a machine in motion, the problem belongs to dynam-
ics; but if the stone rest upon the ground, or a
weight be merely supported by a machine, without
being raised higher, the question is one of statics.
In statics forces balance each other, or keep each
other in equilibrium. *Whewell, Philosophy of the
Inductive Sciences, pt. i. b. iii. ch. vi. § 2, 3.*

To these names ought to be added that of Stephen
Hales, whose Vegetable Statics, published in 1727,
and Pneumostatics, published in 1733, carried both
vegetable and animal physiology considerably farther
than any preceding work either English or foreign.
Craik, History of English Literature, vol. ii. p. 168.

Stating. verbal abs. Statement.

Many other inconveniences are consequent to this
stating of the question; and particularly that by
those which this state it, there hath never yet been
assigned any definite number of fundamentals. *Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Station. s. [Fr.; Lat. statio, -onis.]

1. Act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon
their meetings unto that purpose on those days had
the names of stations given them. *Hooker, Eccle-
siastical Polity.*

In station like the herald, Mercury.

New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.

Shakspeare, Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. State of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or
impelling forward some part which was before in
station or at quiet, where there are no joints. *Sir
T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

3. Spot where anyone is placed.

The seditions remained within their station,
which, by reason of the multitude of the heavily
multitude, might more fitly be termed a kernel
than a camp. *Sir J. Hayward.*

The planets in their station listening stood.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 563.

4. Post assigned; office.

Michael in either hand lends them out of Paradise
the fiery serpent waving behind them, and the
cherubims taking their stations to guard the place.
Milton.

5. Situation; position.

To single stations now what years belong,
With planets join'd, they claim another song.

Greec.

The fix and date, why love they to remain

In middle station and an even plain;

While in the lower marsh the gourd is found,

And while the hill with olive-shade is crown'd?

Prior, Solomon, l. 67.

6. Employment; office.

No member of a political body so mean, but it
may be used in some station or other. *Sir B. L. Ke-
trange.*

By spending this day in religious exercises, we
acquire new strength and resolution to perform
God's will in our several stations the week following.

Norton.

Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive

at that station more by a sort of instinct, or in-
fluence of the stars, than by the possession of any

great abilities, may be a point of much dispute. *Id.*

7. Character; state.

Far the greater part have kept, I see,
Their station. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 145.*

8. Rank; condition of life.

I can be contented with an humble station in the
temple of virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle. *Drayton.*

Henry resolved that Becket should succeed [Arch-
bishop Theobald] in the . . . See of Canterbury.
Becket remonstrated. . . He knew well the impe-
rious and violent temper of the king, and the cer-
tainty of his friendship being turned to bitter
hate, if he should in his new station thwart the

royal will. . . He may have felt that if he were to
assume the station of the highest ecclesiastic in
England. . . he could no longer be the more instru-
ment of kindly will, without contracting a degree of
lowness and guilt, from which his soul revolted. *Sir R. K. Crompton, History of England, ch. ix.*

9. See extract.

Stations, in Ecclesiastical Antiquities [are] the
weekly fasts of Wednesdays and Fridays. These
were omitted between Easter and Whit Sunday.
They terminated at three in the afternoon; hence
sometimes called Semijeiunia. Saturday was made
a station day by the council of Elvira; and this, it
is said, led to the gradual neglect of the Wednesday
station in the Western church. *Brande and Cox,
Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

10. See extract.

The term station is also applied to certain points
in the narrative of the passage of Christ from the
judgment-seat to the cross, which are selected by
the Roman Church as subjects for meditation, and
are well known through the pictorial representa-
tions common in Roman Catholic churches. *Brande
and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

11. In Botany. See extract.

The various peculiarities which characterize dif-
ferent 'stations,' can scarcely be appreciated. Those
which possess a very general resemblance, may still
differ in some important circumstance by which the
existence, or at least the prevalence of some peculiar
species may be determined. Thus a marsh may be
formed by salt and fresh water mixed in different
proportions; two tracts in other respects alike, may
be very differently exposed to the prevalence of
winds, or the influence of sea breezes, &c. Inde-
pendently of these modifying circumstances, we may
enumerate about sixteen tolerably well-defined
stations, to one or other of which the different
plants of every flora will be found more particularly
attached. . . Greater uncertainty prevails respect-
ing the different habitations of plants than their
stations. *Henderson, Principles of Descriptive and
Physiological Botany, pt. ii. §§ 308-360.*

Station. r. a. Assign to a certain post, rank,
or place.

He gained the brow of the hill, where the English
phalanx was stationed. *Lord Lyttelton.*

The commanding officer of the troops on board of
one of our ships asked where his men should be
stationed? He was told that they could be of no
use; that they were not near enough for musketry,
and were not wanted at the guns; and had, there-
fore, better go below. This, he said, was impossi-
ble; it would be a disgrace that could never be wiped
away. They were therefore drawn up upon the
gangway, to satisfy this cruel point of honour; and
there, without the possibility of annoying the
enemy, they were mown down. *Southey, Life of
Nelson, ch. vii.*

Stationary. adj. [Fr. stationnaire.]

1. Fixed; not progressive.

Mine own businesses are rather stationary than
retrograde. *Sir H. Bolton, Remains, p. 263.*

Between the descent and ascent, where the inner
seemed stationary, I stopped the prism, and fixed
it in that posture, that it should be moved no more.

Sir I. Newton, Opticks.

In astronomy a planet is said to be at its station,
or to be stationary, when its motion in right ascen-
sion ceases, or its apparent place in the ecliptic
remains for a few days unaltered. *Brande and Cox,
Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Respecting place.

The same harmony and stationary constitution,
as it happened in many species, so doth it fall out
in individuals. *Sir T. Browne.*

Stationer. s.

1. Bookseller.

Such other places, where little markets are kept:
as at Brussels, Lavaine, &c. I will not enter into
particulars concerning such places; your own con-
science are best witnesses what pernicious projects,
what calumnious detractions, are there on foot: I
only say, that your standing stationers, and assid-
ants at your untried markets, and miracle-works,
are for most part of low life. *Sheldon, Miracles
of Antichrist, p. 174: 1610.*

Hitherto no stationer has lent by me. *Faith.*

Some modern tragedians are beautiful on the stage,
and yet Tryphon the stationer complains they are
seldom asked for in his shop. *Drayton.*

With authors, stationers obey'd the call;

(The field of glory is a field for all),

Glory and gain the industrious tribe provoke,

And gentle Dulness ever loves a joke.

Pope, Dunciad, ll. 31.

The company of stationers existed long before the
invention of printing. A stationer, therefore, was
a dealer who kept a shop or stall, as distinguished
from an itinerant vendor, whether of books or
brownbreads. *Payne, Anecdotes of the English
Language, p. 336: (2nd ed.)*

2. Dealer in Stationery.

Stationery. s. See extract.

Stationery, a term which is not very well defined,
but which is now commonly understood to desig-

nate the pens, ink, paper, wax, wafers, and other materials necessary to the writing of letters, including pen-knives, erasers, &c. Formerly the term had a wider signification, stationer and bookbinder being held to be synonymous. And hence it is that the Stationers' Company formerly comprised, and continues to comprise, all the more eminent bookellers and publishers of the Metropolis. The name has no doubt been derived from the stationers (stations) that were assigned in the forum at Rome to the vendors of books, which were classed among the (*statio*) *mercurii vilisimarum*.—*M'Culloch, Dictionary of Commerce*.

The term *stationery* is derived from the business of bookellers having been anciently carried on entirely in stalls or stations. The *Stationery Office* in London is the medium through which all government officers, both at home and abroad, are supplied with writing materials; and at the same time it contracts for the printing of all reports and other matters laid before the House of Commons, &c. It consists of a comptroller, a store-keeper, and about thirty clerks and other subordinate officers, and has a branch establishment at Dublin.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

STATISM. s. Policy; arts of government.

The greatest politician is the greatest fool; for he turns all his religion into hypocrisy, into *statism*, yes into atheism; making Christianity a very foot-stool to policy.—*Junius, Six Stigmatized*, p. 613; 1830.

Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism*.—*South, Sermons*, i. 181.

STATIST. s. Statesman; politician; one skilled in government.

I do believe,

Statist though I am none, nor like to be,
That this shall prove a war.

Right and lawful

Was never yet found as a marshall note
In the black book of profit. I am sunk
Too low to be moved up, it being held
A foolish weakness and disease in *statists*,
In favour of a weak man to provoke
Such as are mighty.

Massinger, Believe as You List, l. 1.

The . . . *statists* than their catallist, as those
The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed,
And lovers of their country.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 353.

There was a young barrister who had written a pamphlet, and wore spectacles; there was the brother of a Liberal member; there was a *statist* in embryo; there was a leading-article man. All more or less clever—all working men, and pushing men.

'Have you seen The Lays of Ancient Rome?' asked suddenly across the table. 'I never read poetry,' said the *statist*.—*Hannay, Singleton Fancies*.

STATISTICAL. adj. Statistical.

STATISTICAL. s. [Fr. *statistique*.] See **STATISTICS**.

STATISTICAL. adj. Relating to, having the character of, constituted by, statistics.

It is scarcely worth while to discuss all the objections which the narrow views of cold-hearted *statistical* writers have suggested against the charity school of this benevolent country.—*Dr. Keur, Sermons*, xviii. (Rich.)

In 1832 a *statistical* department was organised in the Board of Trade for preparing, classifying, and publishing official returns and information respecting the statistics of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, and also respecting foreign states. Mr. Porter was placed at the head of this department; and the numerous volumes of well digested, commodiously arranged returns he has since given to the world afford the best evidence of his zeal and industry. *M'Culloch, The Literature of Political Economy*, p. 222; 1845.

STATISTICALLY. adv. In a statistical manner; by means of statistics.

'I was reading a work the other day,' said Egremont, 'that *statistically* proved that the general condition of the people was much better at this moment than it had been at any known period of history.' 'Ah! yes, I know that style of speculation,' said Gerard; 'your gentleman, who reminds you that a workman now has a pair of cotton stockings, and that Harry the Eighth himself was not as well off.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iii. ch. v.

STATISTICIAN. s. One engaged on, employed in, interested in, statistics.

The researches, however, of the best *statisticians* fail to satisfy us.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, bk. iii. ch. viii.

STATISTICS. s. That part of political philosophy which investigates the several elements of the strength and resources of a state; exhibiting the results in either actual or approximate tables; or, at any rate in a numerical form. Todd names

the Statistical Account of the Population, &c., of England and Wales, by Copper, date 1801, and this is probably one of the earliest works in which the name appears. Compare the notice from Richardson. Though the etymology of the term rests on the word *state*, the numerical method involved in the application has led to its extension to other branches of knowledge, e.g. the proportion of German, Latin, French, and other words in the English language has been treated as philological statistics.

Statistik is a word for which we are said to be indebted to a living writer. *Statisticks* is applied to everything that belongs to a state, its population, soil, product, &c.—*Richardson, in Dictionary*; 1837.

Statistics is that department of political science which is concerned in collecting and arranging facts illustrative of the condition and resources of a state. To reason upon such facts, and to draw conclusions from them is not within the province of *statistics*; but is the business of the statesman and of the political economist. . . . It would be useless to attempt an enumeration of the various matters that are included in the province of *statistics*; but for the more convenient consideration of the subject it may be divided into:—1. Historical *statistics*, or facts illustrative of the former condition of a state; 2. *Statistics* of population; 3. Of revenue; 4. Of trade, commerce, and navigation; 5. Of the moral, social, and physical condition of the people.—*Cyclopedia of Political, Constitutional, and Forensic Knowledge*; 1840.

The earliest *statistical* calculations—apart from some vague and uncertain guesses as to the currency and population were made for certain practical purposes, for the granting annuities and affecting insurance, i.e. the first *statistics* were what is called *vital statistics*. Such calculations illustrate better than anything else the nature of a *statistical* induction. . . . *Statistics* in foreign countries are generally supplied from the various administrative bureaux, and are, as a rule, exact and exhaustive. In England the collection of *statistics* is partly the function of government boards (and as far as these can enquire are as good as can be), and, in part, the action of individual observation or research. Thus the customs returns of exports and imports of shipping, of trade, of railways, are supplied from the Board of Trade; that of the banks and circulation, from the Treasury; that of pauperism, from the Poor Law Board, &c. But some *statistics* of great importance are as yet withheld, or only gradually accorded.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

STATUA. s. [Lat.] Statue, of which it is probably the older form. *Obsolete*.

Let there be a fountain, or some fair work of *statuas*, in the midst of this court.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Building*.

The Greeks in that place raised him a *statua*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Ann*, p. 232.

Crosses . . . famous for the *statuas* which were placed in them.—*Heylin, History of the Presbyterians*.

STATUARY. s. [Fr. *statuaire*.]

1. Art of carving images or representations of life.

The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their numbers, were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of architecture and *statuary*.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. One who practices or professes the art of making statues.

As the *statuary*,
That, by the large size of Alcides' foot,
Guess'd at his whole proportion.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets.—*Addison*.

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit and cheerfulness, when he considers that he will be read with pleasure but a very few years? This is like employing an excellent *statuary* to work upon mouldering stone.—*Swift*.

No [Corporal Trim] stood before my father, my uncle Toby, and Dr. Slop, so swayed his body, so contracted his limbs, and with such an oratorical sweep throughout the whole figure.—a *statuary* might have modelled from it;—nay, I doubt whether the oldest fellow of a college, or the Hebrew Professor himself could have minded it.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xvii.

Painters and *statuaries* were by no means a despised or ill paid class.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

'Shall we be careful in our newspapers, and negligent on our tombstones? Shall we teach our peasantry spelling, and bury them without it? Shall we be learned by the fireside, and illiterate at the grave? Sir, I early perceived this rank abuse, and

I exerted myself to rectify it! I put myself in communication with various *statuaries*, and engaged to supply—for a proper but moderate remuneration—proper inscriptions.'—*Lepeur* was charmed. 'You deserve great credit, upon my honour, Mr. Lakker,' he said; 'but give me an example. Is it not difficult to deal with such a variety of persons as you must have to write epitaphs for, and, pardon me, are you not apt to repent yourself?'—'Mankind is fallible,' said Lakker, with a sigh. 'Some people have thought so. *Statuaries*, sir, I am sorry to say, have made the observation!'—*Hannay, Singleton Fancies*, b. i. ch. ix.

Used adjectively.

Painting and the *statuary* art, consists germane to poetry.—*Hakewell, Apology*, p. 211.

STATUE. s. [Fr.; Lat. *statua*.] Solid representation of any living being.

The princess heard of her mother's *statue*, a piece many years in doing, and now newly performed by that rare Italian master.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

They spake not a word:

But like dumb *statues*, or unbreathing stones,
Stared each on other. *Id., Richard III.*, iii. 7.

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain Athos into the form of a *statue* which in his right hand should hold a town capable of containing ten thousand men, and in his left a vessel to receive all the water that flowed from the mountain. *Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

A *statue* of Polyebus, called the rule, deserves that name for having so perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is not possible to find a fault in it.—*Brydges, Translation of DeFronoy's Art of Painting*.

The difference between an animal and an automaton *statue* consists in this, that in the animal we trace the mechanism to a certain point, and then we are stopped; either the mechanism becoming too subtle for our discernment, or something else beside the known laws of mechanism taking place; whereas, in the automaton, for the comparatively few motions of which it is capable, we trace the mechanism throughout. *Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. vi.

STATUE. v. a. Place as a statue; form as a statue.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, loved, and adored;
And, were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be *statued* in thy stead.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.
The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone at earth.—*Felltham, Rhetoric*, l. 55.

STATUESQUE. adj. Having the character of a statue.

In such *statuesque*, taper-held attitude, one fancied De Launay might have left Thuriot, the red clerks of the Bassache, Cure of Saint-Stephen, and all the tag-rag-and-bobtail of the world, to work their will.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. vi.

STATUETTE. s. Small statue.

There are various species of statues, 1. Those smaller than nature, or *statuettes*. 2. Those of the same size as nature, 3. Those larger than nature, which are called heroic figures, 4. Those which are several times larger than nature, and are called colossal.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

STATUMINATE. v. a. [[Lat. *statuminatus*, pass. part. of *statumino*.] Support; underprop. *Rare*.

I will *statuminate* and underprop thee.—*B. Jonson, New Inn*.

STATURE. s. [Fr.; Lat. *statura*.]

1. Height of any animal.

What *stature* we attain at seven years we sometimes double, most times come short of, at one-and-twenty. *Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

A creature who might erect
His *stature*, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 609.

Foreign men of mighty *stature* came. *Dryden*.
Thyself but dust, thy *stature* but a span;
A moment thy duration, foolish man!

Prior, Solomon, l. 551.
We have certain demonstration from Egyptian mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and measures and rulers, and many other antiquities, that human *stature* has not diminished for above two thousand years.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Edward I. . . was lofty in *stature*, and so remarkable for length as well as strength of limb, that he is often termed Edward Longshanks by the old writers.—*Sir R. S. Cragy, History of England*, ch. xiii.

2. Stature. *Obsolete*.

And then before her [Diana's] *stature* strait he told,
Devoutly all his whole petition there.

Mirra, for Jagudra. (Narra by H. and W.)
Those cheeks glittering bright, and *statures* all
Of gold,

Of solid mass, more rich than glorious to behold.
Ibid. (Narra by H. and W.)

Those ignorant, which made a God of Nature,
And Nature's God divinely never knew,
Were those to Fortune that first built a *statue*.
Drayton, Legend of the Duke of Normandy.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Statuated, adj. Endowed with, arrived at,
full stature; proportioned: (used as the
second element in a compound rather than
as a separate word).
How doth the giant honour seem
Well *statuated* in my fond revenue!

Status, s. [Lat.] State: (chiefly used in the
ablative case with the relative pronoun, i.e.
as *in statu quo*; this being part of a longer
combination, i.e. *in statu quo ante bellum*—
state as before the war. It was used origi-
nally in treaties, whereby the belligerents
held the same possessions as they had
before the war. It is now applied more
generally; and sometimes in the nomina-
tive case).
Swift, in his masterly argument 'Against Abolish-
ing the Christian Religion,' uses, not without
pathos, that innumerable men of wit, enjoying a
comfortable *status*, by virtue of jokes on the Calci-
chium, would hereby be left without pain, the
staff of life cut away from their hand.—*Farley, Cri-
tical and Miscellaneous Essays, Dindorf.*

Statutable, adj. According to statute.
I met with one who was three inches above five
feet, the *statutable* measure of that club.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Statutably, adv. In a statutable manner;
according to statute.
Holder was *statutably* established in this place by
Dr. Fell.—*Watson, Life of Bithard.*

Statute, s. [Fr. *statut*; Lat. *statutum* =
thing established, pass. part. of *statuo* = I
set up, establish, appoint, lay down as a
rule or command.] Legislative enact-
ment, i.e. law constituted by a definite and
specific act of the legislature as opposed to
the system originating in custom, prescrip-
tion, and precedent; or *statute* law as con-
trasted with *common law*.
Not only the common law, but also the *statutes*
and acts of parliament, were specially intended for
its benefit.—*Symonds.*
There was a *statute* against vagabonds; wherein
note the dislike the parliament had of scolding them
as charitable and pious.—*Bacon.*
Know the *statute* of heaven and laws of eternity,
those immutable rules of justice.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
We have already seen, that a foundation was laid
in the *statute* of provisors under Edward III.
In the next reign, many other measures tending to re-
press the interference of Rome were adopted, espe-
cially the great *statute* of provisors, which subjects
all persons bringing papal bulls for translation of
bishops and other enumerated purposes into the
kingdom to the penalties of forfeiture and perpetual
imprisonment. . . . Combined with the *statute* of
provisors, it put a stop to the pope's usurpation of
patronage, which had impoverished the church and
kingdom of England for nearly two centuries.
Several attempts were made to overthrow these
enactments; the first parliament of Henry IV. gave
a very large power to the king over the *statute* of
provisors, enabling him even to annul it at his plea-
sure. This however does not appear in the *statute-
book*.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during
the Middle Ages, pt. II, ch. vii.*

Statute-book, s. Book of statutes.
(See under *Statute*.)

Statute-fair, s. Meeting, held in certain
districts, at a stated time of the year, for
the hiring of servants: (in Warwickshire
and elsewhere called a *mop*).
Do you come to market for my daughter, like
servants at a *statute-fair*? Do you think you or any
other man in the world is to come into my house,
like the grand signior, and throw the handkerchief
first to one and then to other, just as he pleases?—
G. Colman and J. Garrick, The Glorious Marriage, iii. 1.

Statute-merchant, s. See extract from
Blount.
I'll enter into a *statute-merchant* to see it an-
swered.—Alas! art thou bound in a *statute-mer-
chant*? A brown thread will bind thee fast enough.
—*Lyle, Mother Bomby, iv. 2.* (Nares by H. and W.)
But with this provision, that he must bind over
his land in a *statute-merchant*, or staple, and so at
last forfeit all to the merciless mercer.—*R. Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.*
Who would let us have a thousand pounds up in

a *statute-merchant* of his soul.—*Nash, Pierce Pen-
sance Complaint.* (Nares by H. and W.)
Statute-merchant [is] a bond acknowledged before
one of the clerks of the *statutes merchant*, and
mayor of the staple, a chief warden of the city of
London, or two merchants of the said city, for that
purpose assigned; or before the mayor, chief warden,
or master, of other cities or good towns, or other
sufficient men for that purpose appointed; sealed
with the seal of the debtor and the king, which is of
two pieces; the greater is kept by the said mer-
chant, &c., and the less by the said clerk.—*Blount.*

Statute-roll, s. Enrolled statute.
In the second year of Richard II., the council,
after hearing read the *statute-roll* of an act recently
passed, confirming a criminal jurisdiction in certain
cases upon justices of the peace, declared that the
intention of parliament, though not clearly expressed
therein, had been to extend that jurisdiction to cer-
tain other cases omitted, which accordingly they
caused to be inserted in the commissions made to
these justices under the great seal.—*Hollam, View
of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,*
pt. II, ch. viii.

Statutory, adj. Enacted by statute.
In the formulary and *statutory* part of law a plod-
ding blockhead may excel; but in the ingenious and
rational part of it, a plodding blockhead can never
excel.—*Dr. Johnson, in Boswell's Life* (under 1766).
It is, on the whole, expedient that the *statutory*
maximum should so far exceed the ordinary rates
as to allow of a certain elasticity of administration;
and there is little doubt that within a few years the
tariffs of all railways will virtually be largely reduced
by the incessant fall in the value of gold.—*Saturday
Review, August 22, 1846, p. 239.*

Staunch, adj. See Stanch.
Stave, s. [Word for word this is *staff*,
under the eighth sense of which this latter
word may be found, with the meaning given
in the present entry. With the word, how-
ever, now under notice, the *current* sin-
gular form always ends in *-re*, never in
-ff.] Metrical division in a poem. See
extract, in which the import of the term
is more specific and precise than is the case
in ordinary language; where it is generally
recognized that the stanza consists of more
staves than one. That the *stave* is, in gen-
eral, a shorter division than the stanza
and strophe is much as may be safely said.

A *stave* is a portion of a song or poem, containing
a given number of verses, arranged according to
some given law, and ending with a period, or at least
with some important division of a sentence. When
two or more *staves* are knit together into one, the
compound *stave*; thence resulting may be called a
stanza: a name that seems to have been first applied
to the compound Italian *stave*, which came into
fashion during the sixteenth century. . . . The clas-
sical *stave*, which admitted variety of verse (the
Sapphic and Alcaic for instance), though some of
them were well known during the middle ages, seem
to have had but little influence on the modern ver-
sification of Europe. The later Latin poets gene-
rally preferred those *staves*, which contained only
one description of verse. In the church-hymns,
the iambic trimeter is always in *staves* of four
verses; the imperfect trochaic tetrameter almost
always in *staves* of three; the Anapaestic in *staves*
of four; and the iambic trimeter in *staves* of five.
All these *staves* were used in 'rhythmus'; and it is
probable that the *stave* of four verses, with eight
syllables to the verse, now so common throughout
Europe, may represent the first; and some of our
tumbling *staves* of four verses, with continuous
rhyme, the third of these classical combinations.
Speculations, however, of this kind require extreme
caution.—*Dr. Gaskell, History of English Rhythms,*
b. iv. ch. i.

Stave, v. a.
1. Break in pieces: (used originally of *bar-
rels* made of small parts or staves).
If an irrelevant expression, or a thought too wan-
ton, or except into my verses, let them be *staved* or
forfeited like contrabanded goods.—*Dryden.*

2. Push away as with a staff: (with *off*).
How can they escape the contagion of the writ-
ings, whom the virulence of the calumnies have not
staved off from reading?—*R. Johnson.*
The condition of a servant *staves* him off to a dis-
tance; but the gospel speaks nothing but allure-
ment, attraction, and invitation.—*South, Sermons.*
Always more inclined to *stave off* an immediate
difficulty by some patch-work scheme of modifica-
tions and suspensions, than to consult for posterity
in the comprehensive spirit of legal philosophy, we
accumulate statute upon statute, and precedent
upon precedent, till no industry can acquire, nor
any intellect digest the mass of learning that grows
upon the panting student.—*Hallam, View of the
State of Europe during the Middle Ages.*

3. Pour out by breaking the cask.
The feared disorders that might ensue thereof
have been an occasion that divers times all the
wine in the city hath been *staved*.—*Sir H. Sandys,*
Travels.
4. Furnish with rundles or staves of a ladder.
Stave, v. n. Fight with staves.
This equal shame and envy stir'd
The enemy, that one should beard
So many warriors, and so stout,
As he had done, and *staved* it out.
Butler, Hudibras, l. 3, 83.
Staved, part. adj. Furnished with staves:
(in the extract, the rundles or rounds of a
ladder, and as the second element in a
compound).
This was the shameful end of Aloysius Grittas,
Solyma's deputy in Hungary; who, climbing too
fast up the evil *staved* ladder of ambition, suddenly
fell, and never rose more.—*Kaulas, History of the
Turks.*
Stave and tail, v. n. Part dogs, by inter-
posing a staff, and by pulling the tail.
The conquerors for they soon assail'd,
First *Trulls* *staved*, and *Coridon* *tail'd*,
Until their mastiffs loosed their hold.
Butler, Hudibras, l. 3, 133.
Stavesacre, s. [Gr. *στα* = grape + *ἀκρῶς* =
wild.] Plant, akin to the larkspur, of the
genus Delphinium (staphysagria); louse-
wort.
Stavesacre . . . is with great difficulty preserved
in our cold countries, . . . about in some mild winters I
have kept it covered over with a little fern, to defend
it from the injury of the March winds, which doth
more harme unto plants that come forth of hot
countries, than doth the greatest frost. It flourish-
eth in June, and the seed is ripe the second year of his
sowing. . . . The seeds of *stavesacre* are extremely
hot, almost in the fourth degree, of a biting burning
quality.—*G. Park, Herball, p. 193; 1633.*
Stavesacre—the seed mixed with oyle driveth
away lice: with vinegar it killeth lice, being rubbed
on the apparel.—*Longham, Garden of Health,*
p. 620. (Nares by H. and W.)
Stavesacre—that's good to kill vermin.—Then be-
like, if I serve you, I shall be lousy.—*Mariotte, Dr.
Kingian, (Nares by H. and W.)*
Look, how much to-morrow we carry with us to ex-
pell cold, the free quantity of *stavesacre* we must
provide to kill lice in that rugged country.—*Nash,
Lenten Stuff, (Nares by H. and W.)*

Stay, v. n. [make to Stand.]
1. Continue in a place; forbear departure.
If she do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,
As though she bid me *stay* by her a week.
Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, ii. 1.
He did ordain, that as many might depart as
would; but as many as would *stay* should have
very good means to live from the state.—*Bacon.*
Not after resurrection shall he *stay*
Longer on earth than certain times to appear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 436
The injured sea, which from her wanted place,
To gain some acres avarice did force,
If the new links neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel *stay*. *Waller.*
Nor must he *stay* at home, because he must be
back again by one-and-twenty.—*Locke.*
Every plant has its atmosphere, which hath var-
ious effects on those who *stay* near them.—*Arbutnot,
On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
Servants sent on messengers *stay* out longer than
the messengers require.—*Swift.*

2. Continue in a state.
The flames augment and *stay*
At their full height, then languish to decay.
Dryden.
All joy *stay* with you.
A new Way to Pay old Debts, ii. 2.

3. Wait; attend; forbear to act.
Would you tarry for them till they were grown?
would you *stay* for them from having husbands?—
Rush, l. 13.
I'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *stays* for us.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.
We for his royal presence only *stay*
To end the river.—*Dryden, Indian Emperor, l. 2.*
I *stay* for Turpin, whose devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead;
My son and I expect it from his hand.
Id., Foundation of the Knight, xi. 276.
The father cannot *stay* any longer for the fortune,
nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with.
—*Locke.*

4. Stop; stand still.
When she did pour out her larzer spright,
She would command the lusty sun to *stay*,
Or backward turn his course.—*Spenser.*
Perkin Warbeck, thinking that when matters once
go down the hill, they *stay* not without a new force
revolved to try some exploit upon England.—*Bacon,*
History of the Reign of Henry VII.

Salan ...
Throws his sleep flight in many an airy wheel,
Nor stay'd, till on Niphates' top he lights.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 741.

A. Dwell; belong.

I must *stay* a little on one action, which preferred
the relief of others to the consideration of yourself.
—*Dryden.*

Nor will I *stay*
On Amphys, or what deaths he doth that day.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xii.

6. Rest confidently: (with upon).

Because ye despise this word and trust in oppression,
and *stay* the cross therefore this iniquity shall
be to you as a breach ready to fall. *Isaiah, xxx. 12.*
They call themselves of the holy city, and *stay*
themselves upon the God of Israel. *Id., xlviii. 2.*

7. Wait; give ceremonious or submissive attendance: (with upon).

Worthy Machbeth, we *stay* you your leisure,
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.
The man from Sycorax, — is the
He *stays* upon your will.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

Stay. v. a.

1. Stop; withhold; repress.

All that may *stay* their minds from thinking that
which they heartily wish were false, but cannot
think it so, *Shakespeare, As You Like It, iii. 1.*
The Sirens sang to allure them into danger; but
Orpheus, all that he *staid* them. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion,
That hurry you from reason, rest assured
The secret of your love lies with me only. *Rowe.*
Why cease we then the wrath of heaven to *stay*?
Be troubled all. *Pope.*

2. Delay; obstruct; hinder from progression.

The joyous time will not be *stay'd*
Unless she do it by the violence take. *Spenser.*
Your ships are *staid* at Venice.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.
But the shore, with tears, with sighs, with moan,
They him conduct; cursing the bounds that *stay*.
Their willing fleet. *Isaiah.*
I will bring thee where no shadow *stays*
Thy coming. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 470.*
How have I wandered
Out of the track of duty!
Could never meet till now a passenger,
That in his charity would set me right,
Or *stay* me in my presence to ruin.

Maryson, The Picture, iv. 4.
A fray ensued.
And lo! as we were slaying some fourteen
That *stayed* our passage, it pleased Providence
Thus gently to elude us on the arm.
Id., Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. ii. 3.
Timbered vaults of pillar'd pain,
Impassioned sweets, which, as they clomb
Heavenward, were *stay'd* beneath the dome
Of hollow boughs.
Tennyson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

3. Keep from departure.

The people sought him, and came unto him, and
stay'd him that he should not depart from them. —
Luke, iv. 42.
If as a prisoner I were here, you might
Have then insisted on a conqueror's right,
And *stay'd* me here.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 3.

4. Wait for; stay for.

Prisly, said he, here comes, and is hard by,
A knight of courteous power, and great assay,
That never yet encounter'd enemy,
But did him deadly daunt, or fowle dismay;
No thou for better hope, if thou his presence *stay*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 4. 40.

5. Prop; support; hold up.

Aaron and Hur *stay'd* up his hands, the one on
the one side and the other on the other. — *Exodus,*
xvii. 12.
On this determination we might *stay* ourselves
without further proceeding herein. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Mallows and reeds, on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut, for vineyards useful found,
To *stay* thy vines.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 573.

Stay the stomach.

a. Stop the cravings of hunger.

He took nothing but a bit of bread to *stay* his
stomach. — *Locke.*

b. Satisfy a strong desire.

You will understand that, doctor, before I have
finished this discourse; but, to *stay* your stomach
till then, you may please to know that in France
the greatness of the nobility, which has lately
taken from them, did not consist in vast riches and
revenues, but in great privileges and jurisdictions,
which obliged the people to obey them; whereas
our great peers in former times had not only the

same great dependences, but very considerable revenues besides, in demesnes and otherwise. — *Neville.*
Stay her stomach with these half hundred plays
till I can procure a rancune big enough to satisfy
her great soul with adventures. — *Pope.*

False knight, thou canst not see thy lady love,
And canst not *stay* thy stomach for an hour,
But thou must fight 't the street; thy hungry
sword —
Could it keep Lent no longer? By my faith
Thou shalt do penance at thy lady's feet.
This live-long night for this. — *God's merry, lady!*
'Twere a sharp trial, one man to keep Lent,
Whilst all around kept Carnival; the sin
Was in the stomachs of your citizens;
But I will do thee penance not the less.

Id., Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. ii. 3.

Stay. s. [Fr. *stayer*.]

1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.

Determine,
Or for her *stay* or going; the affair cries haste,
Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.
Should judges make a longer *stay* in a place than
usually they do, a day in a county would be a very
good addition. — *Bacon.*
Her long with ardent look his eye pursued,
Delighted I but desiring more her *stay*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 397.

The Thracian youth invades
Orpheus returning from the Elysian shades,
Embrace the hero, and his *stay* employ. *Waller.*
So long a *stay* you make
The jealous king suspect we have been plotting.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.
What pleasure hoped thou in my *stay*.
When I'm constrain'd and wish myself away?
Dryden.

When the wine sparkles from afar,
And the well-natured friend cries, Come away!
Make haste, and leave thy business and thy care,
No mortal interest can be worth thy *stay*.
Id., Translation from Horace, b. i. ode xxix.

2. Stand; cessation of progression.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a *stay*; teeth
stand at a *stay* except their wearing. *Bacon.*
Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay*,
than to advance or decline. *Sir J. Heyward.*
Made of sphere-metal, never to decay,
Until his revolution was at *stay*.
Milton, Epitaph on Ithobon the Cambridge Currier.

Almighty crowd! thou shorten'st all dispute;
Nor faith nor
Thou leav'st o'er all. *Dryden, The Medal.*

3. Stop; obstruction; hinderance from progress.

His full heart thought long that little way,
Grieved with each step, tormented with each *stay*.
Fairfax.

4. Restraint; prudence; caution; discreet steadiness; sobriety of judgment.

For her son,
In her own hand the crown she kept in store,
Till ripper years he taught, and stronger *stay*.
Spenser.
Many just and temperate provisos well shew'd
and foretold the wisdom, *stay*, and moderation
of the king. *Id.*
— With prudent *stay* he long defer'd
rough contention. *A. Phillips.*

5. Fixed state.

Who have before, or shall write after thee,
Their works though touch'd by labour, will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm *stay*.
Or early and late twilights to mid-day.
Alas! what stay is there in human state!
And who can shun inevitable fate?
Dryden.

6. Prop; support.

Obedience of *stay* unto the law of nature is
the *stay* of the whole world. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
What surety of the world, what hope, what *stay*,
When this was once a king, and now is clay?
Shakespeare, King John, v. 7.
My only strength, and *stay*! forlorn of thee,
Whither shall I betake me? where subsist?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 921.
Trees serve us so many *stays* for their vines, which
hang like garlands from tree to tree. — *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

7. Tackling.

With *stays* and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
And, roll'd on levers, launch'd her in the deep.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 331.
8. Rope in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft.

All masts, topmasts, and flagstaves, have *stays*,
except the spirital topmast; the mainmast, fore-
mast, with the masts belonging to them, have also
back *stays*, which help to keep the mast from pitching
forward or overboard. — *Harris.*
Stay, in sea language, [is] a big strong rope em-
ployed to support the masts on the fore-part, by
extending from their upper end to the mast-head

towards the fore-part of the ship, as the *stays*
are extended to the right and left, and behind it.
The *stays* are denominated from the masts, as the
lower *stays*, top mast *stays*, topmast *stays*, flag-
staff or royal *stays*, &c. — *Ross, Cyclopaedia.*

9. See extract.

Stay in the manes [is] to *stay* or sustain your
horse to hold the bridle firm and high. We like-
wise *stay* or sustain a horse with the bridle, or in-
stead, when he makes his escape so before his should-
ers upon volte; as also when we hinder him to
traverse, and ride him equally, keeping him always
subject, so that his escape cannot slip out, and he
cannot lose either his patience or his ground, but
makes all his times equal. — *Ross, Cyclopaedia.*

Stayed. part. adj. Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile; staid, of which it is the original form, and from which it is a different word only so far as it may be sounded as a dissyllable, which *staid* cannot.

Whosoever is above these processeth of short-
ness of memory, or of want of a *stayed* and equal
attention. — *Bacon.*
He was well *stayed*, and in his gait
Preserved a grave majestic state.
Boileau, Hudibras, i. 1. 427.

A *stayed* man and wife are seldom so indolent as
not to find consolation in each other. — *Pope.*

Stayedness. s. Attribute suggested by Stayed.

1. Solidity; weight.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness,
and earnestness with *stay'dness*, how can the
language sound other than most full of sweetness?
Camden, Rhetoric.

2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.

Justing . . . is a thing much unbecoming the *stay-*
clown of a Christian. — *Whately, Redemption of Time, p. 18: 1634.*
Such an incredible *stay'dness* and firmness of
spirit, as would have rendered his peace and tran-
quillity impervious against all the assaults of mis-
fortune. — *Dr. Scott, Works, vol. ii. p. 23: 1716.*

Stayer. s. One who stays; i.e. holds, or supports; one who withholds or stops.

May Jove, the guardian of the Capitol,
He, the great *stayer* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts!

Staylace. s. Lace with which women fasten their bodice or stays.

A *staylace* from England should become a topic
for censure at visits. — *Swift.*

Stayless. adj. Without stop or delay.

They fled the field
With *stayless* steps, each one his life to shield.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 187.

Staymaker. s. One who follows the trade of making stays.

Our ladies choose to be shaped by the *staymaker*.
— *Spence, Critic.*

Stays. s. [without singular always; though in composition the form is singular, e.g. Stay-lace.]

1. Bodice; kind of waistcoat stiffened with whalebone, worn by women.

No stubborn *stays* her yielding shape embrace.
Gray.

Beside her sat her spinster daughters, three in
number, and of gentlemanly deportment, who had
so mortified themselves with tight *stays*, that their
tempers were reduced to something less than their
waists, and sharp lacing was expressed in their very
moan. — *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. iv.*

2. Station; fixed anchorage.

They were come upon the *stays*, when one of the
sailors descried a galleon. — *Sir P. Sidney.*
Our ships lay anchor'd close; nor needed we
Fence barine on any *stays*. *Chapman.*

3. Any support; anything that keeps another extended.

Weavers stretch your *stays* upon the waft.
Dryden.

Stead. s. [A.S. *sted*.]

1. Place: (chiefly used in such expressions
as, 'You shall go in my *stead*;' i.e. in my
place, room, or in lieu of me. It is also
the second element in the adverb *instead*;
common, too, as the second element in
topographical names, as *Hampstead, Wan-*
stead, and the like).

Fly therefore, fly this fearful *stead* anon,
Lest thy foolishness work thee sad confusion.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

They nigh approached to the *stead*
Where as those mermaids dwell.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The term of life is limited,
No may a man prolong nor shorten it;
The soldier may not move from watchful *stead*,
Nor leave his stand until his captain bod. *Ibid.*

2. Room; place which another had or might have.

If we had taken them clean away, or else removed them, so as to place in their *stead* others, we had done worse.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There fell down many slain, and they dwell in their *steads* until the captivity.—*1 Chronicles, v. 22.*
Nor do the bold attempts bring forth
Events still equal to their worth;
But sometimes fail, and in their *stead*
Fortune and cowardice succeed.

Heller, Hudibras, l. 1, 887.

Jealousy then fired his soul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
Now cold despair succeeding in her *stead*,
To livid paleness turns the glowing red.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 466.

'Take a fool's advice now, and you will not be here long.'—'How nearest thou, knave?' answered the Saxon.—'Even thus,' replied Wamba; 'take thou this frock and cord, which are all the orders I ever had, and march quietly out of the castle, leaving me your cloak and sword to take the long leap in thy *stead*.'—'Leave thee in my *stead*!' said Cedric, astonished at the proposal; 'why, they would hang thee, my poor knave.'—'E'en let them do as they are permitted,' said Wamba.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe, ch. xxvii.*

3. Frame of a bed.

The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders, and the *stead*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Narcissus and Philemon.

Stand in *stead*. Be of great use; help; advantage.

A complaint man hath some parts, whereof the want could not deprive him of his essence; yet to have them *standeth* him in singular *stead*, in respect of special use.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He makes his understanding the warehouse of lumber rather than a repository of truth, which will *stand* him in *stead* when he has occasion for it.—*Locke.*

The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us in great *stead*.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Stand, v. a.

1. Help; support; assist; bestend.

We are neither in skill, nor ability of power,
greatly to *stand* you.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

It nothing *stands* us

To chide him from our eyes.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 1.
Rich garments, lincos, stuffs, and necessities,
Which since have *standed* much. *Id., Tempest, l. 2.*

Can you so *stand* me,

As bring me to the sight of Isabella?

Id., Measure for Measure, l. 5.
Your friendly aid and counsel much may *stand* me.

2. Fill the place of another. *Obsolete.*

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stand* up your appointment, and go in your place.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.*

Steadfast, adj. [A.S. *stædfæste*.]

1. Fast in place; firm; fixed.

Such was this giant's fall, that seem'd to shake
This *steadfast* globe of earth, as if for fear did quake.
Spenser.

Jaws ought to be like stony tables, plain, *steadfast*, and immovable.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*

How rev'rend is the face o'...is tall pile,
Whose mawy pillars rear their aged heads
To peer aloft its arch'd and popl'rous roof,
By its own weight made *steadfast* and immovable,
Looking tranquility! it strikes an awe
And terror on my aking sight. *Congress.*

2. Constant; resolute.

I hope her stubborn heart to bend,
And that it then more *steadfast* will endure.
Spenser.

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty, that thou mayest rejoice in his prosperity; abide *steadfast* unto him in the time of his trouble.—*Ecclesiasticus, xxii. 24.*

Your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour; whom resist, *steadfast* in the faith.—*1 Peter, v. 8.*

3. Not turn aside by fear.

What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with *steadfast* slight,
Could view the surer mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep?
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. l. ode iii.

Steadfastly, adv. In a steadfast manner;

firmly; constantly.

God's omniscience *steadfastly* grasps the present

and most slippery uncertainty.—*South, Sermons.*

In general, *steadfastly* believe, that whatever God hath revealed is infallibly true.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Steadfastness, s. Attribute suggested by Steadfast.

1. Immutability; fixedness.

So hard these heavenly beauties be ensired,
As things divine, least passions do improve,
The more of *steadfast* mind to be admired,
The more they stay'd be on *steadfastness*. *Spenser.*

2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.

He was so doubtful... of his own character, that he determin'd not to say one word of vain regret or good resolve to Mark, but *steadfastly* to keep his purpose before his own eyes solely: and there was not a jot of pride in this; nothing but humility and *steadfastness*: the best armour he could wear.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxiii.*

Steadily, adv. In a steady manner.

1. Without tottering; without shaking.

Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unless hindered by some accident, which no man can *steadily* build upon.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Without variation or irregularity.

So *steadily* does fickle fortune steer
Th' obedient orb that it should never err.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Steadiness, s. Attribute suggested by Steady.

1. State of being not tottering, not easily shaken.

2. Firmness; constancy.

John not the better of his choleric temper, and wrought himself up to a great *steadiness* of mind, to pursue his interest through all impediments.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

3. Consistent unvaried conduct.

Steadiness is a point of prudence as well as of courage.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and secure *steadiness* of conduct.—*Collier, Essays, Of Friendship.*

Steady, adj. [A.S. *stedig*.]

1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.

Their feet *steady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, and their hearts resolute.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Regular; constant; undeviating; unremitted.

He... talks between worlds and worlds with *steady* wing. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 238.*
Steer the bounding bark with *steady* toil,
When the storm thickens and the billows boil.

Pope.

3. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

Now clear I understand,
What oft my *steadfast* thoughts have search'd in vain. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 376.*
Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God, overcome all difficulties.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, prologue.*

A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*.—*Locke.*

Steady, v. a. Make steady.

The bird not only clings with its claws, but partly supports itself by strongly inclining its tail against the wall, making that a fulcrum; and, thus *steadied*, it works and plasters the materials into the face of the brick or stone.—*White, Natural History of Selborne.*

Steak, s. [Danish, *steg*; Swedish, *stek* = roast. Another derivation connects it with the German *stücke* = piece; and a third with *stick*, the verb; a *steak*, writes Horne

Tooke, being 'a piece or portion of flesh, so small, as it may be taken up and carried, *stuck* upon a fork or any slender sticking instrument.' (Divisions of Purley, vol. ii. p. 221.) Slice of flesh broiled or fried; collop.

The surgeon protested he had cured him very well, and offered to eat the first *steak* of him.—*Tatler.*

Fair ladies, number five,

Who in your merry freaks,

With little Tom contrive

To feast on ale and *steaks*.

Swift.

Steal, v. a. pret. *steals*; archaic, *stale*; past part. *stolen*. [A.S. *stelan*.]

1. Take by theft; take clandestinely; take without right: (to *steal* generally implies secrecy; to *rob*, either secrecy or violence).

Thou runn'st a tilt in honour of my love,
And *steal'st* away the ladies' hearts of France.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 3.

There are some shrewd contents in you same paper,

That *steal* the colour from Ramanio's cheek;
Some dear friend dead.

Id., Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

The first transgression of a schoolboy, who, overjoyed at finding a bird's nest, shewn it his companion, and he *steals* it.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.*
How then should we *steal* out of thy lord's house silver or gold?—*Genesis, xlv. 8.*

2. Withdraw or convey without notice.

The law of England never was properly applied to the Irish, by a purposed plot of government, but as they could insinuate and *steal* themselves under the same by their humble carriage and submission.—*Spenser.*

Let us shift away, there's warrant in that theft
Which *steals* itself when there's no merry left.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 3.

3. Gain or effect by private and gradual means.

Young Lorenzo

Stole her soul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Were it not that my fellow-schoolmaster

Dath watch Bianca's steps so narrowly,

'Twere good to *steal* our marriage.

Id., Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

They hate being alone, for fear some affrighting apprehensions should *steal* or force their way in.—*Calaneo.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject.—*Watts.*

Steal a march. Get, by acting or moving in secret, a start or advantage of anyone.

You must know, she yesterday wanted to *steal* a march of poor Liddy, and went to breakfast in the room without any other companion than her dog, in expectation of meeting with the baronet.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.*

Steal, v. n.

1. Withdraw privily; pass silently.

My lord of Amiens and myself
Did *steal* behind him as he lay along
Under an oak. *Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 1.*

The most peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him show what he be, and *steal* out of your company.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 3.*

At time that lovers' flights doth still conceal,
Through Athens' gate have we devised to *steal*.

Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

In my conduct shall your ladies come,
From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave.

Id., Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

A bride

Should vanish from her clothes into her bed,
As souls from bodies *steal*, and are not spy'd.

Donne.

The vapour of charcoal bath killed many; and it is the more dangerous, because it cometh without any ill smell, and *stealeth* on by little and little.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A soft and solemn breathing sound,
Rose like a steam of rich distill'd perfumes,
And stole upon the air, that even silence

Was took ere she was ware. *Milton, Comus, 555.*

As wise artists mix their colours so,
That by degrees they from each other go;
Black *steals* unheeded from the neighbouring white,
Without offending the well-crown'd night,

So on us *steals* our blessed change.

Dryden, Astræ Redux, 125.

Now his fierce eyes with sparkling fury glow,
Now *steals* out, and tears begin to flow.

Pope.

With away.

Fix of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all company, one night *steals* away.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I cannot think it,

That he would *steal* away so guiltily like,

Seeing you coming. *Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.*

At a time when he had no steward, he *stole* away.

—*Swift.*

Good! when I had just run her down,—and

is the little puss *stole* away at last? *Stole* away!

plagues on't, *stole* away!—*O. Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife, ii. 3.*

Construction with were instead of had, the

result being an ambiguous or equivocal

sentence.

Others weary of the long journey, lingering be-

hind, were *stolen* away; and they which were left,

mollified with dirt and mire.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

2. Practise theft; play the thief; take any-

thing thievishly; have the habit of thiev-

ing.

The good humour is to *steal* at a minute's run...

Convey, the wise it call; *steal* a flea for the phrase!

—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, l. 3.*

Stealer, s. One who steals; thief.

The transgression is in the *stealer*.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.*

Stealing, verbal abs. Act of one who steals.

Stealing is taking from another what is his without his knowledge or allowance.—*Locke*.

Stealthily, adv. In a stealing, or stealthy, manner; by invisible motion; by secret practice.

They were diverse motions, they did so *stealthily* slip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the eye could discern the former was ended.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

She draws towards the countenance of her sister Stanhope more and more, but *stealthily*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Romances*, p. 483.

Stealth, s.

1. Act of stealing; theft.

In the secret dark that none reproves,
Their pretty *stealths* shall work, and snares shall spread.

The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed upon him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the possession of the prisoner.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland*.

The *stealth* of our most mutual entertainment
With character too gross in writ on Juliet.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, l. 3.
The gods persuaded Mercury,
Their good observer, to this *stealth*.

Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

2. Thing stolen.

On his back a heavy load he bore
Of nightly *stealths*, and pillage several.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Store of cabins are but sluttish dens, that breed
sickness in peace, serving to cover *stealths*, and in
fight are dangerous to tear men with splinters.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

3. Secret act; clandestine practice: (by *stealth* means secretly; clandestinely; with desire of concealment; but, like *steal*, is often used in a good sense).

The wisdom of the same spirit borrowed from
melody that pleasure, which, mingled with heavenly
mysteries, causeth the smoothness and softness of
that which toucheth the ear to convey as it were
by *stealth* the treasure of good things into man's
mind.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I feel this youth's perfections,
With an invisible and subtle *stealth*,
To creep in at mine eyes.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, l. 3.
The monarch, blinded with desire of wealth,
With steel invades his brother's life by *stealth*
Before the sacred altar.

Dryden, Translation of the Færid, l. 480.
Let humble Allen, with an awkward shinnie,
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it done.
Pope, Epitaph to the Satyr, dialogue l.

Stealthily, adv. In a stealthy manner; clandestinely.

Your heads so many bee-hives; honey'd words
Swarm in your ears, and others from your mouth
Go buzzing out to ply for sweets abroad;
And so your summer wastes, till some cold night
The cunning husbandman comes *stealthily*,
And there is fire and brimstone for my lords.

H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. li. 3.

Stealthily, adj. Done clandestinely; performed by stealth.

Now wither'd murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghost.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, li. 1.
Like the retreat of waters, or the *stealthy* pace of
old age, that extraordinary power over human opinion
has been subsiding for five centuries.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*,
pt. ii. ch. vii.

It was impossible not to admire the singular
beauty of the countenance; and yet, it had that
expression, at once *stealthy* and fierce, which war
with society has stamped upon the lineaments of
the race of which it reminded me.—*Lord Lytton, The Carians*, pt. iv. ch. iii.

Steam, s. [A.S. *stæme*.]

1. Vapour of anything moist and hot.

His offering soon propitious fire from heaven
Consumed with nimble glances and grateful *steam*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 441.
While the temple smok'd with hallow'd *steam*,
They wash the virgin.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 107.

Such the figure of a feast
Which, were it not for plenty and for *steam*,
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream.

Some it bears in *steaming* up into the air, in such a
quantity as to be manifest to the smell, especially
the sulphur.—*Woodward*.

But thou wilt never move from hence,
The sphere thy fate allows:
Thy later days increased with penance
Go down among the pots;
Thou hastenest by the grossy *steam*
In haunts of hungry sinners,
Old boxes, larded by the *steam*
Of thirty thousand dinners.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue.

2. As applied in mechanics from its elasticity.

Men have crossed oceans by *steam*, the Birmingham fire king has visited the fabulous East; and the genius of the Cape, were there any Camæens now to sing it, has again been alarmed, and with far stranger thunder than Camæa's. There is no end to machinery. Even the horse is stripped of his harness, and finds a fleet firehorse yoked in his stead. Nay, we have an artist that hatches chickens by *steam*; the very brood hen is to be superseded.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Signs of the Times*.

During many years after the invention of the barometer and the consequent discovery of atmospheric pressure, the boiling-point of a liquid was defined to be the temperature at which its evaporating tendency is equal to the common pressure of the atmosphere, or the lowest temperature at which its vapour can have the elasticity of common air. About the middle of the last century it was noticed by several distinguished Fellows of the Society that the boiling-point of water under a constant pressure varies within certain limits, according to the depth to which the thermometer is plunged into the boiling liquid. In the Report on Thermometers published in the Transactions for 1777, it was stated that the *steam* from boiling water fairly represents the atmospheric pressure; and it was recommended that, in determining the boiling-point, the water be boiled in a metal vessel constructed so as to allow the bulb, and nearly the whole of that part of the stem that contained mercury, to be surrounded by the *steam*. In the fine experiments undertaken by Dalton, Watt, Robinson, Southern, and others for determining the pressure of saturated *steam* at different temperatures above and below the standard boiling-point, it was noticed that if a minute portion of soda or of some salt soluble in water, and not capable of rising in vapour with it, be allowed to ascend to the top of the mercury, the column rises, thereby indicating a diminished pressure of *steam*. The adhesion of the soda to the water tends to restrain the water from evaporating, and thus the *steam*-mitting tension of a solution of soda is measurably less than that of pure water at the same temperature. . . . In 1803 Dr. Luc stated, in very precise terms, that boiling is produced by the bubbles of air which the heat disengages from the liquid. If the water be completely purged of air it cannot boil, because *steam* can only form on free surfaces, such as the air-bubbles prevent. Deprived of air, water can boil only on the upper or free surface. Water in a tube from which the air had been carefully expelled was raised to 214°F. without boiling.—*C. Tait, On the Action of Solid Nuclei in Liberating Vapour from Boiling Liquids, Proceedings of the Royal Society, January 21, 1860*.

3. Energy in general.

The two Miss Peckniffs being a pretty good match for the three Miss Chuzzlewits, and all five young ladies living, in the figurative language of the day, a great amount of *steam* to dispose of, the alteration would no doubt have been a long one but for the high valour and prowess of the strong-minded woman, who, in right of her reputation for powers of sarcasm, did so behaviour and pummeled Mrs. Spotstoe with taunting words that that poor lady, before the engagement was two minutes old, had no refuge but in tears.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iv.

Steam, v. n. [A.S. *steman*.]

1. Smoke or vapour with moist heat.

Let the crude humours dance
In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense

J. Phillips, Cyder, li. 130.
Say a baked cod's head and shoulders: did you
ever try it baked, Twigg? With oysters, I mean,
and bread-crumbs—done brown—and *steaming*,
directly the spoon goes in, like mad!—*Hannay, Singleton Postboy*.

2. Send up vapours.

See, see, my brother's ghost hangs hovering there,
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, iii. 4.

But they smile, they find a music centred in a
doleful song

Steaming up, a lamentation and an ancient tale of
wreck.

Like a tale of little meaning, tho' the words are
strong;
Chanted from an ill-used race of men that cleave
the soil.

Sow the seed, and reap the harvest with enduring
toil,
Storing yearly little dues of wheat, and wine, and
oil.

Tennyson, The Lotus-Eaters.

3. Pass in vapours.

Scarcely had Phubus in the gloomy east
Got harnessed his fiery-footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest,
When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steam*.

Spenser.
The dissolved amber plainly swam like a thin film
upon the liquor, whence it *steamed* away into the
air.—*Moyle*.

These minerals not only issue out at these larger
exits, but *steam* forth through the pores of the
earth, occasioning sulphureous and other offensive
stenches.—*Woodward*.

Steam, v. a.

1. Exhale; evaporate.

How ill did him become
In slouthful sleeps his molten heart to *steam*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Act upon by applying *steam* instead of the boiling water which produces it; cook or dress food by *steam*.

Steam-engine, s. Apparatus for the production and direction of *steam*.

Duncan Macmorrough informed us, that we were quite wrong in supposing ourselves to be the miracle of the Creation. On the contrary, he avowed that already there were various pieces of machinery of far more importance than man; and he had no doubt, in time, that a superior race would arise, not by a *steam-engine* on a spinning-jenny.—*H. Mirabel, The Young Duke*, b. v. ch. viii.

Steamer, s. Steam-vessel.

Suddenly, up flies a signal! Away go the *steamers* with their load of marines! Away goes the 'Castor,'—away goes the splendid 'Pique,' brilliant 'Dido,' deadly 'Wasp!' The blue bay gleams with the white sails of the flying ships—and the wind carries the seeds of death elsewhere.—*Hannay, Singleton Postboy*.

Steaming, part. adj. Rising in, or as, *steam*.

Nor bird would sing, nor lamb would bleat,
Nor any cloud would cross the vault,
But day increased from heat to heat,
On stony drought and *steaming* salt.

Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

Steamship, s. Steam vessel rigged as a ship rather than as a boat.

There methinks would be enjoyment more than
in this march of mind,
In the *steamship*, in the railway, in the thoughts
that shake mankind.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Steam, s. [A.S.] Jur. *Obsolete, or local*.

Upon a huge great earth-pot *steams* he stood,
From whose wide mouth there fumed the Roman
flood.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, vii. 42.

Stearate, s. In Chemistry. See under Stearic.

Stearic, adj. [Gr. *stear*, gen. *stearos* = fat.] In Chemistry. Term applied to one of the acids which constitute fat; viz. the one which most conduces to its solid (the *oleic* being the one which conduces to its fluid) character. The salts of *stearic* acid are the *stearates*.

Stearic acid, improperly called *stearine*, is the solid constituent of fatty substances, as of tallow and olive oil, converted into a crystalline mass by saponification with alkaline matter, and abstraction of the alkali by an acid. By this process fat is convertible into three acids called *stearic*, *margaric*, and *oleic*; the first two being solid, and the last liquid. The *stearine*, of which feeblest wax candles are made, consists of the *stearic* and *margaric* acid combined. These can be separated from each other only by the agency of alcohol, which holds the *margaric* acid in solution after it has deposited the *stearic* in crystals.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Stearic acid forms both neutral and acid salts. The *stearates* of the alkalis are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; but when the aqueous solutions of the neutral compounds are largely diluted, they deposit flakes of the acid *stearate*. The *stearates* of the alkaline earths may be obtained by double decomposition, from bicarbonate of potash: they are insoluble. *Stearate* of potash is the basis of soft soap, and *stearate* of soda of the principal hard soaps: these *stearates* are separated from their solutions in water by excess of alkali, and also by chloride of sodium and some other salts. *Stearate* of lead is the basis of lead-plaster.—*Frankland, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Stearin, s. In Chemistry. Common name for *Stearic acid*; this being a substance of which the acid character is determined by the way in which it comports itself with the alkalis in saponification (soap-making) rather than its sensible qualities; *stearic* acid with a certain mixture of glycerin and margarin.

The acid may be obtained by decomposing a soluble *stearic* soap by tartaric acid, and purifying the product by solution in boiling alcohol, from which it separates in crystalline flakes; it may be further purified by solution in ether. It is white, inodorous, and tasteless, but it reddens litmus: it fuses at about 100°, and may be distilled in vacuum, but when highly heated in the air it undergoes more or less change. *Stearic* acid may be distinguished from *oleic* by its ready solubility in a boiling solution of potash.—*Frankland, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Scatite. s. In *Mineralogy*. Soapstone.

Scatite is a mineral of the magnesian family. It has a greyish-white or greenish-white colour, often marked with dendritic delineations, and occurs massive, as also in various supposititious crystalline forms; it has a dull or fatty lustre; a coarse splintery fracture, with translucent edges; a shining streak; it writes freely; is soft, and easily cut with a knife, but somewhat tough; does not adhere to the tongue, feels very greasy; infusible before the blowpipe; specific gravity from 2.6 to 2.8. It consists of silice, 11; magnesia, 41; alumina, 2; iron, 7.3; manganese, 1.5; chrome, 2; with a trace of lime. It is found frequently in small contemporaneous veins that traverse serpentine in all directions, as in Portsey, in Shetland, in the limestone of Inverlakin, in the serpentine of Cornwall, in Andover, in Saxony, Bavaria (at Bayreuth), Hungary, &c. It is used in the manufacture of porcelain. It makes the biscuit semi-transparent, but rather brittle, and apt to crack with slight changes of heat. It is employed for polishing serpentine, marble, gypseous alabaster, and mirror glass, as the basis of cosmetic powders, as an ingredient in anti-attrition pastes; it is dusted in powder upon the inside of boots, to make the feet slide easily into them; when rubbed upon greasy spots in silk and woollen clothes, it removes the stains by absorption, it enters into the composition of certain crayons, and is used itself for making traces upon engravings, silk, &c. The spotted *scatite*, cut into canons and calined, assumes an onyx aspect. *Scatite* also forms excellent stoppers for the chemical apparatus used in distilling or subliming corrosive vapours. Lamellar *scatite* is tale. *Vre, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Scatite has a massive variety of tale, with a smooth greyish feel, like that of soap, and so soft as to yield to the nail. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesia, and is found near the Lizard Point in Cornwall, at Gledor Rock, and Macdonald in Carriacou, and in the Bonifère, Canada, &c. *Scatite* is a material much used in China for carving into grotesque figures; and slabs of the same stone are, from their refractory nature, employed for lining ovens and furnaces. It is also made into gas-burners, which possess the advantage of not corroding or becoming stopped up. *Frankland, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Steatoma. s. [Gr. *steion, caroe.*] In *Pathology*. Species, or variety, of tumour, so-called from its fatty, or soapy, character.

If the matter in a wen resembles milk curds, the tumour is called steatoma; if like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, *steatoma*.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Stenotomous. adj. Having the character of a steatoma.

Stenotomous growths may be attached to either the internal or the external surface of the uterus.—*Gampel, Synonymical Dictionary, Tumours.*

Steel. s. [A.S. *stede.*] Horse for state or war.

My noble steed known to the camp I give him,
With all his train belonging.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, I. 3.

Impresses quaint, engravings and deeds,
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 35.

Stout are our men, and warlike are our steels.
Waller.

She thought herself the trembling dame who fled,
And him the grisly ghost that spurred the infernal steed.
Dryden, Theodora and Humaira, 311.

Who, like our native African, instructs
The fiery steed, and trains him to his hand?

Addison, Cato.

See! the bold youth strain up the threatening steep;
Hang o'er their coursers' heads with eager speed,
And earth rolls back beneath the flying steed.

Pope.

Some nymphs affect a more heroic breed,
And vault from hunters to the managed steed.

Young, Love of Fame, iv. 119.

Steel. s. [A.S. *stal, style.*]

1. Carburetted iron.

They are not charmed against your points, of steel nor iron framed.

A looking-glass, with the steel behind, looketh whiter than glass simple.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not readily strike fire with steel, much less with one another; nor a flint easily with a steel, if they both be wet; the sparks being then quenched in their eruption.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure
As might the strokes of two such arms endure.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ll. 175.

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it red hot, stralified with coal-dust and wood-shavings, or other substances that abound in the philosopher, for several hours in a close furnace.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

[Steel is] iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. *Steel,*

of all other metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well tempered, whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds.—*Chambers.*

The good quality of steel is shown by its being homogeneous, being easily worked at the forge; by its hardening and tempering well, by its resisting or overcoming force, and by its elasticity. To ascertain the first point, the surface should be ground and polished on the wheel, when its lustre and texture will appear. The second test requires a skilful workman to give it a heat suitable to its nature and state of conversion. The size and colour of the grain are best shown by taking a bar forged into a razor form, hardening and tempering it, and then breaking off the thin edge in successive bits with a hammer and anvil. If it had been fully ignited only at the end, then, after the hardening, it will display on fracture a succession in the aspect of its grains from that extremity to the other, as they are whiter and larger at the former than the latter. The other qualities become manifest on filing the steel; using it as a chisel for cutting iron, or bending it under a heavy weight. *Vre, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Steel principally differs from wrought iron in containing a certain amount of combined carbon, and in being susceptible of having its hardness much increased by being first strongly heated, and then suddenly cooled in water. *Steel* is also much more brittle than ordinary iron; but less so than crude or pig iron, which, besides containing a larger per centage of carbon, is, moreover, to a greater or less degree, combined with other impurities. *J. A. Phillips, Manual of Metallurgy, p. 301: 1852.*

As the first element in a compound.

At her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with steel-headed darts wherewith she quell'd

The savage boasts in their victorious play. *Spenser.*

With mighty bars of iron, enduring brass,
The steel-bound doors and iron gates he ties.

Faefus.

Used adjectivally.

A lance then took he, with a keene steel head,
To be his keeps off, both 'gainst men and dogs.

Chapman.

2. Weapons or armour.

Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd steel,
Which smok'd with bloody execution,

Carved out his passage till he had fared the slave,
Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 2.

He sudden as the word.

In proud Pexippus' bosom plung'd the sword;
Toxens amazed, and with amazement slow,
Or to revenge or ward the coming blow,
Steel doubting; and while doubting thus he stood
Received the steel bathed in his brother's blood.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Moleger and Alcibiades.

Knights were knights then; God mend the age,
say I!

True as the steel upon their backs were they,
And their one lady's word was gospel law.

H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. ll. 3.

3. Chalybeate medicines.

After religion, steel strengthens the solids, and is likewise an antiacid.—*Arbuthnot.*

4. It is used proverbially for hardness & (as, heads of steel).

Steel. v. a.

1. Point or edge with steel.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point.

Shakespeare, Richard II. l. 1. 3.

2. Make hard or firm.

Idea well steel'd with weighty arguments.

Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 1.

No service shall with steel'd sinews toil,
And labour shall refresh itself with hope.

Id., Henry V. ll. 2.

From his metal was his party steel'd;
Which, once in him related, all the rest

Turn'd on themselves, like dull and heavy lead.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. ll. 1.

O God of battles! steel my soldiers' hearts,
Passes them not with fear.

Id., Henry V. ll. 1.

Why wilt thou fight against so sweet a passion,
And steel your heart to such a world of charms?

Addison.

Man, foolish man!
Scarcely know'st thou how thyself began!

Scarcely hast thou thought enough to prove thou art;
Yet steel'd with study's boldness, thou dar'st try

To send thy doubtful reason's dazzled eye
Through the mysterious sulphur of vast immensity.

Pope, Tale on Exodus iii. 14.

So perish all whose breasts the furious steel'd,
And cursed with hearts unknowing how to yield.

Pope.

Steeld. part. adj. Converted into, hardened, either physically or morally, as steel.

Let the steeld Turk be deaf to matrons' cries,
See virgins ravish'd with relentless eyes.

Tickell.

Steeler. s. See extract.

Steeler, in ship-building, [is] a name given to the foremost or aftermost plank, in a strake which drops short of the stem and stern-post, and of which the end or butt nearest the rabbet is wrought very narrow, and well forward or aft. Its use is to take out the spring-edge occasioned by a full bow, or sudden circular buttock.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia.*

Steeliness. s. Attribute suggested by Steely.

Their nurture and education in the soft and warm bosom of that pacific age, had so far temper'd the natural steeliness of their metal as it turn'd edge.—*Christian Religion's Appeal, p. 70. (Ord MS.)*

Steeling. verbal abs. See extract; case hardening.

Steeling, in cutlery, [is] the laying on a piece of steel upon a larger mass of iron, to make that part which is to receive the edge harder than the rest. The body of an axe may very well be of iron, as it never comes into use to cut with, and perhaps is stronger, and less liable to break, than if of steel; but it must have a quantity of steel at that part where the edge is to be made.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia.*

Steely. adj.

1. Abounding in, having the character, nature, or qualities of, steel: (applied to certain varieties of iron).

To prepare *steely* iron by the Catalan method, the founder greatly diminishes the quantity of siltines which are usually strowed on the fire during the process of smelting, and takes care to run off the clinkers very frequently, in order to diminish the dephosphurizing influence on the metal.—*J. A. Phillips, Manual of Metallurgy, p. 311: 1852.*

2. Made with steel. *Rare.*

Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath drunk,
Broucht with the *steely* point of Clifford's lance.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ll. 3.

Like polished mirrors, so his *steely* breast
Had every figure of her was expressed.

Marvell, On the Death of the Lord Protector.

Here smokes his forge, he lances his sinewy arm,
And early strikes the sounding anvil war;

Around his shop the *steely* sparks flew,
As for the steel he shaped the bending line.

Gay, Trivia, l. 283.

3. Hard; firm; unmoved; unfeeling.

That she would warm her noble heart of that
steely resistance against the sweet blows of love.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

That *steely* heart yet relents not!—*Bishop Hall, Colloquium, l. iv.*

Steelyard. s. Balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

Hither your *steelyards*, butchers, bring to weigh
The pound of flesh Antonio's bond must pay!

Shakespeare, The Merchant of Venice, l. 3.

The muscle at the shoulder, by which the arm is raised, is fixed nearly in the same manner as the load is fixed upon a *steelyard* within a few decimals, we will say, of an inch from the centre upon which the *steelyard* turns.—*Paley, Natural Theology, ch. ix.*

Steening. s. [Stone.] See extract.

Steening [is] brickwork laid dry (that is without mortar) used for forming the cylindrical shaft of a well or cesspool, whose office is to prevent the irruption of the surrounding soil.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia.*

Steenskirk. s. [see extracts; Disraeli giving the Dutch, Macaulay the German, form.]

Name brought into fashion after the Battle of Steenskirk for several articles of dress and its adjuncts; wigs, buckles, and powders; chiefly, however, applied to large, elaborately ornamented, neckties.

A quaker is prouder of his diminutive cravat, than a beau of his *steenskirk*.—*Lancet, &c. p. 53: 1701.*

As for ruffles and *steenskirts*, they were never added in the very splendor and luxury of the empire.—*King, Miscellaneous, p. 221.*

Fashions have frequently originated from circumstances as silly as the following one. Isabella, daughter of Philip II. and wife of the Archduke Albert, vowed not to change her linen till Ostend was taken; this siege, unlikely for her comfort, lasted three years; and the supposed colour of the archduchess's linen gave rise to a fashionable colour, hence called 'L'Isabelle,' or the Isabella; a kind of whitish-yellow drury. Sometimes they originate in some temporary event: as after the battle of *Steenskirk*, where the army wore large cravats, by which the French frequently seized hold of them, a circumstance perpetuated on the medals of Louis XIV. cravats were called *Steenskirts*; and after the battle of Kamillies, wigs received that denomination.—*J. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Anecdotes of Fashions.*

The people lined the roads to see the princes and nobles who returned from *Steenskirk*. The jewellers devised *Steenskirk* buckles: the perfumers sold *Steenskirk*

Stee powder. But the name of the field of battle was peculiarly given to a new species of collar. Lace neckcloths were then worn by men of fashion; and it had been usual to arrange them with great care. But at the terrible moment when the brigade of Bourbonnais was lying before the onset of the allies, there was no time for foppery; and the finest gentlemen of the Court came spurring to the front of the line of battle with their rich cravats in disorder. It therefore became a fashion among the beauties of Paris to wear round their necks kerchiefs of the finest lace studiously disarranged; and these kerchiefs were called *Steekirke*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Steep. v. a. [Provincial German, *stippen*.]

Soak; macerate; imbue; dip.

When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,
For very felicity he ran to weep.
He, like an adder, lurking in the weeds,
His wandering thought in deep desire down steep;
And his frail eye with spoil of beauty fed.
A napkin steeped in the barman's blood
Of sweet young Rutland.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. li. 1.
The conquering war hath steep'd our sense
In soft and delicate letargy.

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, li. 7.
Many dream not to find, neither deserve,
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,
For very felicity he ran to weep.
Four days and nights steep'd themselves in night;
Four nights will quickly draw away the time.

Id., Macbeth, Night's Dream, i. 1.
When flowing cups run softly round,
With no alluring flames,
Our careless heads with roses bound,
Our hearts with loyal flames;
When thirsty grief in us we steep,
When health and dream this go free,
Plashes that tinkle in the deep
Know no such liberty.

Id., Lines to Althea from Prison.
Whole droves of minds are by the drugging
Compell'd to drink the deep letargic flood;
In large forgetful draughts to steep the cares
Of their past labours and their to come years.
Dryden, Translation of the Ecce, vi. 1015.
When steep'd in burn'd voice hours prevents the
mutilin sea.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*.

Steep. adj. [A.S. *steap*.] Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous.
The mountains all be thrown down, and the steep places sit still fall. *Isaiah, xxviii. 20.*

Steep. s. Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

As that Tholian master that proposed
Her riddle, and him, who solved it, out, down'd;
That once found out and a devil, for grief and spite
Cast herself headlong from the Euboean steep.

Milton, Paradise Regained, vi. 372.
As high towers for their airy steep
Require from late and season deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot
As to the nether heavens they drive the rock,
So low did her secure foundation lie;
She was not humble, but limpid.

Dryden, Eleonora, 91.
Leaving o'er the rails, he naps he stood,
And view'd below the black count of mud,
Where common shores a hollow murmur keep,
Whose torrents rush from Haliborn's fatal steep.

Gay, Trivia, li. 371.
Uprun the king of men with speed,
And saddled strait his coal-black steed;
Down the yawning steep he rode,
Which leads to Hel's dark abode.

Gray, The Desert of Odin.
Steepness. s. Attribute suggested by Steep; state or quality of being steep.

The cragginess and steepness of places up and down is a great advantage to the dwellers, and makes them inaccessible.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travellers*, p. 132.

Steeping. verbal abs. Process by which anything is steeped.

Most of the steepings are cheap things, and the goodness of the crop is a great matter of gain.—*Bacon*.

Steeple. s. [A.S. *stapol*, *stypel*.] Tower or spire of a church; being the general name for the two. See fifth extract.

Blow, winds, and erek your cheeks; rage, blow I
You cataracts and hurricanes, spout
Till you have drain'd out our steeples, down'd the
rocks.

Shakespeare, King Lear, li. 2.
What was found in many places, and preached
for wheat fallen on the ground from the clouds, was
but the seed of hyssop, and though found in
steeples or high places, might be conveyed thither
or muted by birds.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

*They, far from steeples and their sacred sound,
In fields their solemn conventicles found.*
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 612.

I was born under the shadow of St. Dunstan's

steep, just where the conflux of the eastern and western inhabitants of this two-fold city meet and jostle in friendly opposition at Temple-bar.—*Lamb, The Londoner*.

Steeple. . . is a general term, and applies to . . . [either a] tower or spire, or combination of the two.—*Quell, Encyclopedia of Architecture, Glossary*.

In one instance, a joke about explanation has been taken for fact, and explanations given of it. Bacon, or Schien, or some such dry humourist, put forth the sarcasm of the old man who took Ten-tenden steeples to be the cause of the Goodwin Sands, because he never heard of the Sands until after the steeples was built. Those who should have been hit by this, but were not, accepted the fact, and proceeded to account for it. They put forth that some funds destined for lights or other warnings, were diverted to build the steeples; whence of course increased the wrecks. So it would seem that any sarcasm aimed at universal expositors may be but a missionary to the cannibals, one dinner more.—*From Matter to Spirit, by C. D., Preface, by A. B.*
As the first element in a compound.

A raven I saw steep-high, just over your house.—*Sir R. L. Estange*.

Steepled. adj. Towered; adorned as with towers.

A steepled turbant on her head she wore.
Fairfax.

Steeple-chase. s. Race across country, on horseback, from the starting-point to some conspicuous object (either a steeple or something equally visible at a distance) as a winning-post.

At any rate, if he can't write, he has mastered a number of other accomplishments wonderful for one of his age and size. He is one of the best shots and riders in England. He rode his horse Abraham-dabra, and won the famous Giltbury steeple-chase.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxix.

Steeplehouse. s. Contemptuous name for a church.

Anabaptist: the word in the original is ecclesin, not tempum, which never signifies your steeplehouse! *Festley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 11: 1615.

About caps and hoods, vestures and gestures, steeples and churches, what three conflicts!—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 154.

These are the weathercocks not on, but against, steeples, as churches are styled in our New Children's dictionary! *Whitlock, Observations on the Present Manners of the English*, p. 161: 1654.

He maketh mounds at a steeplehouse, as those sacred oratories are in derision called.—*Ibid.*, p. 146.
Their scorn cast upon the material edifices or churches wherein divine service is celebrated, calling them steeples in derision. *Hollywell, Account of Fanaticism revealed by the Quakers*, p. 35.

Steepness. s. Attribute suggested by Steep.

The cragginess or steepness of that mountain maketh many parts of it inaccessible.—*Brerewood, On Language*.

Lord Lovel swam over Trent on horseback, but could not recover the farther side, by reason of the steepness of the bank, and so was drowned.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Vineyards, meadows, and corn fields lie on the borders and run up all the sides of the Alps where the barrenness of the rocks, or the steepness of the ascent, will suffer them.—*Adanson*.

Steepy. adj. Having a precipitous declivity.

Rhetorical.
Who hath disposed, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the steepy crags do
lead?

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
(No matter which, no neither of them lie.)
From steepy Othrys' top to Pylus drove
His herd; and for his pains enjoy'd his love.

Dryden, Amargyllis, 102.
No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme.
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, l. 104.

Steer. s. [A.S. *steor*, *styre*.] Young bullock.

They think themselves half exempted from law and obedience; and having once tasted freedom, do, like a steer that hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after to come under rule again.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
Jacobson. Neptune's priet by lot that year,
With solemn pomp then sacrific'd a steer.
Dryden, Translation of the Ecce, li. 267.

Steer. v. a. [A.S. *steoran*, *stýran*.] Direct; guide in a passage: (originally used of a ship, but applied to other things).

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripest years, and hairs all hoary gray,
That with a staff his feeble steps did steer,
Lost his long way his aged limbs should tire.

Spenser.

The ship was *steered*, the harbour cleared,
Merrily did we drop;
Below the kirk, below the hill,
Below the lighthouse top.

Coleridge, The Ancient Mariner.

Steer. v. n. Direct a course at sea; direct, or conduct generally.

As when a ship by skilful *steeramen* wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so *steers*, and shifts her sail.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 618.
In a creature, whose thoughts are more than the
sands, and wider than the ocean, fancy and passion
must needs run him into strange courses, if reason,
which is his only star and compass, be not that he
steers by.—*Locke*.

Steorage. s.

1. Act or practice of steering.

Having got his vessel launched and set afloat, he committed the *steorage* of it to such as he thought capable of conducting it. *Spectator*.

2. Direction; regulation of a course.

He that hath the *steorage* of my course,
Direct my suit. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.*

3. That by which any course is guided.

Inscribed to Phobus, here he hung on high,
The *steorage* of his wings, that cut the sky.
Dryden, Translation of the Ecce, vi. 23.

4. Regulation, or management of anything.

You raise the honour of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *steorage*. *Swift*.

5. Stern or hinder part of the ship.

6. Cabin in the fore part of a ship for inferior class of passengers.

'I came over in the same ship as the general,' said Martin, 'but not in the same cabin.' It being necessary for me to observe strict economy, I took my passage in the *steorage*. *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvii.

Steerer. s. One who steers; steersman; pilot.

Now what the artificer is to works of art, who orders and disposes them to other ends than by nature they were made, that is the Maker of all things to all natural agents, directing all their operations to ends which they cannot apprehend; and thus appears the Maker to be the *Steerer* of this great ship, the Law of this universal commonwealth, the General of all the hosts of heaven and earth. *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Steersman. s. One who steers; pilot.

Through it the joyful *steersman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inner bay. *Dryden*.

(See also under *Steer*, r. u.)

Steersmate. s. Fellow-steer-man.

What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
Embark'd with such a *steersmate* at the helm? *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1045.

Steg. s. Provincial for gander: (entered in the previous editions as a male horse; it is the Icelandic *steggr*, *staggi* = male in general, and the origin of Stag).

Steganography. s. [Gr. *στεγανος* = concealed under cover (*στεγω* = I cover) + *γραφω* = writing, *γραφω* = I write.] Art of secret writing; writing in cypher; cryptography.

Such occult notes, *steganography*, polygraphy, or magnetical telling of their minds. *Barton, Anatomy of Magic*, p. 163.

Steganotic. s. [Gr. *στεγανος* = I roof, cover, stop; *στεγανος* = roof.] In *Old Medicine*. See extract: (*astrigent* is the modern term).

Steganotic, in medicine, rare, remedies proper to stop the orifices of the vessels or excretories, when relaxed, stretched, or lacerated. Such are pomegranate leaves, red roses, pincinn leaves, for cutaneous roots, &c. *Steganotic* are proper in the leucorrhoids and other fluxes of the blood.—*Klein, Cyclopedia*.

Stellar. adj. [Lat. *stellaris*, from *stella* = star.] Relating to, connected with, constituted by, the stars.

In part shed down
Their stellar virtue, on all kinds that grow
On earth; made hereby apter to receive
Perfection from the sun's more potent ray.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 670.
Salt dissolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected colors, and regular figures of minerals, as the hexagonal of crystal, and stellar figure of the stone astra.—*Glaucelle*.

Stellary. adj. Astral; starry.

The milky way . . . is made up of infinite orbs of stars, such as that we view around us in a starry night; an infinite infinity of such groups of *stellary* orbs.—*Stukely, Palaeographia Sacra*, p. 23.

Stellate. *adj.* [Lat. *stellatus*.] Pointed in the manner of a pointed star.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conspicuous star than I have seen in several stellate reguluses of antimony and mars.—*Boyle*.

Stelled. *adj.* Starry. *Rare*.

And quenched the stelled fire.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 7.

Stellify. *v. a.* Make, or turn, into a star.
Rare; obsolete.

By him who strives to stellify her name.
Dragon, Legend of Matilda.

Chloris, in a general council of the gods, was proclaimed goddess of the flowers; and was to be stellified on earth.—*B. Jonson, Chloridia*.

Stellionate. *s.* [See extract; more probably from the root of *stigma*, which applies to the spots on the lizard or etc.] In *Law*. Deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is; as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's.

It discerneth of crimes of stellionate, and the inclinations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Bacon*.

The name is said to be derived from *stellio*, a lizard, because the fraudulent man may be compared with that animal for versatility and address. The six common species of stellionate enumerated by Roman writers were: 1. When one sells the same thing to two purchasers; 2. When a debtor pledges to his creditors something which does not belong to him; 3. When one abstracts or dammifies something which he has pledged to creditors; 4. Collusion by two parties to the prejudice of a third; 5. When a vendor substitutes an object of less value for that which he has engaged to sell; 6. A willful false declaration in an instrument.—*Brand and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Stelography. *s.* [Gr. *στυλογραφία*, from *στυλῆν* = pillar + *γραφω* = write.] Art of writing upon a pillar.

This pillar [of Jacob] thus engraved gave probably the origin to the invention of stelography.—*Stockhousen, History of the Bible*.

Stem. *s.* [Lat. *stemma*; A.S. *stenn*; German, *stamm*.]

1. Stalk; twig.

Two lovely berries moulded on one stem,
So with two seeming bodies, but one heart.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Night's Dream, iii. 2.

After they are first shot up fairly foot in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or stem.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Set them aslope a reasonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and so carry more shoots upon a stem.—*Lucretius*.

This, ere it was in the earth,
God made, and every herb, before it grew
On the green stem. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 385.
Fair-well, you flowers, whose buds with early care
I watch'd, and to the cheerful sun did rear:
Who now shall bind your stems? or, when you fall,
With fountain streams your fainting souls recall?
Dryden, State of Innocence.

The laughing Spring with lavish rain
Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, l. 423.

2. Race; generation; family; stock.

I will essay her worth to celebrate,
And so attend you toward her glittering state;
Where ye may all, that are of noble stem,
Approach. *Milton, Arcades*, 80.

Whoever will undertake the imperial diadem
Must have of his own wherewith to support it;
which is one of the reasons that it hath continued
these two ages and more in that stem, now so much
spoken of.—*Harrell, Fœdus Fœdum*.

Dost thou in bounds aspire to deathless fame?
Learn well their lineage and their ancient stem.
Tickell.

3. Progeny; branch of a family.

This is a stem
Of that victorious stock, and let us fear
His native mightiness. *Shakespeare, Henry V*, ii. 4.

4. Prow or forepart of a ship.

Orated' harpoun . . . ev'n in the hero's view,
From stem to stern, by waves was overborne.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 162.

Stem. *v. a.* Oppose a current; pass across or forward notwithstanding the stream.

Above the deep they raise their scaly crests,
And stem the flood with their erected brows.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untam'd Indian on the stream did glide,
Ere sharp keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like ears did spread from either side.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clvii.

At length Erasmus, that great injured name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
Stem'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And drove those little Vandals off the stage.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 603.

Stem. *v. n.* Move forward as a ship with its stem.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape,
Ply, stemming nightly toward the pole.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 610.

Stemples. *s.* [?] In *Mining*. See extract.

Stemples in mining [are] cross-bars of wood in the shafts. . . . In many places, the way is to sink a perpendicular hole, or shaft, the sides of which they strengthen from top to bottom with wood-work, to prevent the earth from falling in; the transverse pieces of wood for this purpose they call stemples, and, by means of these, the miners in some places descend, without using any rope, catching hold of these with their hands and feet.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Stench. *s.*

1. Stink; bad smell.

Death, death! oh amiable and lovely death!
Thou odoriferous stench, sound rottenness,
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 4.

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,
Are from their hives, and houses, driv'n away.

Id., Henry VI, Part I, l. 1.5.

Physicians, by the stench of feathers, cure the rising of the mother.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The ministry will be found the salt of the earth, the thing that keeps societies of men from stench and corruption.—*South, Sermons*.

The hungry Nar,
Corrupted with the stench of sulphur flows,
And into Tiber's streams the infected current throws.
Addison.

2. Good smell.

Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,
And clouds of savoury stench involve the sky.
Dryden.

Stench. *v. a.* [allied to *stink*, as *drench* to *drink*.]

1. Make to stink.

The foulness of the ponds only stencheth the water.
Mortimer, Husbandry.
Dead birds stench every coast.
Young, Resignation, pt. i.

2. Stop; hinder from flowing.

Redrings to stench and incensations to thicken the blood.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

Stenchy. *adj.* Having a bad smell.

Far nobler prospects these
Thin gardens black with smoke in dusty towns,
Where stenchy vapours often blot the sun. *Dyer*.

Stenciling. *s.* [?] See extract.

The English first imported and began to imitate the Chinese paper-hangings. . . . The first method of making this paper was stenciling; by laying upon it, in an extended state, a piece of pasteboard having spaces cut out of various figured devices, and applying different water-colours with the brush. Another piece of paper with other patterns cut out was next applied, when the former figures were dry, and new designs thus imparted.—*Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Stenography. *s.* [Gr. *στενός* = narrow + *γραφία* = writing; *γραφω* = I write.] Art of writing in shorthand; shorthand.

Some will perambulate a tale impertinently, and cannot be delivered of a jest, till they have travelled an hour in trivials, as if they had taken the whole tale by stenography, and now were putting it out at large.—*Pittman, Rudens*, l. 93.

O the accurate stenography of state!

The princely eagle shrunk into a bat. *Cheswelland*.

The art of shorthand was first attempted in this country by Dr. Timothy Bright, who published his 'Character' in the year 1588. The 'Writing School-master' of Mr. Peter Bale appeared two years after Dr. Bright's work. Bale's book is divided into three parts, the first of which is entitled 'Brachygraphy,' and contains rules to write as fast as a man can speak with propriety and distinction. In 1618 appeared 'Willia's Stenography,' or Short-hand Writing by Spelling Character. . . . Henry Dix's 'Brachygraphy' was an attempt to improve upon Willia's.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Stenography has of late years become a part of academic instruction, and therefore any endeavour to extend its utility and further its improvement, requires neither apology nor excuse. It would be almost a waste of time to dwell at any length or with an affected formality, upon the advantages to be derived from the study of stenography when the recent establishment of institutions of all kinds has opened new channels of improvement to the people at large, and to which all classes of persons may obtain access on the most moderate terms. And what can or ought to claim a greater share of attention than an art which improves the memory, supplies it with mental

allment, and enables its possessor to enrich his commonplace book with such otherwise fugitive portions of co-temporary history, as might without the aid of short-hand be lost to posterity?—*G. Latham, An Attempt to remodel the Art of Stenography on new and more primitive Principles than the Systems now in Use*, 1835.

Stent. *v. a.* Stint. (Spenser uses it for the sake of his rhyme).

Therewith Sir Guyon left his first embrace,
And turning to that woman, fast before her eyes,
Lily the harts lockes that hang before her eyes,
And to the ground her threw: yet could she stent
Her bitter raying and fowle revilement.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 4. 12.

Stentorian. *adj.* Loud; uncommonly loud.

They echo forth in stentorian clamours.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 325.

At that moment the waiter entered the room, and, in a stentorian voice, said, 'Gentlemen, is either of your names Gurney?'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. v.

'Why, I suppose you don't mean to spend the evening in the stable or the coach-house,' he returned. 'That, indeed, is not such hospitality as I would show to you my friend,' cried Mr. Pecksniff, pressing his hand. And then he took a long breath, and tapping at the window, shouted with stentorian blandness, 'Boh!'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. 22.

Stentoronic. *adj.* Stentorian. *Rare*.

For thus he measures out his own stentoronic voice.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, b. ii. ch. v. (Rich.).

Stentorophonic. *adj.* [from *Stentor*, the Homeric herald, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and *φωνή* = voice.] Loudly speaking or sounding.

I heard a formidable noise,
Loud as the stentoraphonic voice,
That roar'd far off. *Butler, Hudibras*, iii. 1. 251.
Of this stentoraphonic horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican.—*Berham, Physical Theology*.

The speaking trumpet, under the title of the stentoraphonic tube, was long described in England to Sir Samuel Morland; but Kircher has formally laid claim to it in his 'Museum'; however, the stentoraphonic horn or tube of Alexander the Great claims primacy, as well as superior magnitude; for it is said he could give orders to his army, at the distance of one hundred stadia, which is above twelve English miles.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Step. *v. n.* [A.S. *steppan*.]

1. Move by a single change of the place of the foot.

One of our nation hath proceeded so far, that he was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace, to depreciously ten yards at a time. *Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

2. Advance by a sudden progression.

Ventidius lately
Buried his father, by whose death he's strpp'd
Into a great estate.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

3. Move mentally.

When a person is hearing a sermon, he may give his thoughts leave to step back so far as to recollect the several heads.—*Watts*.
They are stepping almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity, the only true mirror of that ancient world.—*Pope, Preface to Translation of the Iliad*.

4. Go; walk.

I am in blind
Step in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

5. Come as it were by chance.

The old poets step in to the assistance of the musician.—*Addison*.

6. Take a short walk.

See where he comes: so please you, step aside,
I'll know his grievance.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, l. 1.

My brother, when they saw me wearied out,
Stepp'd, as they said, to the most thick-side
To bring me berries. *Milton, Comus*, 194.

When your master wants a servant who happens to be absent, answer, that he had but that minute

stepp'd out.—*Swift*.

7. Walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

Pyrrhus, the most ancient of all the bashaws,
Stept forth, and, appealing unto his merces, earnestly requested him to spare his life.—*Knox, History of the Turks*.

When you stepp'd forth, how did the monster rage,
In scorn of your soft looks and tender age! *Cowley*

Home the swain retreats,
His flock before him stepping to the fold.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

In robe and crown the king *stept* down.

Stepsons, The Beggar Maid.
Singleton gallantly *stepped* forward to assist her,
and by his aid she landed safely, and then acknow-
ledged the courtesy with a smile.—*Hannay, Single-
ton Pottery*, b. i. ch. ii.

Step. s.

1. Progression by one removal of the foot.

Thou sound and firm-set earth,
Hear not my *steps*, which way they walk.
Ling'ring perdition, worse than any death
Can be at once, shall *step* by *step* attend
You and your ways. —*Id.*, *Tempest*, iii. 3.
Who was the first to explore the untrodden path,
When life was hazarded in every *step*? —*Addison, Cato*.

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; stair.

While Solomon lay at Buda, seven bloody heads
of bishops, slain in battle, were set in order upon a
wooden *step*. —*Knutson, History of the Turks*.

The breadth of every single *step* or stair should
be never less than one foot, nor more than eighteen
inches. —*Sir H. Wotton*.

Those heights where William's virtue might have
staid.

And on the subject world look'd safely down,
By Marlbro' pass'd, the proms and *steps* were made
Sublimar yet to raise his queen's renown.

Prior, Ode to Queen Anne, xix.
It was a saying among the ancients, truth lies
in a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may
justly say, that logic does supply us with *steps*,
whereby we may go down to reach the water. —*Watts*.

It is no wonder that the longest mathematical
demonstration should be so much more easily con-
structed and understood, than a much shorter train
of just reasoning concerning real facts. The former
has been aptly compared to a long and steep, but
even and regular, flight of *steps*, which tries the
breath, and the strength, and the perseverance only;
while the latter resembles a short, but rugged and
uneven, ascent up a precipice, which requires a
quick eye, agile limbs, and a firm step; and in which
we have to tread now on this side, now on that —
even considering, as we proceed, whether this or
that projection will afford room for our foot, or
whether some loose stone may not slide from under
us. There are probably as many *steps* of pure
reasoning in one of the longer of Euclid's demon-
strations, as in the whole of an argumentative
treatise on some other subject, occupying perhaps a
considerable volume. — *Archbishop Whately, Ele-
ments of Logic*, b. iv. ch. ii. § 5.

3. Quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated
a *step*, or the half of a passus or pace. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of Ancient China, Weights, and Measures*.

4. Small length; small space.

'Best have [the carriage] to the theatre at night,
Gray exclaims; 'it is but a *step* to the Wells, and
we can walk there. I've got tickets for all. He at
Sadler's Wells at eleven.' — *Thackeray, Book of Nodes*,
ch. xxv.

From billiards to whist is but a *step*; and when a
man gets to whist and five pounds on the rubber,
my opinion is, that it is all up with him. — *Ibid.*,
ch. xlv.

5. Walk; passage.

O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me,
Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest! — *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 275.

6. Gradation; degree.

The same sin for substance hath sundry *steps* and
degrees, in respect whereof one man becometh a
more heinous offender than another. — *Perkins*.

7. Progression; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of
motion from phenomena, and afterwards to tell us
how the properties and actions of all corporeal
things follow from those manifest principles, would
be a very great *step* in philosophy, though the causes
of those principles were not yet discovered. — *Sir I. Newton*.

One injury is but defended by a second, and this
by a third; by these *steps* the old masters of the
palace in France became masters of the kingdom;
and by these *steps* a general duration pleasure might
have grown into a general for life, and a general for
life into a king. — *Næf*.

The querist must not proceed too swiftly towards
the determination of his point, that he may with
more ease draw the learner to those principles *step*
by *step*, from whence the final conclusion will arise.
— *Watts*.

A great nobleman, who had an estate of fifteen or
twenty thousand pounds a year, and who com-
manded two or three boroughs, would no longer be
able to put his younger son, his younger brother, his
man of business, into Parliament, or to earn a carter
or a *step* in the peerage by finding a seat for the
Lord of the Treasury or an Attorney General. —
Macculey, History of England, ch. xxi.

8. Footstep; print of the foot.

From hence Astrea took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing *steps* appear.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 671.

That man is not the most in tribulation
Who, resolute of mind, walks his own way,
With answerable mind to plant his *steps*.

Il. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. iii. 3.

Flow down, cold rivulet, to the sea,
Thy tribute wave deliver:

No more by these my *steps* shall be,
For ever and for ever.

Flow, softly flow, by lawn or lea,
A rivulet then a river;

No where by these my *steps* shall be
For ever and for ever. — *Tennyson, A Farewell*.

9. Gait; manner of walking.

Sudden from the golden throne
With a submissive *step* I hasten'd down;
The glowing earland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look.

Prior, Solomon, ii. 145.

10. Action; instance of conduct.

The reputation of a man depends upon the first
step he makes in the world. — *Pope*.

Take a step. Make a movement in a given direction.

Worthy sir,

We're in a perilous predicament,
And I should take no undue notice.

Il. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. ii. 4.

No wine, beer, or coffee could be sold without a
license. It was rumoured that every person holding
such a license would shortly be required to enter
into the same engagements which had been imposed
on public functionaries, or to relinquish his trade.

It seems certain that, if such a *step* had been taken,
the houses of entertainment and of public resort all
over the kingdom would have been at once shut
up by hundreds. — *Macculey, History of England*,
ch. viii.

Step-parent. s. Steppather or stepmother.

Stepchildren are strangers to the succession of
their *step-parents*. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of
Science, Literature, and Art*.

Stepchild. s. Stepson or stepdaughter.

Stepdame. s. Stepmother.

His wanton *step-dame* loved him the more;
But when she saw her offer'd sweets refused,
Her love she turn'd to hate. — *Spenser*.

A *step-dame* too I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my hen-peck'd sire, and orders me.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Æneid, iii. 14.

Anybody would have guessed mist to have been
bred up under the influence of a cruel *step-dame*,
and join to be the fondling of a tender mother. —
Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.

Stepdaughter. s. Female child of one parent, but not of both.

Steppather. s. Mother's husband, who is

not the father of the child or children, who
suggest the second part of the term.

Stepmother. s. Father's wife who is not

the mother of the child or children who
suggest the second part of the term.

How should their minds chafe but misanthrop, lest
this discipline, which always you match with divine
doctrine as her natural and true sister, be found unto
all kinds of knowledge a *step-mother*? — *Hooker, Ec-
clesiastical Polity*.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most *step-mothers*,
Ill-eyed unto you. — *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 2.

Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and
married a young woman; his son came to him, and
said, Sir, what have I offended, that you have
brought a *step-mother* into your house? The old
man answered, Nay, quite the contrary, son; thou
pleasest me so well, as I would be glad to have more
such. — *Roman*.

'Fancy Singleton's talking to his *stepmother* with-
out knowing her!' said Welwyn. — *Hannay, Single-
ton Pottery*.

Steppe. s. [P] In Geography.

The *steppes* of Russia are not unlike the heaths of
Germany; being in part susceptible of cultivation,
and affording pasturage for numerous herds belong-
ing to nomadic tribes. — *Ansted, Geology*.

Far in the east of Europe, and on the borders of
Asia, is the great Aralo-Caspian tract, a part of
which, the Kirghis *steppe*, occupies nearly fifteen
thousand square miles of almost unbroken surface,
depressed nearly a hundred feet below the general
level of the ocean. It is terminated by much loftier
lands in Central Asia; but these decline towards
the Arctic ocean, descending to the plains of Siberia,
whose elevation is probably little greater than that
of the European plain. — *Id.*, *Elementary Course of
Geography, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography*,
p. 38; 1869.

Stepping verbal abs. Act of going forward

by steps.

Though short he fall of old Corvino's age,
His *steppings* with the of her's footsteps fit.
Dr. H. More, *Song of the Soul*, l. 1, 2.

Steppingstone. s.

1. Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it
from wet or dirt.

Like *steppingstones* to save a stride,
In streets where kennels are too wide. — *Swift*.

Or from the bridge I leaped to hear
The milldam rushing down with noise,
And see the minnows everywhere
In crystal eddies glimmer and poles.

The late flag-flowers where they sprung
Below the range of *steppingstones*,
Or those three chestnuts near, that hung
In masses thick with milky cones.

Tennyson, The Miller's Daughter.

2. Assistance to progress. Metaphorical.

Stépson. s. Male child of one parent, but

not of both.

Stereocræous. adj. [Lat. *stercus*, *stercoris*

= dung.] Belonging to dung; partaking of
the nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, acquire
a heat equal to that of a human body; then a putrid
stereocræous taste and odour, in taste resembling
putrid flesh, and in smell human faeces. — *Arbuthnot*,
On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Stereocræon. s. Act of dunging; act of

manning with dung.

The first help is *stereocræon*: the sheep's dung is
one of the best, and the next dung of kine, and that
of horses. — *Bacon*.

Stereocræon is reasonable. — *Froly, Calendar*.

The exterior pulp of the fruit serves not only for
the security of the seed, whilst it hangs upon the
plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for the
stereocræon of the soil, and promotion of the
growth, though not the first permutation of the
seminal plant. — *Ray, On the Wisdom of God mani-
fested in the Works of the Creation*.

Stereochrome, or Stereochromy. s. [Gr.

στέρεος = solid, rigid + *χρῶμα*, -*aroc* = skin,
complexion, colour.] Kind, variety, imita-
tion of, substitute for, fresco; so called
from the permanence, or fixation of the
colours. A term of very recent origin;
see *Waterglass*.

The intonance may be three of fine quartz sand and
one of lime, such as is used in fresco-painting. The
design may be traced on the wall when properly
hardened; but the wall should be moistened imme-
diately before painting. The colours are applied,
mixed with distilled water, not heavily or in any
great body, but thinly hatched over the surface.
When the picture is finished, the whole is fixed by
an application of the so-called *waterglass* from a
syringe made expressly for the purpose, called a
sprinkler. The picture is thus indelibly fixed; hence
the term *stereochromy*. — *Brande and Cox, Dic-
tionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Stereograph. s. Stereographic impression.

Photography and the stereoscope in all their
multitude are inadequate to produce on a plane
surface the endless variety of forms into which at
once and in succession the surface of water is carved
by the wind. The nearest approximation to such a
representation at present achieved is a *stereograph*
taken by the instantaneous process. — *C. M. Ingleby*,
Introduction to Metaphysics, b. i. § 36, p. 36.

Stereographic. adj. Connected with, re-

lating to, constituted by, Stereography;

delimited on a plane; done according to
the rules of stereography.

The angles made by the circles of the sphere are
equal to the angles made by their representatives in
the *stereographic* projection. — *Reid, Inquiry*.

The reason of this is not far to seek; for both eyes
receive nearly the same perspective when the two
coins are binocularly united; and such difference as
there may be cannot possibly be such as subverts be-
tween two *stereographic* perspectives of one sym-
metrical coin. — *C. M. Ingleby, Introduction to Meta-
physics*, b. i. § 47, p. 45.

Stereography. s. [Gr. *γραφειν* = writing; *γραφω*

= I write.] Perspective.

Stereography [is] that branch of solid geometry
which demonstrates the properties and shows the
construction of all regularly defined solids; it ex-
plains the method for constructing the surfaces on
planes, so as to form the entire body itself, or to
cover its surface; or, when the solid is bounded by
plane surfaces, the inclination of the planes. — *Reid*,
Cyclopædia.

Stereometer. s. [Gr. *μέτρον* = measure; *μετρίω*

= I measure.] Instrument for the measur-
ing of solids.

Ray's stereometer was first described in the *Annales de Chimie* for 1797. An instrument on exactly the same principle was afterwards brought forward by Sir John Leslie under the name of Coniometer. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stereometry. *s.* [Gr. *stereion* = solid + *metron* = measure, from *metrao* = I measure.] Art of measuring, principle of the measurement of, solid bodies.

Stereoscope. *s.* [Gr. *stereon* = I see, spy, deservy.] Instrument for the exposition of the influence of binocular vision in determining the solidity of visible objects.

On the mode in which our notion of the solid forms and relative projection of objects is acquired, great light has been thrown by the interesting experiments of Professor Wheatstone. It seems perfectly evident, both from reason and experience, that the flat picture upon the retina which is the immediate source of our sensation, could not itself convey to our mind any notion but that of a corresponding plane surface. In fact, any notion of solidity, which might be formed by a person who had never had the use of more than one eye, would entirely depend upon the combination of his visual and tactile sensations. But where both eyes are employed, it has been ascertained by Professor Wheatstone, that they concur in exciting the perception of solidity or projection, which arises from the mental combination of the two dissimilar pictures formed upon the two retinas. It is easily shown that any near object is seen in two different modes by the eye.

But it is capable of proof, that the mental association of the different pictures upon the two retinas, does of itself give rise to the idea of solidity. This proof is afforded by Professor Wheatstone's ingenious instrument, the *stereoscope*, first described by him in 1838. — *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, p. 633.

We retain two many images, and they confuse each other. We want a mental stereoscope to reduce them to unity. — *Devereux, Coleridge, Note on p. 272 of Notes Theological, Political, and Miscellaneous*, by N. T. Coleridge, 1853.

Professor Wheatstone, reasoning from this fact, concluded that if he could see two pictures of an object at once, and drawn exactly as they appear to each eye in binocular vision, they ought to blend into one, and that that one ought to appear perfectly solid as in nature. The practical result of this reasoning was the invention of the *stereoscope*, which verified the truth of the argument, and gave the most convincing proof, that it is by means of the double image that we are enabled to judge with the greatest accuracy of the distance and relief of objects placed before us. — *J. D. Moir, An Introduction to Mental Philosophy on the Inductive Method*, p. 135: 1852.

Stereoscopic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, the stereoscope.

These observations will be found useful in obtaining stereoscopic views of the structures in carpentry and shipbuilding. — *Sir David Brewster, The Stereoscope*, p. 18: 1856.

Stereotomy. *s.* [Gr. *tomos* = section, cutting; from root of *tyro* = I cut.] Cutting bodies. See extract.

Stereotomy is the science of cutting solids to suit certain conditions required for their forms. — *Gwilt, Encyclopedia of Architecture*.

Stereotype. *s.* [Gr. *stereos* = type, standard, cast, mould.]

1. In *Printing*. Solid plate of fixed type.

2. System of printing from immovable type.

There is some probability that this art originated in China, where it was practised long before it was known in Europe. Some European traveller might have imported the hint. That the Romans did not practise the art of printing cannot but excite our astonishment, since they really possessed the art, and may be said to have enjoyed it, unconscious of their rich possession. I have seen Roman *stereotypes*, or printing, immovable types with which they stamped their pottery. No daily practising the art, though confined to this object, it did not occur to so numerous a people to print their literary works, is not easily to be accounted for. . . . Our modern *stereotype* consists of entire pages in solid blocks of metal, and not being liable to break like the soft wood at first used, is profitably employed for works which require to be perpetually reprinted. 1. *Diarsoli, Curiosities of Literature, Early Printing*.

Used *adjectively*.

On pouring *stereotype* metal into this mould, a carved plate was obtained, which after undergoing a certain amount of trimming at two machines, specially made for the purpose, one for squaring the plate while being picked, the other for planing the back, could be taken to press and set to work within twenty-five minutes from the time at which the process began. — *E. J. Courtenay, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stereotype. *v. a.* Cast solid plates in moulds taken from movable types.

Stereotyping by this process is very simple. A piece of any work proposed to be *stereotyped* is set up with movable types, in the ordinary way. A plaster cast is then taken from it, which, being first dried, is immersed in fluid metal. The plaster used for forming the mould is pulverised gypsum, mixed with water to the consistency of cream. . . . After the form of type has been surrounded with a brass frame, and slightly oiled on the surface, the fluid plaster is poured upon it, and, by the application of a brush, made to fill every cavity of the letters, the superfluous portion being scraped off. When the plaster has set sufficiently hard, it is by means of the frame lifted off the face of the type and detached from it. It is then baked to dryness in an oven; and when quite hot it is placed in an iron box or casting pot, which has also been heated in an oven. The box is now plunged into a large pot of melted type metal, and kept about ten minutes under the surface, in order that the weight of the metal may force it into all the finer parts of the letters. The whole is then cooled; the mould is broken and washed off; and the back of the plate turned smooth on a lathe, or planed by a machine. The cast or plate, after being sufficiently cooled, is carefully examined with a view to removing any imperfections previous to its being printed from. — *R. J. Courtenay, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stereotyping. *s.* Process by which anything is stereotyped: (used *adjectively* in the extract).

The *stereotyping* process by which the rapid printing of newspapers is effected is an improvement hardly inferior to that by which the late Mr. Walter applied steam power to the printing press, and certainly equal to that by which the rotary press superseded the reciprocating action of the flat machine. — *R. J. Courtenay, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sterile. *adj.* [Lat. *sterilis*.] Barren.

Our elders say, The barren, touched in this holy class, Shake off their *sterile* curse.

To separate seeds, put them in water: such as are corrupted and *sterile* swim. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

She is grown *sterile* and barren, and her births of animals are now very incalculable. — *Dr. H. More, Justitia against Afection*.

When the vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only more *sterile* and mineral matter, such as was inept for the formation of vegetables. — *Woodward*.

Sterility. *s.* [Fr. *stérilité*; Lat. *sterilitas, -atis*.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness.

Spain is thin sown of people, by reason of the *sterility* of the soil, and because their natives are exhausted by so many expeditions in such vast territories. — *Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain*.

An eternal *sterility* must have possessed the world, where all things had been fastened everlastingly with the adamantine chains of speechless gravity, if the Almighty had not said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. — *Bentley, Sermon*.

He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. — *Pope, Essay on Homer*.

Sterilize. *v. a.* Make, or render, barren; deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

May we not as well suppose the *sterilizing* the earth was suspended for some time, till the deluge became the executioner of it? — *Woodward, Natural History*.

God *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage. — *Savage*.

Sterling. *adj.* [often, perhaps generally, postpositive; as, 'so many pounds sterling'; in which case the sense is, to some extent, *adverbial*. For the views respecting its derivation see the extracts illustrative of the question.]

1. Term by which genuine English money is discriminated.

The king's treasure that he left at his death amounted unto eighteen hundred thousand pounds sterling. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VIII*. Several of them would rather chuse to count out a sum in water than in pounds sterling. — *Addison*.

2. Genuine; having just the test.

There is not one single witty phrase in this collection, which hath not received the stamp and approbation of one hundred years: he may therefore

be secure to find them all genuine, *sterling*, and authentic. — *Swift, Polite Conversation*.

Do these foreign contemporaries of ours still exhibit, in their characters as men, something of that *sterling* nobleness, that union of majesty with modesty, which we must ever venerate in those our spiritual fathers? — *Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature*.

Some have said sterling money to take that name of a *starr*, stamped in the border or ring of the penny; some other of a bird called a *stare* or *sterling*, stamped in the circumference. — *Stow, London*, pp. 42-43. (Names by H. and W.)

When a given weight of gold or silver is of a given fineness, it is then of the true standard, and called *enterling* or *sterling* metal; a name for which there are various reasons given, but none of them satisfactory; and of this *sterling* or *enterling* metal, all the coin of the kingdom must be made, by the statute 25 Edw. III. c. 13. So that the king's prerogative seemeth . . . to extend to the *sterling* or *enterling* value of the coin, below or above the *sterling* value: though Sir Matthew Hale appears to be of another opinion. . . . The most plausible opinion seems to be that adopted by those two etymologists, that the name was derived from the *sterlings* or *enterlings*, as those Saxons were anciently called, who inhabited that district of Germany, now occupied by the Hesse-Lowes and their appendages, the earliest traders in modern Europe. — *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. 1, ch. vii.

Sterling was the epithet for silver money current within this kingdom, and took its name from this; that there was a pure coin stamped first in England by the *Enterlings*, or merchants of East Germany, by the command of King John; and Howden writes it *Enterling*. Instead of the pound *sterling*, we now say so many pounds of lawful English money; but the word is not wholly disused, for though we ordinarily say lawful money of England, yet in the Mint they call it *sterling* money; and when it was found convenient in the fabrication of monies, to have a certain quantity of baser metal to be mixed with the pure gold and silver, the word *sterling* was then introduced; and it has ever since been used to denote all certain proportion or degree of fineness, which ought to be retained in the respective coins. — *Jacobs, Law Dictionary*.

Sterling was originally the name of an English penny, the standard coin in which it was commonly stipulated that payments should be made; it was subsequently applied to the coinage of England in general, and metaphorically came to signify, of standard value, genuine, sound. . . . The origin of the name is unknown. Some suppose it to be from the coin having had a star on the obverse, the objection to which is that there is no evidence of any coin in which the star occupied a place sufficiently marked to give a name to the coin. There are, indeed, pennies, of King John on which there is a star in the hollow of a crescent, with other emblems, but it is a very inconspicuous object. Others suppose that the name was given to coins struck at *Sterling* in Scotland. But the hypothesis most generally approved is, that the coin was named from the *Kenterlings*, or North Germans, who were the first moneyers in England. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Sterling. *s.* [from the adjective.]

1. English coin; money.

This visionary various projects tries, And knows that to be rich is to be wise: By useful observation he can tell The sacred charms that in true *sterling* dwell; How gold makes a patrician of a slave, A dwarf an Atlas, a Thersites brave. — *Garth*. Great name, which in our rolls recorded stands, Leads honours, and protects the learned hands, Accept this offering to thy bounty due, And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. — *G. Arbuthnot*.

2. Standard rate.

Sterling was the known and approved standard in England in all probability from the beginning of king Henry the Seventh's reign. — *Leake*.

Stern. *adj.* [A.S. *stýrne*.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent. . . .

Why look you still so *stern* and tragical? — *Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, iii. 1*. I would outstare the *sternest* eyes that look, Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth, Pluck the young sucking culms from the she-bear, Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey, To win thee, lady. — *Id., Merchant of Venice, ii. 1*. It shall not be amiss here to present the *stern* but lively countenances of this so famous a man. — *Knutson, History of the Turks*.

Goats and men Fear'd her *stern* frown, and she was queen o' the woods. — *Milton, Comus, 646*. The judge supreme soon cast a *stern* eye. — *Harte*. *Stern*, yet attempt'd with benignity.

2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible; Thou *stern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, i. 4*.

The common executioner,
Whose heart the accustom'd sight of death makes
hard,
Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon: will you *sterner* be,
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops?

Id., As you like it, iii. 5.
When that the poor have cried, Caesar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff.

Id., *Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.
Then shall the war, and *stern* debate, and strife
Immortal, be the business of my life;
And in thy face, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be
hung. *Dryden, Padamon and Arcide*, iii. 339.
Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lash the pupil, and defraud the ward.
Id., *Translation of Perius*, i. 26.

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy rate howl'd that *stern* time,
Thou should'st have said, G. portor, turn the key,
All cruels else subscribed.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 7.
Mischief stood,
And with his *stern* steel drew in streams the blood.
Chapman.

Stern. s. [A.S. *stearn*.]

1. Hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a
ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, as the
prow and *stern*, the ribs, masts, ropes, and shrouds,
he would form but a very true idea of it.—*Watts*,
On the Improvement of the Mind.
They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land.
Dryden, Translation of the Ecce, vi. 4.

2. Post of management; direction.

The king from Elam I intend to send,
And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., i. 1.

3. Hind part of anything.

She all at once her beasty body raised,
With doubled forces lurch above the ground;
Thy wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around,
Left fierce upon his shield.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 1. 19.
Take an idle wheelp, he runs about after his own
stern.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Cherry*,
p. 7.

Stern-chaser. s. In Navigation. See ex- tract.

Bow-chasers [are] the cannon situated at the
forepart of a ship, to fire upon any object ahead of
her. *Stern-chasers* are those placed in the after
part of a ship, pointed astern, and intended to annoy
any vessel in pursuit of her.—*Falconer, Nautical
Dictionary*, (Barnes.)

With this he (Vulcanus) got under the stern of
the Elephant, below the reach of the *stern-chasers*;
and under a heavy fire of small arms from the
marines, fought his raft, till the trace was an-
nounced with such skill, as well as courage, as to
excite Nelson's warmest admiration.—*Southey, Life
of Nelson*, ch. vii.

Sternage. s. Steerage or stern.

Grippe your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. chorus.

Sternal. adj. In Anatomy. Connected with, relating to, constituted by, constituting, a sternum.

In the burrowing mole, the first *sternal* bone, or
manubrium, is of unusual length, being much pro-
duced forward, and its under surface downward in
the shape of a deep keel for extending the origin of
the pectoral muscles. Seven pairs of ribs directly
join the sternum, which consists of four bones, in
addition to the manubrium and an ossified ensiform
appendage.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii.
p. 364.

Sternd. adj. In Naval Architecture. Hav- ing a particular kind of stern: (as, 'a square-sternd,' or 'a pink-sternd vessel').

Sterner. s. Pilot; governor; director.

He that is 'regens idem,' the *sterner* of the stars.
—*Dr. Clarke, Sermons*, p. 15: 1637.

Sternly. adv. In a stern manner; severely; traculently.

No mountain lion toro
Two lambs so *sternly*. *Chapman.*
Sternly he pronounced
The rigid interdiction.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 333.
Yet sure thou art not, nor thy face the same,
Nor thy limbs moulded in so soft a frame;
Thou look'st at more *sternly*, dost more strongly move,
And more of awe than heart's art, and less of love.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 3.

Sternness. s. Attribute suggested by Stern.

1. Severity of look.

Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold,
That sons of men amazed their *sternness* to behold.
Spenser.

How would he look to see his work so noble
Vilily bound up! what would he say? or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd haunts, behold
The *sternness* of his presence!

2. Severity or harshness of manners.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To hear of murders, rapes, and sacrileges.
Dryden, Cleomenes, i. 1.

Sternon. s. [Gr. *sternon*.] Sternum.

A soldier was shot in the breast through the
sternon.—*Wismann, Surgery*.

Sternophthalmi. s. [Gr. *sternon* = breast, chest + *o* = *ophthalmos* = eye.] Men having, or believed to have, an eye in the breast, chest, or bosom.

We relinquish as fabulous what is delivered of
sternophthalmi, or men with eyes in their breasts.—
Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, p. 154. (Ord MS.)

Sternpost. s. In Navigation. Upright timber forming the after-end of the ship.

Sternum. s. [Lat. from Gr. *sternon*.] Breast- bone.

In Mammalia, the *sternum* is generally simple,
and consists of a single chain of ossicles, except in
the ornithian, and occasionally in man, where a
double series of ossifications are originally developed
in the body of the bone, but which afterwards be-
come confluent. The upper portion, or manubrium
sterni, remains long distinct from the main body of
the *sternum*; in man the cartilaginous appendage
of the lower edge of the *sternum* is called xiphoid
or ensiform.—*Owen, in Branch and Ose, Dictionary
of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Sternutation. s. [Lat. *sternutatio*.] Act of sneezing.

Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the
custom of saluting upon that motion, it is generally
believed to derive its origin from a disease wherein
sternutation proved mortal, and such as sneezed
died.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Sternutation is a convulsive shaking of the nerves
and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of those in
the nostrils.—*Quincy*.

Sternutative. adj. Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

Sternutatory. s. Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternuta-
tories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing;
when, if the faculty arise, and sternutation ensue, it
they conceive hopes of life.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Sterquilinos. adj. Mean; dirty; pultry.

Obsolete.

Now . . . any *sterquilinos* rascal is licensed to
throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes in open
printed language.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 18: 1644.

Stertorous. adj. [Lat. *sterto* = I snore; *stertor* = snoring.] Having the character of a snore.

How could it be otherwise? In that *stertorous*
last fever-sleep of our European world, must not
phantoms enchain, born of the pit . . . fit past in
ghostly misquarrel and cantation.—*Carlyle, Critical
and Miscellaneous Essays, Conat Epilogues*.

The facetious clerk, Snug, awoke at this moment,
tolerably refreshed by his slumber, and wiped away
a kind of apoplectic foam that used to gather about
his lips during his *stertorous* snooze. Indeed, Snug
being seized with apoplexy was a thing confidently
expected by the mess, facetiously alluded to by many,
and rather wished for, as a lark, by some.—*Hannay,
Singleton Fustian*.

Sterve. See Starve.

Stethometer. s. [Gr. *stethos* = I measure; *metron* = measure.] In Medicine. Instru- ment for measuring the capacity, and determining the form, of the chest.

The amount of motion in the chest and abdomen,
and of its various parts, is capable of being accu-
rately determined by means of the chest-measurer
of Dr. Gibson or the *stethometer* of Dr. Quain. Both
instruments are composed of a brass box, having a
dial and an index, which is moved by a rack attached
to a prolonged pinion or a string. One revolution
of the index indicates an inch of motion in the chest;
the intervening space being graduated. It has been
found necessary, when making observations on the
respiratory movements, whether of the chest or of
the abdomen, to divert the patient's attention, and
make him look straight forwards, otherwise these
movements become so affected as to vitiate the re-
sults.—*J. H. Bennett, Lectures on Medicine*, p. 45.

Stethoscopy. s. [Gr. *stethos* = breast, chest + *skopia* = I see.] In Medicine. Instru- ment for conducting the internal sounds of the body to the ear of one who listens with

the view of ascertaining how far those
vital processes which are attended with
sound are healthy and normal, or morbid
and irregular. Of these the respiratory
sounds of the lungs, and the circulatory
sounds of the heart are the chief, and as
both are referred to the chest, the name
stethoscope applies to the instrument which
investigates them. Other sounds, how-
ever, beyond the chest may be investigated
by the same, or a similar, instrument; e.g.
the circulation of the gravid uterus, as well
as that of the fetus.

When the ear or the *stethoscope* rested gently upon
the precardial region, no unnatural sound whatever
was heard. But when either the ear or the *stetho-
scope* was applied with such force as to cause the
ribs to sink below their natural level, then a loud
bellow-murmur sprang up. The space at which it
was heard, and not beyond it, was just as far as the
mouth of the *stethoscope* covered, when it was placed
upon the cartilage of the third rib as a centre.—*Dr.
P. M. Latham, Diseases of the Heart*.

Stethoscöpic. adj. Connected with, relating to, determined by, the stethoscope: (as, 'a *stethoscöpic* examination').

Stethoscöpic. adj. Stethoscopic.

Stethoscöpic. adv. In a stethoscopic manner; by means of the stethoscope.

Stethoscopist. s. Adept at the stethoscope.

Stethoscopy. s. Art of stethoscopic ex- amination.

Stéven. s. [A.S. *stefu*.] Cry; loud clamour.

No sooner was out, but swifter than thought,
Fast by the hilt, the wolf Lowder caught;
And had not Rodly come to the *stéven*,
Lowder had been slain thicke same even. *Spenser.*

Stew. v. a. [Fr. *estuer*; Dutch, *storen*.] Soothe anything in a slow moist heat, with little water.

Ere I was risen from the place that show'd
My duty sneezing, came a teeming post,
Stew'd in his haste, half barethess.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.

Stew. s. [N.Fr. *esture*.]

1. Bagnio; bathhouse.

As buring, *stéven* from his boiling *stew*
Both belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And roared ribs of mountains molten were,
Enwrapt in coal black clouds and filthy smoke.
Spenser.

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any
armor, and give themselves to baths and *stéven*.—
Abel.

2. Brothel; house of prostitution: (generally plural).

There be that hate barlots, and never were at the
stéven; that abhor falsehood, and never brake pro-
mise.—*Ascham*.

With them there are *stévens* no dissolute houses,
no courtesans. *Bacon, New Atlantis*.

Pleasures of worse nature
Are gladly entertained; and they that shun us
Fleece in private sports, the *stéven* would blush at.
A litter, borne by eunuchs, Liburnian slaves,
To buy diseases from a glorious strumpet,
The most conscious of our Roman country,
Say, of the guarded robe, the Senators,
Esteem an easy purchase.

Marston, The Roman Actor, i. 1.
Her, though seven years she in the *stéven* had laid,
A nursery dust receive and thump a maid. *Donne.*

What moderate sin would make the park or *stéven*,
Who among troops of faultless nymphs can choose?
Lord Bacon, Common.

Plural form with singular meaning.

And here, as in a tavern or a *stéven*,
He and his wild associates spend their hours.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.
(Nares by H. and W.)

His modest house
Turned to a common *stéven*.
Heywood, English Traveller, (Nares by H. and W.)
You may find them, as Solomon says, not in corners
of the streets only, but thick in the very midst of
them, and turning the whole city into a *stéven*.—
England's Vanity, p. 55: 1683. (Nares by H. and W.)
Making his own house a *stéven*, a bordello, and
a school of lewdness, to until the rudiments of vice
into the unwary flexible years of his poor children.
—*Southey, Sermons*.

3. Prostitute. Rare.

It was so plotted betwixt the lady, her husband,
and (first) that, instead of that beauty he had
a notorious *stéven* sent him.—*Sir A. Weldon, Court of
King James*, p. 140.

Plural form for singular.

And shall Cassandra now be turned, in common speech, a *stewes*. *Whetstone, Promos and Cassandra, Part I. iv. 3.* (Nares by H. and W.)

4. Meat stewed: (as, a *stew* of veal, beef, or the like).

I have seen corruption boil and bubble,
Till it o'er-run the *stew*.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Stew. s. [Provincial German, *stew* = dam, pond.] Storepond; small pond where fish are kept for the table.

Stew. s. [German, *stamb* = dust.] Confusion, as when the air is full of dust, smoke, or steam. *Provincial.*

In a *stew*. Perspiring with fear or confusion. *Vulgarism.*

He, though naturally bold and stout,
In short was in a most tremendous *stew*.

Barham, Ingilaby Legends, The Ghost.

Steward. s. [A.S. *steward*; Icelandic, *stjóri*.] One who manages the affairs of another.

There sat yelad in real,
Down to the ground, a comely personage,
That in his hand a white rod managed;
He *steward* was, hight Diet, ripe of age,
And in demeanour sober, and in counsel sage.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer *steward*.—*Luke, xvi. 2.*

Whilst I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 2.

Take on you the charge
And kindly government of this your land;
Not as protector, *steward*, substitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain.

Id., Richard III. iii. 7.

Improve all those talents the providence of God hath intrusted us with, because we are but *stewards*, and must give an account of them.—*Newton.*

When a *steward* defrauds his lord, he must connive at the rest of the servants while they are following the same practice.—*Swift.*

What can be a greater honour than to be chosen one of the *stewards* and dispensers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous spirit more complacency than to consider that great numbers owe to him, under God, their subsistence, and the good conduct of their lives?—*Id.*

Just *steward* of the bounty he received,
And dying poorer than the poor relieved. *Harte.*

2. Officer of state.

The duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims
To be high *steward*. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 1.*

Steward. v. a. Manage as a steward.

Did he thus requite his mother's care in *stewarding* the state?—*Fuller, Holy War, p. 85.*

Stewardly. adv. With the care of a steward.

It is with a provident deliberation, not a rash and prodigal hand, to be dealt; and to be *stewardly* disposed, not wastefully spent.—*Hooker, Fabric of the Church, p. 48: 1804.*

Stewardship. s. Office of a steward.

The earl of Worcester
Hath broke his staff, rene'd his *stewardship*.
Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 2.
Shew us the hand of God
That hath dismiss'd us from our *stewardship*.
Ibid. iii. 3.

If they are not employed to such purposes, we are false to our trust and the *stewardship* committed to us, and shall be one day severely accountable to God for it.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

Stewish. adj. Suiing the brothel or stews.

Rhymed in rules of *stewish* rimbaldry.
Bishop Hall, Satires, l. 9.

Stibial. adj. [Lat. *stibium* = antimony.]

Antimonial.
The former depend upon a corrupt inclined melancholy, and the latter upon an adust, *stibial*, or arsenical sulphur.—*Harvey.*

Stibiarian. s. Violent man: (from the violent operation of antimony). *Obsolete.*

This *stibiarian* prometh audaciously upon the royal throne, and, after some meretricious tenderness a bitter pill of mercuries and crudity; but, when the same was rejected because it was violent, than he presents his antimonial potion.—*White.*

Stibium. s. [Lat. *stibium*.] Antimony.

Ceruse nor *stibium* can prevail,
No art repair where age makes fall.
Collop, Poems Revised: 1830.

Stick. s. [Gr. *stix*, *strix*.] See extract.
In some ancient Greek New Testaments, at the close of the Epistles, there were some numeral letters added, signifying how many *sticks* were in the Epistle. What these *sticks* were the learned

Salerus informs us. A *stick* in poetry was a verse, whatever kind or parts it may consist of: a verse is a measured line, whether it be iambic, heroic, or any other length. In rural affairs, a *stick* is an order or rank of trees; and a verse a furrow, or as much as the plowman turns up in one line. In military matters it is an order of ten men. This term is used in numbering the books of Scripture. Verses are applied to prose as well as metre, and were distinguished by great letters or arithmetical notes. The Jewish and Christian writers have computed these *sticks* in Scripture books, and have added them at the end of each book. *Salerus* endeavours to show, by sundry instances, that a *stick* is not a line, but a sentence or part of it, either comma, or colon; and that it answers to a verse in our Bible.—*Mather, Indication of the Holy Bible, p. 67: 1720.*

Stichometry. s. [Fr. *stichométrie*.] Catalogue of books of Scripture, to which is added the number of the verses which each book contains.

Stick. s. [A.S. *sticca*.]

1. Piece of wood small and long.

Onions as they hang will shoot forth, and so will the herb orpin, with which in the country they trim their houses, binding it to a lath or *stick* against a wall.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Some strike from chalking flints their fiery seed,
Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed.

Dryden.

Berghem's wife would never allow that excellent artist to quit his occupations; and she contrived an odd expedient to detect his indolence. The artist worked in a room above her; ever and anon she roused him by thumping a long *stick* against the ceiling, while the obedient Berghem answered by stamping his foot, to satisfy Mrs. Berghem that he was not napping.—*L. Diarist, Curiosities of Literature.*

'We got out of bed backwards, I think, for we're as cross as two *sticks*.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxix.*

2. Long and slender instrument.

3. Thrust; stab.

Stick. v. a. proterit *stuck*; past part. *stuck*.

1. Fasten on so as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment show'd;
The next, a field with fallen bodies strow'd:
The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield,
The steeds without their riders scour the field,
The knights unhorsed.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 595.

Would our ladies, instead of *sticking* on a patch against their country, sacrifice their necklaces against the common enemy, what deserves ought not to be made by their favour?—*Addison.*

O for some pedant reign,

Some gentle James to bless the land again;
To *stick* the doctor's chair unto the throne,
Give law to words, or war with words alone.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 175.

2. Cause to stick up or stick out; set up in an awkward prominent manner.

'What,' repeated Mr. Pecksniff, *sticking* up his hair and plucking at his bust by Spoke.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxx.*

Stick. v. n.

1. Adhere; unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power.

I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* unto thy scales.—*Ezekiel, xlix. 4.*

The green enterpurler breedeth in the inward parts of roses not blown, where the dew *sticketh*.—*Bacon.*

Though the sword be put into the sheath, we must not suffer it there to rust, or *stick* so fast as that we shall not be able to draw it readily, when need requires.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

If on your fame our wax a blot has thrown,
'Twill ever *stick*, through malice of your own.

Young, Love of Fame, v. 553.

Thou art a handsome and a hopeful youth,
Nor will I have the least affront *stick* on thee,
If I with any danger can prevent it.

Manning, A New Way to pay Old Debts, l. 1.

2. Be inseparable; be united with anything: (generally in an ill sense).

Now does he feel

His secret murders *sticking* on his hands.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 2.

He is often stigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *stick* by him whilst the world lasteth.—*Bishop Butler.*

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, till they light upon one that is sure to *stick*.—*Swift.*

3. Rest upon the memory painfully.

The going away of that which had staid so long doth yet *stick* with me.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Stop; lose motion.

None of those, who *stick* at this impediment, have any enemies so bitter and implacable as they found theirs.—*Kettwell.*

I shudder at the name!

My blood runs backward, and my faltering tongue

Sticks at the sound.

Smith, Phædra and Hippolytus.

5. Resist emission.

Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen

Black in my throat. Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

'Those Popish errors—' 'Ah, very true!' cried the Aquire: that Pope *sticks* hard in my gizzard. I could excuse her being a foreigner, and not having, I suppose, a shilling in her pocket—bless her handsome face!—but to be worshipping images in her room instead of going to the parish church, that will never do. But you think you could talk her out of the Pope, and into the family pew?—*Lord Lytton, My Novel, b. xi. ch. ii.*

6. Be constant to; adhere with firmness: (sometimes with *to*, and sometimes with *by*).

The knave will *stick* by thee, I can assure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.*

None *stick* to you, and some to t' other side.

Dryden.

They could not but conclude that to be their interest, and being so convinced, pursue it and *stick* to it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

7. Be troublesome by adhering: (with *by* or *to*).

I am mislaid to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick* by me.—*Pope, Letters.*

8. Remain; not be lost.

Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse whereby they *stick* upon the memory.—*Watts.*

9. Dwell upon; not forsake.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it till it has mastered the difficulty.—*Locke.*

Every man, besides occasional affections, has beloved studies which the mind will more closely *stick* to.—*Id.*

10. Cause difficulties or scruple.

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the Revolution.—*Swift.*

11. Scruple; hesitate.

It is a good point of cunning for a man to shape the answer he would have in his own words and propositions; for it makes the other party *stick* the less.—*Bacon.*

The church of Rome, under pretext of explication of Scripture, doth not *stick* to add and alter.—*Id.*

Rather than put a misarranging to our own corrupt do not *stick* to arraign providence itself.—*Sir R. L. Faltraupe.*

Every one without hesitation supposes eternity, and *sticks* not to ascribe infinity to duration.—*Locke.*

That two bodies cannot be in the same place is a truth that nobody any more *sticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be.—*Id.*

To *stick* at nothing for the publick interest is represented as the refined part of the Venetian wisdom.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Some *stick* not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a will.—*Arbutnot.*

12. Be stopped; be unable to be proceed.

They never doubted the commons; but heard all *stuck* in the lord's house, and desired the names of those who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

He threw: the trembling weapon pass'd
Through nine bull-hides, each under placed
On his broad shield, and *stuck* within the last.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cygnus.

13. Be embarrassed; be puzzled.

Where they *stick*, they are not to be further puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themselves.—*Locke.*

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connection of two ideas, that, to one more exercised, is as visible as any thing.—*Id.*

Would a little more explication can take in the connection of a few propositions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *stick* and are confounded.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

Stick out.

a. Be prominent with deformity.

His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen, and his bones that were not seen *stick* out.—*Job, xxxiii. 21.*

b. Refuse compliance.

Stick. v. a. [A.S. *stician*.]

1. Stab; pierce with a pointed instrument.

The Herul, when their old kindred fell sick, *stuck* them with a dagger.—*Gros.*

2. Fix upon a pointed body: (as, 'he *stuck* the fruit upon his knife.')

3. Fasten by transfixion.

Her death!

[I] stand betwixt: it first shall pierce my heart;
We will be *stuck* together on his dart.

Dryden, Tyrannick Love.

4. Set with something pointed.

A lofty pile they rear,
Of pitch-trees, caks, and pines, and unctuous fir:
The fabrick's front with cypress twigs they strew,
And *stick* the sides with boughs of baleful yew.

Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 300.

Stick-lac. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

Lac is a viscid substance, the secretion of which appears to depend upon the puncture of a small insect (the *Coccus lacus*) made for the purpose of depositing its ova upon the branches of several plants, especially the *Ficus religiosa* and *indica*, the *Rhamnus jujuba*, the *Croton laciferum*, and the *Butea frondosa*, which grow in Assam, Siam, Peru, Bengal, and Malabar. The twig soon becomes encased with a reddish substance, which concretes, and consists of the inspissated juice of the plant imbued with colouring matter derived from the insect. The twigs thus encased constitute the *stick-lac* of commerce.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 1510: 1848.

Stickiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Sticky*, adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.

Sticking. *verbal abs.* Act of that which, or one who, sticks; adherence.

The first contains a *sticking* fast to Christ, when the Christian profession is persecuted; and the second a rising from sin, as he rose to a new Christian life.—*Hammond.*

Sticking-place. *s.* Point of determination.

If we should fail.—We fail!
But screw your courage to the *sticking-place*.
And we'll not fail.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.

Sticking-plaster. *s.* Court-plaster: (used *adjectivally* in the extract, and applied ludicrously to a silhouette.)

In the front room up-stairs where the dinner is laid out, there is a picture of Muffinbrough Castle, of the Earl of Muffinbrough, K.C. Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex: an engraving from an almanac, of St. Boniface College, Oxon., and a *sticking-plaster* portrait of Hugh when young, in a cap and gown.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xiv.

Stickle. *v. n.* [from the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally.]

1. Take part with one side or other.

Fortune, as she's wont, turn'd *stickle*,
And for the foe began to *stickle*.

Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 515.

2. Contest; altercation; contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence.

Let them go to 't, and *stickle*,
Whether a conclave, or a conventicle, *Cleaveland.*
Herald *stickle*, who got who,
So many hundred years ago.

Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3, 481.

3. Trim; play fast and loose; act a part between opposites.

When he was half of the Christians killed, and the rest in a fair way of being routed, he *stickles* betwixt the remainder of God's host and the race of fiends.—*Dryden.*

Stickle. *v. a.* Arbitrate.

Here Weaver, as a flood affecting kindly peace,
His place of speech resigns; and to the three refers
The hearing of the cause, to *stickle* all the three.

Dryden, Pulchrius, song xi.

Stickleback. *s.* Small British fish of the genus *Gasterosteus* (pungitius, &c.); prickleback; stanstickle; bunstickle; Jack hanstickle.

A little fish called a *stickleback*, without scales, hath his body fenced with several prickles.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler.*

The rough-tailed three-spined *stickleback* is one of the smallest as well as one of the most common of our fishes, and is found both in the salt and in the fresh water; not only does almost every river, brook, and lake produce this well-known species, but it is also common all round the coast from the Land's End to the Orkneys. Cuvier and Valenciennes first noticed that three species of three-spined *sticklebacks* had been constantly included under the term '*Gasterosteus aculeatus*' of Linnaeus; and the distinguishing characteristics being very obvious, all three species were shortly afterwards made known as inhabiting the waters of this country, and a figure of each given with a short memoir, in the *Magazine of Natural History*. The three-spined *stickleback* was first described by Belon, and figured by Rondeletius; and the history, habits, and pecu-

liarities of the three species before referred to, have been constantly included in that of one only—the '*aculeatus*' of authors. Willoughby and Pennant have figured the species now called *Gasterosteus leucurus*, or the smooth-tailed *stickleback*, while Bloch and Mr. Donovan have given coloured representations of *Gasterosteus trachurus*.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Stickler. *s.* One who stickles.

1. Sidesman to fencers; second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat; arbitrator.

Hasilius came to part them, the *stickler's* authority being unable to persuade cholerick learners; and part them he did.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Hasilius, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets, whom the others should obey.—*Id.*
The dragon wing of night o'erpreads the earth,
And, *stickler* like, the armies separate.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 9.

Our former chiefs, like *sticklers* of the war,
First fought 't' inflame the parties, then to poison:
The quarrel loved, but did the cause abhor;
And did not strike to hurt, but make a noise.

Dryden, Heroic Manzan on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

2. Obstinate contender about anything.

Quercetanus, though the grand *stickler* for the 'tria prima,' has this concession of the irreducibility of diamonds.—*Boyle.*

The Tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of King James II.—*Scott.*

All place themselves in the list of the national church, though they are great *sticklers* for liberty of conscience.—*Id.*

3. Small officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose within the king's parks of Clarendon.

Sticky. *adj.* Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.

Herbs which lack longest are those of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Stiff. *adj.* [A.S. *stif*.]

1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not easily flexible; not pliant.

They, rising on *stiff* pinions, tower
The mid serial sky. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 411.
First! assist me to renew
Life in what lies in my view
Stiff and cold!

His resurrection rests with me and you.

Byron, The Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

If you are not *stiff* with your wounds, come to my room.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xv.

2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to the touch.

Still less and less my boiling spirits flow;
And I grow *stiff* as cooling metals do.

Dryden, Indian Emperor.

Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and so grew more *stiff* and firm, making but one substance.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Strong; not easily resisted.

On a *stiff* scale

The Theban swan extends his wings.

Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.

How *stiff* is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! Better I were distract.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 6.

5. Obstinate; pertinacious.

We neither allow unmet nor purpose the *stiff* defence of any unnecessary custom heretofore received.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Yield to others when there is cause; but it is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

A war ensues, the Cretans own their cause,
Stiff to defend their hospitable laws.

Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 633.

6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained.

Stiff, formal style.

Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert.

7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in behaviour; starched; affected.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved.— *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Stiff forms are bad, but let not worse intrude,
'Nor conquer art and nature to be rude.

Young, Love of Fame, v. 483.

8. Strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.

This is *stiff* news.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3

Stiffen. *v. a.* [A.S. *stifan*.]

1. Make stiff; make inflexible; make unpliant.

He *stiffened* his neck, and hardened his heart from turning unto the Lord God of Israel.—*2 Chronicles, xxxvi. 13.*

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with hard-favour'd rage.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 1.

Her eyes grow *stiffen'd*, and with sulphur burn.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 624.

2. Make torpid.

Stiffen. *v. n.*

1. Grow stiff; grow rigid; become unpliant.

Fix'd in astonishment, I gaze upon thee,
Like one just blasted by a stroke from heaven,
Who pants for breath, and *stiffens* yet alive;
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath.

Addison, Cato.

In the stall he will not *stiffen*,
But be winged as a Griffin,
Only flying with his feet;
And will not such a voyage be sweet?

Steadily, steadily, never unsound,
Shall our hoary black horses akin over the ground!
From the Alps to the Caucasus, ride we, or fly!
For we'll leave them behind in the glances of an eye.

Byron, The Deformed Transformed, i. 2.

2. Grow hard; be hardened.

The tender soil, then *stiffening* by degrees,
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding seas.

Dryden

3. Grow less susceptible of impression; grow obstinate.

Some souls we see
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden*

Stiffening. *part. adj.* Becoming, growing, stiff.

The poor, by them dishrobed, naked be,
Veiled with no other covering but the sky;
Exposed to *stiffening* frosts and drenching showers,
Which thicken'd air from her black bosom pours.

Sandys.

Her *stiffening* grief,
Who saw her children slaughter'd all at once,
Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee, Æliphus.*

The sun was sinking—still I lay
Chain'd to the chit and *stiffening* steed,
I thought to mingle there our clay,
And my dim eyes of death had need;

No hope arose of being freed.

Byron, Mazeppa, xviii.

Stiffhearted. *adj.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children, and *stiffhearted*.—*Esau, ii. 4.*

Stiffish. *adj.* Somewhat stiff.

If the ends of the horse be *stiffish*, or a man's hand any thing hote, the belly's use needs sooner frets.—*Ascham, Turphiles*, p. 130.

Stiffly. *adv.* In a stiff manner.

1. Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.

In matters divine, it is still maintained *stiffly*, that they have no stiffener force.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Then began I greatly to commend them that stood so *stiffly* for the name of the Lord.—*2 Esdras, ii. 47.*

The Indian flag of itself multiplieth from root to root; the plenty of the sap and the softness of the stalk making the bough, being overladen and not *stiffly* upheld, to weigh down.—*Bacon.*

Hold, hold my heart;
And you, my sinews, grow not instant old,
But bear me *stiffly* up! *Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 5.*

Stiffnecked. *adj.* Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious.

An infinite charge to her majesty, to send over such an army as should tread down all that standeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the *stiffnecked*.—*Spenser.*

This *stiffneck'd* pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's lure descend.

Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Stiffness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Stiff*.

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend.

The *stiffness* and dryness of iron to melt, must be helped by moistening or opening it.—*Bacon.*

The willow bows and recovers, the oak is stubborn and inflexible; and the punishment of that *stiffness* is one branch of the allegory.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

2. Ineptitude to motion; torpidness.

The pillows of this frame grow weak,
As if the weight of many years oppress'd 'em;
My sinews slacken, and an icy *stiffness*
Benumbs my blood.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1.

3. Tension; not laxity.

To try new shrouds, one mounts into the wind,
And one below, their ease or stiffness notes.
Drayton, Anna Mirabilis, cxviii.

4. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness.

The suppleness of obedience is to be plied by parents, before the *stiffness* of will come on too fast.
—H. Wotton, *On the Education of Children*, p. 79.
The views of old age have the *stiffness* of it too;
and as it is the unfittest time to learn in, so the unfitness of it to unlearn will be found much greater.
—South, *Sermons*.

Firmness or *stiffness* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice.
—Locke.

These hold their opinions with the greatest *stiffness*; being generally the most fierce and firm in their tenets. —*Id.*

5. Unpleasing formality; constraint.

All this religion sat easily upon him, without any of that *stiffness* and constraint, any of those forbidding appearances which disfigure the actions of the sincerely pious. —*Bishop of Meath, Epiphany.*

6. Rigorosity; harshness.

There fill yourself with these most joyous sights;
But speak no word to her of these sad plights,
Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain.

Spenser.

7. Manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained.

Rules and critical observations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too scrupulous; for that will introduce a *stiffness* and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. —*Fellon.*

stife, v. a. [Fr. *étouffer*; connected with *stop, stuff*, &c.]

1. Oppress or kill by closeness of air; suffocate.

Where have you been broiling?
Among the crowd? the abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedged in more; I am stifled
With the mere rankness of their joy.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iv. 1.

Prayer against his absolute decree
No more avails than breath against the wind!
Blow a stifling back on him that breathes it forth.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 311.

Stifled with kisses, a sweet death he dies.

Drayton.

I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room. —*Sir J. Account of Partridge's Bath.*

2. Keep in; hinder from emission.

Whilst bodies become coloured by reflecting or transmitting light, or that sort of rays more copiously than the rest, they stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays which they do not reflect or transmit. —*Sir J. Newton, On Opticks.*

3. Extinguish by hindering communication.

These mansions, only used for storerooms, were dark and dull, and being filled with wood and cotton, and the like—such heavy merchandise as *stiffens* sound and stops the throat of echo—had an air of palpable deadness about them which, added to their silence and desertion, made them very grim. —*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. ix.*

4. Extinguish, or suppress, by artful and gentle means.

Every reasonable man will pay a tax with cheerfulness for *stifling* a civil war in its birth. —*Addison, Freeholder.*

5. Suppress; conceal.

If I prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success,
That I may ever after *stifle* mine.

Otway, Orphan, l. 1.

6. Suppress artfully or fraudulently.

These conclusions have been acknowledged by the disputers themselves, till with labour and study they had *stifled* their first convictions. —*Rogers.*

On these two pillars will our faith for ever stand, firm and unmovable, against all attempts; whether of vain philosophy, to better the doctrine, or of vainer criticism, to corrupt or *stifle* the evidence. —*Bishop Waterland.*

You excel in the art of *stifling* and concealing your resentment. —*Swift.*

stife, s. [German, *stiefel*—boot.] First joint above a horse's thigh next the buttock.

The *stife* is properly the articulation of the knee, and contains the knee-joint. —*Rees, Cyclopaedia.*

stifement, s. Something that might be suppressed or concealed.

Uttering nought else but idle *stifements*,
Tunes without sense, words inarticulate.

Brace, Lingua, l. 1: 1667.

stifing, part. adj. Causing a feeling of suffocation.

That part of the air that we draw out, left the more room for the *stifing* steams of the coals to be received into it. —*Boyle.*

stigma, s. [Lat.; Gr. *stigma*, -arog.]

1. Brand; mark with a hot iron.

2. Mark of infamy.

All such slanders were from thence called Bartemias, simply in a perpetual *stigma* of that butchery. —*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 63: 1640.

Happy is it for him, that the blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him, is that his robes were whiter than his brethren's. —*Bishop Hall, Remains, preface.*

3. In Biology. Mark, or point in general: (common in the plural form, *stigmata*).

a. In Botany. Apex of the style.

The filaments, anthers, and *stigma* of flowers, bear no more resemblance to the young plant, or even to the seed, which is formed by their intervention, than a chisel or plane does to a table or chair. What then are the filaments, anthers, and *stigma* of plants, but instruments so called? —*Paley, Natural Theology, ch. iv.*

The surface of all parts of plants (except the spongy and some *stigma* to be described hereafter) is covered, at least when young, with a thin skin, which may easily be detached, especially from the leaves, and moved readily after these organs have been allowed to unweave for a few days in water. —*Henderson, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany, pt. I, sec. i, § 2.*

The *stigma* in the upper extremity of the style, without epidermis; in consequence of which it has almost invariably either a humid or papillose surface. In the first case it is so in consequence of the fluids of the style being allowed to flow up through the intercellular passages of the tissue, there being no cuticle to repress and conceal them; in the latter case the papillae are really the ramified ends of vessels of cellular tissue. When perfectly simple, it is usually notched on one side, the notch corresponding with the side from which the placenta arises. See the *stigma* of *Rosa*, *Prunus* &c., and others. If it belongs to a single carpel, it is her untrifled, or its divisions, if any, are placed by side, as in *Sparganium*, *Euphorbia* &c., *Crocus*, &c.; but if it is formed by the union of the *stigmata* of several carpels, its lobes are either opposite each other, as in *Minuartia*, or placed in a whorl as in *Geranium*. Such being the case, it is a general law that an apparently simple ovary, to which more than two opposite *stigmata* belong, is really of a compound nature; but when the *stigma* of a simple carpel is two lobed, the lobes are often placed exactly opposite each other, as in composites, crasses, &c., and then the apparent number of the *stigmata* is not the real number. —*Endlich, Introduction to Botany, p. 367.*

b. In Entomology. Breathing pore.

We now come to a class of Articulata in which the highest problem of animal mechanism is solved, and the entire body and its appendages can be lifted from the ground and be propelled through the air. The species which enjoy this swiftest mode of traversing space breathe the air directly; but their organs of respiration are peculiarly modified in relation to their powers of locomotion: they consist of innumerable tracheae commencing from lateral pores called *stigmata*, or by anal tubes, which are ramified through and over every tissue and organ of the body. —*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, Insects, lect. xvi.*

stigmatic, adj. Branded, or marked, especially in token of infamy or disgrace: (in the extract with *the*, and used as a substantive).

The crooked, the halt, the *stigmatic*. —*Drayton, Epistles, King John to Matilda.*

stigma, s.

1. Notorious lewd fellow, who has been burnt with a hot iron; or bears other marks about him, as a token of his punishment.

2. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity.

Foul *stigmatic*, that's more than thou canst tell.
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, v. 1.

Thou art neither like thy sire nor dam;
But like a foul misshapen *stigmatic*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.

Id., Henry VI, Part III, ii. 2.

stigmatical, adj. Stigmatic.

He is deformed, crooked, old and woe,
Vicious, ingrateful, foolish, blunt, unkind,
Stigmatical in making, worse in mind.

What could that apish and *stigmatical* friar have done either more or worse? —*Bishop Hall, Pharmasian and Christianity.*

stigmatically, adv. In the way of a stigma; with a mark of infamy or deformity.

If you spy any man that hath a look
Stigmatically drawn, like to a fury.

Wonder of a Kingdom: 1636.

stigmatize, v. a. [Fr. *stigmatiser*.] Mark with a brand; disgrace with a note of reproach.

They had more used have their cheeks *stigmatized* with a hot iron, some of our Jacobins, instead of painting. —*Barton, Autobiography of Melancthon, p. 426.*

But my clothes
To be defaced and *stigmatized* so foully!
I take it as a continually done me,
Above the wisdom of our laws to right.

B. Jonson, Magnetical Law.

Men of learning who take to business, discharge it with greater honesty than men of the world; because the former in reading have been used to find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*, while the latter have seen vice triumphant and virtue discontemned. —*Addison.*

Your enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest and most elegant authors both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. —*Id.*

The privileges of justice should be ascertained, and whoever violates them *stigmatized* by public censure. —*Swift.*

'The villain, then, hath done you the poor justice which remained in his power,' said Tremilian; 'and I behold before me the wife of Varney!' 'The wife of Varney!' she replied, with all the emphasis of scorn; 'with what base name, sir, does your boldness *stigmatize* the—the—the—' She hesitated, dropped her tone of scorn, looked down, and was confused and silent, for she recollected what fatal consequences might attend her completing the sentence with 'the Countess of Leicester,' which were the words that had naturally suggested themselves. —*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth, ch. xxvii.*

On this occasion his [Bishop Burnet's] fortune seems to have failed him. To be *stigmatized* by the popular branch of the legislature as a teacher of doctrines so sordid that they disgusted even Tories, to be joined in one sentence of condemnation with the editor of *Filmer*, was too much. —*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xix.*

stilo, s. [A.S. *stigel*, from the root of *stigan*—ascend, mount.] Set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another.

There comes my master and another gentleman from Frounce, over the *stile* this way. —*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 1.*

If they draw several ways, they be ready to hang themselves upon every gate or *stile* they come at. —*Sir H. F. Lytton.*

The little strutting pile,

You see just by the church-yard *stile*. —*Swift.*

stiletto, s. [Italian; Fr. *stilet*; Lat. *stilus*.]

1. Small dagger, of which the blade is not bent but round, with a sharp point.

When a senator should be torn in pieces, he hired one who, entering into the senate-house, should assault him as an enemy to the state; and, stabbing him with *stiletto*, leave him to be torn by others. —*Herodotus, Epiphany.*

2. Beard: (in the Elizabethan period, often pointed like a stiletto).

The very he that

Wears a *stiletto* on his chin.

Forl, The Fancies, iii. 1. (Sares by H. and W.)

Used adjectively.

The *stiletto* beard,

O, it makes me afraid;

It is so sharp beneath;

For he that doth place

A dagger in his face,

What must he wear in his sheath?

Academy of Compliments. (Sares by H. and W.)

stiletto, v. a. Stub.

This king was likewise *stilettoed* by a rural votary which had been enchanted and conjured for the purpose. —*Bacon, Charge against William Talbot. (Rich.)*

still, s. Vessel for distillation; alembic.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,

Whose suckets are moist alchemy

The *still* of his refining mould

Minting the garden into gold.

Cleveland.

In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the *still* be taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the *still* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *still*. —*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

This fragrant spirit is obtained from all plants in the least aromatick, by a cold *still*, with a heat not exceeding that of summer. —*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Still [is] a chemical apparatus for vapourising liquids by heat in one part, called the cucurbit, and condensing the vapours into liquids in another part, called the refrigerator, the general purpose of both combined being to separate the more volatile fluid particles from the less volatile. In its simplest form it consists of a retort and a receiver, or of a pear-shaped and a capital, furnished with a slanting tube for conducting away the condensed vapour.

in drops; whence the term *still*, from the Latin verb *stillare*, to drop.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

still *v. a.* [*Lat. stilla* = 1 drop; *stilla* = a drop.] Distil; extract or operate upon by distillation.

Then starts she suddenly into a throng
Of short thick sobe, whose thundering volleys float,
And roll themselves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs, *still'd* out of her breast,
That ever bubbling spring. *Crashaw, Musick's Duel.*

still *v. n.* [*Lat. stilla.*] Drop; fall in drops. *Rare.*

It is acceptive 'gainst the ground he throw,
And tears *still'd* from him which moved all the crew. *Chapman.*

still *s.* [*?stigel.*] Ascent: (perhaps pronounced *stîle*).

On craggy rocks, or steepy *stilla*, we see
None runs more swift nor easier than he.
W. Browne, Britannia's Postroads, b. l. song iv.
(Nares by H. and W.)

still *v. a.* [*A.S. stillan.*]

1. Silence; make silent.

Is this the source of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd ahead,
That with his name the mothers *still* their babes?
Shakespeare, Henry V. Part I. ii. 3.
The third fair morn now blown upon the main,
Then glassy smooth by all the liquid plain,
The winds were hush'd, the billows scarcely cur'd,
And a dead silence *still'd* the wat'ry world. *Pope.*

2. Quiet; appease.

In all refrains of anger, it is the best remedy
To make a man's self believe, that the opportunity
Of revenge is not yet come; but that he foresees a
time for it, and so to *still* himself in the mean time,
and reserve it.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Anger.*
Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often *still'd* my brain's discontent.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

3. Make motionless.

He lay a full sway over the water, had power
to *still* and compose it, as well as to move and dis-
turb it.—*Woodward.*

still *adj.* [*A.S. stille.*]

1. Silent; uttering no noise: (it is well ob-
served by Junius, that *st* is the sound com-
manding silence).

We do not act, that often jest and laugh:
'Tis old but true: *still* swine eat all the draught.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 2.
Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And *still* conclusion, shall require no honour
Bei'ring upon.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.
The storm was laid, the winds retired
(Obedient to thy will);
The sea, that roar'd at thy command,
At thy command was *still*. *Addison, Ode.*

2. Quiet; calm.

When when he spied
Thus in *still* waves of deep delight to wade,
Fiercely approaching to him, loudly cry'd, *Spenser.*

From hence my lines and I depart,
I to my soft *still* walks, they to my heart;
I to the nurse they to the child of art. *Donne.*
Religious pleasure moves gently, and therefore
consistently. It does not affect by rapture, but is
like the pleasure of health, which is *still* and sober.
—*Smith, Sermons.*

Hope quickens all the *still* parts of life, and keeps
the mind awake in her most *still* and indolent
hours. *Addison.*

Silius Italicus has represented it as a very gentle
and *still* river, in the beautiful description he has
given of it.—*Id.*

How all things listen, while thy muse complains!
Such silence waits on Philomela's strains
In some *still* evening, when the whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees.
Pope, Pastoral, Winter.

3. Motionless.

Grievous sat *still*, but with no still pensiveness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Though the body really moves, yet not changing
perceptible distance with other bodies, as fast as the
idea of our minds follow in train, the thing seems
to stand *still*, as we find in the hands of clocks.—*Locke.*

Think, in this state of ignorance, we short-sighted
creatures might not mistake true felicity, we are
endowed with a power to suspend any particular
desire. This is standing *still*, where we are not
sufficiently assured.—*Id.*

But hark! he strikes the golden lyre,
And now the tortured ghosia respires,
See, shadowy forms advance;
Thy stone, O Sisyphus, stands *still*;
Isaiah rests upon his wheel.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

4. Continual; constant.

But that *still* use of grief makes wild grief tame,
My tongue should to thy ears not name my boys,
Till that my nails were anchor'd in thine eyes.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.
I, of these, will wrest an alphabet,
And by *still* practice learn to know the meaning.
Id., Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

5. Gentle; not loud.

After the earthquake a fire, but the Lord was not
in the fire; and after the fire a *still* small voice.—
1 Kings, xix. 12.

Me softer airs befit, and softer strains
Of lute or viol *still*, more apt for mournful things.
Milton, Ode on the Passion, 27.

Cashe'd with a shower *still*.
Id., Il Penseroso, 127.

The gentle blasts of western winds shall move
The trembling leaves, and through their close
bosoms breathe

Still music, whilst we rest ourselves beneath
Their dancing shade. *Carver, Poems, p. 70.*
A *still* small voice spake unto me,
'Thou art so full of misery,
Were it not better not to be?'
Then to the *still* small voice I said;
'Let me not rest in endless shade
What is so wonderfully made.'
Longman, The Two Voices.

still *s.* Calm; silence; quiet.

He had never any jealousy with his father, which
might *still* up the change; but all things passed in a *still*.—*Bacon,*
History of the Reign of Henry VII.

still *adv.*

1. To this time; till now.

It hath been universally reported, and is *still* re-
ceived, that extreme apparitions of great multitudes
have so rattled the air, that birds lying over have
fallen down.—*Bacon.*

Thou, O nation of immortal fame!
Here dying to the shore hast left thy name:
Cajeta *still* the place is call'd from thee,
The nurse of great Æneas' infancy.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1.

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

The desire of fame betrays the ambitious man
into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is
still afraid lest any of his

3. In an increasing degree.

As God sometimes addresses himself in this man-
ner to the hearts of men; so, if the heart will receive
it, *still* more frequently

and *still* more and more
powerfully. *Saunders, Sermons.*
The moral perfections of the Deity, the more at-
tentively we consider, the more perfectly *still* shall
we know them. *Bishop of Atherbury.*

4. Always; ever; continually.

Unless God from him did by vision *still* shew
them what to do, they did nothing.—*Hooker,*
Ecclesiastical Polity.

Whom the disease of talking *still* once p-
seth, he can never hold his peace.—*B. Jon.*
He told them, that if their king were *still* absent
from them, they would at length cry an ages.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Chymists would be rich, if they could *still* do in
great quantities, what they have sometimes done in
little. *Boyle.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where
many people are already gone; so men run *still* to
crowd in the streets, though only to see. *Sir W. Temple.*

The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

5. After that.

In the primitive church, such as by fear being com-
pelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repentance,
and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel.—
Archbishop Whitgift.

6. In continuance.

I with my hand at midnight held my head;
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy time,
Saying, What lack you?
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 1.

still-life *s.* In *Painting*. Things that have
only vegetable life.

Even that, which according to a term of art we
commonly call *still-life*, must have its superiority
and just preference in a tabernacle of its own species.
—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

stillatious *adj.* [*Lat. stillatitius.*] Fall-
ing in drops; drawn by a still.

stillatory *s.*

1. Alembic; vessel in which distillation is
performed.

In all stillatories the vapour is turned back upon
itself, by the encounter of the sides of the stillatory.
—*Bacon.*

2. Room in which stills are placed; labora-
tory; still-room.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, stillato-
ries, stores, should be meridional.—*Sir H. Wotton,*
Elements of Architecture.

These are nature's stillatories, in whose caverns
the ascending vapours are congealed to that univer-
sal aquavite, that good fresh water.—*Dr. H. More,*
Antichrist against Athanas.

stillborn *adj.* Born lifeless; dead in the
birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be *stillborn*; and that we now possess
The utmost man of expectation;
I think we are a body strong enough,
Even as we are, to equal with the king.
Shakespeare, Henry V. Part II. i. 3.

Many casualties were but matters of sense, as
whether a child were abortive or *stillborn*.—*Giraud,*
Observations on the Bills of Mortality.

The *stillborn* sounds upon the palate hung,
And died imperfect on the faint tongue.
Dryden, The Rival and Illegitimate, 200.

I know a trick to make you thrive;
O, 'tis a quaint device!
Your *stillborn* poems shall revive,
And soon to wrap up spices. *Swift.*

stillier *s.* One who, that which, stills; (in
the extract, as the second element in a com-
pound).

Empedocles got the title of wind-stillier.—*Marie*
Cassiodorus, Of Creativity and Incredulity in Things,
natural, civil, and divine, p. 101; 1654.

stillicide *s.* [*Lat. stillidium; cado* = 1
fall.] Succession of drops. *Rare.*

The *stillicides* of water, if there be water enough
to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread;
because they will not discontinue.—*Bacon, Natural*
and Experimental History.

stillicious *adj.* Falling in drops. *Rare.*

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some
places not unlike the stirrions or *stillicides* de-
pendencies of ice.—*Sir T. Browne.*

stillness *s.* Attribute suggested by *Still*.

1. Calm; quiet; silence; freedom from
noise.

At the moonlight sleeps upon this bank I
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears; soft *stillness* and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
When black clouds draw down the lab'ring skies,
Ere yet abroad the winnowed thunder flies,
An horrid *stillness* first invades the ear;
And in that silence we the tempest fear.

Dryden, Aeneas Redux, 5.
Virgil, to heighten the horror of Æneas' passing
by this coast, has prepared the reader by Cajeta's
funeral and the *stillness* of the night.—*Id., Translation*
of the Æneid, preface.

If a house be on fire, those at next door may es-
cape, by the *stillness* of the weather.—*Swift.*

2. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *stillness* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3.*

stillroom *s.* Room for distilling; a com-
mon name in old English house-keeping for
the apartment where the distillation of the
several liquors from carraways, anise, roses,
and similar simples, was carried on; when
now used, it means the housekeeper's room,
or the apartment for confectionery: (used
adjectively, as 'a stillroom woman').

stillstand *s.* Absence of motion.

The tide, swelled up unto his height,
Then makes a *stillstand*, running neither ways
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

stilly *adj.* Still. *Rhetorical.*

On in the *stilly* night,
Ere slumber's reign has bound me,
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me. *T. Moore, Irish Melodies.*

stilly *adv.* In a still manner.

1. Silently; not loudly; gently.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of
night,
The hum of either army *stilly* sounds.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. chorus.

2. Calmly; not tumultuously.

Thus, mindless of what idle men will say,
He takes his own, and *stilly* goes his way.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poems, p. 308; 1657.

stilt *v. a.* Raise on stilts; make higher by
stilts.

This antic prelude of grotesque events,
Where dwarfs are often *stilted*,
Keats, Night Thoughts, night vi.
1055

Stilt. s. In *Ornithology*. Bird so called from the length of its legs; black-winged stilt (*Himantopus melanopterus*).

Sir Robert Sibbald first recorded the black-winged stilt as a visitor to these islands from two specimens that were killed in Scotland; and Mr. Don, in his account of the native plants and the animals of Scotland, has noticed two others, also killed in Scotland.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds*.

Stilt. s. pl. [Dutch, *stelt*; German, *stelze*.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the battlements, but they must put themselves upon stilts.—*Hawth, English Travels*.

The heron and such like fowl that live of fishes walk on long stilts like the people in the marshes.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*.

Sundry inhabitants of the water make more or less prolonged excursions on land. Eels migrate at night from one pool to another. There are fish with specially-modified gills, and thrays serving as stilts, which, when the rivers they inhabit are partially dried-up, travel in search of better quarters. And while some kinds of crabs do not make land-excursions beyond high-water mark, other kinds pursue lives almost wholly terrestrial.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 100.

Used metaphorically.

Men must not walk upon stilts.—*Sir E. R. L'Estrange*.

Stimulant. adj. [Lat. *stimulus*, -antis, pres. part. of *stimulo* - I incite with a stimulus, i. e. goad, sting.] Acting as a stimulus.

The solution of copper in the nitrous acid is the most acrid and stimulant of anything with which we are acquainted.—*Falcover*.

Stimulant. s. That which acts as a stimulus. Stimulants produce pain, heat, redness.—*Chemists*.

After the peroration, a plentiful allowance of brandy was served out to the audience, and when the brandy had been swallowed, a bishop pronounced a benediction. Thus duly prepared by physical and moral stimulants, thearrison, consisting of about fourteen thousand infantry, was drawn up in the vast meadow which lay on the Clare bank of the Shannon.—*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Stimulate. v. n. Act as a stimulus; excite.

Extreme cold stimulates, producing first a rigor, and then a glowing heat: those things which stimulate in the extreme excite pain.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet*.

Stimulate. v. a. Excite to action; apply a stimulus.

With this view [Louis XIV.] bribed and stimulated both parties in turn, pensioned at once the ministers of the crown and the chiefs of the opposition, encouraged the court to withstand the sedulous encroachments of the Parliament, and conveyed to the Parliament intimations of the arbitrary designs of the court.—*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. ii.

Stimulation. s. [Lat. *stimulatio*, -onis.] Stimulus.

The providential stimulations and excitations of the conscience.—*Bishop Ward, Sermon, January 30, 1676*.

Some persons, from the secret stimulations of vanity or envy, disguise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

Whether certain muscular contractions are produced by the stimulation of a nerve's optic nerve, or by the stimulation of a nerve of touch supplying one of its legs, matters not in so far as the psychological meaning of the phenomenon is concerned.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 185.

Stimulate. adj. Having a tendency to stimulate.

Uphilas, as a true missionary of the Prince of Peace, aspired not merely to convert his disciples to Christianity, but to powerful habits. In his translation of the scriptures he left out the book of Kings, as it is a compendial and too stimulating to their warlike propensities.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Stimulus. s. Excitement; exciting cause.

Pain, anguish, palpitation, and irregular action, are things purely vital. They are the sensibilities and functions of the organ excited, and hurried, and baffled by the present stimulus of inflammation.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lecture on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*.

Sting. s. [A.S.]

1. Poisonous (sometimes also puncturing) organ of animals, as in the bee, wasp, and sea-nettle, and of vegetables, as the nettle.

Reptiles have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their sting.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

His rapier was a hornet's sting, it was a very dangerous thing. For if it chanced to harm the king, it would be long in healing.—*Dragon, Nymphidia*.

2. Anything that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with such sting in it, shows that the authority was high.—*Forbes*.

3. Point of an epigram.

It is not the jerk or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis.—*Dryden*.

Sting. v. a. [A.S. *stingan*, *styngran*.]

1. Pierce, goad, venom, or poison, with a sting.

The snake, rolled in a flowery bank, With shining checkered slough, doth sting a child, That for its beauty thinks it excellent.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, iii. 1*.

2. Cause acute pain: (as that of a sting).

His own unkindness, That stripped her from his benediction, turned her To foreign casualties, gave her dear right To his doghearted daughters, these things sting His mind so venomously, that burning shame Detains him from Cordelia.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 3*.

No more I wave To prove the hero—slander stings the brave.—*Pope*.

Sting. v. n. Use a sting; practise stinging.

That makes and vipers sting and transmit their mischief by the tail is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the teeth, and communicated by the bite.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Stinger. s. One who, that which, stings.

Professor R. Forbes states that only a small minority of the medusae of our seas are stingers, and amongst these the yucca capillata is a formidable one, and the terror of tender-skinned bathers.—*Quoy, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ix.

As the second element of a compound, in horse-stinger.

Stingfish. s. Native fish of the genus *Trachinus* (vipera); weever; otter-pike.

Whether the supposed venomous quality of the sharp spines is justly founded, is difficult to determine; but it appears to be a fact that the wounds inflicted by these offensive weapons usually exhibit symptoms of great inflammation and pain, and which has given rise to the vulgar name of *stingfish*. It is caught sometimes in the shore-net or seine about Triguemouth and Torcross, rarely exceeding five or six inches in length.—*Montagu*.

Stinginess. s. Attribute suggested by Stingy; closeness in matters of expenditure; uncharity in money matters; avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.

Another sort... out of stinginess, or some other folly, will apply themselves only to quacks and mountebanks.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. iii.

The squire and his son, Frank, were large-hearted, generous creatures in the article of apology, as in all things less skimpingly dealt out. And seeing that Leonard Fairfield would offer no plaster to Randal Leslie, they made awards for his stinginess by their own prodigality.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. iii. ch. xv.

Stinging. part. adj. Pungent as a sting.

When Rutilla hounds at you her fiercer aunt, or Ruspina expects you to cherish and fondle her viper sister, whom she has preposterously taken into her bosom, to try stinging conclusions upon your constancy, they must not complain if the house be rather thin of suitors.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Popular Fallacies, Love me and Love my Dog*.

Stingless. adj. Having no sting.

To tread under foot the head of their lusts, as of a stingless serpent.—*Martin, Marriage of Friends*, Alm. ii. b. 1550.

What larva can there be in a stingless snake?—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead*.

This merry jest you must excuse, You are but a stingless nettle.—*Bishop Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, iii. 15.

He lures this viper when he thinks it stingless.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Stingo. s. [?] Strong ale: (according to Johnson a cant word).

Returning with a large quart of mighty ale, that might compare with stingo, for it would cut a feather, they took of the canikin lovingly one to another.—*Compendium on Chaucer*, p. 32: 1663.

Shall I wet a cup of old stingo at your elbow?—*Addison, Drummer*.

Stingy. adj. [? N.Fr. *chinche*, *chice*; see *Chinche* and *Chittyface*.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

A stingy narrow-hearted fellow that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.
God can easily accomplish whatsoever he promises

or threatens; he can be straitened in nothing, nor need anything, having all things in himself, and consequently of that, it is impossible to be relieved of him as a narrow-hearted, stingy being, that can envy or malign his creatures; but contrariwise, he must be unspeakably good, and take delight in nothing more than in communicating of his own fulness to them.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. iii.

He relates it only by parcels, and won't give us the whole; which forces me to speak his friends to engage him to lay aside that stingy humour, and gratify the publick at once.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

'A stingy old dog he is,' said Jonas.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxiv.

Stink. v. n. pret. *stunk*, *stank*; the latter somewhat archaic. [A.S. *stincan*.]

1. Emit an offensive smell: (common of putrefaction).

Chloris, this costly way to stink give o'er, 'Tis throwing sweet into a common shore; Not all Arabia would sufficient be; Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they stink of thee.—*Granville*.

2. Figuratively. Have a bad reputation; be in bad odour.

When the children of Ammon saw that they stunk before David, the children of Ammon sent and hired Syrians.—*2 Samuel*, x. 6.

Stink. s. [A.S. *stinc*.] Stinking smell.

These stinks which the nostrils straight abhor are not the most pernicious, but such airs as have some similitude with man's body, and so betray the spirits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
They share a sin, and such proportions fall, That like a stink, 'tis nothing to them all. Pope.
By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think, If this is prized for sweetness, that for stink?—*Id., Imitations of Horace*, b. ii. m. ii.

Stinkard. s. Polecat.

You perpetual stinkard, go; talk to tapsters and ostlers, you slave.—*B. Jonson, Forster*.

Stinker. s. That which stinks; Stinkpot. (For example see under *Stinkpot*.)

Stinking. part. adj. Emitting a stink.

John, it will be stinking law for his breath.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, iv. 7*.
What a find thou art to leave thy mother for a nasty stinking goat.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Stinkpot. s. Pot, or jar, of stinking materials: (in the first extract it applies to disinfectants; in the second, to the common chamber-pot; in the third, where its application is most specific, to an offensive implement in naval warfare).

The air may be purified... by burning of stinkpots or stinkers in contagious lanes.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumption*.

Mrs. Wrenn, enraged to find herself in such a pickle... arose in her shift, and with the heel of her shoe, which she found by the bedside belaboured the captain's bald pate till he roared Murder. 'I'll teach you to empty your stinkpots on me,' cried she, 'you pitiful hop-o'-my-thumb coxcomb.'—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xii.

Stinkpot [is] an earthen jar, or shell, charged with powder, grenades and other materials of an offensive and suffocating smell. It is sometimes used by privateers to annoy an enemy whom they design to board; for which purpose it is furnished with a lighted fuse, at the opening or touch-hole.—*Falcover, Nautical Dictionary*. (Barney.)

Stinkstone. s. Variety of limestone. See extract.

Among the inferior limestones, we may enumerate many varieties, such as common marble; bituminous limestone, abundant upon the Avon, near Bristol, and known under the name of wine-stones or stinkstone, from the peculiar smell which it affords when rubbed.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 656: 1848.

Stinkweed. s. In *Botany* and *Pharmacy*. Herb, akin to the Goosefoots, used as a vermifuge, anthelmintic, or remedy for intestinal worms; *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, and perhaps also *C. olidum*.

A native of the United States of America, where it is known by the names of wormweed, Jerusalem oak and stinkweed.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 1300: 1850.

Stint. v. a. [A.S. *stintan* - stop.] Limit; check.

Then hopeless, heartless, ran the cunning thief Persuade us die, to stint all further grief.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, l. 9, 22.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath proposed, and the law whereby his wisdom hath staid the effects of his power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correspondently unto that

and for which it worketh.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,
And craves no more than undisturbed delight.

Dryden.
I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds, but give it its full scope in an universal diminution of the fruitfulness of the earth.—*Woodward.*

A supposed heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes, so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice.—*Addison.*

There are few countries which, if well cultivated, would not support double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one third are not extremely *stinted* in nourishment.—*Swift.*

She *stints* them in their meals, and is very scrupulous in what they eat and drink, and tells them how many fine shapes she has seen spoiled in her time for want of such care.—*Law.*

Nor was [Mr. Finch] *stinted* in his draughts of wine; but on the contrary, row-mbering Mr. Pecksniff's speech, attacked the bottle with such vigour, that every time he filled his glass anew, Miss Charley, despite her amiable resolves, could not repress a fixed and stony glare, as if her eyes had rested on a ghost.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. v.

It is observed by the admirable Charron, that 'judgment and wisdom is not only the best, but the happiest portion God Almighty hath distributed amongst men; for though this distribution be made with a very uneven hand, yet nobody thinks himself *stinted* or ill-dealt with, but he that hath never so little is contented in this respect.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. initial chapter.

Stint. v. n. Cense; leave off; stop; stay.

The pretty wench left crying, and said Ay: . . .
And, pretty fool, it *stinted*, and said, Ay.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, l. 3.

Older form of spelling, *stent*.

Oh! would she tell
Her wretchedness, and cursing never *stent*
To sob and sigh.

Backville, Mirror for Magistrates, induction.

Stint. s.

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every thing were to be desired for some other without any *stint*, there could be no certain end proposed unto our actions, we should go on as we know not whither.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The exterior of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits, are the usual *stints* of common husbands.—*Dryden.*

2. Proportion; quantity assigned. *Obsolete.*

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature, being hurtful unto the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Our *stint* of woe
Is common; every day a sailor's wife,
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant,
Have just our thome of woe.

Shakespeare, Tempest, ll. 1.

He that gave the hint,
This letter for to print,
Must also pay the *stint*.

Sir J. Denham.

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint* in company is a pint at noon.—*Swift.*

My most anxious wish and fervent prayer in your behalf, and in my own too, in case the thing is not done already for us, is, that the great gifts and endowments both of wit and judgment, with every thing which usually goes along with them—such as memory, fancy, genius, eloquence, quick parts, and what not, may this precious moment, without *stint* or measure, let or hindrance, be poured down warm as each of us could bear it.—*Stowe, Tristram Shandy*, vol. III. ch. xx.

Their faithful correspondence indeed had maintained the chain of sentiment unbroken. But details are only for conversation. Each poured forth his mind without *stint*.—*B. Dierckx, Coningsby*, b. vii. ch. ii.

Stint. s. [*stunt, stunted* = small.] In Ornithology. Native bird of the genus *Tringa* (species *minuta* and *Temminckii*); little *stint*; little sandpiper.

The little sandpiper, or little *stint*, as it is also called, from its diminutive size, goes through seasonal changes of colour in its plumage, like those observed to take place in the curlew, sandpiper, and the knot, already described; but is more common in autumn than at any other period of the year. The species was first mentioned by Pennant as a British bird from a specimen killed in Cambridgeshire, and is most frequent on the southern and eastern shores of this country. . . . This diminutive *stint*, named after M. Temminck, is still smaller in size than the little *stint* last described, and is the smallest of the British sandpipers. It is also much more rare than the little *stint*, and somewhat different in its habits,

frequenting the borders of rivers and fresh-water lakes at a distance from the coast, like our common sandpiper, *T. hypoleucos*; but is sometimes found on the sandy or muddy creeks and shores of the sea.—*Tarrell, History of British Birds.*

Stintance. s. Restraint; stoppage. *Rare.*

Nay, I cannot weep you extempore: marry, some two or three days hence I shall weep without any *stintance*.—*The London Prodigal*, l. 1.

Stinted. part. adj. Limited; bounded; narrowed; contracted; checked in growth; undeveloped.

His [Dr. Johnson's] intellectual weakness and prejudices had something in them of strength and greatness; they were the exuberance and excess of a rich mind, not the *stinted* growth of a poor one.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. II. p. 308.

Stinter. s. One who, that which, stints, restrains, or cramps.

Let us see whether a set form or extemporary way of praying by the spirit be the greater hinderer and *stinter* of it.—*South, Sermons*, II. 112.

Stipend. s. [Lat. *stipendium*.] Wages; settled pay.

All the earth,
Her kings and tetrarchs, and their tributaries;
People and nations pay them hourly *stipends*.

J. Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy, l. 4.

St. Paul's seal was expressed in preaching without any offerings or *stipend*.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Stipend. v. a. Pay by settled wages. *Rare.*

I, sir, am a physician; and am *stipended* in this island to be so to the governors of it. *Continuation of Shelton's Translation of Don Quixote*, ch. xiv.

Stipendiary. adj. [Lat. *stipendiarius*.] Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Place rectories in the remaining churches, which are now served only by *stipendiary* curates.—*Swift.*

Stipendiary. s. One who performs any service for a settled payment, salary, or stipend.

Money from thee!
From a boy! a *stipendiary*! one that lives
At the devotion of a stepmother,
And the uncertain favour of a lord;
I'll eat my horse first.

Manning, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, l. 1.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary* unto the Turk.—*Abbot.*

If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*, with grief
That valour thus triumphant I behold,
Which, after all its danger and brave toil,
Deserves no honour from the gods or men. *Glover.*

Stipple. v. a. [? diminutive of *stop* and *stipple*.] Work in Stippling.

Stippled. part. adj. Worked in Stippling.

The interlacing of small pieces cannot altogether avoid a broken, *stippled*, spotty effect: it cannot be alive. As it is strong and hard, we can tread it under foot on a pavement, and it is still bright as ever; but in the church, the hall, or the chamber, it is an enameled wall—but it is a wall; splendid decoration, but wanting to none of the latter excellences of art.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. x.

Stippling. verbal abs. See extract.

Stippling is a mode of engraving on copper by means of dots; and is contradistinguished by this word *stippling* from that mode of art which consists of courses of continued lines. The dots in stippled engravings are either round, that is to say, each dot forms a small cone in the copper, whose apex is downwards, or they are triangular, each dot forming a peak, or small isosceles triangle, on the surface of the plate; or when the dot consists of more than one of these peaks, as is commonly the case in engraving in the chalk manner, its form is of course multangular. The round dots in *stippling* are performed by means of a dry needle or an etching point, and the angular dots by means of that well-known steel instrument which is termed a graver. *Stippling* with a graver is also much used in the art of engraving on wood.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia.*

Stipule. s. [Lat. *stipula* = straw.] In Botany. Leaf, leaflet, or representative of a leaf, at the base of a leaf-stalk.

When the rudimentary leaf of *Liroidendron tulipifera* is like a small cone, there is no trace of any lateral inequality. The base of the cone is afterwards seen to extend obliquely on each side on the axis of the bud; these extensions finish by forming two projecting tumours which cover the top of the axis in such a way that their edges touch one another on the side opposite the apex of the leaf. These two tumours are nothing but the *stipules*. If the

entire organ is now isolated, an incompletely closed spur is obtained, the top of which corresponds with the apex and lamina of the leaf, while the edges represent the *stipules*. On unravelling this leaf and its *stipules*, a lyre is obtained, the petiole being still imperceptible.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany.*

Stipules, in Botany, [are] small scales or appendages situated on each side, at the base of the petioles or leaf-stalks, most commonly of a leathery texture than the latter, and having a subulate termination.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopaedia.*

Stipulate. v. n. [Lat. *stipulatus*, pret. part. of *stipular*; *stipulation*, -onis; Fr. *stipuler*.] Contract; bargain; settle terms; agree.

Their bargains [in the Isle of Man] are completed, and confirmed, by the giving and taking of as mean a matter as a straw; as of oaks, 'per traditionem stipulis'; from whence the phrase of *stipulation* came.—*Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 178: 1819.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war.—*Arbuthnot.*

The Great Charter first provides for the rights of the English church. It next *stipulates* with elaborate, but not superfluous minuteness, for the precise amount of feudal obligations, by which the barons and other military tenants of the crown should be thenceforth bound.—*Sir E. Cross, History of England*, pt. i. ch. xi.

Stipulated. part. adj. Determined by stipulation; agreed on.

He asserts, as a known historical fact, that the kingdom of Spain had formerly belonged, by special right, to St. Peter; and by virtue of this imperishable claim, he grants to a certain count de Rouci all territories which he should reconquer from the Moors, to be held in fief from the Holy See by a *stipulated* rent.—*Hollan, Treatise of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. II. ch. vii.

The vast acquisitions of landed wealth made for many ages by bishops, chapters, and monasteries, began at length to excite the jealousy of sovereigns. They perceived that, although the prelates might send their *stipulated* proportion of vassals into the field, yet there could not be that active co-operation which the spirit of feudal tenures required, and that the national arm was palsied by the diminution of military nobles.—*Ibid.*

Stipulation. s. Bargain.

Nor any politic composition made by mutual *stipulation*. *Futurib, Alchemastis*, p. 165: 1622.

We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments; the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of that *stipulation*.—*Eugene.*

Stir. v. a. [A.S. *stiran*, *stirigan*, *stiran*.]

1. Move; remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir* but as it was lifted.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Other spirits
Shook through their tracts, and distant muscles ill:
This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,
Restraints or sends his ministers abroad,
Swift and obedient to his high command,
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand.

Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Agitate; bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not questions of jurisdiction, and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it with claims.—*Baron.*

One judgement in parliament, that cases of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question was not *stirred*; yea, even though it should be *stirred*, and the contrary affirmed.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Elements, near me,
Be mingled and *stirred*;

Know me, and hear me,
And leap to my word.

Byron, The Deformed Transformed, l. 1.

3. Incite; instigate; animate.

With him is come the mother queen;
An *Até*, *stirring* him to blood and strife.

Shakespeare, King John, II. 1.

If it be you that *stir* these daughters' hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Ibid., King Lear*, II. 4.

The subtle Pyliz orator range up and downe the field,
Embattelling his men at armes, and *stirring* all to blowes.
Chapman.

4. Raise; excite.

The soldiers love her brother's memory;
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

Stir up.

a. Incite; instigate; instigate.

The greedy thirst of royal crown,
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,
Stirred Porrex up to put his brother down.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir up* all the Irish in rebellion.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*

The words of Judas were very good, and able to stir them up to valour.—*2 Maccabees*, xiv. 17.
Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he stirred up the Christians and Numidians against him.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.
The vigorous spirit of Montrose stirred him up to make some attempt, whether he had any help or no.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.
The improving of his own parts and happiness stir him up to no notable a design.—*Dr. H. More, Anti-dote against Atheism*.

Thou with rebel insolence didst dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,
To stir the seditious rabble up to arms.

Brow.

5. Put in action; excite; quicken.

Hail from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee
at thy coming; it stirreth up the dead for thee.—*Isaiah*, xiv. 9.

Such [mirth] the jocund flute or game pipe
Stir up among the loose unletter'd minds.

Milton, *Comus*, 173.

To stir up vigour in him, employ him in some constant bodily labour.—*Locke*.

The use of the pumious is to stir up the mind, and put it upon action, to awake the understanding and to enforce the will.—*Addison*.

Stir. v. n.

1. Move one's self; go out of the place; change place.

No power he had to stir, nor will to rise.

Spenser.

They had the semblance of great bodies behind on the other side of the hill, the falsehood of which would have been manifest as soon as they should move from the place where they were, and from whence they were not to stir.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

2. He in motion; not be still; pass from inactivity to motion.

3. Become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superior character, they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon everything that stirs or appears.—*Watts*.

4. Rise in the morning.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be stirring, tell her, there's one Camio entrain'd of her a little favour of speech.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 1.

Is my lady stirring?—

Her presence answers for us all.

Messinger, A New Way to pay Old Debts, l. 2.

Stir. s.

1. Tumult; bustle.

What hallooing and what stir is this to-day?
These are my mates, that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy passenger in chase.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

Tumultuous stirs upon this strife ensue.

Dryden.

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this stir
for such a necessity as no man ever denied.—*Bishop Bramhall*.

Tell, said the soldier, ven'erable sir,
Why all these words, this clamour, and this stir,
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?

Sir J. Ingham, Of Providence.

The great stirs of the disputing world are but the conflicts of the humour.—*Glanville*.

After all this stir about them, they are good for nothing.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Consider, after so much stir about genus and species, how few words we have yet settled definitions of.—*Locke*.

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or make a stir.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Commotion; public disturbance; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all these lands are to come unto her majesty; he is like to make a foul stir there, though of himself of no power, yet through supposition of some other who lie in the wind.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

He did make these stirs, grieving that the name of Christ was at all brought into those parts.—*Abbot, Description of the World*.

Being advertised of some stirs raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed out of Ireland without a blow.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Raphael, thou hear'st what stir on earth,
Ratan from hell 'waxed through the darkness gulf,
Hath raised in paradise, and how disturb'd
This night the human pair.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 224.

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion.

He did keep

The dock, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief
Still waving, as the fits and stirs of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on,
How swift his ship.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 4.

Stirabout. s. Dish, formed of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency, and then eaten either with a bit of cold butter put into it and salt, or with milk: (a common breakfast among the lower orders in the north of Ireland).

'You must have heard, for as short a time as you have been in Kenilworth, that it is haunted by the spirit of Arthur ap Mervyn . . . murdered, as they say, in that same tower which bears his name.' 'Oh, I have heard the tale five hundred times,' said Lambourne, 'and how the ghost is always most voracious when they boil leeks and stirabout, or fry toasted cheese, in the culinary regions.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xix.

Stirious. adj. [Lat. *stirius* = icicle.] Resembling icicles. *Rare*.

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the stirious or stilleddious dependences of ice.—*Sir T. Bruns, Vulgar Errours*.

Stirp. s. [Lat. *stirps*.] Stock; race; family; generation. *Rare*.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there yet remain divers great families and stirps.—*Spenser*.

Democracies are less subject to sedition than when there are stirps of nobles.—*Bacon*.

All nations of might and fame resorted hither; of whom we have some stirps and little tribes with us at this day.—*Id.*

Stirrage. s. Motion; act of stirring. *Rare*.

They cannot sleep soundly, but the crowing of the cock, the noise of little birds, . . . every small stirrage waketh them.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 320: 1021.

Stirrer. s. One who stirs.

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

Here's one outlived his peers,
And told forth fourscore years;
He vexed time, and busied the whole state;
Troubled both foes and friends,
But ever to no end:

What, did this stirrer but die late?
How well at twenty had he fall'n or stood,
For three of his fourscore he did no good.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. Riser.

Come on; give me your hand, sir; an early stirrer.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II*, iii. 2.

3. With up. Inciter; instigator.

A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in the Indies only, by reason of the sun's neighbourhood, the life and stirrer up of nature in a perpetual activity.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nio, to turn traitor in thy old days; a stirrer up of quarrels betwixt thy neighbours?—*Arbutnot*.

Stirring. verbal abs. Act of stirring, of bestirring one's self, of moving.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of human improvement, from these weak stirrings and tendencies of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regular purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit.—*Addison, Spectator*.

We acknowledge a man to be mad or melancholy, who fancies himself to be glass, and so is afraid of stirring; or, taking himself to be wax, dares not let the sun shine upon him.—*Law*.

Stirrup. s. [A.S. *stigerap*.] Iron suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he lack stirrups; for in his getting up, his horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way; and therefore the stirrup was called so in scorn, as it were a stay to get up, being of the old English word *sty*, which is to get up, or mount.—*Spenser*.

That thou not kick'd my land, and held my stirrup!—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II*, iv. 1.

His horse hipped, with an old motley saddle, the stirrups of no kindred.—*Id., Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

My friend, judge not me,
Thou seest I judge not thee.
Between the stirrups and the ground,
Merry I ask'd, merry I found.

At this the knight began to cheer up,
And raising up himself on stirrup,
Cried out, Victorious I lie thus there.

Antler, Indubitas, l. 2, 687.

Then dancels played the leech's part,
And wounds were heal'd with ayryp;
And knights would often lose the heart,
But never lose the stirrup.

W. M. Praed.

Stitch. v. n. [Stitch.]

1. Sew; work with a needle on anything.

2. Join; unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.

Having stitched together these animadversions touching architecture and their ornaments.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Stitch up. Mend what was rent.

I wish a needle and thread stitch'd up the artery and the wound.—*Wiseman, Surgery*

Stitch. v. n. Practise needlework.

Stitch! stitch! stitch!

In poverty, hunger, and dirt.

T. Hood, Song of the Shirt.

Stitch. s.

1. Pass of the needle and thread through anything.

2. Sharp lancing pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into stitches, follow me; yond gull Malvolio is turn'd liverish, a very renegado.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is differentiated from a pleurisy, which is ever painful, and attended with a stitch.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumption*.

3. Furrow or ridge.

Many men at plow he made, and drove earth here and there,
And turn'd up stitches orderly.

Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

4. Link of yarn in knitting.

There fell twenty stitches in his stocking.—*Motens*.

As the first element in a compound.

A stitch-fall's cheek, that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old graniam ape.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 309.

Stitchery. s. Needlework. *Contemptuously*.

Come, lay aside your stitchery; play the idle housewife with us this afternoon.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, l. 3.

Stitchwort. s. In Botany. Native plant, akin to the chickweeds, of the genus *Stellaria*.

There are eight indigenous species of stitchwort, one or two of which are annual, the others perennial.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopaedia*.

Stith. s. Stithy.

Determined to strike on the stith while the iron was hot.—*Greene, Lord of Faunty*: 1605.

Stithy. s. [Icelandic, *steði*.]

1. Anvil.

2. Smith's workshop; forge.

My imaginations are as foul as Vulcan's stithy.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Stithy. v. n. Forge (as a smith).

The forge that stithed Mars his helm.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Stive. v. n. pret. and past part. *stove*. Stuff; cram.

You would admire if you saw them stive it in their shops.—*Sundey, Journey to Aleppo*.

His chamber was commonly stived with friends or suitors of one kind or other.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Birds brasts and reptiles stood up as in a close hutch.—*Parker, Bibliotheca Aboensis*, vol. i. p. 203.

Stiver. s. [Dutch, *stuiver*.] Dutch coin of the value of about a halfpenny.

I would not give, so I might live,

A stiver or a skilling.

To touse and kiss the varicose miss

That looks in Ballypillin.

Swift.

I carry it, continued he, thus—holding up his naked scymeter, his mule moving on slowly all the time, on purpose to defend my nose.—It is well worth it, gentle stranger, replied the wintail.—'Tis not worth a single stiver, said the bandy-legged drummer—'tis a nose of parchment.—*Stern, Triumphant Shandy*, vol. iv. ch. li.

Stoa. s. Greek for portico or porch; suggested, as in the extract, by its derivatives Stoic, Stoical, and Stoicism, as applied to the philosophy so called. *Rhetorical*.

But above all, the mysticism of Fichte might astonish us. The cold, colossal, adamantine spirit, standing erect and clear, like a Cato major among degenerate men; fit to have been a teacher of the Stoa, and to have discoursed of beauty and virtue in the groves of Academic!—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature*.

Stoat. s. [A.S. *stod-hors* = stallion; how it applies to the animal in question is uncertain.] In Zoology. Native animal of the genus *Mustela* (erminea); ermine; miniver. See, also, under Weasel.

No armed knight ydrad in war,
With lion force will I compare;
No judge unjust with furred coat;
Harming no secret guile the flocks;
No priek unorth of Goddes coat
To swine ydrunk or filthy staid.

Prior, Eric Robert's Misc.
When coloured red it is generally named the *stout*,
when white the *ermine*.—*W. Macgillivray, in Na-
turalist's Library, British Quadrupeds.*

Stocah. s. [Gaelic, *stocach, stoachich, stocchan*—*idler.*] Boy in attendance; hanger-on.

The strength of all that nation in the kerna, gallo-
plane, *stocah*, horseman, and horseboy.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to
work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant; but
thenceforth becometh a horse-boy, or a *stocah*, to
some kern, inuring himself to his sword, and the
gentlemanly trade of stealing.—*Ibid.*

Stocade. s. See Stockade.

Stocade. s. [Spanish.] In Fencing. Thrust
with a rapier; stock.

You stand on distance, your paces, *stocadeos*,
and I know not what.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.*

And so, as the shades of dusk thicken in that
Bois-de-Boulogne, we behold two men with lion-
look, with alert attitude, side foremost, right foot
advanced; flourishing and thrusting, *stocadeo* and
pasado, in three and quart; intent to skewer one
another.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. ii. b. iii. ch. iii.*

Stochastie. adj. [Gr. *στοχαστικός* = conjectural, from *στοχάζομαι* = I guess.] Conjectural: (in the extract used *substantially*).
Rare.

Though he were no prophet, nor son of a prophet,
yet in that faculty which comes nearest to the excel-
lent, i.e. the *stochastick*, wherein he was seldom
mistaken as to future events, as well public as
private.—*Whitefoot, Life of Browne, (Ord MS.)*

Stock. s. Stockade. *Rare.*

To see them here, to see them there; to see them
pass thy planets, thy *stock*, thy reverse.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.*

Stock. s. [A.S. *stoc*; N.F. *estoc*.]

1. Trunk; body of a tree.

That furious beast
His precious horn, bought of his enemies,
Strikes on the *stock*, so thence can be released.
Spenser.

There is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that
it will sprout again, and that the tender branch
thereof will not cease, though the root was old in
the earth, and the *stock* thereof die in the ground.—*Joh. xiv. 7.*

2. Trunk into which a graft is inserted.

The clown over-rulth the *stock* quite; and the
stock is passive only, and giveth aliment but no
motion to the graft.—*Bacon.*

An fruits ungrateful to the planter's care,
On savage *stocks* inserted, learn to bear;
The surest virtues thus from passions shoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 181.

3. Log; post.

Men, serving either calamity or tyranny, did
ascribe unto stones and *stocks* the inconceivable
Name.—*Wisdom of Solomon, xiv. 21.*

When who kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipp'd *stocks* and stones,
Forgot not.
Milton, Sonnets, xviii. 3.

Why all this fury? What's the matter,
That oaks must come from Thrace to dance?
Must stupid *stocks* be taught to flatter?
And is there no such wood in France?
Prior, An English Rallied on the taking of Namur.

4. Men proverbially stupid.

What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,
And eke my tongue with proud restraint to tie,
That neither I may speak nor think at all,
But like a stupid *stock* in silence die?
Spenser.

Let's be no *stocks*, nor no *stocks*
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, I. 1.

5. Handle of anything.

6. Race; lineage; family.

Say what *stock* he springs of.—
The noble house of Marcius.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

His early virtues to that ancient *stock*
Gave as much honour as from thence he took.
Waller.

The like shall sing
All prophecy, that of the royal *stock*
Of David, so I name this king, shall rise
A son, the woman's seed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 326.

Thou hast seen one world begin, and end,
And man, as from a second *stock*, proceed.
Ibid. xii. 3.

To no human *stock*
We owe this brave unknown; but the rock,
That cloven rock produced thee.
Waller.

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus; but in some horrid rock,
Perfidious wretch, rough Caucasus thou bred.

Mir J. Ilesham, Passion of Dido.
As we follow the stream of time backwards to-
wards its source, it is natural that the difference,
not only of dialect, but even of language, should
become less and less; so that what are now distinct
main branches of our great *stock*, may at a very
remote period have formed the as yet undivided
elements of one common trunk.—*Arnold, History of Rome, ch. xxiv.*

7. Principal; capital; store.

Prodigal men
Feel not their own *stock* wasting.

R. Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy.
A king, against a storm, must foresee to a conven-
ient *stock* of treasure.—*Bacon.*

Let the exportation of home commodities be more
in value than the importation of foreign; so the
stock of the kingdom shall yearly increase; for the
then balance of trade must be returned in money
or bullion.—*Id., Advice to Villiers.*

'Tis the place where God promises and delights
to dispense larger proportions of his favour, that he
may fix a mark of honour on his sanctuary, and re-
commend it to the sons of men, upon the *stock* of
their own interest as well as his own glory.—*South, Sermons.*

Yet was she not profuse; but fear'd to waste,
And wisely managed that *stock* might last;
That all might be supplied, and she not grieve,
When crowds appear'd, she had not to relieve:
Which to prevent, she still increased her store:
Laid up and spared, that she might give the more.
Dryden, Eleonora, 65.

Beneath one law [have] live,
And with one common *stock* their traffic drive.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iv. 226.

Nor do those ill on single bodies prey,
But on her bring the nation to decay,
And sweep the present *stock* and future hope away.
Ibid. iii. 713.

If parents die without actually transferring their
right to another, why don't it not return to the com-
mon *stock* of mankind?—*Locke.*

When we brought it out, it took such a quantity
of air into its lungs, that it swelled almost twice as
big as before; and it was perhaps on this *stock* of
air that it lived a minute longer the second time.—
Addison, Travels in Italy.

Be ready to give, and glad to distribute, by setting
apart something out of thy *stock* for the use of some
charities.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Of those stars, which our imperfect eye
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal sky,
Each by a native *stock* of honour great,
May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat,
Itself a sun.
Prior, Solomon, I. 510.

Though they spent their income, they never mor-
gaged the *stock*.—*Arbuthnot.*

She has divided part of her estate amongst them,
that every one may be charitable out of their own
stock, and each of them take it in their turns to
provide for the poor and sick of the parish.—*Law.*

In the plural.

We cast our eyes upon all sorts of good that is to
be done: The poor in extremity must be helped;
orphans and aged must be provided for, our poor
friends that are behind-hand; prisoners and dis-
tressed householders, young tradesmen that want
stocks, must be thought on.—*Dr. White, Sermon, p. 89: 1615.*

8. Quantity; store; body.

He proposes to himself no small *stock* of fame in
future ages, in being the first who has undertaken
this design.—*Arbuthnot.*

9. Cattle.

In the phraseology of agriculturists, the animals
maintained on the farm are called live *stock*, the
implements and carriages dead *stock*. . . . In one
particular only, that of sheep, is Great Britain on a
general level with other countries. There is nearly
a sheep to every head of population. But of horned
cattle there is only one to about every five; of pigs,
one only to every nine. Were the amount of horned
cattle in France proportionate only to that of
Great Britain, France would have a little more than
14,000,000. The same may be said of Austria. In
many of the German states the proportion is
higher still. In Denmark the cattle are not very
much less numerous than the population. In the
United States there is rather more than one
head to every two of population. In France and
Prussia, pigs are one to seven; in Austria, one to
four and a half. Taking the whole of Europe, the
proportion is one to six. In the United States there
are more pigs than population. Had the returns
supplied us with information as to poultry, the
deficiency of Great Britain would have been still
more striking. In the year 1865 this country im-
ported more than 400,000,000 eggs, if the hundred of
eggs be taken, as it has been from the earliest time,
at 120. This deficiency is not greatly supplemented
by importation. Small as the *stock* of cattle is, the
annual importations do not amount to more than

one-twentieth of the ordinary *stock*, while that of
sheep is, as a rule, but one-fifth. During the pre-
sent year even these quantities must have under-
gone a serious diminution. Nor is the import of
meat large. The most important item is that of
beef. But even here the largest estimate will not
give more than the equivalent of 300,000 pigs. The
beef seems to be about equal to the supply of 50,000
oxen.—*J. K. T. Rogers, in Braude and Cox, Dic-
tionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

10. Government scrip.

The language of the Stock Exchange is eminently
metaphorical. . . . Bull [is] a person who buys *stock*
on account, not intending to hold it, but simply, as
a date agreed on between the dealer, to pay or re-
ceive the difference between the price at which he
values it, and that at which it actually stands on
the day specified.—Bear [is] a person who sells
stock on account on the same terms, and with the
purpose.—Lame Duck [is] a defaulter at the
settle

Ed on the pillars of the Stock Exchange, the dreaded
black board.—Blackboard [is] a consideration
given to keep back the delivery of *stock*, when the
price is lower for time than for money. Continuation
or continuance is the premium given when the
price of funds in which a person has a jobbing ac-
count open, is higher for time than for money, and
the settling day is arrived, so that the *stock* must
be taken at a disadvantage. In this case a per cent-
age is paid to put off the settlement and continue
the account open.—Jolter [is] a term applied to
those who accommodate buyers and sellers of *stock*
with any desired quantity.—*J. K. T. Rogers, in Braude and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Used *adjectively*, the sense being that
of Stocks in commerce: (as, in *Stock-
exchange*).

11. In Botany. Stock-gillflower.

Stock. v. a.

1. Fill sufficiently; store.

If a man will commit such rules to his memory,
and *stock* his mind with portions of Scripture an-
swerable to all the heads of duty, his conscience can
never be at a loss.—*South, Sermons.*

I, who before with shepherds in the groves,
Sung to my own pipe their rural loves,
Matured the globe, and *stock'd* the fruitful plain.
Dryden.

The world begun to be *stocked* with people, and
human industry drained those uninhabitable places.
—*Bishop Burnet.*

Springs and rivers are by large supplies conti-
nually *stocked* with water.—*Windward.*

2. Lay up in stor: (as, 'He *stocks* what he
cannot use').

Stock. v. a.

1. Put into the stocks.

Call not your stocks for me: I serve the king.
On whose employment I was sent to you:
You shall do small respect, show too bold malice
Against the grace and person of my master,
Stocking his messenger. *Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.*

2. Extirpate: (sometimes with *up*).

The time shall quickly come, thy growth and plea-
sant springs,
Where to the mirthful merle the warbling mavis
sings.

The painful labourer's hand shall *stock* the roots to
burn.
Dryden, Polydoron, song xiv.

The wild bear not only gnaws her branches, but
stocks up her roots.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Chris-
tian Piety.*

Stock. v. a. Pierce.

Oh! the brave age is gone; in my young days
A chivalier would *stock* a needle's point
Three times together.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure, iii. 4.

(Now by H. and W.)

Stockade. s. Enclosure or fence made with
pointed stakes.

Ratherwood was not, however, without defences;
no habitation, in that disturbed period, could have
been so, without the risk of being plundered and
burnt before the next morning. A deep fosse, or
ditch, was drawn round the whole building and
filled with water from a neighbouring stream. A
double *stockade*, or palisade, composed of pointed
beams, which the adjacent forest supplied, defended
the outer and inner bank of the trench. There was
an entrance from the west through the outer *stock-
ade*, which communicated by a drawbridge, with a
similar opening in the interior defences. Some pre-
cautions had been taken to place those entrances
under the protection of projecting angles, by which
they might be flanked in case of need by archers or
sappers.—*Mir W. Stock, Joushae, ch. ii.*

Stockbroker. s. One who deals in stock, or
the public funds.

A day was fixed for selling out and transferring
the *stock*, and of waiting, with that view, upon
Wilkins Fisher, Esq., *stockbroker*, of somewhere
near the Bank.—*Diogenes, Pickwick Papers ch. iv.*

stockdove. s. Woodpigeon, so named from often building in pollard trees, or trees reduced to the trunk and few thick leafy branches at the top of it.

stockfish. s. Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

Kellich, *stockfish*, nor herring.
It is not for your wearing. *Shelton, Poems*, p. 185.
He's to be made more tractable, I doubt not.—
Yes, if they saw him as they do white-leather
Upon an iron, or beat him soft like *stock-fish*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.

stockily flower. s. Native and garden plant of the genus *Matthiola*.

stocking. s. Covering of the leg.

In his first approach before my lady he will come to her in yellow stockings, and 'tis a colour she abhors.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

By the loyalty of that town he procured shoes, stockings, and money for his soldiers.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.
He spent half a day to look for his odd stocking, when he had them both upon a leg.—*Sir R. L. Estlin's* *travels*.
At sundown Flavin is the stocking thrown,
That very night he longs to lie alone.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. 1.
The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or a stocking to their feet.—*Swift*.

[The clothing of the legs formerly consisted of a single garment . . . it was afterwards cut in two at the knees, leaving . . . kirtle-breeches . . . or upper-stocks, and under-stocks, or stockings. . . In those terms the elegant stock is to be understood in the sense of stump or trunk, the part of the body left when the limbs are cut off.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

This stocking-frame, which is the great implement of hosiery, is totally different from the rectangular denudation which constitutes cloth, as the slightest inspection of a stocking will show; for this, instead of having two distinct systems of thread, like the warp and the weft, which are woven together, by crossing each other at right angles, the whole piece is composed of a single thread united or looped in a peculiar manner, which is called *stocking-stitch*, and sometimes chain-work.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

stocking. v. a. Dress in stockings. *Rare*.
Stocking'd with loads of fat town-dirt he goes.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 307.

stockish. adj. Hard; blockish.

The port
Did seign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and
Isles:
Nimble thought no *stockish*, hard, and full of rage,
But music for the town cloth change his nature.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

stockjobber. s. Dealer in the funds on speculation.

The *stockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the green an a whisk;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift*.

The London mansion and the Alhambra had both been disposed of, and well: the first to the new French Ambassador; and the second, to a grey-headed *stock-jobber*, very rich, who, having no society, determined to make solitude amusing.—*B. Harriet, The Young Duke*, b. v. ch. xii.

Necker, in the National Assembly, is making money, as usual, about his deficit; barriers and rumbustiousness burnt; the taxgatherer hunted, not hunting; his Majesty's Exchequer all but empty. The remedy is a loan of thirty millions; then, on still more enticing terms, a loan of eighty millions; neither of which loans, unhappily, will the *stock-jobbers* venture to lend. The *stockjobber* has no country, except his own black pool of Avarice.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vii. ch. i.

stockjobbing. s. Act of buying and selling stock in the public funds for the turn of the scale, or on speculation.

Projects for improving old manufactures, or setting up new ones, should not be despised in a trading country; but the making them pretences for *stockjobbing* hath been a fatal imposition.—*Berkeley, Essay on Great Britain*.

A system, that ought to be plainest and fairest imaginable, will become a dark, intricate, and wicked mystery of *stockjobbing*.—*Bolingbroke, On Parties*, letter xvii.

stocklock. s. Lock fixed in wood.

There are locks for several purposes: as street-door-locks, called *stock-locks*; chamber-door-locks, called spring-locks, and cupboard-locks.—*Moson, Mechanical Exercises*.

stocks. s.

1. In Law. Wooden frame confining the legs, by enclosing the ankles within two

semicircles, too small to allow the withdrawal of the feet, set-up in most of the parishes of England, for the restraint, as much as for the punishment, of vagrants, disorderly people, and small offenders. Derived by Minsheu from the *stock* of a tree, as being made of wood; by others connected with *stocking*. Connected with *stock* = obstruct, detain, confine. Probably, always plural. In *Composition*, however, the form is singular. Generally with *the*, i. e. the parish-stocks.

Fetch forth the stocks:
As I have life and honour, there shall he sit till noon. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.

There dwell, and within call, if it please your worship.

A potent monarch, called the constable,
That does command a citadel called the stocks,
Whose guards are certain files of rusty billmen.

Mansinger, A New Way to pay Old Debts, i. 1.

Matrimony is expressed by a young man standing, his legs being fast in a pair of stocks.—*Pearson*.

The stocks hinder his legs from obeying the determination of his mind, if it would transfer his body to another place. —*Locks*.

As the first element of a compound, and in the singular number.

Tion is whipt from tything to tything, *stock-purished* and imprisoned.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 4.

2. Wooden work upon which ships are built.

Each day brings fresh supplies of arms and men,
And ships which all last winter were abroad,
And such as fitted since the fight had been,
Or new from stocks were full'n into the road.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, c.

3. In Commerce. The Funds.

An artificial wealth of funds and stocks was in the hands of those who had been plundering the public.—*Swift*.

Statesmen and patriots ply alike the stocks,
Peers and butler share alike the box.

Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 130.

stockstill. adj. [two words rather than a

true compound.] Motionless as a stock or log.

The polype fish sits all the winter long

Stock-still, through sloth.

Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. G. 1.

Our preachers stand *stockstill* in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to set off the best sermon.—*Addison*.

stocky. s. Stout. *Rare*.

They had no titles of honour among them, but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection; as, such an one the tall, such an one the *stocky*, such an one the gruff.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 433.

stodge. v. n. [German, *steigen* = go.] Stir; move. *Obsolete*.

stole. s. [Gr. *stōikē*, from *stōa* = porch.]

Disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who taught under a piazza or portico in the city of Athens; and maintained, that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, to be unmoved either by joy or grief, and to esteem all things governed by unavoidable necessity.

Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the *Stoicks* encountered him.—*Arta*, xvii. 18.

The *Stoick* last, in philosophick pride,
By him call'd virtue.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 300.

The *Stoic* of the woods, the man without a tear.

Campbell, Gertrude of Wyoming.

Demons herole;
Demons who were
The form of the *Stoic*
And sophist of yore.

Byron, The Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

Balsam said of Scarron, that he had gone further in humbly than the *Stoicks*, who were satisfied in appearing immovable to pain; but Scarron was gay, and amused all the world with his sufferings.

—*J. Dierckx, Curiosities of Literature*, Scarron.

stole. adj. Belonging to the Stoics; cold; stiff; austere; affecting to hold all things indifferent.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those hodge doctors of the *Stoick* fur.

Milton, Comus, 706.

The *Stoick* philosophers discard all passions in general.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 307.

stoleal. adj. Having the character of, relating to, supported by, a Stoic.

It is a common imputation to Seneca, that though he declaimed with so much strength of reason, and a *stoleal* contempt of riches and power, he was at the same time one of the richest and stoutest powerful men in Rome.—*Talier*, no. 170.

I defy the best cabbage planter that ever existed, . . . I defy him to go on coolly, critically, and canonically, planting his cabbages one by one, in straight lines, and *stoleal* distances, especially if all in potatoes are unweeded up, without error and anon straddling out, or sliding into some linstardly digression.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. viii. ch. i.

His [Werner's] fundamental principle of morals we have seen in part already; it does not exclusively or primarily belong to himself; being little more than that high sort of entire self-forgetfulness, that merging of the Me in the I-idea; a principle which recurs both in stoical and christian ethics, and is at this day common, in theory, among all German philosophers, especially of the transcendental class.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner*.

stoleally. adv. After the manner of the Stoics; austere.

He not *stoleally* mistaken in the equality of sin.

—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Medals*, iii. 12.

stolealness. s. Attribute suggested by Stoical.

stoleism. s. Opinions and maxims of the Stoics.

To pretend to virtue and holiness without reference to God and a life to come, is but to fall into a more dull and flat kind of *stoleism*.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectural Cabalistics*, p. 183: 1083.

Stoicism, which was the pedantry of virtue, ascribes all good qualifications of what kind soever to the virtuous man.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 223.

We have the greatest admiration for this learned doctor (Calanus); with what scientific *stoleism* he walks through the land of wonder, unpondering.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Signs of the Times*.

Both were by principle and habit *Stoics*; yet Johnson with the greater merit, for he alone had very much to triumph over; farther, he alone embodied his *stoleism* into devotion. To Johnson life was as a prison, to be endured with faith; to Humphreys it was little more than a foolish Bartholomew-show-booth, with the foolish crowdings and elbowings of which it was not worth while to quarrel.—*Ibid. Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

Fichte's metaphysical theory may be called in question, and readily enough unapprehended; but the sublime *stoleism* of his sentiments must and some response in many a heart.—*Ibid. State of German Literature*.

stoke. v. a. [?] Feed and attend to a furnace. (For extract see under Stoking.)

stoker. s. One who looks after the fire.

a. In a brewery.

As the plague of happy life,
I run away from party-trifles;
A prince's cause, a church's claim,
I've known to raise a mighty flame,
And prick, as *stoker*, very free
To throw in peace and charity.

Green, The Spleen: 1764

b. In the furnace of a steam-engine. (For extract see under Stoking.)

stoking. verbal abs. See extract.

Stoking [is] the operation of replenishing a furnace with coal, and of keeping it in proper order, by clearing away the ash and clinkers, so as to maintain a vigorous combustion. Much skill is needed to *stoke* the furnace of a steam boiler successfully; and one *stoker* will often be able to keep the steam well up when another of equal strength and diligence will fail altogether. One main indication to be fulfilled is to spread the coal evenly over the bars of the grate, and to leave no holes or open places in the fire, through which the cold air will rush, and diminish the temperature of the furnace. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

stole. s. [Lat. *stola*; A.S. *stol*; N.Fr. *stole*.]

Long vest.

Over all a black *stole* she did throw,
As one that only mourned.
Of mahoe *stole* or cypress lawn
Over thy decent shoulders drawn.

Milton, Il Penseroso, 35.

Groom of the stole. See extract.

Groom of the stole . . . is a great officer of the king's household, whose precinct is properly the king's bedchamber, where the lord chamberlain hath nothing to do.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

stoled. adj. Wearing a stole or long robe.

After them flew the prophets, brightly *stoled*
In shining lawn. *G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory*.

As the second element in a compound.

In vain with timbrell'd anthems dark
The *stole-stoled* sorcerers bear his worship ark.

Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 113.

STOL

Stolen, part. adj. Obtained by stealth.
Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant.—Proverbs, i. 17.

Stolid, adj. [Lat. *stolidus*.] Stupid; foolish.

Stolidity, s. Stupidity; want of sense.
To the end his prince might never, by opening his eyes, come to the knowledge of his own *stolidity*.—*Translation of Boetius*, p. 97: 1620.
These are the fools in the text, indolent untractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments.—*Bentley, Sermons, i.*

Stomach, s. [Fr. *estomac*; Lat. *stomachus*.]

1. Digesting part of the intestinal canal.
This filthy simile, this beastly line,
Quite turns my *stomach*.

Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue II.
The gastric juice, or the liquor which directs the food in the *stomach* of animals, is of this class. Of all menstrua it is the most active, the most universal. In the human *stomach*, for instance, consider what a variety of strange substances, and how widely different from one another it in a few hours reduces to one uniform pulp, milk, or mucilage.—*Paley, Natural Theology, ch. vii.*

The human *stomach* is a somewhat oblong and rounded membranous bag, situated in the epigastric region. It is largest on the left side (or cardiac end), and gradually diminishes towards the right or lower orifice, which is called the pylorus. Like the intestines, the *stomach* has three coats or membranes, connected together by cellular membrane. The exterior or peritoneal coat is a dense firm membrane; the internal or villous coat is soft, mucous, and vascular; the central coat is muscular, and the glands of the *stomach* are situated between it and the villous coat. The *stomach* is largely supplied with nerves, which come from the eighth pair and sympathetic. They are derived chiefly from the cardiac or solar plexus, and are accompanied by veins which empty themselves into the vena portæ. The lymphatics of the *stomach* proceed directly in the thoracic duct.—*Owen, in Brander and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

As the first element in a compound.
If you're sick at sea,
Or st. each qualm'd at land, a dram of this
Will drive away distemper.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

2. Appetite; desire of food.

Tell me, what's it that takes from thee
Thy *stomach*, pleasure, and thy golden sleep?
Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, ii. 3.
Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words still in fouled letters?
She either gives a *stomach*, and no food,
Such as the poor in health; or else a feast,
And takes away the *stomach*; such the rich,
That have abundance, and enjoy it not.

Ibid., Part II, iv. 4.

If you've a *stomach*, a cold bakemeat's ready.
Mansinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 2.
As appetite or *stomach* to meat is a sign of health in the body, so is this hunger in the soul a vital quality, an evidence of some life of grace in the heart; whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of *stomach*, is a most desperate prognostick.—*Hammond.*

3. Inclination; liking.

He which hath no *stomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shakespeare, Henry V, iv. 3.*
The unusual distance of time made it subject to every man's note, that it was an act against his *stomach*, and put upon him by necessity of state.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
The very trade went against his *stomach*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Anger; violence of temper.

Disdain he called was, and disdain'd
To be so call'd, and who so did him call:
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain,
His portance terrible, and stature tall. *Spenser.*
It's near dinner time?—I would it were,
That you might kill your *stomach* on your meat,
And not upon your maid.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.
Instead of trumpet and of drum,
That makes the warrior's *stomach* come.

Rutter, His Library, i. 2, 107.

5. Sullenness; resentment; stubbornness.

Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater *stomach* their judgments, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny disguised under a new form.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
They plainly saw, that when *stomach* doth strive with wit, the match is not equal.—*Ibid.*
Whereby the eye in word round *stomach* was,
Strongly encouraged by the crafty fox. *Spenser.*
That noisles should such *stomachs* bear!
I myself fight not once in forty year.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, i. 3.
It stuck in the camel's *stomach*, that bulls should be armed with horns, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy, and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

STOM

6. Pride; haughtiness.

Arius, a subtle-witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and *stomach* prone unto contradiction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iv. 2.

Stomach, v. a. Resent; remember with anger and malignity. *Obsolete.*

Believe not all; or, if you must believe,
Stomach not all.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.
Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded him; only Saul *stomach'd* him, and therefore hat'd him.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations.*
The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Stomach, v. n. Be angry.

Let a man, though never so justly, oppose himself unto those that are disordered in their ways, and what one amongst them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction, storm at reproach, and hate such as would reform them?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Stomach'd, adj. Filled with passions of resentment.

High *stomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;
In rage deaf as the sea, hasty as fire.

Shakespeare, Richard II, i. 1.

Stomacher, s. Ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.

Instead of a *stomacher*, a girding of sackcloth.—*Isaiah, iii. 24.*
Golden quoits and *stomachers*,
For my lack to give their dears.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3, song.

Thou marry'st at every year
The lyric lark and the grave whispering dove,
The sparrow that neglects his life for love,
The household bird with the red *stomacher*.

Dunne.

I shouldn't ha' thought of your entertaining me with your old father's pipe and Peggy Trundle's *stomachers*—if you're come here to run away with me, why do the thing at once, and let's have no more talk about it.—*O'Keefe, Fountainbleau, iii. 3.*

Stomachful, adj. Sullen; stubborn; perverse.

A *stomachful* Esau knows that his good father cannot but be displeased with his pagan matches.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 134.*

A *stomachful* boy put to school, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the first letter.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Obdurate or *stomachful* crying should not be permitted, because it is another way of encouraging those passions which 'tis our business to subdue.—*Locke.*

Stomachfully, adv. In a stomachful manner.

While so many thousand Israelites were alive, that had *stomachfully* desired the idol, Aaron, that in weakness condescended, is both pardoned the past and afterwards laden with honours from God.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, (Ord M.)*

Stomachfulness, s. Attribute suggested by *Stomachful*; stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy.

Pride, *stomachfulness*, headiness . . . avail but little.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes, p. 243: 1621.*

Stomachic, adj. Relating to the stomach.

An hypochondriacal consumption is an extenuation, occasioned by an infarction and obstruction of the *stomachic* vessels through melancholy humours.—*Harvey.*

That he was a wine-bibber, a gross liver, gluttonously fond of whatever would yield him a little solacement, were it only of a *stomachic* character, is undeniable enough.—*Chaple, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Used substantively. Medicine for the stomach.

Stomachical, adj. Stomachic.

By a catarrh the *stomachical* ferment is vitiated.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Stomaching, verbal abs. Resentment.

This is no time for private *stomaching*.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Stomachless, adj. Wanting stomach.

Thy sleep broken, thy meals *stomachless*.—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

Stomachous, adj. Stout; angry; sullen;

obstinate. *Obsolete.*

That stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly salved them; but nought again
Him answered, as courtesy became;

STON

{STOLEN
STONE

But with stern looks, and *stomachous* disdain,
Gave signs of grudge and discontentment vain.

Spenser.

Stómata, s. pl. [plural of the Gr. *στόμα*, = *stoma*, = mouth.] In *Botany*. Small microscopic orifices in the surface of leaves; (the singular form is so rare, that it would be difficult to say what it is; *stoma*, however, is the only correct one, inasmuch as the final *t* is not found either in the nominative or the accusative case *singular*; *stomates* as a masculine form is, as *stoma* is neuter, an impossible form; *stomatia*, from a singular *stomatia*, is a better, though a different word. See extract from Lindley).

In most plants the cuticle has certain openings of a very peculiar character, which appear connected with respiration, and which are called *stómata*, *stomata*, or *stomatia*. *Stomates* are passages through the cuticle, having the appearance of an oval or circular space, in the centre of which is a slit that opens or closes according to circumstances, and lies above a cavity in the subjacent tissue.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany, b. i. ch. ii. sect. 1.*

In the flowering plants the perfect *stómata* appear as roundish or squarish openings in the epidermal layer, occurring regularly at the meeting angles or sides of four, or more, epidermal cells. *Griffith and Neufus, Micrographical Dictionary.*

Stono, s. [A.S. *stán*.]

1. Mineral body, more or less compound and resistant, smaller in bulk than rocks, and larger than pebbles, earthy rather than metallic, and commoner than gems (*precious stones*). With all of these, however, the ordinary stone has a common general character. See extracts from Woodward and Hill.

Five sharp smooth *stones* from the next brook he chose,
And fit them to his sling. *Cowley, Davideis.*

Relentless time, destroying power,
Whose stone and brass obey. *Parnell.*

Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water.—*Woodward, Methods of Fossils.*

Stones are, the softer and the harder. Of the softer *stones* are, 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibrous, as the asbestos. 3. The granulated, as the gypsum. Of the harder *stones* are, 1. The opake *stones*, as limestones. 2. The semi-transparent, as agates. 3. The pellucid, as crystals and the gems.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Of the philosopher's *stone*, he [Ashmole] says, he knows enough to hold his tongue, but not enough to speak. This *stone* has not only the power of transmuting any imperfect earthy matter into its utmost degree of perfection, and can convert the basest metals into gold, but into *stone*, &c., but it has still more exalted virtues, when the arcanes have been entered into, by the choice fathers of hermetic mystery. The vegetable *stone* has power over the nature of man, beast, fowl, fishes, and all kinds of trees and plants, to make them flourish and bear fruit at any time. The magical *stone* discovers any person wherever he is concealed; while the angelical *stone* gives the apparitions of angels, and a power of conversing with them. Ashmole, in one of his chemical works, prefixed a frontispiece, which, in several compartments, exhibited Phosbus on a lion, and opposite to him a lady, who represented Diana, with the moon in one hand and an arrow in the other, sitting on a crab; Mercury on a tripod, with the scheme of the heavens in one hand, and his caduceus in the other. These were intended to express the materials of the *stone*, and the way for the process.—*J. Diaradi, Curiosities of Literature, Alchemy.*

2. Piece of stone cut for building.

Should I go to church,
And see the holy edifice of *stone*,
And not bethink me straight of dangerous rocks?
Which touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all her spices on the stream.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
The English used the *stones* to reinforce the pier.
Sir J. Hapward.

The contrast in this respect [durability], of the works of modern architects, especially in Great Britain, is very humiliating to those who boast so loudly of social advancement; for there is scarcely a public building of recent date which will be in existence one thousand years hence. Many of the most splendid works of modern architecture are hastening to decay, in what may be justly called the very infancy of their existence, if compared with the date of those erected in ancient Italy, Greece, and Egypt. This is remarkably the case with the three bridges of London, Westminster, and Blackfriars: the foundations of which began to perish most visibly in the very lifetime of their construction.

torr. Every stone intended for a durable edifice ought to be tested as to its durability, by immersion in a saturated solution of sulphate of soda, and exposure during some days to the air.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

5. Gem; precious stone.

I thought I saw
Wedges of gold, cross anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels.
Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 4.

4. Anything made of stone.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the stone,
Why then she lives.
Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

3. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus; calculus.

A specific remedy for preventing of the stone I take to be the constant use of alcohol-ale.—*Sir W. Temple*.

A gentleman supposed his difficulty in urinating proceeded from the stone.—*Wierman, Surgery*.

6. Case which in some fruits contains the seed, and is itself contained in the fruit.

To make fruits without core or stone is a curiosity.

—*Bacon*.

7. Testicle.

A man that is . . . crookbackt, or a dwarf, or that hath a blemish in his eye, or be scurvy, or scabbed, or hath his stones broken.—*Leviticus*, xxi. 19.

8. Weight containing fourteen pounds: (a stone of meat is eight pounds).

Does Wood think that we will sell him a stone of wool for his counter?—*Shelf*.

9. Funeral monument: (common in composition, as gravestone, even when the material is other than stone).

Should some relenting eye
Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie,
Pope, Epistle to Abolard.

10. State of torpidity and insensibility.

Though cold like you, unmoved and silent grown,
I have not yet forgot myself to stone.
Pope, Epistle to Abolard.

Used to express intensity.

What need you be so hoarse? rough?
I will not struggle, I will stand alone still.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 1.

And there lies Wharum by my side,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dyed.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 1141.

The fellow held his breath, and lay alone still, as if he were dead.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for stone dead.—*Id.*

The cottagers having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and stood alone still with amusement.—*Pope*.

Used adjectivally.

[You'd] rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would present her at the lect,
Because she brought alone juice, and no salad quarts.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

Leave no stone unturned.

Do everything that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.

Women, that left no stone unturned
In which the cause might be concerned,
Brought in their children's spoons and whistles,
To purchase swords, carbines, and pistols.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 777.

He crimes invented, left unturned no stone
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.
Dryden, Translation of the Knave, ii. 133.

Stone. v. a.

1. Pelt or bent or kill with stones.

What shall I do unto this people? They be almost ready to stone me.—*Exodus*, xvii. 4.

2. Harden.

Oh perfidious woman! thou dost stone my heart;
And mak'st me call what I intend to do,
A murder, which I thought a sacrifice.
Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.

3. Remove stones.

(See under Stoning, verbal abs. 2.)

Stonebow. s.

Crossbow which shoots stones.

Hailstones full of wrath shall be cast as out of a stone-bow.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, v. 22.

O for a stone-bow to hit him in the eye.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

Stonebreak. s.

In Botany. Anglicized form of Saxifraga, or Saxifrage; from saxum = stone + frango = I break. An artificial translation, rather than a true vernacular name.

Stonechat. s.

Native bird so called; Saxicola rubetra: (the prefix stone is

said to be from the noise, like that of the clicking of stones, rather than from the habitat of the bird; the generic name, however, Saxicola, to which the older name sylvia has been changed, indicates the contrary).

The stonechat has much the habits of the whinchat, frequenting commons and sunny places, where they sit upon the uppermost sprays, and dart at every fly that passes, frequently returning to the same place again like the flycatcher, to which they seem as nearly allied as the cold flush or pied flycatcher, insects and worms being their only food.—*Montagu, Dictionary of British Birds*.

Stonecraze. s. [?] In Falconry. Disease in hawks.

Stonecrop. s. [A.S. stancrop.] In Botany.

At present the Sedum acre; the plant of the extract being a different one.

Stonecrop tree is a beautiful tree, but not common.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Stone-carrlew. s. [two words.] In Ornithology. Thick-knee.

Stonecutter. s. One whose trade is to hew stones.

A stonecutter's man had the vesicle of his lungs so stuffed with dust, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of sand.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

My procurator provided me a monument at the stonecutter's, and would have erected it in the parish church.—*Swift*.

Stoney. s. Fly of the Caddis, Caddis-worm, or straw-worm.

Stonefruit. s. Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp; botanically, by a drupe.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect some other sorts of stonefruit.—*Ray*.

Stonegall, or Stonehawk. s. Hawk, for which the Latin name is Lithofalco (λίθος = stone + falco = falcon). Word for word, the first is the fuller form of Staniel.

Stonehearted, or Stony-hearted. adj.

Hardhearted; cruel; pitiless.

The stony-hearted villains know it well enough.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 2.

Weep, ye stony-hearted men! Oh, read and pity!
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. li. song 1.

Stonehorse. s. Horse not castrated.

Where there is most arable land, stonehorses or geldings are more necessary.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Stonepit. s. Quarry.

There's one found in a stonepit.—*Woodward*.

Stonepitch. s. Hard unspiced pitch.

The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as stonepitch.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Stoner. s. One who strikes, beats, or kills with stones.

It was the character of Jerusalem to be the killer of the prophets, and the stoner of them who were sent unto her.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed*.

Stonesteat, or Stonesteat. s. Distance to which a stone may be thrown.

A madder thing to see them ride, though not half a stonesteat.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 314.

About a stone-cast from the wall,
A sluice with blacken'd water aloft,
And o'er it many, round and small,
The clustered marsh-mosses crept.
Tennyson, Mariana.

Stonesmith, or Stonesmithie. s. Stonemason.

Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders did hew them, and the stonemasons.—*1 Kings*, v. 18.

Stoneware. s. Variety of pottery, consisting of stone in powder in addition to the clay.

The second kind (of pottery) consists of an infusible mixture of earth, which is refractory in the kiln, and continues opaque. This is pottery, properly so called; but it comprehends several sub-species, which are earthenware, stoneware, flintware, faience, delftware, iron-stone china, &c. The earliest attempts to make a compact stoneware with a painted glass, seem to have originated with the Arabians in Spain about the ninth century, and to

have passed thence into Majorca, in which island they were carried on with no little success.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Stonework. s. Building of stone.

They make two walls with flat stones, and fill the space with earth, and so they continue the stonework.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Stoniness. s. Attribute suggested by Stony.

1. Quality of having many stones.

The name Hexton owes its original to the stoniness of the place.—*Hoarne*.

Small gravel or stoniness is found therein.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Hardness of mind.

He hath some stoniness at the bottom.—*Hammond*.

Stoning. verbal abs.

1. Act of one who stones, either by pelting or by castration.

Crucifixion was a punishment unknown to the Jewish laws, among whom the stoning to death was the punishment for blasphemy.—*Stepens, Sermons*.

2. Clearing the ground of stones.

As the stones were laid together in the wall for defence; so they were gathered off from the soil, to avoid offence. But to what purpose is the fruitfulness, fencing, stoning, if the ground yield a plentiful crop of briars, thistles, weeds?—*Bishop Hall, Fast-Sermons*: 1622.

Stony. adj.

1. Made of stone.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.

Nor slept the winds
Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vast wilderness, whose tallest pines,
Though rooted deep as high and sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks, laden with stony blasts,
Or torn up sheer.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 412.

Here the marshy grounds approach your fields,
And there the soil a stony harvest yields.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, l. 67.

As in spires he stood, he turn'd to stone;
The stony make retain'd the figure still his own.
Id., Translation from Ovid, The Tragic War.

They suppose these bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into these sparry or stony icicles.—*Woodward*.

2. Abounding with stones.

From the stony Masaiha
Bring your flocks, and live with us.
Milton, Arcades, 102.

3. Petrifying.

Now let the stony dart of witless cold
Pierce to my heart, and pass through every side.
Spenser.

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

The stony hardness of two many patrons' hearts,
Not touched with any feeling in this case.—*Moorer, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Thou art come to answer
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

It will clear their senses dark,
What may suffice, and soften stony hearts
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 182.

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can stony bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt?
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Sir Pitt had judged correctly, that she would not quit the premises. She contented herself by preserving a solemn and stony silence, when in company of Pitt and his rebellious wife, and by frightening the children in the nursery by the ghastly gloom of her demeanour.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xli.

Stook. s. [N.Fr. estoque.] Set of sheaves, as arranged at harvest, for carting or leading off the land.

Stool. s. [Lat. stolo.] Shoot from the trunk of a tree.

Stool. s. [A.S. stol.]

1. Seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back.—*Watts, Logic*.

Thou fearful fool,
Why taked not of the same fruit of gold?
No sitst down on that same silver stool,
To rest thy weary person in the shadow cold?
Spenser.

Now which were wise, and which were fools?
Poor Alma sits between two stools!
The more she reads, the more perplex.
Prior, Alma, l. 220.

2. Fecal evacuation.

There be medicines that move stools, and not urine; some other urine, and not stools: those that purge by *stool*, are such as enter not all, or little, into the urinary vein; but either at the first are not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or else are afterwards rejected by the urinary vein, and so turn likewise downwards to the guts.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The peristaltic motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilation, is not in the lower guts, else one would have a continual need of going to stool.—*Arcthenot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Stool of Repentance, or cutty stool. Punishment in the discipline of the kirk of Scotland, somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays, in the forenoon; and after sermon is called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to public view adulterers; only these are habited in a coarse canvas, analogous to a hairy or monastic vest, with a hood to it, which they call the sack or sackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreasonable judgement of things brings many a great man to this stool of repentance.—*Sir R. L'Ettrange.*

Stoolball. s. Play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

While Betty dances on the green,
And Sam is at stoolball woen. *Prior, Alma, l. 300.*
Kind service cannot be checked from hand to hand like a shuttlecock or stoolball.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe, ch. xxvii.*

Stoop. See Stoup.

Stoop. v. n. [A.S. stupian.]

1. Bend down; bend forward.

Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended downward, and stooped toward the earth.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Lean forward standing or walking.

When Pelopidas and Iamenes were sent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did not unworthy; but Iamenes let fall his ring to the ground, and stooping for that, was thought to make his adoration.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

[He, stooping, open'd my left side, and took from thence a rib. *Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 463.*
So, stooping down, as needs he must,
Who cannot sit upright,
He grasped the man with both his hands,
And eke with all his might. *Cowper, John Gilpin.*

3. Yield; bend; submit.

I am the son of Henry the fifth,
Who made the dauphin and the French to stoop.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 1.
Mighty in her ships stand Carthage long,
And swept the riches of the world from far;
Yet stoop'd to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, v.

4. Descend from rank or dignity; condescend.

Where men of great wealth stoop to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly.—*Bacon.*
He that condescended so far, and stooped so low, to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not refuse us a gracious reception there.—*Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

No man ever so much feared death, to avert which he stooped to every meaness and sought every remedy. His physician had sworn that, if he were dissolved, the kin: would not survive a week; and Louis, embolden'd by sickness and terror, bore the rudest usage from this man, and embolden'd to secure his services by vast rewards.—*Italian, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, bk. ii. ch. l.*

5. Yield; be inferior.

Death his death-wound shall then receive,
And stoop inglorious.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 251.
These are arts, my prince,
In which your Zama does not stoop to Rome.
Addison, Cato.

6. Sink from resolution or superiority; condescend.

They, whose authority is required unto the satis-

fyng of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit such concourse of divided minds, and unmeet that their laws, which, being once solemnly established, are to exact obedience of all men and to constrain therunto, should so far stoop as to hold themselves in suspense from taking any effect upon you, till some disputer can persuade you to be obedient.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

7. Come down on prey as a falcon.

When they stoop, they stoop with the like wing.
Shakespeare, Henry V. l. v. 1.
Here stands my dove: stoop at her, if you dare.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

8. Alight from the wing.

[Satian] ready now
To stoop with waried wings and willing feet,
On the bare outside of this world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 73.
Twelve swans behold in beauteous order move,
And stoop with closing pinions from above.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 544.

9. Sink to a lower place.

Cowering low
With blandishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 350.

Stoop. v. a.

1. Submit.

Role cause that stoops
Their grandeur to man's eye.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

2. Bend forward, as a vessel of liquor.

To stoop this vintner to the very loam.—*Nachtel, Life of Archbishop Williams, p. 68.*

Stoop. s.

1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a stoop from sovereignty?
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.

Now will I wander through the air,
Mount, make a stoop at every fair. *Waller.*
An eagle made a stoop at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away.—*Sir R. L'Ettrange.*

Stooping. verbal abs. Act of one who, that which, stoops. In *Falconry*. See extract.

Stooping is when a hawk, being upon her wings at the height of her pitch, bendeth violently down to strike the fowle, or any other prey.—*Latham, Falconry.*

Stoopingly. ado. In a stooping manner; with inclination downwards.

Naut was noted to tread softly, to walk stoopingly, and to raise himself from benches with laborious gesture.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Stoop. v. a. [N.Fr. estouper.]

1. Hinder from progressive motion.

From the oracle
They will bring all; whose spiritual counsel had,
Shall stop or spur me. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.*

2. Hinder from successive operation.

Can any dresses find a way
To stop the approaches of decay,
And mend a ruin'd face? *Earl of Dorset.*

3. Hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.

4. Hinder from action or practice.

As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall stop me of this boasting.—*2 Corinthians, xi. 10.*
Friend, 'tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

5. Put an end to the motion or action of anything; intercept.

Almon falls, old Tyreus' eldest care,
Pierced with an arrow from the distant war:
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon stood.
And stopp'd his breath, and drank his vital blood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 741.

6. Repress; suspend.

Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should arrest his confidence, and stop the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not?—*South, Sermons.*

7. Suppress.

He, on occasion of stopping my play, did me a good office at court, by representing it as long ago assigned.—*Dryden.*

8. Regulate musical strings with the fingers. In instruments of strings, if you stop a string high, whereby it hath less scope to tremble, the

sound is more treble, but yet more dead.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

9. Close any aperture.

You shall smite every fenced city, and every choice city, and shall fell every good tree, stop all wells of water.—*2 Kings, iii. 19.*

They refused to hearken, and pulled away the shoulder, and stopp'd their ears, that they should not hear. *Zechariah, vii. 11.*

A hawk's bill, the holes stopp'd up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glass, and stop the glass close with wax.—*Bacon.*

His majesty stopp'd a leak that did much harm.—*Id.*

Celsus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judg'd by the colour, that immediately the vein should be stopp'd.—*Arcthenot.*

10. Obstruct; encumber.

Mountains of ice that stop the imagined way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 201.

11. Garnish with proper punctuation.

Stoop. v. n.

1. Cease to go forward.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and starts:
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground.
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into fast gait, then stops again.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

When men pursue their thoughts of space, they stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end.—*Locke.*

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short, nor struggle through the crowd in vain.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 87.

2. Cease from any course of action.

Encroachments are made by degrees from one step to another; and the best time to stop is at the beginning.—*Leesley.*

Stoop. s.

1. Cessation of progressive motion.

Thought's the slave of time, and life time's fool;
And time, that takes survey of all the world,
Must have a stop.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

The marigold, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise, at his full stop
Packs and shuts up her staidy shop. *Cleveland.*
A lion, musing for his prey, made a stop on a sudden at a hideous yelling noise, which startled him.—*Sir R. L'Ettrange.*

2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping.

In weak and tender minds we little know what misery this strict opinion would breed, besides the stops it would make in the whole course of all men's lives and actions.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

My praise the Fault claim,
And thou great hero, greatest of thy name,
Orlinda in war to move the sinking state,
And by delays to put a stop to fate.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1161.
Occult qualities put a stop to the improvement of natural philosophy, and therefore have been rejected.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more stops, so that the returns must necessarily be slower and wantier.—*Locke.*

Female zeal, though proceeding from so good a principle, if we may believe the French historians, often put a stop to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation.—*Addison.*

3. Repression; hindrance of operation.

'Tis a great stop towards the mastery of our desires to give this stop to them, and shut them up in silence.—*Locke.*

4. Cessation of action.

Look you to the guard to night:
Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop,
Not to outstrip discretion.
Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3.

5. Interruption.

Thou art full of love and honesty,
And weigh'st thy words before thou giv'st them
breath:
Therefore these stops of thine fright me the more.
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

6. Prohibition of sale.

If they should open a war, they foreclose the consumption France must fall into by the stop of their wine and sa, wholly taken off by our two nations.—*Sir W. Temple.*

7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

The proud Desdemona, full of wrathful spite
And fierce disdain to be affronted on,
Inferred her purple heart with all her might,
That stop out of the way to overthrow.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

On indeed they went; but O! not far;
A fatal stop traversed their headlong course.

Daniel.

Bliss'd be that God who cast rubs, stops, and hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the commission of such a sin.—*South, Sermons.*

So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some stop to the rising torrent, and check this overflowing of ungodliness.—*Rogers.*

8. In Music.

- a. Hole or vent in a wind-instrument which is stopped by the finger.

You would play upon me, you would seem to know my stops; you would pluck out the heart of my mystery.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Best are those,

Whose blood and judgment are so well commingled,

That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,

To sound what stop she please. *Ibid.*

A variety of strinus may be observed on their harp, and of stops on their tibia; which shews the little foundation that such writers have gone upon, who, from a short passage in a classic author, have determined the precise shape of the ancient musical instruments, with the exact number of their pipes, strings, and stops.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

- b. Gradation of the scale made by the fingers on the strings of a lute.

The further a string is strained, the less superstraining girth to a note; for it requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note at all; and in the stops of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets.—*Bacon.*

- c. Mechanism of the organ, by which a certain range of pipes is opened or closed.

The organ-sound a tune survives the stop,
Before it doth the dying note give up.

Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

The harp

Had work, and rested not; the solemn pipe,

And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop.

o

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 501.

The sound

Of instruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who moved
Their stops, and chords, was seen; his violent touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.

Ibid., xi. 351.

9. Point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the track of domus of men,
Wet with tears still'd from the eyes
Of the flinty destinies,
Would have learn'd a softer style,
And have been ashamed to spoil
His life's sweet story by the haste
Of a cruel stop ill-plac'd.

Cromwell.

- stopcock. s. Pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

No man could spit from him without it, but would drive like some paralytic or fool; the tongue being as a stopcock to the air, till upon its removal the spittle is driven away.—*Grew, Consultatio Sacra.*

- stopgap. s. Something substituted; temporary expedient.

- stoppage. s. Act of stopping; state of being stopped.

The effects are a stoppage of circulation by too great a weight upon the heart, and suffocation.—*Arbuthnot.*

The stoppage of a cough, or spitting, increases phlegm in the stomach.—*Sir J. Floyer, Proternatist State of the animal Humours.*

stopper. s.

1. One who closes any aperture.

The ancients of Gehal, and the wise men thereof, were in these thy calkers, [in the margin stoppers of chinks].—*Ezekiel*, xxvii. 9.

2. Tobacco-stopper.

Little tube of mighty power,...

With my little stopper prov'd.

J. H. Browne, Imitation of A. Phillips.

- stopless. adj. Not to be stopped; irresistible.

Making a civil and staid senate rude,

And stopless as a running multitude.

Sir W. Doreant, On King Charles II's Return.

- stopple. s. That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.

Bottles swung, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave some air; for if the liquor come close to the stopple, it cannot flow.—*Bacon.*

There were no shuts or stopples made for the ears, that any loud or sharp noise might awaken it, as also a soft and gentle murmur provoke it to sleep.—*Bay, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Storace. s. Laying up as a stock or store.

The first and most natural cry would be for irrigation, and this, no doubt, is one of the best cures for famine. But irrigation itself means only the storage and distribution of a natural water supply, and this supply depends upon the rainfall of the season.—*Times Newspaper*, February 25, 1860.

- stora. s. [Gr. *stora*; Lat. *styrax*.] In Botany and Pharmacy. Balsam of the styrax; liquidamber: (stora is the English, styrax the Latin form).

I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh, an galbanum and onyx, and sweet stora.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxiv. 15.

Stora, styrax, flows from the twigs and the trunk of the Liquidamber styraciflua, a tree which grows in Louisiana, Virginia, and Mexico. Liquidamber, as this resin is called, is a brown or ash-gray substance, of the consistence of turpentine, which dries up rapidly, has an agreeable smell, like benzoin, and a bitterish, sharp, burning taste. It dissolves in four parts of alcohol and affords 1-4 per cent. of benzoic acid.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Stora. s.

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.

The ships are fraught with store of victuals, and good quantity of treasure.—*Bacon.*

None yet, but store hereafter from the earth
Up hither like aerial vapours swim,
Of all things transitory and vain, when sin
With vanity had fill'd the works of men.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 444.

With store of ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence, and judge the prize
Of wit and arms, while both contend
To win her grace whom all commend.

Id., L'Allegro, 121.

Love, grant me length of life, and years good store
Heap on my bending back.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 301.

2. Stock accumulated; supply hoarded.

We lived as unconcern'd and happily
As the first age in nature's golden scene,
Supine amidst our flowing store,
We slept securely, and we dreamt of more.

Dryden, Thucydides Augustalis, 11.

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame;
The sweet enthusiast from her sacred store
Enlarged the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds.

Id., Alexander's Feast, 161.

Three goddesses, three, Britannia's isles adores:
How oft in fields of death thy presence sought!
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought.

Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax, 127.

3. State of being accumulated; hoard.

Is not this laid up in store with me, and sealed up among my treasures?—*Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 34.

4. Storehouse; magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous steam,
Concocted and adjust'd, they reduced
To blackest grain, and into store convey'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 513.

Store. adj. Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.

What floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action, so that the cause of Christendom is raised since twenty times told: of this treasure the gold was accumulating and store treasure; but the silver is still growing.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

- stora. v. a. [N.Fr. *estorer*, *estorement* = provisions, from Lat. *instauro* = I repair anything.]

1. Furnish; replenish.

Wise Plato said the world with men was stor'd,
That succour each to other might afford.

Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Her face with thousand beauties blest;
Her mind with thousand virtues stor'd;
Her power with boundless joy content,
Her person only not adored.

Prior, Ode on the Death of Queen Mary, xxxv.

2. Stock against a future time.

Some were of opinion that it were best to stay where they were, until more aid and store of victuals were come; but others said the enemy were but barely stor'd with victuals, and therefore could not long hold out.—*Knutley, History of the Turks.*

One having stor'd a pond of four acres with carp, perch, and other fish, and only put in two small pikes, at seven years' end, upon the draught, not one fish was left, but the two pikes grown to an excessive bigness.—*Sir M. Hale.*

The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores itself with a new set of ideas, which I call ideas of reflection.—*Locks.*

3. Lay up; hoard.

Let the main part of the corn be a common stock, laid in and stor'd up, and then delivered out in proportion.—*Bacon.*

Storehouse. s.

1. Magazine; treasury; place in which things are hoarded and repositied against a time of use.

By us it is willingly confessed, that the Scripture of God is a storehouse abounding with inestimable treasure of wisdom and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this kind barely necessary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Joseph opened all the storehouses, and sold unto the Egyptians.—*Genesis*, xli. 56.

Suffer us to famish, and their storehouses cramm'd with grain!

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, I. 1.

To these high powers a storehouse doth pertain,
Where they all arts and general reasons lay;

Which in the soul, even after death, remain,
And no Lethæan flood can wash away.

Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

My heart hath been a storehouse long of things
And sayings laid up, portending strange events.

Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 108.

The image of God was refulgent in man's practical understanding, that storehouse of the soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality.—*South, Sermons.*

As many different wounds as can be made by single articulations, so many letters there are in the storehouse of nature.—*Holder.*

Early in the spring Athlone and Cohorn had, by a bold and dexterous move, surprised Givet, and had utterly destroyed both storehouses and stores.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

2. Great mass repositied.

They greatly joyed merry tales to tell,
Of which a storehouse did with her remain.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Storekeeper. s. One whose business is to look after and keep stores.

The Stationary Office in London... consists of a comptroller, a storekeeper, and about thirty clerks and other subordinate officers, and has a branch establishment at Dublin.—*H. J. Courting, in Brands and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Stationery.*

Storer. s. One who lays up.

A wench of a storer,

Your mother's wife. *H. Johnson, Devil is an Ass.*

Storied. adj. Furnished with stories; adorned with historical pictures.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the stonious cloister pale,
And love the high-embowed roof,
With a thick pillar, massy proof;
And storied windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.

Milton, Il Penseroso, 155.

Some greedy minion or imperious wife
The trophied arches, storied halls, invade,
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 376.

Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honour's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?
Gray, Elegy written in a Country Churchyard.
Place it where sweetest sunlight falls
Upon the storied walls. *Traveller, Ode to Memory.*

Storied. s. Historian; relater of stories. Obsolete.

The storied... made of three most famous and credible storied in Greek lore.—*Bishop Peacock, in Lewis's Life of him*, p. 117.

Storifying. part. adj. Historical. Rare.

Tacitus complains his storifying vein is becalmed.—*Christian Religion's Appeal*, p. 70.

Stork. s. [A.S. *storc*.] Bird of the genus Ciconia.

The stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed time.—*Jeremiah*, viii. 7.

Who bid the stork, Columbus like, explore
Heavens not his own, and worlds unknown before?
Who calls the council, states the certain day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way?

Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 105.

In the days of Merrett, Willoughby, and Ray, the white stork was considered a very rare visitor to this country. Dr. Turner even mentions that he had this bird in the fens, and some have been shot in the marshes between this and Yarmouth. Bewick says that Wallis, in his History of Northumberland, mentions one which was killed near Chollerford Bridge, in the year 1786. This species is recorded by Dr. Harvey to have been killed at Fermoy, in Ireland. Dr. Edward Moore, on the authority of Mr. Gooding, says that three birds have been obtained in Devonshire. One killed in Hampshire in 1605, by the gamekeeper of John Ganton, Esq., of Little Park, near Wickham. One has been killed near Salisbury: one bird, out of a flock of four, was shot in Oxfordshire. Two have been killed in Kent: one of them in Romney Marsh; the second near Sandwich. One was killed at Mildenhall, in Suffolk, in 1850. Several have been killed in Norfolk. I learn from Frederick Holmes, Esq., that a flock of

four or five white *storks* haunted the pools of Keddy Common in the East Riding of Yorkshire, for some time in the spring of 1830; and one of them was shot. One specimen has been killed in Scotland, communicated to me by Thomas M. Grant, Esq.; and two examples are said to have been killed in Netherland. W. R. Fisher, Esq., sent me word that a white *stork* was shot at Halvergate, seven miles from Yarmouth, in May, 1832; another was shot at Breyden, near Yarmouth, in 1832; and Thomas Thornhill, Esq., favoured me with notice of one killed in Essex during the same year. The first occurrence of the black *stork* in a wild state in this country, was made known by Colonel Montagu in a paper read before the Linnæan Society on the 2nd of May, 1815; and I am not aware that more than three or four other examples of this bird have occurred since.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Storkbill. *s.* In *Bulany*. Native plant of the genus *Erodium* (*cicutarium* and *moschatum*). Like *Cranesbill*, which is an approximate translation of *Geranium* (Gr. *geraneion* = crane) and *Heronsbill* (which is a better rendering of *Erodium*, *heron*, than the present word) the name is taken from the beaklike character of the fructification. The etymological equivalent of *storkbill* is *Pelargonium*.

Storm. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Tempest; commotion of elements.

We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the storm.
Shakespeare, Richard II. II. 1.
Them she upstays, mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flower,
From her best prop so far, and storm so nigh.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 451.
Sulphurous hail shot after us in storm.
Ibid. i. 172.

Then stay, my child! storms beat and roll the
main;
Oh! beat those storms, and roll the seas in vain.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ii. 314.
" follow thee through sunshine and through
" storm."
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. II. 3.

2. Assault in a fortified place.

How by storm the walls were won,
Or how the victor sack'd and burnt the town.
Dryden.

3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle.

Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.
Her sister
Began to scold, and raise up such a storm,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

4. Affliction; calamity; distress.

A brave man struggling in the storms of fate,
And greatly falling with a falling state.
Pope, Prologue to Addison's Cato.

5. Violence; vehemence; (multitudinous) force.

As oft as we are delivered from those either im-
minent or present calamities, against the storm and
tempest whereof we all instantly craved favour from
above, let it be a question what we should render
unto God for his blessings, universally, sensibly, and
extraordinarily bestowed. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity.*
(See also under *Stress*.)

Storm. *v. a.* Attack by open force.

From ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,
They fight in fields, and storms the shaken town.
Dryden.
There the brazen tower was storm'd of old,
When Jove descended in almighty gold.
*Pope, Translation of the First Book of
the Thebais of Statius.*

Storm. *v. n.*

1. Raise tempests.

So now he storms with many a sturdy stoure,
So now his blustering blast each coast doth scour.
Spenser.

2. Rage; fume; be loudly angry.

Hoarse, and all in rage,
As mock'd they storm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 58.
When you return, the master storms, the lady
scolds.—*Swift.*
While thus they rail, and scold, and storm,
It passes but for common form.
Id., Journal of a Modern Lady.
Then the music touched the gates and died;
Rose again from where it seemed to fall,
Storm'd in orb of song, a growing tale.
Tennyson, The Vision of Sin.

Stormbeast. *s.* Injured by storm.

O turn thy rudder hitherward while;
Here may thy storm-bell vessel safely ride.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Stormbird, or Stormcock. *s.* Name for the
mistle-bird, mistle-thrush, or mistletoe-
thrush; *Turdus viscivorus*.

Stormfal. *adj.* Stormy.

The savage Prussians, with their amber-fishing,
their bear-hunting, their bloody idolatry, and
stormfal untutored energy, are brought vividly
into view. *Carlyle, Criticism and Miscellaneous
Essays, Writings of Werner.*

Nature too is putting forth her green hopes, under
bright sunshine defused by the stormfal east.—*Id.,
The French Revolution, pt. ii. b. i. ch. vii.*

Storming. *verb. abs.* Taking by storm.

Three hundred men at arms I think it was,
You freely fell upon with sword in hand,
After the storming of the fort at Sas.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. I. 2.

Stormwind. *s.* Blast of a tempest.

And now the stormwind came, and it
Was terrible and strong;
It struck with its o'erblowing wings,
And chased us south along.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Stormy. *adj.*

1. Tempestuous.

The rising of some stormie flood,
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 634: 1610.
Bellowing clouds burst with a stormy sound,
And with an armed winter strew the ground.
Addison.
The tender apples from their parents rent
By stormy shocks, must not neglected lie.
J. Philips, Cyder.

Ye mariners of England,
Who guard our native seas;
Whose flag has braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze:
Your glorious standard launch again,
To meet another foe;
As ye sweep, through the deep,
While the stormy tempests blow;
While the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy tempests blow.
Campbell.

2. Violent; passionate.

Story. *s.* Floor; flight of rooms.
Avoid enormous heights of seven stories, and the
contrary fault of low distended fronts.—*Sir H.
Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*
Nonnets or closets to Chloris
Might raise a house about two stories;
A lyric ode would skate; a catch
Would tile; an epigram would thatch.
Swift.

Story. *v. a.* [Y N. Fr. *estorer* (from Lat.
instaurare) = construct.] Range one under
another.

Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are
of equal gravity, or gradually placed or stored, ac-
cording to the difference of it; any concretion that
can be supposed to be naturally and mechanically
made in such a fluid, must have a like structure of
its several parts; that is, either be all over of a
similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts
nearer to its basis. *Bentley, Sermons.*

Story. [Lat. *historia*; Gr. *isropia*.]

1. History; account of things past.

The fable of the dividing of the world between
the three sons of Saturn arose from the true story
of the dividing of the earth between the three
brethren, the sons of Noah.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
"Thou I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate
My story, which perhaps thou hast not heard."
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 203.

Matters of fact, concerning times, places, persons,
actions, which depend upon story, and the relation
of others, these things are not capable of being
proved by such scientific principles.—*Bishop Wil-
kins.*

Governments that once made such a noise, as
founded upon the deepest counsels and the strongest
force; yet by some slight misarrangement, which let in
ruin upon them, are now so utterly extinct, that
nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there
the least traces of them to be found but only in
story.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a
single incident.

In the road between Bern and Soleurre, a monu-
ment erected by the republic of Bern tells us the
story of an Englishman not to be met with in any
of our own writers.—*Addison.*

3. Idle or trifling tale; petty fiction; eu-
phemism, or mild term, for a lie; fib.

These flaws and starts would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire,
Authorised by her grandmother.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, III. 4.

This scene had some bold Greek or British bard
Beheld of old, what stories had we heard
Of fairies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Their feasts, their revels, and their amorous flames!
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

His ego versiculosus feel, tuit alter homines
I wrote this lines;—claim'd them; he told stories.
Barham, Topicality, Lycopodia.
Note on the Quotaph.

Drops of compassion tremble on my eyelids,
Ready to fall as soon as you have told your
Pitiful story.—

Story. God bless you, I have none to tell, sir,
Only last night, a drinking at The Chequers,
This poor old hat and breeches, as you see, were
Torn in a scuffle.

Cunning. *P. story of the Ant-Jacobin, Friend of
Humanity and the Kuchengrinder.*

Voltaire has a curious essay to show that most of
our best modern stories and plots originally be-
longed to the eastern nations, a fact which has been
made more evident by recent research. *I. Dierckx,
Curiosities of Literature, Prince's House, Paris.*

Story. *v. a.* Tell in the manner of; de-
liver as, history; give an account of any-
thing; relate; narrate. *Rare.*

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter,
rather than story him in his own hearing.—*Shake-
spear, Cymbeline, i. 3.*

'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the same poets, taught by the heavenly name,
Story'd of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell.
Milton, Comus, 511.

It is storied of the brazen Colossus, in the island
of Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high; the
size of it being so big, that no man could grasp
one of the ... with both his arms.—*Bishop O'Brien.*

Storybook. *s.* Book containing stories or
tales; collection or repertory of stories,
tales, or fables.

My maid left on the table one of her story-books,
which I found full of strange impertinence, of poor
servants who came to be ladies.—*Swift.*

Storyteller. *s.*

1. One who relates tales in conversation;
historian, in contempt.

In such a satire all would seek a share,
And every fool will fancy he is there;
Old storytellers too must pine and die,
To see their antiquated wit laid by;
Like her who miss'd her name in a lampoon,
And grieved to find herself deny'd so soon.
Dryden.

Company will be no longer pestered with dull,
dry, tedious storytellers.—*Swift, Polite Conversation.*

2. One who tells fibs.

Storytelling. *s.* System, habit, amusement
or pastime, of telling stories; practice or
art of a storyteller.

a. In the way of narrative.

A Christmas party was gathered round a fire—a
leaping, roaring, jovial coal fire—and indulging in
the orthodox amusement of story-telling. *Soho
Dutch Pictures, Wild Mr. Wall.*

b. As lies or fibs.

Stot. *s.* [A.S. *stotte* = hack-horse; *stod-hors*
= stallion.] Young bullock or steer.

Stound. *v. n.* Be in pain or sorrow.

Stound. *s.* [A.S. *stunian* = dash, strike,
stun.]

1. Sorrow; grief; mishap.

Begin and end the bitter taleful stound. *Spenser.*
The fox his comestmate found,
To whom complaining his unhappy stound,
He with him fared some better chance to find. *Id.*

2. Shooting pain.

Keep your corpse from the carefull stounds
That in my carrian carcase abounds. *Spenser.*

3. Noise.

With that he roar'd aloud, as he were wood,
That all the palace quaked at the stound. *Spenser.*

4. Astonishment; amazement.

Thus we stood as in a stound,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground.
Gay, Prologue to the Shepherd's Week.

5. Hour; time; season; small space of time.

Till that stound could never wight him harme
By subtilty, nor slight, nor might, nor mighty
charme. *Spenser.*

Marks that will be ever found,
To remember this glad stound. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Stoup. *s.* [A.S. *stoppa*.]

1. Cup of liquor.

Come lieutenant, I have a stoop of wine; and here
without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have
a measure to the health of Othello.—*Shakespeare,
Othello, ii. 2.*

There's nothing more in me, sir, but may be
squeezed out without racking; only a stoop or two
of wine.—*Sir J. Denham, The Stoupy.*

A caldron of fat beef, and *stoup* of ale,
On the hussling mob shall more prevail,
Than if you give them, with the finest art,
Ragouts of peacocks' brains, or filbert tart.
King, Art of Cookery.
Each of these empty *stoups*, now, which my up-
plew and his drunken comrades have swilled off,
Should have been a matter of profit to one in my
line, and I must set them down a dead loss.—*Sir W.
Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. ii.

2. Post fastened in the earth: (a northern
word).

It might be known hard by an ancient *stoup*,
Where grew an oak in elder days.

Taucered and Ginnenna.

Stour. s. [A.S. *styrung* = stirring.] Assault;
incursion; tumult.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *stour*,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly
bow.

Spenser.

Love, that long since has to thy mighty power
Per force subdued my poor captive heart,
And raising now therein with restless *stours*,
Dost tyrannize in every weaker part.

Id.

The giant struck so manly merciless,
That could have overthrown a stony tower,
And were not heavenly grace that him did bless,
He had been powder'd all as thin as flower,
But he was wary of that deadly *stower*.

Id.

Stout. adj. [N.Fr. *estout*; Dutch; German,
stolz = proud.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young,
I do remember how my father said,
A *stouter* champion never handled sword.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 4.

Some captain of the land or fleet,
Might of his hands, but of a soldier's wit;
'Tis I, I have sense to serve my turn in *stout*,
And let a rascal who pretends to more.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 148.

Off, working by her husband's side,
Ruth does what Simon cannot do;
For she, with scanty cause of pride,
Is *stouter* of the two.

Wordsworth, Simon Lee.

2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, and mag-
nanimous man, which he had been long reputed to
be.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebel-
lion.*

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.

The lords all stand,
To clear their cause most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel.*
The virtue and *stout* honour pass'd the guard,
Those only friends that could not be debarr'd.

Bathurst.

4. Strong; firm.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way,
And suck'd through broken planks the rushing sea.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 170.

Stout. s. Strongest kind of porter.

Should but his muse descending drop
A sheaf of bread and mutton-chop,
Or kindly, when his credit's out,
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*;
Exalted in his mighty mind,
He flies and leaves the stars behind.

Swift.

Stout-hearted. adj. Brave.

The *stout-hearted* are spoiled.—*Psalm*, lxxvi. 5.

Stoutly. adv. In a stout manner; boldly;
obstinately.

The general and his wife are talking of it,
And she speaks for you *stoutly*.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 1.

If the western Christians should *stoutly* invade
Turkey with any likelihood to prevail, the Greeks
therein would run to aid them.—*Fuller, Holy War*,
p. 15.

The cock, with lively din,
Scatters the roar of darkness thin;
And to the stack or the barn-door
Stoutly struts his dames before.

Milton, L'Allegro, 40.

Stoutness. s. Attribute suggested by
Stout.

1. Strength; valour.

2. Boldness; fortitude.

His boldness in youth was the very true sign of
his virtue and *stoutness* after.—*Ackam, School-
master.*

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

Come all to ruin, let
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *stoutness*: for I mock at death
With as *stout* heart as thou.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Stove. s. [A.S. *stofa*.]

1. Hot-house; place artificially made warm.
Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up
such fish with their nets as swim thicker for breath-
ing, light on swallows congealed in clouds, of a sunny

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substance, and carrying them home to their *stoves*,
the warmth recovereth them to life and flight.—
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.
Stoves, which could autumn of cold winter make,
Fountains in autumn to bring winter back.

Beaumont, Pyrrhus.

The heat which arises out of the lower spiracles
bring forth nitro and sulphur; some of which it
admixes to the tops and sides of the protuberances,
which are usually so hot as to serve for natural *stoves* or
sweating-vaults.—*Hoodward.*

The most proper place for unction is a *stove*.—
Winman, Surgery.

2. Place in which fire is made, and by which
heat is communicated.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your
great house kindle some charcoal; and when they
have done smoking put them into a hole sunk a
little into the floor, about the middle of it. This
is the safest *stove*.—*De l'ys.*

Stove is a fireplace, more or less close, for warm-
ing apartments. When it allows the burning coals
to be seen, it is called a stove-grate. Hitherto *stoves*
have rarely been had recourse to in this country for
heating our sitting rooms, the cheerful blaze and
ventilation of an open fire being preferred. When
coals are burned very slowly in an iron box, the car-
bonic acid gas which is generated, being half as
heavy again as the atmospheric air, cannot ascend
in the chimney at the temperature of the 300° F.;
but regurgitates into the apartment through every
pore of the *stove*, and poisons the atmosphere. The
large *stoves* are *stoves* of France and Germany are
free from the vice; because, being fed with fuel from
the outside, they cannot produce a reflux of carbonic
acid into the apartment, when their draught be-
comes feeble, as inevitably results from the obscurely
burning *stoves*, which have the doors of the fireplace
and ash-pit immediately above the hearth-stone.
Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

Stove. v. a. Keep warm in a house artifi-
cially heated.

For December, January, and the latter part of
November, take such things as are given all winter;
orange-trees, lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be
stowed; and sweet marjoram warm set.—*Bacon.*

Stover. s. [N.Fr. *estover*.] Fodder for cattle;
coarse hay or straw; and sometimes straw
for thatch.

The turf mountains, where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with *stover*, them to keep.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.

Sedge and reed, for thatch and *stover* fit.

Drayton, Polydoron, song xiv.

Their browse and *stover* waxing thin and scant.

Id., Mucedon, Elpinik.

Stow. s. [A.S. *stow*.] Place; (chiefly re-
tained as a topographical name: as, *Stow*,
Longstow, *Walthamstow*, &c.).

Stow. v. a. Lay up; reposit in order; lay
in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter?

Shakespeare, Othello, l. 2.

I th' holsters, at his saddle-bow

Two aged pistols he did *stow*.

Butler, Hudibras, l. 1, 391.

Some *stow* their cars, or stop the leaky sides.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cygnus and

Alcyon.

All the patriots were beheaded, *stowed* in dun-
geons, or condemned to work in the mines.—*Ad-
dison.*

No grieves th' advent'rous merchant, when he
throws

All his long-toll'd-for treasure his ship *stows*

Into the angry main. *Carew.*

Stowage. s.

1. Room for laying up.

What were all the fasts and humiliations of the
late reformers, but the forbearing of dinners! that is,
the enlarging the *stowage*, and the redoubling
the appetite for a larger supper!—*South, Sermons*,
viii. 8.

In every vessel is *stowage* for immense treasures,
when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandises of
as great a value.—*Addison.*

2. State of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquisite form, their value's great;
And I am something curious, being strange,
To have them in safe *stowage*.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 7.

3. Things stowed.

We ha' ne'er better luck,
When we ha' such *stowage* as these trinkets with us.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Sea-Voyage.

4. Money paid for stowing of goods.

Strabismus. s. [Lat.; Fr. *strabisme*.]
Medical term for squinting.

Strabismus... [is] an affection of the eye by
which a person sees objects in an oblique manner,
from the axis of vision being distorted.—*Hooper,*
Medical Dictionary.

Straddle. v. n. [*stride*.] Stand or walk
with the feet removed far from each other
to the right and left; part the legs wide.

Unskilful statuettes suppose

In forming a *Colossus*, if they make him
straddle enough, strut, and look big and gape,
Their work is gaudy. *Chapman, Runy of Ambols.*

A fourth *straddled* betwixt a pair of long crutches,
like the mummy of a felon hanging in chains; a fifth
was bent into a horizontal position, like a mounted
telescope, shovled in by a couple of chairmen; and
the sixth was the bust of a man, set upright in a
wheel machine, which the waiter moved from place
to place.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey
Clinker.*

Straddling. part. adj. Standing, or walking,
with the legs far apart laterally.

Let man survey himself divested of artificial
charms, and he will find himself a forked *straddling*
animal, with lanky legs.—*Pope and Arbuthnot.*

What the Italians call *Caricatura*... includes
many sorts of grotesque inventions, whimsical in-
congruities, such as those arabesques found at Her-
culaneum, where Anichini, *Ennas*, and *Acasius*
are caricatured by heads of apes and pigs, or Arius,
or like that ludicrous parody which came from the
hand of Raphael, in a playful hour, when he sketched
the *Lacoon*, whose three figures consist of apes.—
*J. Dargall, Curiosities of Literature, The History
of the Caricature.*

Strage. s. [Lat. *strages*.] Destruction;
slaughter. *Rare.*

I have not divided famine, fire, nor *strage*.
Webster, Appian and Virginia, (Narus by
II. and W.)

Stragggle. v. n. [*stray*.] Wander apart from
others, as left behind, or without any cer-
tain direction.

But stay; like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and sees his journey's end,
I *straggled* on too far.

Sir J. Buckling.

Trim off the small superfluous branches on each
side of the hedge that *straggles* too far out.—*Mort-
imer, Husbandry.*

Straggler. s.

1. One who straggles; one who forsakes his
company; one who rambles without any
settled direction.

The last should keep the countries from passage
of *stragglers* from those parts, whence they use
to come forth, and oftentimes use to work much mi-
chief.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Let's whip these *stragglers* o'er the wall again,
Lash hence these overweening rags of France.

Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by
stragglers, and the other half broken.—*Swift.*

2. Anything that pushes beyond the rest, or
stands single; outlier.

Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth
To strip the branches of their leafy growth.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ll. 302.

Off in his harden'd hand a good he bears,
Like one who late unyoked the sweating steers;
Sometimes his pruning hook corrects the vine,
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines.

Pope, Vertumnus and Pomona

Yoicks! I'll bring in the *stragglers*. I'm the boy
to fill the rooms, and empty the bottles.—*O'Keefe,*
Fontainebleau, ll. 2.

The beauty of the night is hardly felt, when day
comes leaping up. Yohol! Two stages, and the
country roads are almost changed to a continuous
street... just market-gardens, rows of houses,
villas, crescents, terraces, and squares; past wa-
gon, coaches, carts; past early workmen, late
stragglers, drunken men, and sober carriers of
loads; past brick and mortar in its every shape; and
in among the rattling pavements, where a jaunty
seat upon a coach is not so easy to preserve.—
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxvi.

Straggling. part. adj.

1. Wandering, roving, or ranging loose, as
left, separated, lost, or thrown out of order.

Having passed the Sirens, they came between
Scylla and Charybdis, and the *straggling* rocks,
which seemed to cut out great store of flames and
smoke.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

He likewise enriched poor *straggling* soldiers with
great quantity.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

They found in Burford some of the *straggling*
soldiers, who, out of weariness, stayed behind.—
Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.

To our feelings, this entire optitude runs like *strag-
gling* hindwood through the whole growth of the
piece, not so much uniting an encumbering and
choking up what it meets with; in itself, perhaps, a
green, and rather pretty weed; yet how superfluous,
and, like any other weed, deserving only to be al-
together out away.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous
Essays, Writings of Werner.*

2. Outlying; dispersed; standing apart.

A wolf spied out a straggling kid and pursued him.—*Sir R. L. K. Rango.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a straggling house;
Yet still he was at hand.

Dryden, Character of a Good Person.

Form straggling mountaineers for publick good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood;
Houses to build, and then contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake.

Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 184.

Straight, or Straighten, &c. See Strait and Straiten, &c.

Strain, s. [A.S. *strynd*, from *streonan*, *stryman* = beget.]

1. Race; generation; pedigree; descent; genealogy; blood; breeding.

Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble strain.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest strain,

I took alive; and, yet enraged, will empty all their veins.

Of vital spirits. *Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.*

Why dost thou falsely feign

Thyself a Sidney? from which noble strain

He sprung, that could so far exalt the name

Of loves. *Waller.*

Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne,

And the long heroes of the Gallick strain.

Prior, Carum a Seculare for the Year 1700.

Where is the maiden of mortal strain,

That may match with the Baron of Triernmain?

She must be lovely, and constant and kind,

Holy and pure, and humble of mind,

Milke of cheer, and gentle of mood,

Courteous and generous, and noble of blood,

Noble her blood as the currents that meet,

In the veins of the noblest Plantagenet.

Such must her form be, her mood and her strain,

That shall match with Sir Roland of Triernmain.

Sir W. Scott, The Bride of Triernmain, l. 2.

2. Hereditary disposition.

Amidst these sweet knaves and all this country

The strain of man's bred out into imbecility.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated,

spoil the strain of a nation. *Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Rank; character.

But thou who, lately of the common strain,

Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain

The same ill habits, the same follies too . . .

Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 164.

4. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

Because heretics have a strain of madness,

he applied her with some corporal chastisements, which

with respect of time would happily reduce her to good

order.—*Sir J. Haycraft.*

Strain, v. a. [N.Fr. *estruindre*; Lat. *stringo*.]

1. Filter.

Earth doth not strain water so freely as sand.—*Bacon.*

Their aliment ought to be light rice boiled in whey

and strained.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Squeeze in an embrace.

I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace.

But through my arms he slipped and vanish'd

in the place. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid,*

House of Sleep.

Old Evander, with a close embrace,

Strain'd his departing friend; and tears o'erflow'd

his face. *Id., Translation of the Æneid, viii. 740.*

3. Weaken by too much violence.

Prudes decay'd about my back,

Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

4. Put to its utmost strength.

By this we see, in a cause of religion, to how

desperate adventures men will strain themselves for

relief of their own part, having law and authority

against them.—*Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Too well I wote my humble vane,

And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;

Yet as I con my cunning I will strain. *Spenser.*

Thus mine enemy fell,

And thus I set my foot on his neck; even then

The princely blood flows in his cheek, he sweats,

Strains his young nerves, and puts himself in posture

That sets my words. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 3.*

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,

Which it had long stood under, strain'd to the

height.

In that celestial colloquy sublime,

As with an object that excels the sense,

Damned and spent, sunk down.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 453.

Mark how the lark and linnet sing!

With rival notes

They strain their warbling throats,

To welcome in the spring.

Dryden, On the Death of Mr. Purcell.

Nor yet content, she strains her malice more,
And adds new ills to those contriv'd before.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 538.

It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father

not to strain himself a little for his son's breeding.

—*Locks.*

5. Make strait or tense.

A bigger string more strained, and a lesser string

less strained, may fall into the same tone.—*Bacon.*

Thou, the more he varies Rome, beware

To strain his fetters with a stricter care.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 593.

The people of this town had a bedstead on which

they laid travellers who asked to rest. If any one

was too long for it, they cut off his legs; and if he

was shorter than the bedstead, they strained him to

its head and foot.—*I. Ivaradi, Curiosities of Lito-*

rature, Rabbinical Stories.

6. Push beyond the proper extent.

See they suffer death,

But in their deaths remember they are men,

Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous.

Addison, Cato.

There can be no other meaning in this expression,

however some may pretend to strain it.—*Swift.*

Your way is to wrest and strain some principles

maintained both by them and me, to a sense repug-

nant with their other known doctrines.—*Bishop*

Waterland.

With a double meaning.

The jury make no more scruple to pass against an

Englishman and the queen, though it be to strain

their oaths, than to drink milk unstrained.—*Spencer,*

View of the State of Ireland.

7. Force; constrain; make uneasy or unnatural.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,

Straining harsh discords and unpleasing charyms.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth

Is forced and strain'd, and in his looks appears

A wild distracted fierceness.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Strain, v. n.

1. Make violent efforts; pull.

To build his fortune I will strain a little,

For 'tis a bond in men.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, l. 1.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,

Straining upon the start. *Id. Henry V. iii. 1.*

They strain.

That death may not then joyly find to attend

Their certain last, but work to meet their end.

Daniel.

Straining with too weak a wing,

We needs will write epistles to the king.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

2. Filter.

Cæsar thought that all sea-sands had natural

springs of fresh water; but it is the sea-water;

because the pit filled according to the measure of

the tide, and the sea-water passing or straining

through the sands, leaveth the saltness behind them.

—*Bacon.*

Strain, s.

1. Injury by too much violence.

Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a

strain; but if broken, is never well set again.—*Sir*

W. Temple.

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of

continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to solution,

as in convulsions or strains.—*Græc.*

2. Style or manner of speaking.

According to the genius and strain of the book of

Proverbs, the words wisdom and righteousness are

used to signify all religion and virtue.—*Archbishop*

Tillotson.

In our liturgy are as great strains of true sublime

eloquence, as are any where to be found in our lan-

guage.—*Swift.*

3. Song; note; sound: (compare Tone, from Gr. *tonos* = tension).

Will thou love such a woman? what, to make thee

an instrument, and play false strains upon thee?

Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 3.

Orpheus self may leave his head

From golden slumber on a bed

Of heap'd Elysian flowers, and hear

Such strains as would have won the ear

Of Pluto, to have quite set free

His half-remain'd Eurydice. *Milton, L'Allegro, 145.*

Their heavenly harps a lower strain began,

And in soft music mourn the fall of man. *Dryden.*

When the first bold vessel dared the sea,

High on the stern the Thracian raised his strain,

While Argos saw her kindred trees

Descend from Pæon to the main.

Pope, Ode to St. Cecilia's Day.

Some future strain, in which the muse shall tell

How science dwindles, and how volumes swell.

Toussy.

Stay, little cheerful Robin! stay,

And at my ornament sing,

Though it should prove a farwell lay,

And this our parting spring.

G & J.

Though I, alas! may ne'er enjoy

The promise in thy song!

A charm, that thought can not destroy,

Doth to thy strain belong.

Wordsworth, To a Redbreast (in Sicknes).

It was the pleasing melodies of Wism, the pathetic

airs of Clarke, the majestic movements of Blow, and

the sublime strains of Purcell, which at once proved

the good sense as well as the genius of these masters;

and at the same time the powers which vocal music

might have upon the mind, when so managed that

sound might be subservient, or rather assistant,

to sense. *Mason, Family historical and critical on*

English Church Music, ch. ii.

4. Manner of speech or action.

Such take too high a strain at the first, and are

maximous more than tract of years can uphold,

as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith, 'ulti-

mus primis cedebant.'—*Bacon.*

Strainable, adj. Capable of being strained.**Rare.**

A thing capacious and strainable.—*Bacon, On the*

Contrivances of the Church of England.

Strainer, s. One who, that which, strains.

1. Instrument of, apparatus for, filtration.

The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds

through a filter and more delicate strainer than it

doth in beasts; for feathers pass through quills, and

hair through skin.—*Bacon.*

Slave the god's shaggy beard, lest thou too late

In vain should'st seek a strainer to dispart.

Philips.

The husky torrene drops from purer must.

The stomach and intestines are the press, and the

lacteal vessels the strainers, to separate the pure

emulsion from its feces.—*Arbuthnot.*

These, when condensed, the airy region pours

On the dry earth in rain or gentle showers;

Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand,

And pass the porous strainers of the land.

Er R. Blackmore.

2. One who exerts his utmost strength.

Is he therefore to be deemed

Rude, or savage? or esteemed

But a sorry entertainer,

'Cause he is no common strainer

After painted nymphs for favours?

H. Jonson, Entertainments.

Straining, verbal abs.

1. Act of filtration; substance strained.

Our words flow from us in a smooth continued

stream, without those strainings of the voice, mo-

tions of the body, and majesty of the hand, which

are so much celebrated in the orators of Greece and

Rome.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Straint, s. Violent tension; straining.

Sir Arcton . . .

Upon his iron collar gripped fast,

That with the strain his weand nigh he breast.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 2. 14.

Strait, adj. [N.Fr. *estroit*; Modern Fr.

etroit; Italian, *stretto*; Lat. *strictus*. The

practice of writing straight, for not crooked,

and strait for narrow, rests mainly on the

dictum of Ainsworth, approved by John-

There are many several sorts of crooked lines; but there is only one which is *straight*.—*Dryden*.
Water and air the varied form confound;
The *straight* looks crooked, and the square grows round.
A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding body, and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *straight* ones.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

Go straight. Act honestly.

'I shall have finished my job by noon,' said Warner; 'and then, please God, we shall break our fast.' 'It is yet two hours to noon,' said his wife; 'and Barber always keeps you so long! I cannot bear that Barber; I dare say he will not advance you money again, as you did not bring the job home on Saturday night. If I were you, Philip, I would go and sell the piece unfinished at once to one of the cheapshops.' 'I have gone *straight* all my life,' said Warner. 'And much good it has done you,' said his wife.—*R. B. Dyer, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xiii.

Straight, adv. Straightway.

If the devil come and rove for them,
I will not send them. I will after *straight*,
And tell him so.

Those stinks which the nostrils *straight* abhor and expel, are the most pernicious.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

I know thy generous temper well;
Flung but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze.
—*Addison, Cato*.

Straight, s.

1. Narrow, pass, or frith.

Plant garbions to command the *straights* and narrow passages.—*Spenser*.
They went forth unto the *straits* of the mountain.
—*Judith*, xiv. 11.
Honour travels in a *straight* so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast.
—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

2. Distress; difficulty.

The independent party, which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *straightness* (the other how to carry on their designs).—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.
It was impossible to have administered much advice to the king, in the *straight* he was in, which being pursued might not have proved inconvenient.
—*Ibid.*

Thyself
Fred up in poverty, and *straights* at home,
Lost in a desert here, and hunger-bite.
—*Milton, Paradise Regained*, ii. 411.

Thus Adam, some best, reply'd:
O Heav'n! in evil *straight* this day I stand
Before my Judge! —*Id., Paradise Lost*, x. 124.
'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,
I must not merit you, or must forsake;
But in this *straight*, to honour I'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you.
—*Dryden*.

Some modern authors, observing what *straits* they have been put to in all news to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Let no man who owns a Providence grow desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts upon this one consideration, that he compensates not those strange unaccountable methods by which Providence may dispose of him.—*South, Sermons*.
She watches their time of need and adversity, and if she can discover that they are in great *straights* or affliction, she gives them speedy relief.—*Law*.

Straight, v. a.

1. Put to difficulties; straiten.

If your loss
Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty, you were *straited*
For reply; at least, if you make care
Of happy holding her.
—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. Make strait.

One man draws out the wire, another *straight* it, a third cuts it, a fourth points it.—*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations*, b. i. ch. 1. (Ord MS.)

Straighten, v. a.

1. Make narrow.

If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuit, *straiten'd* by a foe,
Subtle or violent.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 322.
Whatever *straitens* the vessels, so as the channels become more narrow, must heat; therefore *strait* clothes and cold baths heat.—*A. Boethius, On Diet*.

2. Contract; confine.

Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *straiten'd* and confined to the number, bulk, and distance of its objects.—*Addison*.

The causes which *straiten* the British commerce, will enlarge the French.—*Id., State of the War*.

3. Make tight; intend.

Stretch them at their length,
And pull their *straiten'd* cords with all your strength.
—*Dryden, Indian Emperor*, v. 2.
Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and casuistry in lawn,
Gasp, as they *straiten* at each end the cord,
And dies when Dulness gives her Page the word.
—*Pope, Dunciad*, iv. 27.

In the ninth century, the dukes of Brittany did homage to Charles the Bald, the right of which was transferred afterwards to the dukes of Normandy. This formality, at that time no token of real subjection, led to consequences beyond the views of either party. For when the feudal chains, that had hung so loosely upon the shoulders of the great vassals, began to be *straiten'd* by the dexterity of the court, Brittany found itself drawn among the rest to the same centre.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. 1.

4. Deprive of necessary room.

Waters when *straiten'd*, as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

He could not be *straiten'd* in room or provisions, or compelled to fight.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

The airy crowd
Swarm'd, and were *straiten'd*.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 776.

Several conversations find themselves very much *straiten'd*, and if the mood increase, I wish it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings.—*Addison, Spectator*.

5. Distress; perplex.

Men by continually striving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, seem to be *straiten'd* for want of room.—*Roy*.

6. Make strait.

A crooked stick is not *straiten'd*, except it be as far bent on the clean contrary side.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Of ourselves being so apt to err, the only way which we have to *straiten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whose footsteps naturally are right.—*Id.*

A finger is not bent and *straiten'd*, without the contraction of two muscles taking place.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

Straightening, verbal abs. Act of one who, that which, straitens; condition resulting therefrom. In the extracts, confining; contracting; limiting.

The *straightening* and confining the profession of the common law, must naturally extend and enlarge the jurisdiction of the chancery.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

The landed man finds himself aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *straightening* of his fortune, whilst the moneyed man keeps up his gain.—*Locke*.

Straightforward, adj. Direct; simple; open.

Instruction, that mysterious communicating of wisdom with ignorance, is no longer an indefinable tentative process requiring a study of individual aptitudes and a perpetual variation of means and methods to attain the same end; but a secure, universal, *straightforward* business, to be conducted in the gross, by proper mechanism, with such intellect as comes to hand.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Signs of the Times*.

Straightenedness, s. Niggardliness.

They were not more liberal than our Romish divines are niggardly;—the Romish doctrine makes the *straight-headedness* so much more injurious.—*Hooker, Laws of Conscience*, iv. 3.

Straightlaced, adj.

1. Girded with stays.

Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *straightlaced*, or much tampered with.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

2. Stiff; constrained.

He had to do with certain holy and *straightlaced* hierotics.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, K. 4: 1550.

I know not what philosopher he was, that would have women come but thrice abroad all their time: to be baptised, married, and buried; but he was too *straightlaced*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 682.

Witnesses, like watches, go just as they're set, too fast or slow;
And, where in conscience they're *straightlaced*,
'Tis ten to one that side is east.
—*Bulter, Hudibras*, ii. 2, 361.

Men of a more sanguine and cheerful temper are not so *straightlaced* in their principles.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

Straightly, adv. In a strait manner.

1. Narrowly.

2. Strictly; rigorously.

Those laws he *straitly* requireth to be observed without breach or blame.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Closely; intimately.

Straitness, s. Attribute suggested by Strait.

1. Narrowness.

The town was hard to head-ge, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places.—*3 Maccabees*, xii. 21.

It is a great error, and a narrowness or *straitness* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pact.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War*.

2. Strictness; rigour.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Among the Romans the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting, and had many other *straitnesses* and harshships which were successively remedied.—*Sir J. Hale*.

3. Want; scarcity; distress.

The *straitness* of the conveniences of life amongst them had never reached so far, as to the use of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongst them.—*Locke*.

Straightway, adv. In a strait or direct manner.

Let us here for aye in peace remain,
Or *straightway* on that last long voyage fare.
—*Spenser*.

Take to a ship, that, having 'scaped a tempest,
Is *straightway* slain and boarded with a pirate.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II*, iv. 3.

The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight.—*Knutley, History of the Turks*.

Straightways, adv. [The s the sign of the genitive case rather than of the plural number.] Straightway.

As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *straightways*.—*Ibid.*

The sound of a bell is strong; continueth some time after the percussion; but ceaseth *straightways* if the bell or string be touched.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History*.

Strake, s. [?] Iron rim of a cart-wheel.
Aisle, aisleis, fr. gen. . . The *strake* of a cart wheel wherein the spokes lay set. —*Sir T. Egdot, Dictionary*: 1550. (Nares by H. and W.)

Strale, s. [German, *strahl* = ray.] Pupil.
Rare.

The *strale* of the eye, pupilla.—*Withal, Dictionary*, p. 278: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Stramænon, s. [Fr. *estramaçon*.] Blow; punch.
Rare.

I being loth to take the deadly advantage that lay before me of his left side, made a kind of *stramænon*, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet.
—*R. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 3. (Nares by H. and W.)

Stramineous, adj. [Lat. *stramineus*, from *straw* = straw.]

1. Strawn; consisting of straw. *Rare*.

Upon a sudden approach of the warned electric, the *stramineous* bodies will, at first, a little recede.
—*Dr. Robinson, Rudens*, p. 123: 1639.

2. Light; chuffy; like straw.

Other discourse, dry, barren, *stramineous*, dull, and heavy.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 149.

Stramonium, s. Plant, used in medicine, of the genus Datura (stramonium).

Stramonium acts as a sedative of the nerves of the bronchæ.—*Dr. Keight, Lectures on Medicine*.

Strand, s. [German, *strähn*.] String of which a rope (of so many *strands*) is made.

Strand, s. [A.S.] Verge of the sea or of any water.

I saw sweet beauty in her face;
Such as the daughter of Agnor had,
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiss'd the Cretan *strand*.
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

Some wretched lines from this neglected land
May find my hero on the foreign *strand*,
War'd up with new firs. —*Prior, Celia to Damon*, 72.

Strand, v. a. Dry or force upon the shallows.

Tarchon's alone was lost, and *stranded* stood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood.
—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, x. 420.

Strange, adj. [N. Fr. *estrange*; Modern Fr. *étrange*; Lat. *extraneus*; extra from *ec* = out.]

1. Foreign; of another country.

I do not condemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues.—*Anthon, Schoolmaster*.
The natural subjects of the state should bear a sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that they govern.—*Bacon*.

2. Not domestic.

As the man loves least at home to be,
That hath a sluttish house, haunted with sprites;
So she, impatient her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in strange things delights.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

3. Wonderful; causing wonder.

It is evident, and it is one of the *strange* secrets
in sounds, that the whole sound is not in the whole
air only; but is also in every small part of the air.—
Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.
Noted at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 538.

Thus the *strange* cure to our split blood apply'd,
Sympathy to the distant wound down guide.
Cowley.

It is *strange* they should be so silent in this mat-
ter, when there were so many occasions to speak of
it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such an in-
fallible judge of controversies.—*Archbishop Tillot-*
son.

Strange to relate, from young Ithub's head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed.
Dryden, Translation of the Kneid, ii. 350.

4. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.

I desire my man's abode, where I did leave him:
He's *strange* and peevish.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 7.

A *strange* proud return you may think I make
you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every-
body I would be thus obliged.—*Sir J. Sackling.*

5. Unknown; new.

Long custom had inured them to the former kind
alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in
their ears.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Joseph saw his brethren, and he knew them, but
made himself *strange* unto them.—*Genesis, xlii. 7.*
Here is the hand and seal of the duke; you know
the character, I doubt not; and the signet is not
strange to you.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure,*
iv. 2.

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion *strange*!
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 530.

6. Remote.

She makes it *strange*, but she would be best
pleased
To be so answer'd with another letter.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

7. Uncommonly good or bad.

This made David to admire the law of God at that
strange rate, and to advance the knowledge of it
above all other knowledge.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

8. Unacquainted.

They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound
together, at a gaze, looking *strange* one upon an-
other, not knowing who was faithful.—*Bacon.*

Used as an interjection.

Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the
snow,
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*
Strange! that fatherly authority should be the
only original of government, and yet all mankind
not know it.—*Laske.*

Strange. v. n. Wonder; be astonished.

Rare.
Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theo-
logy pronounceth impious, which we *strange* not
at from one, of whom a father saith, 'Nec Deum
censuit, nec curavit.'—*Glaucille.*
Whereat I should *strange* more, but that I find,
&c. *Feller, Holy War, p. 160.*

Strange. v. a. Estrange. Rare.

Stranging them from their God.—*Wandrophe,*
French and English Grammar, p. 364: 1623.

Strangely. adj. Strange. Rare.

O frantic France! why dost not thou make use
Of *strangely* signs, whereby the heavens induce
Thee to repentance. *Shakespeare, Translation of*
The Barbas, day ii. week 1. (Ord MS.)

Strangely. adv. In a strange manner.

1. With some relation to foreigners.

As by *strange* fortune
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee
That thou examine it *strangely* to some place
Where chance may nurse or end it.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but commonly with a degree of dislike.

My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret further: only, I say,
Things have been *strangely* born.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 6.

How *strangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whose restless motions less than wars do cease;
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs.
Dryden.

In a time of affliction the remembrance of our
good deeds will *strangely* cheer and support our
spirits.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

It would *strangely* delight you to see with what
spirit he converses, with what tenderness he re-
proves, with what affection he exalts, and with
what vigour he preaches.—*Laske.*

How *strangely* crowds misplace things and mis-
call!

Madness in one is liberty in all. *Harte.*

Strangeness. s. Attribute suggested by Strange.

1. Foreignness; state of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the Gospel, no distance of place, no
strangeness of country, can make any man a stranger
to me.—*Bishop Sprat.*

2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of be-
haviour.

'Tis hard thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall
vent to my lady. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 1.*

Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his altered countenance?
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

3. Remoteness from common manners or
notions; uncouthness.

Men worthier than himself
Here tend the *strange* *strangeness* he puts on;
And under, in an observing kind,
His humorous predominance.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

An original man . . . is not made altogether by the
common pattern; one whose phases and coins-
forth cannot be prophesied of, even approximately;
though, indeed, by their very newness and *strange-*
ness they meet of all provoke prophecy.—*Carlyle,*
Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mirbeau.

4. Mutual dislike; coldness of feeling; want
of intimacy.

In this piece there was an article that no English-
man should enter into Scotland, and no Scottishman
into England, without letters commendatory: this
might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* be-
tween the nations; but it was done to lock in the
borderers. *Bacon.*

5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder.

If a man for curiosity or *strangeness* sake, would
make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider
the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like
sounds made in inanimate bodies.—*Bacon, Natural*
and Experimental History.
This raised greater tumults and boldness in the
hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming
unreasonableness of all the former articles.—*South,*
Sermons.

Stranger. s.

1. Foreigner; one of another country.

I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indifferent. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 4.*
Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling *stranger*.
Of here and every where. *Id., Othello, i. 1.*

There is no place in Europe so much frequented
by *strangers*, whether they are such as come out of
curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the
court of Rome.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
After a year's interregnum from the death of
Romulus, the senate of their own authority chose
a successor, and a *stranger*, merely upon the fame of
his virtues.—*Neiff.*

2. One unknown.

Strangers and foes do sunder, and not kiss.
Shakespeare, All well that ends well, ii. 3.
We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are
wholly alien and *strangers* the one to the other.—
Bacon.

His perusal of the writings of his friends and
strangers.—*Bishop Hall, Life of Hammond.*
Thus the majestic mother of mankind,
To her own charms most amably blind,
On the green margin innocently blind,
And gazed indulgent on the crystal flood;
Survey'd the *stranger* in the painted wave,
And, smiling, praised the beauties which she gave.
Young, Loss of Fame, vi. 581.

Used adjectivally.

You did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me, as you spurn a *stranger* cur
Over your threshold.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.
They came and near him placed the *stranger*
guest.
Pope.

3. Guest; one not a domestic.

He will vouchsafe
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour
Abundance. It to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 313.

4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a *stranger* in the world;
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 2.
I was no *stranger* to the original: I had also
studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it.—
Dryden.

5. One not admitted to any communication
or fellowship.

I unspeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames upon myself,
For *strangers* to my nature.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here.
Graville.

Stranger. v. a. Estrange. Rare.

Will you with these infirmities she owes,
Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our
oath,
Take her or leave her?
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

Strangle. v. a. [Lat. strangulo; pass. part.
strangulatus; strangulatio, -onis]1. Choke; suffocate; kill by intercepting the
breath, through compression of the wind-
pipe.

The lion did fear in pieces enough for his whelp,
and *strangled* for his lioness, and filled his holes
with prey, and his dens with ravin.—*Nahum, ii. 12.*
Dost thou not know, said they, that thou hast
strangled thine husbands?—*Tobit, iii. 8.*
Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no breathsome air breathes in,
And there be *strangled* ere my Ruinous comes?
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that
our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to
strangle herself; and he who debauched her was to
be hanged over her grave.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Jacca*
Canonici.

2. Suppress; hinder from birth or appear-
ance.

By the clock, 'tis day;
And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp:
Is 't night's predominance, or the day's shame?
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 4.

Strangled. part. adj. Killed by strangula-
tion.

His face is black and full of blood,
His eyeballs further out than when he lived,
Staring full glantly like a *strangled* man.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Strangler. s. One who strangles.

The hand that seems to tie their friendship to-
gether, will be the very *strangler* of their unity.—
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 4.

Strangles. s. [plural, with the.] Swellings
in a horse's throat.Strangling. verbal abs. Death by stopping
the breath.

My soul chooseth *strangling* and death rather
than my life. *Job, vii. 15.*

Strangulation. s. [Lat. strangulatio, -onis.]
Act of strangling; suffocation; state of
being strangled.

A sponge is mischievous, not in itself, for its
powder is harmless; but because, being received
into the stomach, it swells, and, occasioning its
continual distension, induceth a *strangulation*.—
Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.
The reduction of the jaws is difficult, and, if they
be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis and
strangulation.—*Wismann, Surgery.*

Strangurious. adj. Denoting the pain of
strangury.

I was often fretted with *strangurious* symptoms.
—*Cheyne, English Malady, p. 321: 1733.*

Strangury. s. [Gr. strappuryia.] Painful
retention, or difficulty of voiding urine.

The liquor of the birch is most powerful for the
dissolving of the stone in the bladder, bloody sater,
and *strangury*.—*Erdlyn.*

I hope they got better of their colds, coughs, claps,
toothaches, fevers, *stranguries*, scissions, swellings,
and sore eyes.—*Sterner, Travels in Shandy, vol. viii.*
ch. iii.

Strap. s. [A.S. strapp.]

1. Narrow long slip of cloth or leather.

These clothes are good enough to drink in, and so
be these boots too; an they be not, let them hang
themselves in their own *straps*.—*Shakespeare,*
Twelfth Night, i. 3.

I found but one husband, a lively cobbler, that
kicked and spurred all the while his wife was car-
rying him on; and had scarce passed a day without
giving her the discipline of the *strap*.—*Addison,*
Spectator.

One word bred another, a shocking midship;
She gave me the lie and I gave her the *strap*.
Song, probably founded on the prose extract.

Now don't let Satan . . . take advantage of any
one spot of rising ground to get astride of your
imagination, if you can anyways help it; or if he is
as nimble as to slip on—let me beg of you, like an un-
back'd filly, to frisk it, to squirt it, to jump it, to
rear it, to bound it—and to kick it, with long kicks

and short kicks, till, like Tickletohy's mare, you break a strap or a crupper, and throw his worship into the dirt.—*Sterne, Triumphant Shandy*, vol. iii. ch. xxvii.

2. Specially as a part of dress; i.e. a short strap connecting the two sides of each leg of a pair of trowsers by passing under the shoe or boot, the object being to keep the trowsers well over the ankles; the use of which was more common in the last generation than in the present.

We then used to consider snobs raw-looking lads, who never missed chapel; who wore high-lows and no straps; who walked two hours on the Trumpington-road every day of their lives, who carried off the college schoolships, and who overrated themselves in hall. We were premature in pronouncing our verdict of youthful snobism. The man without straps fulfilled his destiny and duty. He eased his old governor, the curate in Westmoreland, or helped his sisters to set up the lady's school. He wrote a Dictionary, or a Treatise on Comic Sections, as his nature and genius prompted. He got a fellowship; and then took to himself a wife, and a home. He presides over a parish now, and thinks it rather a dashing thing to belong to the Oxford and Cambridge club; and his parishioners love him, and snore under his sermons. No, no, he is not a snob. It is not straps that make the gentleman, or high-lows that unmake him, but they ever so thick. My son, it is you who are the snob if you lightly despise a man for doing his duty, and refusing to shake an honest man's hand because it wears a Berlin glove.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xv.

As the second element in a compound.

He walked into the market... it was the same market as of old, crowded by the same buyers and sellers; brisk with the same business; noisy with the same confusion of tongues and clattering of fowls in coops... dainty with the same array in hieiders' baskets of small shining-glasses, leeks, brases, trowers-straps, and hardware.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvii.

Strap. v. a. Beat with a strap.

Strappado. s. Kind of military punishment formerly practised in drawing up an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall; in consequence of which, dislocation of a limb usually happened.

Were I at the strappado, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.*

Would you have him tortured?—I would have him proved.

Best try him then with goads, or burning irons; Put him to the strappado. *H. Jonson, Volpone.* They would meet every where with chains and strappados.—*Glaucille, Sermons*, p. 215.

Strappado. v. a. Punish, or torture, by the Strappado.

They had neither been haled into your gubenna at Lambeth, nor strappadoed with an oath or office by your bowmen of the arches.—*Milton, Animal-vegetation upon a Defence of the Humble Bumble-bee*.

Strapping. adj. Lusty; bulky; big; well-grown.

Sir, we'll maintain you no longer.—Then your wives shall, old Acton. There are five-and-forty strapping officers some this morning to live at free quarters in the city.—*Farquhar, The Constant Couple*, l. 1.

Stratagem. s. [Gr. *στρατηγικη*, -*αγω*; *στρατηγικη* = I command as a general, from *στρατις* = army + *ηγουμεν* = I lead.]

1. Artifice in war; trick by which an enemy is deceived.

See then as fine and cunning a stratagem as can be devised, for I hope I may be able to use this word, seeing of late it hath found such good entertainment amongst us.—*Florio, World of Wonders*: 104.

John Talbot, I did send for thee, To tutor thee in stratagems of war. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 5.*

Should be the father of some stratagem. *Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.*

It seemeth reasonable, and in piety allowable, that stratagems and subtilties may be used in the war, yet with such caution, as the same may stand with fidelity and honour; for fraud being used, contrary to contracts and agreements made with the enemy, is mere treachery.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xxiii.

2. Artifice; trick by which some advantage is obtained.

Bring up your courage, call up all your counsels, And think on all those stratagems which nature keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Those oft are stratagems which errors seem;

Not is it flower nods, but we who dream.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 178.

Stratagemical. adj. [the full form would be stratagematical; see under Stratagem.] Having the character of a stratagem.

His wife, to gain entirely his affections, sent him this stratagemical epistle. *Swift, in the Tripos assigned to him by Dr. Barret.*

Strategy. s. Art of conducting a campaign.

On what principle then can it be maintained that he was at liberty to exercise the former power without consulting anybody, but that he was bound to exercise the latter power in conformity with the advice of a minister? Will it be said that an error in diplomacy is likely to be more injurious to the country than an error in strategy? Surely not.—*Macleay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Strath. s. [Welsh, *ystad*.] Valley; bottom: (common in geographical compounds).

They dwell in valleys or straths, bounded on each side by ridges of hills.—*Bishop Morley's Biblical Criticism*, vol. iv. p. 48.

Avonmore is situated in a narrow valley or strath, called Northrop, from its being intersected by the river Spye.—*Garnett, Tour*, ii. 34.

Stratification. s. Arrangement of different matter; arrangement in beds or layers.

A mass in which there is no stratification.—*Dr. Hutton, Theory of the Earth*, ii. 307: 1786.

The first examination of structure, when a young geologist seeks to familiarise himself with the rocks of which the earth's surface is made up, brings to light a peculiarity which cannot fail to attract notice. It is the appearance of bedding, or stratification, presented in the great majority of cases, when the superficial coating of vegetable soil is removed, or a vertical section seen—an appearance indicating clearly the mechanical origin of the formation; or, on the other hand, when this is not the case, a peculiar crystalline structure is observable unaccompanied by any regular stratification, and apparently caused by the gradual cooling of a rock from a state of molten fusion. Now it is one great object of a geologist, in making himself acquainted with the structure of a district not yet familiar to him, to determine the facts as to whether the rocks are stratified or unstratified; for upon this depends in a great measure their aqueous or igneous origin; and thus the result of a mere cursory and superficial observation becomes a step in the general classification of rocks.—*Anders, Geology, Introduction, Practical, and Scientific*, pt. i. ch. i.

Stratified. part. adj. Ranged in beds, layers, or strata: (common in *Geology*, as applied to those portions of the earth's crust which overlap one another, the undermost being the oldest, and the uppermost the newest, like a series of sediments from water; sedimentary).

It requires but little study to discover that every one of the most common and daily operations is concerned more or less in the formation of stratified rocks... Every shower of rain... every brook or river... every wave that dashes against a projecting rock on the sea-coast, or washes into a hollow bay... each... is concerned in the formation of new strata.—*Anders, Geology*, pt. i. ch. i.

Stratify. v. a. [Fr. *stratifier*.] Range in beds or layers.

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it red hot, stratified with coal-dust and wood-ashes, &c.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

Stratigraphical. adj. [Gr. *γραφω* = I write, describe; the result of its connection with the Latin *stratum*, being a hybrid compound.] Arrangement, disposition, or classification, of anything, according to the stratum to which it belongs; e.g. in a geological collection when we find the remains of widely different plants or animals placed together because they occur in the same or similar strata, the disposition is stratigraphical, as opposed to zoological or botanical; these last being the terms applied when remains from different strata, but of the same genera or families, are associated on the strength of their structural affinities.

If our 'cold area' were to be raised above the surface, so that the deposit at present in progress upon its bottom should become the subject of examination by some geologist of the future, he would find this to consist of a barren sandstone, including fragments of older rocks, the scanty fauna of which would in great degree bear a boreal character; whilst if a portion of our 'warm area' were elevated

at the same time with the 'cold area,' the geologist would be perplexed by the stratigraphical continuity of a retaceous formation, including not only an extraordinary abundance of sponges, but a great variety of other animal remains, several of them belonging to the warmer temperate region, with the barren sandstone whose scanty fauna indicates a widely different climatic condition, which he would naturally suppose to have prevailed at a different period.—*Dr. Carpenter, On Deep-Sea Drivings, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, December 17, 1852.

Stratocracy. s. [Gr. *στρατις* = army + *κρατος* = power. Contrast the *o* in the Greek with *i* in the Latin compound Stratify.] Military government.

Ever since the invasion of Kouli Khan, Indian, from being a well-regulated government, became a scene of mere anarchy of stratocracy; every great man protecting himself in his tyranny by his soldiers.—*Guthrie, Geography, India*.

Stratum. s. [Lat. *stratus*, -*a*, -*um*; pass. part. of *sterno* = I strew.] Layer; (horizontal) extension of any material or substance of appreciable thickness, and with an approximate parallelism (this distinguishing it from a wedge) of its surfaces.

Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of stone in Langron iron-mine, Cumberland.—*Woodward*.

We are thus led to regard the atmosphere of air... as an aerial ocean, of which the surface of the sea and land constitutes the bed, and whose inferior portions or strata, within a few miles of the earth, contain by far the greater portion of the whole mass... It may therefore be considered as consisting of successively superposed strata or layers, each of the form of a spherical shell, concentric with the general surface of the sea and land, and each of which is rarer, or specifically lighter than that immediately beneath it; and denser, or specifically heavier than that immediately above it. This at least is the kind of distribution which alone would be consistent with the laws of the equilibrium of fluids above it.—*Sir J. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy*, §§ 55-57.

Strata the plural form.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata, or layers, placed one upon another: in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid, will naturally be.—*Woodward*.

With how much wisdom are the strata laid, Of different weight and of a different kind, Of sundry forms for sundry ends designed! *Sir R. Hookmore*.

Straw. s. [A.S. *strow*, *strew*.]

1. Stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed.

I can counterfeit the deep transgression, Tremble and start at wagging of a straw, Intending deep suspicion.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 5.

Plate sm with gold, And the strong lauer of justice hurtlew breaks; Arms it in rags, a pigny's straw cloth pierce it.

Id., King Lear. iv. 6.

Apples in hay and straw ripened apparently; let the apple in the straw mure.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Anything proverbially worthless.

Thy arms, thy liberty, beside All that's on't outside of thy hide, Are mine by military law, Of which I will not bato one straw.

Butler, Hudibras. i. 3. 91.

'Tis not a straw matter whether the main cause be right or wrong. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Why the deuce should Mrs. Botolph blow me a kiss? I would not kiss her for all the world. Why do I grin when I see her, as if I was delighted? Am I? I don't care a straw for Mrs. Botolph.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xviii.

Strawberry. s. [A.S. *straw-berie*, *strew-berie*, *strew-berge*.—The import of the first syllable is uncertain; it has been connected with the verbs *stray* and *straggle*, from its runners, and with *straw*, from the habit of gardeners to lay it between the plants.] Plant and fruit of the genus *Fragaria*.

Content with food, which nature freely bred, On wildings and on strawberries they fed.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Golden Age.

Of the strawberry there are numerous sorts, by some botanists distinguished as species, by others considered as only varieties. Knight, (*Hort. Trans.* vol. iii. p. 307) considers the grandiflora or pine, the chilensis or Chile, and the virginiana or common scarlet (the first supposed to be a native of Surinam, the second of Chile, and the third of Virginia) to be varieties only of one species, as all may be made to breed together indiscriminately. The fruit has received its name from the ancient practice of laying

straw between the rows, which keeps the ground moist and the fruit clean. The cultivated *strawberries* are natives of temperate or cold climates, as of Europe and America. The fruit, though termed a berry, is in correct botanical language a fleshy receptacle studded with seeds.—*London, Encyclopædia of Gardening.*

As the *first element in a compound*: (in the extracts the *strawberry-leaves* are those of the ducal coronet, with which the compound is nearly synonymous).

More than one of the other great civil and religious families—the families who in one century plundered the church to ruin the property of the people, and in another century changed the dynasty to gain the power of the crown—had their brows circled with the *strawberry-leaf*.—*H. Disraeli, Sybil*, l. i, ch. iii.

Lord Marquis was spared the pang of the catastrophe... he died in the full faith of dukedom; worshipping the duke, and believing that ultimately he should himself become a duke. It was under all the circumstances a euthanasia; he expired leaning as it were on his white wand and babbling of *strawberry-leaves*.—*Ibid.*

Look at the Marquis of Carabas and his two carriages. My Lady Marcellous comes on board, looks round with that happy air of unalloyed terror and impotence which distinguishes her ladyship, and rushes to her carriage, for it is impossible that she should mingle with the ill her snobs on deck. There she sits, and will be ill in private. The *strawberry-leaves* on her chariot-punch are carved on her ladyship's heart.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxi.

Strawberry-tree. s. Shrub so called from the likeness of its fruit to a strawberry, of the genus *Arbutus* (unedo); *arbutus*.

The *arbutus*, or *strawberry-tree*, is a native of Europe, Asia, and North and South America. They are of easy culture, in sandy loam, or loam and peat; and they are readily propagated, the common kinds of layers, cuttings, or seeds, and the rarer and tenderer sorts, by grafting on those that are more common and hardy. All the species have the outer bark more or less tinged with red.—*Leon, Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum.*

The only variety necessary to be enumerated in these pages is the *Arbutus unedo*, or *strawberry-tree*. The Greeks called this tree *scorpus*, and the fruit *scorpioides*; the Latins named the tree *Arbutus*; but in Pliny's time, when Rome abounded in wine and oil, they called the tree *Unedo*, which abridgement of 'Unum edo,' meaning 'You will eat but one.' It has the name of *strawberry-tree* with us, because its berries so nearly resemble in appearance that delicious fruit.—*G. H. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Strawbulla. adj. Made up of straw.

They on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their strawbulla cotel,
New rubb'd with linn, capitate and confer
Their state affairs. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 772.

Strawcoloured. adj. Of a light yellow.

I will discharge it in your strawcoloured beard.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, l. 2.

Strawlike. adj. Resembling, having the character of, a straw.

How is man's heart by vanity drawn in,
On the swift circle of returning toys
Whirl'd, *straw-like*, round and round, and then in-
gulf'd!

Where gay delusion darkens to despair.
Tennyson, Night Thoughts, night viii.

Strawstuffed. adj. Stuffed with straw.

No rider he mounted on the market-day
Upon a *straw-stuff'd* pannel all the way.

Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 2.

Strawworm. s. Caddis; caddis worm.

Strawy. adj.

1. Made of straw; consisting of straw.

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the rest; the wind, by depressing some of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *strawy* parts than the rest.—*Boyle, On Colours.*

2. Like straw; light.

Then the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's swath.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 5.

Lather hath these words: the epistle... is con-
tentious, swelling, dry, *strawy*.—*Kant, Charity*

Maintained, &c. in *Chillingworth*, ch. ii. § 8.

Stray. v. a. [N.Fr. *estrayer*; Lat. *extra* = without, beyond.]

1. Wander; rove.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley strays.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Lo, the kind pale o'er all her beauties strays,
Breathes on her lips, and in her bosom plays.

Pope, Imitations, Waller.

2. Move out of the way; range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?

Or doest thy feeble foot unwotting hither stray?

Sponser.

No way can I stray,
Save back to England; all the world's my way.

Shakespeare, Richard II. l. i. 3.

She doth stray about
By holy crosses, where she kneeling prays
For happy wollock hours.

Id., Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Wand'rest thou within this lucid orb,
And stray'd from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide
To reconduct thy steps?

Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 2.

3. Deviate from the right.

We have erred and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep.—*Book of Common Prayer, General Confession.*

Stray. v. a. Miscud. *Obsolete.*

Hath not else his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love?

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Stray. s.

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; anything lost by wandering.

She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken and impounded as a stray
The king of Neols.

Shakespeare, Henry V. l. 2.

Should I take you for a stray,
You must be kept a year and day.

Bulter, Hudibras, ii. 1, 600.

When he has traced his talk through all its wild
rambles, let him bring home his stray; not like the
lost sheep with joy, but with tears of penitence.—
Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a
stray. *Dryden, John Sebastian*, l. 1.

He cries out, Neighbour, hast thou seen a stray
Of bullocks and of heifers pass this way?

*Aldrich, Translation from Ovid, Trans-
formation of Battus.*

2. Act of wandering.

would not from your love make such a stray,
To match you where I hate.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

Stray. adj. Wandering.

The firing had become by this time a kind of
target-practice on a large scale, and Commander
Maddell used to designate himself by picking off stray
fellows on shore with a main-deck thirty-two, very
neatly and creditably indeed. *Hannay, Singleton
Fountain.*

Strayer. s. One who strays.

Haberdin, an old divine of Oxford; a great strayer
abroad in all quarters of the realm. *For, Acts and
Monuments, Bishop Latimer.*

Straying. verbal nbs. Act of one who strays;

act of going astray.

Do you see thousand little moles and atoms wan-
dering up and down in a sun-beam? It is God that
so peoples it; and he guides their innumerable and
irregular straying. *Bishop Hopkins, Exposition
and Discourses*, p. 27.

Struck. s. [A.S. *strica*, *strice*.] Line of

colour different from that of the ground.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day;
Now spurs the latest traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 3.

What mean those colour'd streaks in heaven,
Distended, as the brow of God appeareth?

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 570.

The night comes on, we eager to pursue,
Till the last streaks of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive.

Dryden.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How ruddy, like your lips, their streaks appear!

Id., Amaryllis, 20.

While the fantastick tulip strives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted streak.

Prior, Solomon, l. 76.

The fire at this instant burst another window,
and shot out in a thin clear streak, like a golden branch.

Hannay, Singleton Fountain.

Struck. v. a.

1. Stripe; variegate in hues; dapple.

All the yearlings which were struck'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 3.

To-morrow, ere break morning streak the east,
With first approach of light we must be ris'n,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flowery wilderness. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 623.

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon azure sky;
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Now at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night.

Prior, Solomon, l. 453.

Stretch. Obsolete.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and stretches
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, glistening round her rock, to fast she falls.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Streaky. adj. Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,
The life is in the heart, and still between
The fits of falling snows appears the streaky green.

Dryden, The Mower and the Leaf, 166.

Stream. s. [A.S.]

1. Running water; course of running water; current.

He brought streams also out of the rock, and
caused waters to run down like rivers.—*Isaiah*,
lxxviii. 14.

As plays the sun upon the glassy streams,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

Coeytus named, of lamentation loud
Heard in the fearful stream; there Phlegon,
Whose waves of current fire inflame with rage;
Far off from these, a slow and silent stream,
Lethæ, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her wat'ry labyrinth.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 579.

O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as thou art my theme!
Thou' deep yet clear, thou' gentle yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'rfloving full.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Thus from one common source our streams divide.
Ours is the Trojan, yours the Arcadian tide.

Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, viii. 1st.

Divided interests, while thus think't to away,
Draw us two brooks by middle stream away.

Id., Conquest of Granada, Part I. l. 1.

2. Anything issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord, like a stream of brim-
stone, doth kindle it.—*Isaiah*, xxi. 33.

You, Drane, never want a stream of words.

Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, xi. 583.

The stream of benediction hath, by several rivulets
which have since fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged
its current.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Anything forcible and continued.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great
length, they had been unportable; and being short,
the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream
of weather.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to adhere
to his own opinion against the current stream of
antiquity. *Locke.*

His eyes were dark and deep, and the clear brow
Which shadowed them was like the morning sky.
The cloudless Heaven of Spring, when in their flow
Thine the bright air, the soft winds as they blow
Make the green world—his gestures did obey
The oracular wind that made his features glow,
And where his curv'd lips half open lay,
Passion's divinest stream had made impetuous way.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam.

4. Course; current.

The very stream of his life, and the business he
hath belov'd, must give him a better proclamation.
—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Stream. v. n.

1. Flow; run in a continuous current.

God made the ground be dry.
All but between those banks where rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 304.

On all sides round
Streams the black blood, and smokes upon the
ground.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 580.

2. Emit a current; pour out water in a
stream; be overflow.

3. Issue forth with continuance, not by fits.
Now to impartial love, that god most high,
Do my sighs stream.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

4. Throw a stream: (in the extract, of light).
A thousand suns will stream on thee,
A thousand moons will quiver;
But not by thee my steps shall be
For ever and for ever. *Tennyson, A Farewell.*

Stream. v. a.

1. Pour; send forth.

She at length will stream
Some dew of grace into my wither'd heart,
After long sorrow and consuming smart.
Sponser, Hymn to Heavenly Beauty.

2. Mark with colours or embroidery in long
tracks.

The herald's mantle is stream'd with gold.—
Bacon.

Stream. s.

1. Ensign; flag; pennon; anything flowing
loosely from a stock, stand, or flagstaff.

His brave fleet,
With silken streamers the young Phœbus fanning.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. chorus.
Brave Rupert from afar appears.
Whose waving streamers the ideal general knows.
Byron, Anna Mirabilis, cv.
The man of sense his most devour;
But only smells the peal and flowers:
And he must be an idle dreamer,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the streamer.
Prior, Alma, l. 383.

2. Northern light; Aurora Borealis.
And he knew by the streamers that shone so bright,
That spirits were riding the northern light.
Sir W. Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Streaming. *part adj.* Flowing in; emitting a stream of anything.
Then grateful fire with streaming eyes would raise
Historic's marbles to record his praise.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, l. 303.
From opening skies may streaming glories shine,
And saints embrace thee with a love mine.
Id., Eliza to Abigail.

She, as her carol sadder grew,
From brow and bosom slowly down,
Thro' ray taper fingers drew
Her streaming curls of deepest brown
To right and left. *Trangman, Mariana in the South.*

Streamlet. *s.* Small stream.
Unnumber'd glittering streamlets play'd,
And hurried every where their waters shewn.
Thomson, Castle of Indulgence.
Nature I'll court in her sequester'd haunts,
By mountain, meadow, streamlet, grove, or cell;
Where the poised lark his evening ditty chants,
And health, and peace, and contemplation dwell.
Southey, Ode to Independence.

His last cascade . . . is formed by the same stream
which runs through Virgil's grove, but somewhat
more mented by a few streamlets which it meets in
its passage. *Græce, Recollections of Shakspeare, p. 69.*

Streamy. *adj.*
1. Abounding in running water.
Arenia.
However streamy now, arid and dry,
Dew'd the goddess water: where deep Melas,
And rocky Cratis flow, the clarion summons
Obscure with rising dust.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

2. Flowing with a current.
Before him standing his enormous shield,
Like the broad sun, illumined all the field;
His nodding helm emits a streamy ray.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

Streamy. *adj.* ? Stray. *Rare.*
Why did he counterfeits his prince's hand,
For some streamy lordship of concealed land?
Bishop Hall, Satires, v. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Streak. *v. a.* [stretch] Lay out a dead body. *Rare.*

Streaking. *verbal abs.* Laying out of a dead body.
Durand gives a pretty exact account of some of the ceremonies used at laying out the body, as they are at present practised in the north of England, where the laying out is called streaking.—*Braun, Observations on Popular Antiquities, ii. 141.*

Street. *s.* [A.S. *stret.*]
1. Way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houses.
He led us through fair streets; and all the way
we went there were gathered people on both sides,
standing in a row.—*Bacon.*
The streets are no larger than alleys.—*Sundys.*
When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Hell, flown with insolence and wine;
Witness the streets of Babylon.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 300.

The Italians say the ancients always considered
the situation of a building, whether it were high or
low, in an open square, or in a narrow street,
and more or less deviated from their rule of art.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
When you tattle with some crony servant in the
same street, leave your own street-door open.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

2. Proverbially, a public place.
That there be no breaking in, nor going out; and
that there be no complaining in our streets.—*Pauline, c. 14.*
Let us reflect upon what we daily see practised
in the world, and can we believe, if an apostle of
Christ appeared in our streets, he would retract his
caution, and command us to be conformed to the
world?—*Rogers, Norman.*

Used adjectively.
Our public ways would be so crowded, that we
should want street-rooms.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Street-door. *s.* [two words.] Door of a

house opening into the street, as opposed
to one which opens upon some part of the
interior of the house.

"I would cure an author for ever of the fuss and
folly of opening his street-door, and calling in his
neighbours and friends, and kinfolk, with the devil
and all his troops, with their hummers and engines,
&c., only to observe how one sentence of mine fol-
lows another, and how the plan follows the whole.—
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vol. viii. ch. 11.

Mr. Tuckle no sooner got into the open air, than
he was seized with a sudden desire to lie on the curb-
stone; Sam thought it would be a pity to contradict
him, and so let him have his own way. As the rick-
et would have been spoilt if left there, Sam very
considerately flattened it down on the head of the
gentleman in blue, and putting the big stick in his
hand, propped him up against his own street-door,
rang the bell, and walked quietly home.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xxvii.*
Keremont was about to speak when the street-
door was opened.—*B. Diaristi, Sybil, b. iv. ch. viii.*

Streetwalker. *s.* Prostitute that plies in the open street.

Strict. *adj.* [Lat. *strictus.*] Strict; limited; spare. *Rare.*
Whereas he meant his corollaries to apply,
And with straight diet tame his stubborn mady.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 23.

Used adverbially. Strictly.
My lord my went, and straight beight
To seek occasion. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 4, 43.*

Strain. *s.* [strain = race.] ? Tread (of an egg). *Obsolete.*
If you shall perceive the tunicle salvatrice to be
hurt and broken, you shall then take six strains of
. . . the new laid eggs of white hens, and put them
into a mortar.—*Barrrough, Method of Physick, 1684.*
(Nares by H. and W.)

Strainable. *adj.* Constraining; violent.
Rare.
It chanced that a Portuguese shippe was driven
and drowned by force of a streynable tempest, near
unto the shore of one of the Scottish isles.—*Mollis-
hod. (Nares by H. and W.)*

Strength. *s.* [A.S. *strengð.*]
1. Force; vigour; power of the body.
For strength from truth divided, and from just,
Haudable, nought merits but disparage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 331.
Thou must outlive
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty. *Id., xi. 538.*
The insulting Trojan cause,
And menaced us with force, our fleet with flame;
Was it the strength of his tongue-valiant lord,
In that black hour, that saved you from the sword?
Dryden.

2. Power of endurance; firmness; durability;
toughness; hardness.
Not founded on the brittle strength of bones.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 427.
Firm Dorick pillars found the solid base,
The fair Corinthian crown the higher space,
And all below is strength, and all above is grace.
Dryden.

3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.
God in all things wise and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind
Of man, with strength entire, and free-will arm'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 7.

This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, crush his strength.
Id., xii. 429.
He was troubled at a charm withdrawn
Thus suddenly; that sceptre ruled no more—
That even from gold the dreadful strength was gone,
Which once made all things subject to its power.
Shelley, Recol of Islam, v. 28.

4. Power of resistance; sureness; fastness.
Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 5.

5. Support; security; that which supports.
Beware me not thy aid,
Thy counsel in this uttermost distress,
My only strength and stay.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 919.

6. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.
Aristotle's large views, sentences and penetration
of thought, and strength of judgement, few have
equalled.—*Locke.*
He enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense,
and the most exquisite taste of politeness.—*Addison.*
We, like friendly colours, found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new strength and light.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jarvis.

7. Spirit; animation.
Methinks I feel new strength within me rise,
Wings growing, and dominion given.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 243.

Adam and first matron Eve
Had ended now their orisons, and found
Strength added from above, new hope to spring
Out of despair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 136.

8. Vigour of writing; nervous diction; force
opposed to softness, in writing or painting.
Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and
know,
What's roundly smooth, or languidly slow,
And praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness
join.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 309.
Carnot's strength, Correggio's softer line,
Paulo's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine.
Id., Epistle to Mr. Jarvis.

9. Potency of liquors.

10. Fortification; fortress.
The rashness of talking should not only be re-
tarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by
certain strengths placed in the mouth.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

He thought
This inaccessible high strength to have seized,
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 140.
Betray'd in all his strengths, the wood beast;
All instruments, all arts of ruin met.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

11. Support; maintenance of power.
What they bested would be a mischief to us, you
are providing shall be one of our principal strengths.
—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

12. Legal force; validity; security.

13. Confidence imparted.
Certain services were due from the soldier to his
captain, and from the captain to the prince, and
upon the strength of such tenures, in after times,
the descendants of those people and their kings did
submit and make their wars. *Dr. Juvencat.*
The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt,
upon the strength of it, to neglect their preparations
for the ensuing campaign.—*Addison.*

14. Armament; force; power.
What is his strength by land?
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.
Nor was there any other strength designed to at-
tend about his highness than our regiment.—*Lord
Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

15. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative
force.
This presupposed, it may then stand very well
with strength and soundness of reason, thus to an-
swer.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Strength. *v. a.* Strengthen. *Rare.*
Edward's happy-order'd reign, most fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty spirits, to strength his state.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Strengthen. *v. a.*
1. Make strong, or stronger.
Thou who stealest fire,
From the fountains of the past,
To glorify the present; oh, haste,
Visit my low desire!
Strengthen me, enlighten me!
I faint in this obscurity,
Thou dewy dawn of memory.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

2. Confirm; establish.
Authority is by nothing so much strengthened and
confirmed as by custom; for no man easily distrusts
the things which he and all men have been always
bred up to.—*Sir W. Temple.*
Thee, hold longinus! all the Nine inspire,
And bless your critic with a poet's fire;
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,
With warmth given wintence, yet in always just;
Whom own example strengthens all his laws,
And is himself that great sublime he draws.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 673.

If it were true that women were thus naturally
vain and light, then how much more blamable is
that education, which seems contrived to strengthen
and increase this fully.—*Law.*

2. Animate; fix in resolution.
Charge Joshua, and encourage him and strengthen
him.—*Deuteronomy, iii. 28.*
Let us rise up and build; so they strengthened
their hands for this good work.—*Nehemiah, ii. 18.*

4. Make to increase in power or security.
Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,
With powerful policy strengthen themselves.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 13.

Strengthen. *v. n.* Grow strong.
Oh men for flattery and deceit renown'd!
Thus when ye are young ye learn it all like him,
Till, as your years increase, that strengthens too,
T' undo your minds.
Gray, Orypha.
The young disease which must subdue at length,
Grows with his growth, and strengthens with his
strength.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 138.

Strengthened. *s.*
1. That which gives strength; that which
makes strong.

Garlick is a great *strengthen* of the stomach upon decays of appetite or indigestion.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Medicine which adds to the strength of the body, stimulants (cordials) merely exciting that which already exists.

Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids; cordials are such as drive on the vital actions; but these such as confirm the stamina.—*Quincy*.

strengthening, verbal abs. Process by which anything is strengthened; act of that which strengthens.

They that were in the tower shut up the Israelites round about the sanctuary, and sought always their hurt and the *strengthening* of the heathen.—*1 Mac-cabees*, vi. 18.

strengtheness, adj.

1. Wanting, deprived of strength.

Yet are these best, whose *strengtheness* stay is numb, Unable to support this lump of clay.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. li. 3.

As the wretch, whose fever-weak'd joints, Like *strengtheness* hinges, buckle under life Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire Out of his keeper's arms.

Id., Henry IV. Part II. l. 1.

2. Wanting potency; weak.

This liquor must be inflammable or not, and yet subtle and pungent, which may be called spirit; or else *strengtheness* or insipid, which may be named phlegm.—*Boyle*.

strenuous, adj. [Lat. *strenuus*.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant; dangerously laborious.

Nations grown corrupt Love bondage more than liberty; Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 263.

Would any true son of the Church of England seriously maintain that a man who was a *strenuous* royalist till after the battle of Naseby, who then went over to the Parliament, who, as soon as the Parliament had been purged, became an obsequious servant of the Rump, and who, as soon as the Rump had been ejected, professed himself a faithful subject of the Protector, was more deserving of the respect of Christian men than the stout old cavalier who bore true fealty to Charles the First in prison and to Charles the Second in exile.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

2. Zealous; vehement.

He resolves to be *strenuous* for taking off the tax, against the maxims of all wise Christian governments, which always had some established religion, leaving at best a toleration to others.—*Id., Letter to Pope*.

He gave up his indefinite prerogative of reserving benefices, and received only a small stipulated patronage. This convention met with *strenuous* opposition in France; the parliament of Paris yielded only to force; the university hardly stopped short of secession.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

strenuously, adv. In a strenuous manner.

1. Vigorously; actively.

Many can use both hands, yet will there divers remain that can *strenuously* make use of neither.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour.

Writers dispute *strenuously* for the liberty of conscience, and inveigh largely against all ecclesiasticks under the name of high church.—*Swift*.

strenuousness, s. Attribute suggested by Strenuous; state of being strenuous; earnestness; laboriousness.

strepent, adj. [Lat. *strepens, -entis*, pres. part. of *strepo* = I make a noise.] Noisy; loud.

Peace to the *strepent* horn! Let not harsh cinnamons disturb the morn; No sounds inelegant and rude Her sacred solitude profane.

Shelton, Ode to Rural Elegance.

strepentous, adj. [Lat. *strepentus*.] Loud; noisy.

Porta conceives, because in a *strepentous* eruption it smokes against fire, it doth therefore resist lightning.—*Sir T. Browne*.

stress, s. [N.Fr. *estrouisir* = straiten, contract.]

1. Importance; important part.

The *stress* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous stock of children.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends, would have been made out with rascous sufficient.—*Locke*.

2. Importance imputed; weight ascribed.

A body may as well lay too little as too much *stress* upon a dream; but the less we heed them the better.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

It showed how *very little stress* is to be laid upon the precedents they bring.—*Locke*. Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he recommended it.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

3. Violence; force, either acting or suffered.

By *stress* of weather driven,

At last they landed.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid. Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength.—*Locke*.

Shall they who by the *stress* of grinding toil Wrest from the unwilling earth his luxuries, Perish for crime, while his foul blood may toll, Or creep within his veins at will?—*Arise!* And to high justice make her chosen sacrifice.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 32.

Storm and stress. Translation of a German combination, as in extract.

The literary period is called the Sturm-und-Drang Zeit, the Storm-and-Stress Period; for great indeed was the rage and fury of these power-men. Beauty, to their mind, seemed synonymous with strength. All passion was poetical, so it were but fierce enough. Their head moral virtue was pride; their benevolent of mankind was some transcript of Milton's Devil. Often they inverted Holingsbroke's plan, and, instead of patronising Providence, did directly the opposite, raging with extreme animation against Fate in general, because it enthralled free virtue; and with clenched hands, or sounding shields, hurling defiance towards the vault of heaven.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature*.

Stress, v. a. Distress; put to hardships or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of the *stressed* plight Of this sad realm.

Spenser.

If the magistrate be so *stressed* that he cannot protect those that are pious and peneviable, the Lord help.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 155.

Stretch, v. a. [A.S. *strecan*.]

1. Extend; spread out to a distance.

Stretch thine hand unto the poor, that thy blessing may be perfected.—*Revelations*, vii. 32.

Take thy rod, and *stretch* out thine hand upon the waters of Egypt.—*Exodus*, vii. 19.

Eden *stretch'd* her line From Auran, eastward to the royal towers Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 210.

2. Elongate, or strain to a greater space.

Regions to which All thy dominion, Adam, is no more Than what this garden is to all the earth, And all the sea, from one entire globe *Stretch'd* into longitude.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 760.

3. Expand; display.

Leviathan on the deep, *Stretch'd* like a promontory sleeps.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 413.

What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power?—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

4. Strain to the utmost.

This kiss, if it durst speak, Would *stretch* thy spirits up into the air.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

5. Make tense.

6. Carry by violence farther than is right; strain: (as, to *stretch* a text; to *stretch* credit).

Stretch, v. n.

1. Be extended, locally, intellectually, or consequentially.

What I will the line *stretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

This to rich Ophir's rising morn is known, And *stretch'd* out far to the burnt swartly zone.

Cowley.

Your dungeon *stretching* far and wide beneath.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1003.

2. Bear extension without rupture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquor of the eye, because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken.—*Boyle*.

3. Sully beyond the truth.

What an alloy do we find to the credit of the most probable event, that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*?—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Stretch, s.

1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space.

At all her *stretch* her little wind she spread, And with her feather'd arms embraced the dead: Then flickering to his pallid lips, she strove To print a kiss. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyon*.

Disruption, as strong as they are, the bones would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden *stretch* or contortion, if they were dry.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to swim the stormy main, By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3. Effort; struggle: (from the act of running).

Upon this alarm we made incredible *stretches* towards the south, to gain the fastnesses of Preston.—*Addison*.

With on.

These put a lawful authority upon the *stretch* to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

His friend's discourse was preface with a question, 'How he liked the company of the preceding evening?' 'Why, excellently well,' said Lord Glenvarloch; 'only I should have liked the wit better had it seemed to flow more freely. Every man's invention seemed on the *stretch*, and each extravagant simile seemed to set one half of your men of wit into a brown study to produce something which should out-herald it.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xiii.

The variety of these devices, and the frequency of their recurrence, kept Sir John de Walton's anxiety so perpetually upon the *stretch*, that he at no time thought himself exactly out of the Black Douglas's reach any more than the good Christian supposes himself out of reach of the wiles of the Devil.—*Id., Castle Dangerous*.

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can, And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain.

Graville.

Stretched, part. adj. Extended; made tense.

No the *stretched* cord the shackled dancer tries.

Smith.

Stretcher, s.

1. Anything used for extension.

His hopes entailed His strength, the *stretcher* of Ulysses' string, And his steel's piercer.

Chapman.

2. Term in bricklaying.

Truth in the *stretching course* two inches with the *stretcher* only.—*Moran, Mechanical Exercises*. *Stretcher* in architecture [is] a block of stone, or a brick, laid horizontally with its length in the direction of the face of a wall. A *stretching-course* lays the bricks or stones in its composition laid horizontally with their length in the direction of the wall.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

3. Timber against which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends, They tug at every oar, and every *stretcher* bends.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 110.

They now appeared on the scene—three desperadoes, as became their calling, with features roused by the tropical sun under which they had pursued it. They rushed at once among the crowd, laying about them with their *stretchers*; and, forerunners way up to Cleveland, speedily delivered him from the hands of the officers, who were totally unprepared to resist an attack so furious and so sudden, and carried him off in triumph towards the quay.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxiii.

4. Wooden frame on which violent persons are fastened, in order to transport them from place to place.

Stretching, verbal abs. Act of one who, that which, stretches.

The *stretching* out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land.—*Isaiah*, vii. 8.

Stretching-course, s. Term in bricklaying. (For example see *Stretcher*, in second sense.)

Strow, v. a. often spelt *strow*; pass. part. *strewed, struwed, strowed, strewn, strawn, strown*. [A.S. *strewian, streowian*.]

1. Spread by being scattered.

Angel forms lay entranced Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks In Vallombrosa. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 301.

Come, come, come! Leave the bed, low, cold, and red, *Strowed* beneath a nation's dead.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

I think that he who would wish to have his own hair honoured when time has *strewed* it with silver, should so rein his mirth when in the presence of the young, as may show in what respect he holds innocence.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.*

2. Spread by scattering.

I thought thy bride-to-be to have deck'd, sweet maid,
And not have *strew'd* thy grave.

Here be tears of perfect morn,
Wept for thee in Helicon;
And some flowers and some bays,
For thy hero, to *strew* the ways.
Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.
All the ground
With silver'd armour *strews*.
Id., Paradise Lost, vi. 384.

Come, shepherds, come, and *strew* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, v. 59.

With oser floats the sparkling water *strew*,
With many stones make bridges if it flow.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iv. 37.

3. Scatter loosely.

But little need to *strew* my store.
He took the calf which they had made, and burnt it
in the fire, and around it to powder, and *strewed* it
upon the water, and made the children of Israel
drink of it.—*Exodus, xxi. 20.*

With furies and nocturnal ories fired . . .
Whom e'en the savage beasts had spared, they kill'd,
And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the field.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 756.
There have been three years' dearth of corn, and
every place *strew'd* with beggars.—*Swift.*

Stréwing. *verbal abs.* Anything strewn, or
fit to be strewn.

The herbs that have on them the cold dew o' the night
Are *strewings* fit't for graves.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Stréwment. *s.* Anything scattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful. . . For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chaste,
Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 1.

Stríes. *s. pl.* [Lat.]

1. Small channels or threadlike lines.

The salt, leisurely permitted to shoot of itself in
the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into
more fair crystalline *stries*, than those that were
pained out of the remaining part of the same liquor
by a more hasty evaporation.—*Boyle.*

2. In Architecture. Fillets between the flutes of columns.

Stríatē. *adj.* Formed in striae.

Don Carlos imagines this earth once to have been
a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose
axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the
striatē particles sliding in fit pores for their pas-
sages, but only in this direction.—*Ray.*

Stríatē. *v. a.* Mark with striae.

Stríatēd. *part. adj.* Marked with striae.

These effluvia fly by *striatēd* atoms and wind-
ing particles, as Don Carlos conceiveth, or glide by
streams attracted from either pole unto the equator.
—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
Crystal, when incorporated with the fibrous tales,
shows, if broke, a *striatēd* or fibrous texture, like
those tales.—*Woodward.*

Stríatēn. *s.* Marking in striae.

Stríatūrē. *s.* Disposition of striae.

Parts of tuberculous leucostoma show several varia-
tions in the crusts, *striatūrē*, and texture of the body.
—*Wagland.*

Strích. *s.* [Gr. *σπίξ*; Lat. *strix*.] Bird of
bad omen.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse night-raven, trumpet of doleful drear,
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The cruel *strích*, still waiting on the bier. *Spenser.*

Stríckē. *part. adj.* Struck.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by
the storm, as they thought it best with *stríckē* sails
to yield to be governed by it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

That shall I show, as sure as bound
The *stríckē* deer doth challenge by the bleeding
wound. *Spenser.*

Stríckle, Stríckler, Stríckles. *s.*

1. Piece of wood used in measuring corn, which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel or strike.

The *striker* is a thing that goes along with the
measure, which is a straight board with a staff fixed
at the side, to draw over corn in measuring, that
it equal the height of the measure.—*Holme,*
Academy of Armoury, p. 377.

This level measure of grain is here provincially
termed *strikes* and *striekles*.—*Howe, History of Staf-*
fordshire.

2. Instrument used to whet scythes with.

Stríct. *adj.* [Lat. *strictus*, pass. part. of
stringo = I bind.]

1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice.

Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strict* watch.

As lions in the field their front display,
To try the fortune of some doubtful day,
And move to meet their foes with sober pace,
Stríct to their figure, though in wider space.
Dryden.

He checks the bold design;
And rules as *strict* his labour'd works confine,
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line.

The French ministers anxiously expected him to
say something, but . . . he observed *strict* silence.
How to interpret that silence they scarcely knew.
They were certain only that it could not be the
effect of unconcern.—*Macaulay, History of Eng-*
land, ch. xxi.

2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.

Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends
To the *strict* deity.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, l. 3.

By nature free, not over-ruled by false
luxuriance, or *strict* necessity.

If a *strict* hand be kept over children from the
beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and
if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deserve it,
gently relaxed, former restraints will increase their
love.—*Locke.*

Namra the rites of *strict* religion knew;
On every altar laid the incense due.

Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

3. Confined; not extensive.

As they took the compass of their commission
strict or larger, as their dealings were more or less
moderate.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Close; tight.

The lustful god, with speedy pace,
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid,
Transformation of Sappho.
The fatal noose performed its office, and with
most *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his face.
—*Arbutnot.*

5. Tense; not relaxed.

We feel our fibres grow *strict* or lax according to
the state of the air.—*Arbutnot.*

Stríctly. *adv.* In a strict manner.

1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.

His horse-troop, that the vanguard had, he
strictly did command.

To ride their horses temperately. *Chapman.*
The other parts being grosser, composed not only
water, *strictly* no called, but the whole mass of liquid
bodies.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Charge him *strictly*

Not to proceed, but wait my further pleasure.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

2. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

In the discharge of thy place, set before thee the
best examples; and after a time set before thee thine
own, and examine thyself *strictly* whether thou
didst not best at first.—*Bacon.*

God may with the greatest justice *strictly* require
endeavour from us, and without any inconsistency
with his goodness inflict penalties on those who are
wanting.—*Rogers.*

A weak prince again disposed the people to new
attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeav-
our to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded
upon a topic that, *strictly* followed, would enslave
all mankind.—*Swift.*

3. Closely; tightly; with tenseness.

Stríctness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Stríct.

1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regu-

larity.
Such of them as cannot be concealed connive at,
though in the *strictness* of your judgement you can-
not pardon.—*Dryden.*

Who were made privy to the secrets of Heaven,
but such as performed him revealed will as an higher
rate of *strictness* than the rest?—*North, Sermons.*

Eusebius, who is not in *strictness* to be reckoned
with the Ante-Nicenes.—*Bishop Waterland.*

Though in *strictness* our Saviour might have
pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he
exercised his divine power in a miracle to pay it.—*Rogers.*

The *strictness* used with reclusants, which much
increased from 1370 or 1380, had the usual conse-
quence of persecution, that of multiplying hyper-
critics.—*Italian, Constitutional History of England,*
ch. iii.

If legislative power be essential to sovereignty, we
cannot in *strictness* assert the king of France to
have been sovereign beyond the extent of his doman-
ial territory.—*Hallam, View of the State of*
Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. l. ch. ii.

As ours is emphatically styled a government by
king, lords, and commons, we cannot perhaps in
strictness carry it further back than the admission
of the latter into parliament; so that, if the constant
representation of the commons is to be referred to
the age of Edward I., it will be nearer the truth to
date the English constitution from that than from
any earlier era.—*Ibid., pt. iii. ch. viii.*

2. Severity; rigour.

These commissioners proceeded with such *strict-*
ness and severity as did much obscure the king's
mercy.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

Strícture. *s.*

1. Stroke; touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable
natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures of
that wisdom which hath made and ordered all
things with the highest reason.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. In Medicine. Contraction; closure by contraction.

As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by
urine, and *stricture* of the vessels, so long is water
safely taken.—*Arbutnot.*

3. Slight touch upon a subject; not a set dis-

course.
Thus have I past through all your letter, and given
myself the liberty of these *strictures* by way of re-
flection on all and every passage.—*Hammond.*

Stríde. *s.* [A.S. *stríde*.] Long step; step
taken with great violence; wide divarica-
tion of the legs.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy,
With a reel voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly *stríde*.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.
The monster, moving onwards, came as fast,
With horrid *strides*. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 675.*

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stríde*.

Pope, Imitations, Earl of Dorset.

Stríde. *v. n.* pret. *stróde*, or *stríd*; past part.
stríden.

1. Walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield
Is grav'd, and *strides* along the liquid shield.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 923.

2. Stand with the legs far from each other.

Stríde. *v. a.* Pass by a stride.

See him *stride*,

Valleys wide.

Gay, Lilliputian Ode to Quibus Electus.

Stríding-place. *s.* Place for striding over
anything.

This *stríding-place* is called the Strid,
A name which it bore of yore;
A thousand years hath it borne that name,
And shall a thousand more.
And hither is young Romilly come,
And what may now be told
That he, perhaps for the hundredth time,
Shall bound across the Strid?

Wordsworth, The Force of Prayer.

Stríder. *s.* [Lat.] Quick loud noise; clup.

Juturna from afar beheld her fly,
And knew the ill omen by her screaming cry,
And *stríder* of her wings.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xii. 123.

Strídulous. *adj.* [Lat. *strídulus*.] Making
a small noise; hissing; creaking; chat-
tering.

Not a *strídulous* jay, not a pretulant sparrow.—
Bishop Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.

It arises from a small and *strídulous* noise, which,
being firmly rooted, maketh a division of parts.—
Sir T. Browne.

A thin thread of water trickling through a leaden
tube yields a *strídulous* and plaintive sound com-
pared with the full volume of sound corresponding
to the full volume of water.—*De Quincey, Works,*
Autobiographic Sketches, vol. xiv. p. 18.

Strífe. *s.* [stríve.]

1. Contentious; contest; discord; war; law-

suit.
I and my people were at great *strífe* with the
children of Ammon.—*Judges, xii. 2.*

Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and *strífe*,
and some also of good-will.—*Philippians, i. 15.*

He is proud, knowing nothing; but doing about
questions and *strífe* of words.—*1 Timothy, vi. 4.*

Acts of hateful *strífe*, hateful to all.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 564.

These vows, thus granted, raised a *strífe* above
Btwixt the god of war and queen of love.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 576.

"Is this that shakes our country with alarms,
And gives up Rome a prey to Roman arms,
Produces fraud, and cruelty, and strife. *Addison.*
Born to no pride, inheriting no strife,
Nor marrying discord in a noble wife.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

2. Contest of emulation.

Thus gods contended, noble strife!
Who most should ease the wants of life. *Congreve.*
By wise governing, it may be so ordered, that both
sides shall be at strife, not which shall flatter most,
but which shall do the prince and the publick the
most honest and the most faithful service.—*Sir W.
Taverner.*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial strife
Lives in those touches, livelier than life.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, l. 1.

Strife. *adj.* Contentious; discordant.

Th'ape was strifeful and ambitious,
And the fox gulleth and most covetous. *Spenser.*
I know not what new creation may creep forth
from the strifeful heap of things, into which, as into
a second chaos, we are fallen.—*Dr. Maule.*

Strigment. *s.* [Lat. strigmentum, from stringo = scrape.] Scraping.

Many, besides the strigments and sordous ad-
hesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing
possesseth from gold in its usual devotion.—*Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Strike. *v. a. pret.* struck, or strook; past part. *struck, strucken, stricken, or strook.*

1. Act upon by a blow; hit with a blow.

He at Philipp's kept
His sword even like a dagger, while I struck
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9*
We will deliver you the cause,
Why I, that did love Caesar when I struck him,
Proceeded thus. *Id., Julius Caesar, iii. 1.*
I must
Bid wail his fall, whom I myself struck down.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. Punish; afflict.

To punish the just is not good, nor to strike princes
for equity.—*Proverbs, xvii. 26.*

3. Dash; throw by a quick motion.

They shall take of the blood, and strike it on the
two side-posts. *Ezekiel, xii. 7.*

4. Notify by sound.

The drums presently striking up a march, they
plucked up their ensigns, and forward they ran.—
Knutley, History of the Turks.
A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives
the signal for action, presses the advantage, and
strikes the critical minute.—*Collier, Essays, of
Friendship.*

5. Stamp; impress.

The memory in some men is very tenacious; but
yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our
ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in
minds the most retentive.—*Locke.*

6. Contract; lower; vail: (only used in the phrases to strike sail, or to strike a flag).

How many nobles then would hold their places,
That must strike sail to spirits of vile sort!
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.
To this all differing passions and interests should
strike sail, and, like swelling streams, running dif-
ferent courses, should yet all make haste into the
sea of common safety.—*Sir W. Temple.*
They strike sail where they know they shall be
mastered, and murder where they can with safety.
—*Dryden.*

Now, did I not so near my labour's end
Strike sail, and haw't'ning to the harbour tend,
My song to flow'ry gardens might extend.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iv. 175.

7. Alarm; put into emotion; surprise.

The rest, struck with horror stood,
To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood.
Waller.

Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout,
Struck not the city with so loud a shout.
Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, 742.

We are no sooner presented to any one we never
saw before, but we are immediately struck with the
idea of a proud, a reserved, an affable, or a good-
natured man.—*Addison.*

His virtues render our assembly awful,
They strike with something like religious fear.
Id., Cato.

Didst thou but view him right, thou'dst see him
black
With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes,
That strike my soul with horror but to name them.
Id.

Nice works of art strike and surprise us most upon
the first view; but the better we are acquainted
with them, the less we wonder.—*Bishop Altbury.*

Court virtues bear, like gums, the highest rate,
Born where heaven's influence scarce can penetrate;
In life's low vale, the soil the virtues like,
They please as beauties, here as wonders strike.
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 141.

8. Make a compact or agreement of any kind. *Lutinium, from lutinus ferire.*

Sign but his power, he vows he'll ne'er again
The sacred names of Jove and Jove's profane;
Strike up the bargain quickly; for I swear,
As times go now, he offers very fair.
Dryden, Prologue to Don Sebastian.

I came to offer peace, to reconcile
Past enmities; to strike perpetual leagues
With Vance. *A. Phillips, Briton.*

9. Produce by sudden action.

The court paved, struck up a great heat in sum-
mer, and much cold in winter.—*Bacon, Essays, of
Building.*

Wayne wide her myrtle wand,
She strikes an universal peace through sea and land.
*Milton, Eden, On the Morning of Christ's
Nativity, 51.*

These men are fortune's jewels moulded bright,
Brought forth with their own fire and light;
If I her vulgar stone for either took,
Out of myself it must be struck. *Cowley.*

Take my radiance!
With this the infernal ghosts I can command,
And strike a terror through the Stygian strand.
Dryden.

10. Affect suddenly in any particular manner.

When verses cannot be understood, nor a man's
good wit seconded with the forward child under-
standing, it strikes a man more dead than a great
rehearsing in a little room. *Shakespeare, As you
like it, iii. 3.*

Strike her young bones,
Ye taking airs, with lameness. *Id., King Lear, ii. 4.*

He that is stricken blind cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eyesight lost.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, l. 1.

So ceased the rival crew, when Purcell came,
They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck dumb, they all admired.
Dryden, On the Death of Purcell.

Humility dubs us envy, and strikes it dead.—
Collier.

Then do not strike him dead with a denial,
But hold him up in life. *Addison, Cato.*
I have sometimes wondered why we are not struck
with mechanism in animal bodies as readily and as
strongly as we are struck with it at first sight, in a
watch or a mill.—*Paley, Natural Theology, ch. ix.*

Among German writers of this stamp, we would
ask any candid reader of them . . . whether had
taste struck him as a prevailing characteristic.—
*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of
German Literature.*

11. Cause to sound by blows: (with up only emphatical).

Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war
Plead for our interest, and our being here.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.

12. Forge; mint.

Though they the lines on golden anvils beat,
It looks as if they struck them at a heat. *Tate.*
Some very rare coins struck of a pound weight, of
gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperick.—
Arbuthnot.

Strike off.

a. Erase from a reckoning or account.

Deliver Helen, and all damage else
Shall be struck off. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.*

I have this while with leaden thoughts been prest;
But I shall in a more convenient time
Strike off this score of absence. *Id., Othello, iii. 4.*

When any wilful sin stands charged on our ac-
count, it will not be struck off till we forsake and
turn away from it.—*Ketteworth.*

Ask men's opinions: Next to now shall tell
How trade increases, and the world goes well:
Strike off his pension, by the setting sun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone.
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 168.

b. Separate by a blow, or any sudden ac- tion.

Germany had stricken off that which appeared
corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome;
but seemed nevertheless in discipline still to retain
therewith great conformity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity.*

They followed so fast that they overtook him, and
without further delay struck off his head.—*Knutley,
History of the Turks.*

He was taken prisoner by Surina, lieutenant-
general for the king of Persia, who struck off his
head.—*Hakewell, Apology.*

A mass of water would be struck off and separate
from the rest, and torn through the air like a flying
river.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

c. Print: (as, 'five hundred impressions were struck off').

Strikes out.

a. Produce by collision.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain
desires;
My manhood, long misled by wandering fires,
6 x 2

Fellow'd false lights; and, when their glimpses were
gone,
My pride struck out new sparks of her own.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 72.

b. Blot; efface.

By expurgatory animadversions, we might strike
out great numbers of hidden qualities, and having
once a corrected list, with more safety attempt their
reasons.—*Sir T. Browne.*

To methodize is as necessary as to strike out.—
Pope.

c. Bring to light.

d. Form at once by a quick effort.
Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line,
Or blend in beautiful tints the colour'd mass,
And from the canvass call the mimic face.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jenkins, 3.

Struck, or stricken, in years. Being of an
advanced age.

The king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well struck in years; fair, and not jealous.
Shakespeare, Richard III, l. 1.

Strike. *v. n.*

1. Make a blow.

I in mine own was charm'd,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he struck. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.*

It pleased the king
To strike at me upon his misconstruction;
When he tript me behind. *Id., King Lear, ii. 2.*

2. Collide; clash.

Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him
that holdeth it, it shall strike so many times against
the side of the glass, and no more.—*Bacon, Natural
and Experimental History.*

3. Act by repeated percussion.

Did thy mistress, when my drink is ready,
She strike upon the bell. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.*

Those antique ministris, sure, were Charleslike
kings,
Cities their lutes, and subjects' hearts their strings;
On which with so divine a hand they struck,
Consent of motion from their breath they took.
Waller.

4. Sound by the stroke of a hammer.

Caesar, 'tis at seven o'clock.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 2.

Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses so
far, that about a man clocks may strike and he be
ring, which he takes no notice of.—*Grew.*

5. Make an attack.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a young subject strikes
At thy great glory. *Shakespeare, Richard III, iii. 2.*

When, by their designing leaders taught,
To strike at power which for themselves they sought,
The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd,
Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd.
Dryden, Astraea Redux, 31.

6. Act by external influx.

Consider the red and white colours in porphyry;
hinder light but from striking on it, and its colours
vanish.—*Locke.*

7. Sound with blows.

Whilst any trumpet did sound, or drum struck up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I, l. 3.

8. Be dashed; be stranded.

The admiral salley, wherein the emperor was,
struck upon a sand, and there stuck fast.—*Knutley,
History of the Turks.*

9. Pass with a quick or strong effect.

Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion
strikes through the obscurity of the poem: as if
these effect a present liking, but not a lasting admi-
ration.—*Dryden.*

10. Pay homage, as by lowering the sail.

We see the wind sit sore upon our sails;
And yet we strike not, but securely perish.
Shakespeare, Richard II, ii. 1.

I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow,
And with the other fling it at thy face,
Than bear so low a sail, to strike to thee.
Id., Henry VI. Part III, v. 1.

The interest of our kingdom is ready to strike to
that of your poorest fishing-towns: it is hard you
will not accept our services.—*Self.*

11. Be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; break forth.

It struck on a sudden into such reputation, that
it seems any longer to soul, but owns itself pub-
licly.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Strike in with. Conform; suit itself to; join with at once.

Those who, by the prerogative of their age, should
frown youth into sobriety, imitate and strike in with
them, and are really vicious that they may be thought
young.—*South, Sermons.*

They catch at every shadow of relief, *strike* in at a venture with the next companion, and, so the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the champion.—*Norris*.

The cares or pleasures of the world *strike* in with every thought. *Addison*.

He immediately *struck* in with them, but described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he shivered every joint.—*Id.*, *Frederick*.

Strike out. Spread or rove; make a sudden excursion.

In this plain was the last general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies and dispersed, the several successive generations, like the waves of the sea, over-rushing one another, and *striking* out farther and farther upon the land.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

When a great man *strikes* out into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a *Belshazzar*.—*Collier*.

Strike, s.

1. Joint action on the part of a body of workmen, or persons employed in any department of business, by which each and all refuse to work except under certain prescribed conditions; often with the means of sustenance, or some approximate equivalent to the loss of wages thereby incurred, provided for by a common fund.

That apart from the 'seventeen thousand utterly needfuls, dying on Montmartre,' most of whom, indeed, have not passed, and been dismissed into space 'with four shillings,' there is a *strike*, or union, of domestics out of place; who assemble for public speaking; next, a *strike* of tailors, for even they will strike and speak; further, a *strike* of journeyman cordwainers; a *strike* of apothecaries; so dear is brawl. All these, having struck, must speak; generally under the open canopy, and pass resolutions;—*Lafayette* and his patrols watching them suspiciously from the distance. *Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vi. ch. v.

'I have seen a many things in my time,' said Mr. Trotman; 'some things and some *strikes*, and as stiff turn-outs as may be. But to my fancy there is nothing like a *strike* in prosperous time.'—*R. Dismal, Spil*, b. vi. ch. iii.

2. In *Geology*. Vertical, or oblique direction of strata, the *dip* and *strike* being at right angles to one another.

3. Dry measure of capacity; four pecks. See *Strickle*, with which this word is connected, and, therefore, originally meaning the act of measuring rather than the measure itself.

Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, *strike*, ready at hand. *Tasso*.

Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
What dowry has she?—Some two hundred bottles,
And twenty *strikes* of tails.
Benjamin and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Strikeblock, s. See *extract*.

A *strikeblock* [is] a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and it is used for the shooting of a short joint.—*Norton, Mechanical Exercises*.

Striker, s. One who, that which, strikes.

Music, the most divine *striker* of the senses.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

A bishop then must be blameless . . . not given to wine, no *striker*.—*1 Timothy*, iii. 3.

The *striker* must be dense, and in its best velocity.—*Sir K. Digby*.

Striking, part. adj. Affecting; surprising.

Though colour be the lowest of all the constituent parts of beauty, yet it is vulgarly the most *striking*.—*Spence, Crith*.

We have lost many good things of Cervantes, and other writers, through the tribunal of religion and dulness. One Amicus Palenarius was sensible of this, and said that the Inquisition was a poniard aimed at the throat of literature. The image is *striking*, and the observation just; but the ingenious observer was in consequence immediately led to the stake.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Cervantes*.

Striking, verbal abs. Act of one who strikes: (in the extracts, old *slung* for stealing).

The cutting a pocket, or picking a purse is called *striking*.—*R. Greene, Art of Concealing*. (Nares by H. and W.)

I must borrow money,
And that some call a *striking*. *Shirley, Gentleman of Venice*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Strikingly, adv. In a striking manner; so as to affect or surprise.

The force of many *strikingly* poetic passages has been weakened or unperceived, because their origin was unknown, unexplored, or misunderstood.—*Marton, Preface to Milton's Smaller Poems*.

String, s. [A.S. *string*, *streng*.]

1. Slender rope; small cord; any slender and flexible band.

Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it must be conceived as if the weight of it were in that point where its *string* touches the upper.—*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus*.

2. Ribband.

Round Ormond's knee thou tiest the mystic *string*.
That makes the knight companion to the king.
Prior, Carmen & culare for the Year 1700.

3. Thread on which things are filed.

Their priests pray by their beads, having a *string* with a hundred of nutshells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious.—*Bishop Stillington*.

4. Set of things filed on a line.

I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *string* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers.—*Addison, Spectator*.

5. Chord of a musical instrument.

Thus when two brethren *strings* are set alike,
To move them both, but one of them we strike.
Cowley.

The *string* that jars
When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the sense,
With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers,
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers.
Bow.

Used adjectively.

By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *string* instrument that seems comparable to our violin.—*Addison*.

6. Small fibre.

Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon*.
In pulling brown up, the least *strings* left behind will grow. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

7. Nerve; tendon.

The *string* of his tongue was loosed.—*Mark*, vii. 35.

The most piteous tale, which in recounting
His grief grew painful, and the *strings* of life
Began to crack. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.

8. Bowstring.

'Th' impatient weapon whizzes on the wing,
Sounds the tough horn, and twangs the quiv'ring *string*.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, iv. 160.

9. Any concatenation or series: (as, 'a *string* of propositions').

To have two *strings* to the bow. To have two views or two expedients; have double advantage, or double security.

No lover has that power
To enforce a desperate amour,
As he that has two *strings* to 's bow,
And burns for love and money too.
Buller, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1.

My lord loves music, as we know,
Has always two *strings* to his bow.
T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

String, v. a. pret. string, past part. *strung*.

1. Furnish with strings.

Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet
With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street?
Guy, Trivia, iii. 241.

2. Put a stringed instrument in tune.

Here the muse so oft her harp has *strung*,
That not a mountain rears its head unsung.
Addison.

3. File on a string.

Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact; and therefore chuse to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *stringing* them.—*Spectator*.

4. Make tense.

By chase our long-lived fathers earn'd their food;
Toil *strung* the nerves and purified the blood.
Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman John Dryden, 88.

Stringed, part. adj. Having strings; produced by strings.

Praise him with *stringed* instruments and organs.
—*Psalm*, cl. 4.

Divinely warbled voice,
Answering the *stringed* noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took.
Milton, Ode, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 97.

Stringent, adj. [Lat. *stringens*, -entis, pres. part. of *stringo* = I bind.] Binding; contracting.

What down doth dive
Into the straiten'd cup, needs must *stringe*
With *stringent* bitterness, vexation.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 3, 3.

Stringer, s. One who makes strings for a bow. *Obsolete*.

Stringers ought more diligently to be looked upon, . . . than either bowyer or fletcher.—*Acheson, Zoophilus*, b. ii.

Stringhalt, less properly *Springhalt, s.* Sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough.

Stringless, adj. Having no strings.

Nothing; all is said:
His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument.
Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent.
Shakespeare, Richard II., ii. 1.

Stringy, adj. Fibrous; consisting of small threads; filamentous.

A plain Indian fan, made of the small *stringy* parts of roots spread out in a round flat form.—*Grew*.

By melting expensive swats, and an obstinate flux of the belly, the *stringy* parts of the tendons and membranes are left unrecruited.—*Sir R. Blackmore*.

Strip, v. a. [see under *Stripling*.]

1. Make naked; deprive of covering: (with *of* before the thing taken away).

They began to *strip* her of her clothes when I came in among them.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

They *strip* Joseph out of his coat.—*Genesis*, xxviii. 23.

Scarce credible it is how soon they were *stript* and laid naked on the ground.—*Sir J. Heyward*.

Hadst thou not committed
Notorious murder on these thirty men
At Askalon, who never did thee harm?
Then, like a robber, *stripp'd* thee of their robes?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1182.

You clothe all that have no relation to you, and *strip* your master that gives you food.—*Sir R. L. Strang*.

He left the pillagers, to ravine bare,
Without control to *strip* and spoil the dead.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcida, l. 130.

A rattling tempest through the branches went,
That *stript* them bare. *Ibid.*, l. 138.

[He] saw a beauteous maid
With hair dishevel'd, issuing through the shade,
Stript of her clothes.
Id., *Theodore and Honoria*, 107.

The bride was put in form to bed;
He follow'd *stript*. *Swift*.

2. Deprive, generally.

The apostle, in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to understand, that those are even the lowest of things necessary; that, if we should be *stript* of all these things, without which we might possibly be, yet these must be left.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Now this curious built Phœnix *stript*,
Returning from her convey, I will *strip*
Of all her befitting matter.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

We *strip* and divest ourselves of our own will, and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God.—*Duessa*.

It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *stripp'd* of those specific differences we give them.—*Locke*.

One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease and affluence, not of one just *stript* of all those advantages, and plunged in the deepest miseries.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

3. Expose.

The astonish'd vulgar trembled when he tore
The mask from faces never seen before;
He *stripp'd* the impostors in the noon-day sun,
Shew'd that they follow'd all they seem'd to shun.
Cowper, Expedition.

4. Rob; plunder; pillage: (as, 'A thief *stripp'd* the house').

That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strips* him of a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakened by the one, and supported by the other.—*South, Sermons*.

5. Reduce to strips.

If the leaves or dried stocks be *stripp'd* into small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no other ways than those of wheat or rye.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

6. Deprive of all.

When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been seen that the father has been requited with beggary?—*South, Sermons*.

7. Cast off. *Rare*.

His unkindness,
That *stript* her from his benediction, turn'd her

To foreign casualty, gave her dear rights
To his daughter's daughters: them things using
him. *Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 3.*

8. Separate from something adhesive or connected. *Rare.*

Amongst men who examine not scrupulously their
own ideas, and strip them not from the marks men
use for them, but confound them with words, there
must be endless disputes.—*Locke.*

With off.

He stripped off his clothes also, and prophesied
before Samuel in like manner.—*1 Samuel, xii. 24.*
Locke helps us to strip off the outward disguises
of things, and to behold and judge of them in their
own nature.—*Watts.*

Strip. s. Narrow shred.

A plumed fan may shade thy chalked face,
And lawn stripes thy unblest bosom grace.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 4.
These two apartments were hung in close mourn-
ing, and only a strip of bays round the other rooms.
—*Swift.*

The consequence is, that in that spot, wealth was
rapidly accumulated, the cultivation of knowledge
quickly followed, and this narrow strip of land be-
came the seat of Egyptian civilization; a civilization
which, though grossly exaggerated, forms a striking
contrast to the barbarism of the other nations of
Africa, none of which have been able to work out
their own progress, or emerge, in any degree, from
the ignorance to which the poverty of nature has
doomed them.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in
England, vol. i. p. 43.*

Stripe. s. a.

1. Variegate with lines of different colours.

2. Beat; lash.

Stripe. s.

1. Lineary variation of colour.

Gardeners may have three roots among an hun-
dred that are rare, as purple and carnation of several
stripes.—*Bacon.*

2. Shred of a different colour.

One of the most valuable trimmings of their clothes
was a long stripe woven upon the garment, called
latus clavus.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Pattern; manner. *Rare.*

I shall go on; and first in differing stripe
The flood-rod's speech thus tune on ocean pipe.
*W. Browne, Britannia's Pastoral, (Sarcas
by H. and W.)*

4. Weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow.

This cur . . .
That wears my stripes impressed upon him.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.

5. Blow; lash.

A body cannot be so torn with stripes, as a mind
with remembrance of wicked actions.—*Hayward.*
To those that are yet within the reach of the
stripes and reproofs of their own conscience, I would
address that they would not seek to remove them-
selves from that wholesome discipline.—*Dr. H.
More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Stripling. s. [This is noted in the previous
editions as a word of uncertain origin.
That *strip* and *stripe* are connected, and
that this is connected with the two is prob-
able; the sequence of ideas being *tearing-
off, lashing, peeling off in strips, denuding*,
stripling itself being a thin object like a
strip or *stripe*, a mere *stripe*. See *Wedg-
wood*.] Youth; one in the state of adoles-
cence.

"Thwart the lane,
He, with two striplings, lads, more like to run
The country base than to commit such slaughter,
Made good the jammie. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.*
Compositions on any important subjects are not
matters to be wrung from poor striplings, like blood
out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit.—
Milton, Tractate on Education.
As when young striplings whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court;
The wooden engine flies and whirles about.
Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, xl. 523.
As every particular member of the body is nour-
ished with a several qualified juice, so children and
striplings, old men and young men, must have
diverse diets.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice
of Aliments.*
We had better . . . take his commands how the *strip-
ling* is to be dealt with.—*Content* am I, said the
sroher; and first, methinks, I would just, in order
to show that we know what belongs to such a case,
ask the *stripling* a few questions. . . . 'I hope at all
events,' said the minstrel, 'to have your favour for
my son, who is a delicate *stripling*.'—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.*
Stripling, a slender youth, from *strip* or *stripe*.—
*G. C. L. (Sir G. O. Lewis), On English Diminutives,
Philological Museum, vol. i. p. 638.*

If he can't catch a lord, he will hook on to a
baronet, or else the old wretch will catch hold of
some headlong young *stripling* of fashion, and show
him 'life' in various available and inaccessible quar-
ters.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xxi.*

Used adjectively.

Now a *stripling* cherub he appears,
Not of the prime, yet such as in his face
Youth smiled celestial.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 636.

Stripping. verbal abs.

1. Divesting; denudation.

2. Of milk. See *Strokings*.

Strive. v. n. pret. strove, anciently strived;
past part. *striven*. [Dutch, *streven*; N.Fr.
estriver.]

1. Struggle; labour; make an effort.

The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by
working after one and the same manner.—*Hooker,
Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Many brave young minds have, through hearing
the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been stirred
up to affect the like commendations, and so *strive*
to the like deeds.—*Spenser.*

Strive with me in your prayers to God for me.—
Romans, xv. 30.

So have I *strived* to preach the gospel.—*1 Thid. 20.*

Was it for this that Rome's best blood he spill,
With so much falsehood, so much guilt?

Was it for this that his ambition *strives*
To equal Caesar first, and after Jove? *Caesary.*

Our blessed Lord commands you to *strive* to enter
in; because many will fail, who only seek to enter.
—*Law.*

2. Contest; contend; struggle in opposition to another; (with *against* or *with* before the person opposed).

Strive for the truth unto death.—*Ecclesiastics,*

iv. 20.

Why dost thou *strive* against him?—*Job, xxxiii.*

Charging them before the Lord that they *strive*
not about words to no profit.—*2 Timothy, ii. 14.*

Do as adversaries do below,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, I. 2.

For my part
I will obey the time; it is in vain
To *strive* against the torrent.

Mansinger, The Roman Actor, I. 1.

Thus does every wicked man that contemns God;
who can save or destroy him who *strives* with his
Maker?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

If intestine broils alarm the hive,
For two pretenders to for empire *strive*,
The vulgar in divided factions jar;
And murmuring sounds proclaim the civil war.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 62.

3. Oppose by contrariety of qualities.

Now private pity *strives* with public hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate.

*Sir J. Denham, On the Earl of Strafford's
Trial and Death.*

4. Vie; be comparable to; emulate; contend in excellence.

Not that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspired
Castalian spring, might with this paradise
Of Eden *strive*. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 272.*

Striver. s. One who labours; one who con- tends.

An imperfect *striver* may overcome sin in some
instances; and yet in that no great matter
neither, if he lies down, and goes no further.—
Glaucille, Sermons, p. 46.

Striving. verbal abs. Contest.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and con-
tentions, and *strivings* about the law.—*Titus, iii. 9.*

This is warrentable conflict for trial of our faith;
so that these *strivings* are not a contending with
superior powers.—*Sir R. L'Edrange.*

Stroke. s.

1. Blow; knock; sudden act of one body upon another.

The oars were alive,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.*

2. Caress; gentle rub.

His white-maned steeds that bow'd beneath the
yoke
He chear'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*,
Then urged his fiery chariot on the foe,
And rising, shook his lance in act to throw.

Dryden.

3. Hostile blow.

As cannons overcharged with double cracks,
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, I. 2.

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples,
without striking a *stroke*.—*Bacon.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 175.

I had a long design upon the ears of Chri, but
the route would never allow me a fair *stroke* at
them, though my penknife was ready.—*Swift.*

4. Sudden disease or affliction.

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues
Have humbled to all *strokes*.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.

5. Sound of the clock.

What is't o'clock?—
Upon the *stroke* of four.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 2.

6. Touch of a pencil.

Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line.

Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jenkins.

7. Touch; mastery or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable
stroke of good-breeding, to compliment the reader.

—*Sir R. L'Edrange.*

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed art-
fully, most delight the reader.—*Dryden, State of
Innocence, preface.*

As he purchased the first success in the present
war, by forcing into the service of the confederates
an army that was raised against them, he will give
one of the finishing *strokes* to it, and help to con-
clude the great work.—*Addison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my es-
tate; I question not but you will give it the finish-
ing *stroke*.—*Arbuthnot.*

8. Effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

9. Power; efficiency.

These having equal authority for instruction of
the young prince, and well agreeing, have equal
stroke in divers faculties.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Perfectly opaque bodies can but reflect the in-
cident beam; those that are diaphanous reflect
them too, and that refraction has such a *stroke* in
the production of colours, generated by the tra-
jectory of light through drops of water, that exhibit
a rainbow through divers other transparent bodies.—
Boyle.

He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he
condemns any of my poems, to make the world
have a better opinion of them.—*Dryden.*

The subtle effluvia of the male seed have the
greatest *stroke* in generation.—*Ray.*

Stroke of grace. Finishing stroke in executing a criminal by breaking on the wheel. *Gal- licism.*

The victim having once got his *stroke-of-grace*,
the catastrophe can be considered as almost come.

There is small interest now in watching his long low
moans; notable only are his sharper agonies, which
convulsive struggles he may make to end the tor-
ture off from him; and then finally the last depar-
ture of life itself, and how he lies extinct and cold,
either wrapt like Caesar in decorous mantle-folds, or
unseemly sunk together, like our that had not the
force even to die.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution,*

pt. ii. b. i. ch. I.

Stroke. v. a. [A.S. *stracan, stracian*.]

1. Rub gently with the hand by way of kind- ness or endearment; soothe.

The senior weaned, his younger shall teach,
More *strokes* and made of, when ought it doth alle,
More gentle ye make it.

Tammy, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike;
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike.

B. Jonson.

He set forth a proclamation, *stroking* the people
with fair promises, and humouring them with in-
vectives against the king and government.—*Bacon.*

He dried the falling drop, and, yet more kind,
He *stroked* her cheeks.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.

Come in, my friends, and let us practise death,
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar.

Id., Chromem, iv. 1.

She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed
The gentle brand, and fondly *strook'd* his head.

Addison, Translation from Ovid, Rups of Europa.

2. Rub gently in one direction.

Stroker. s. One who rubs gently with the hand; one who attempts to: cure diseases by such application of the hand to the part affected. Ben Jonson *figuratively* uses the word for a flatterer, this being a Latinism (*pulpator*—*stroker*, flatterer).

An eye-witness of several wonderful cures by the
famous Irish *stroker*, Mr. Greatrix.—*Thoreby to
Bishop Nicholson, Epistolatory Correspondence, I.*

128: 1600.

Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker*, in the me-
mory of our fathers; and those performed at the
tomb of Abbe Paris in our own.—*Warburton, Ser-
mons, serm. xxvii.*

Striking. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of rubbing gently with the hand.

The manner of his cure in those imperfections is somewhat strange: he useth no bindings, but oils and *struckings*. *Sir H. Wotton, Romaine, p. 402.*

2. Act of rubbing gently in one direction.

The big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
Waiting the *struckings* of the damsel's hand. *Gog.*

3. In the plural. Last milk that can be drawn from a cow: (Strippings has the same meaning).

Stroll. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *strolchen*.]

Wander; ramble; rove; gad idly.

She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Graciele.*

Your wine look'd up, your butler *stroll'd* abroad. *Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. II. sat. II.*

These mothers *stroll*, to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Kieft.*

- Stroll.** *s.* Ramble: (a low expression; as, 'upon the stroll').

Stroller. *s.* One who strolls.

1. Vagrant; wanderer; vagabond.

The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their idea of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe in the streets.—*Swift.*

Two brother-hermits, saints by trade,
Disguised in tattered habits, went
To a small village down in Kent
Where, in the *stroller's* canting strain,
They sang'd door from door in vain. *Id., Baniis and Philemon.*

2. Strolling player.

Our Gallic-Encyclopedic friends, again, must have a 'Champe-de-Mars, seen of all the world, or universe; and such a scenic exhibition, to which the Coliseum amphitheatre was but a *stroller's* barn, as this old globe of ours had never or hardly ever beheld, *Cicely, The French Revolution, pt. II. b. I. ch. ix.*

Strolling. *part. adj.* Vagrant; itinerant: (common with actor or player).

He was apparently about to proceed to do so, when Lieutenant Tapscott, who had been eyeing him with great curiosity, said with considerable scorn: 'Haven't I seen you at the theatre, sir?' 'Certainly,' replied the unabashed stranger. 'He is a *strolling actor*,' said the Lieutenant, contemptuously, turning to Dr. Blamner.—He acts in the piece that the officers of the 52nd got up at the Rochester Theatre to-morrow night. You cannot proceed in this affair, Blamner.—Impossible! 'Quite!' said the dignified Payne.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. III.*

Strong. *adj.* [A.S. *strang*.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Thou can the villain was so fierce and strong,
That nothing may sustain his furious force,
He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Spenser.*
Owes the strong to greater strength must yield;
He, with Parthianus, were by Rago kill'd. *Dryden, Translation of the Kaid, x. 1051.*

The Roman constitution of 300 was as short-lived as Simon de Montfort's provisions of Oxford, or as some of the *strongest* measures of the long parliament. — *Arnold, History of Rome, ch. xvi.*

As the first element in a compound.

The strong-winded Mercury should fetch thee up,
And set thee by Jove's side. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.*

The Marsian and Sabellian race,
Strong-lim'd and stout. *Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, II. 230.*

2. Fortified; secure from attack.

Within Troy's strong immure
The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.*

An army of English engaged between an army of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and a town strong in fortification and strong in men on the other.—*Bacon.*

3. Powerful; mighty.

While there was war between the house of Saul and the house of David, Abner made himself strong for the house of Saul.—*2 Samuel, II. 4.*

The merchant-adventurers bring a strong company, and well understood with rich men and good order, held out bravely.—*Bacon.*

Those that are strong at us may easily bring them to what terms they please.—*Addison.*

The weak, by thinking themselves strong, are induced to proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the strong, by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby rendered as useless as if they really were so.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Supplied with forces: (it has in this sense a very particular construction; we say, 'a thousand strong'; as we say, twenty years old, or ten yards long).

When he was not six-and-twenty strong,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.*

He was, at his rising from Kzoler, between six and seven thousand strong.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

In Britain's lovely isle a shining strong
War in his cause, a thousand beauties strong. *Ticket, Epistle from a Lady in England to a Gentleman at Avignon.*

5. Violent; forcible; impetuous.

A river of so strong a current, that it suffereth not the sea to flow up its channel.—*Heglin.*

But her own kings she likens to his Thames,
With gentle course devolving fruitful streams;
Serene yet strong, majestic yet sedate,
Swift without violence, without terror great. *Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.*

6. Hule; healthy.

Better is the poor, being sound and strong of constitution, than a rich man that is afflicted in his body.—*Recreation, xxx. 14.*

7. Forcibly acting on the imagination.

This is one of the strongest examples of a personation that ever was.—*Bacon.*

8. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.

Her mother, ever strong against that match,
And drew for doctor Calus, hath appointed,
That he shall shuffle her away. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.*

In choice of committees for ripening business for the council, it is better to choose indifferent persons than to make an indifferency, by putting in those that are strong on both sides.—*Bacon.*

The knight is a much stronger Tory in the country than in town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest.—*Addison.*

9. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight forcibly.

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or russet brown.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Thus shall there be made two bows of colours, an interior and stronger, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by reflexion.—*Ibid.*

10. Potent; intoxicating.

Get strong beer to rub your horses' heels.—*Swift.*

11. Affecting the taste forcibly; rancid.

However, there was plenty of porter in a tin can, and the cheese went a great way, for it was very strong. *Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xxxii.*

12. Affecting the smell powerfully.

The prince of Cambray's daily food
Is asp, and basilisk, and toad;
Which makes him have so strong a breath,
Each night he stinks a queen to death. *Butler, Hudibras, II. 1. 783.*

The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense, makes the urine smell more strong.—*Arbuthnot.*

As the first element in a compound.

Add pounded galls and roses dry,
And with Ceropian thyme, strong-scented century. *Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, IV. 300.*

13. Hard of digestion; not easily nutritive.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age.—*Hibbert, v. 12.*

14. Furnished with abilities for anything.

I was stronger in prophecy than in criticism.—*Dryden.*

15. Valid; confirmed.

In process of time, an ungodly custom grown strong, was kept as a law.—*Wisdom of Solomon, xiv. 14.*

16. Violent; vehement.

In the days of his flesh when he had offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears.—*Hebrews, v. 7.*

The Scriptures make deep and strong impressions on the minds of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of religion atheistical, so is he in understanding brutish.—*Bishop Corbet.*

17. Cogent; conclusive.

Of strong prevail in unhardened youth. *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, I. 1.*

What strong cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties?—*Dr. H. More, Decays of Christian Piety.*

The strongest and most important texts are those which have been controverted; and for that very reason, because they are the strongest.—*Bishop Waterland.*

18. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.

There is no English soul
More stronger to direct you than yourself. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. I. 1.*

19. Firm; compact; not soon broken.

Full on his ankle fell the ponderous stone,
Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

20. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.

Take her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as strong. *Smith.*

Strong-armed. *adj.* Stronghanded.

John, who was pretty strong-armed, gave him more a squeeze as made his eyes water.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Strong-set. *adj.* Firmly compacted.

As to his person, he is described to be of middle stature; his body strong-set and bushy.—*Swift, Character of King Henry I.*

Strong-water. *s.*

1. Distilled spirits.

2. ? Aqua-fortis, i.e. nitric acid and its allied corrosives the sulphuric and muriatic.

Metals receive in readily strongwaters; and strongwaters do readily pierce into metals and stones; and some will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Stronghand. *s.* Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the senyory should descend to his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by stronghand, being then unable to defend his right.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and the Tuscan having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by stronghand.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Stronghold. *s.* Trustworthy fortress.

In the English, as well as Scotch Chronicles, and in Rymer's Fœdera, occur frequent notices of the different officers intrusted by Edward with the keeping of this renowned stronghold (Dunstan Castle); especially Sir Robert de Clifton; . . . his Lieutenant, Sir Richard de Thurlow, . . . and Sir John de Walton.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous, introduction.*

As two words.

It is no matter how things are; so a man observe but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth; such matter in the air will be as strong holds of truth as the demonstrations of Euclid.—*Locke.*

Strongly. *adv.* In a strong manner.

1. With strength; powerfully; forcibly.

The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth.—*Bacon.*

He saw at distance, or the dazzling light
Had flash'd too strongly on his aching sight. *Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phædon.*

Water impregnated with salt attenuates strongly.—*Arbuthnot.*

When the attention is strongly fixed to any subject, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper impression.—*Watts.*

2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last; in such a manner as not easily to be forced.

Great Dunstanus he strongly fortified. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 2.*

Let the house be builded, the place where they offered sacrifices, and let the foundations thereof be strongly laid.—*Ezra, vi. 3.*

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

All these accused him strongly. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. II. 1.*

The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been strongly represented by both houses.—*Swift.*

Strontia. *s.* In Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Oxide of Strontium: (see extract).

Strontia [is] an earth contained in a mineral, generally of a pale green tint and radiated crystalline texture, found at Strontian in Argyllshire. It is a carbonate of strontia. Strontia is the oxide of a metallic base, the properties of which are very imperfectly known, called strontium; the equivalent of strontia, or oxide of strontium (composed of 44 strontium and 8 oxygen), is 52. It has a caustic taste, an alkaline reaction, and a degree of solubility in water intermediate between lime and baryta. The salts of strontia are generally obtained by dissolving the natural or artificial carbonate in the acids; those which are soluble give the flame of burning bodies a fine rose-red colour: the nitrate of strontia is used for this purpose, and with beautiful effect, in theatrical exhibitions and fireworks. The sulphate of strontia is found native; it is an insoluble white powder when artificially prepared. Some of its native varieties have a pale blue tint, whence the term celestine. Very beautiful crystals of this variety have been found in the new red sand of Clifton and in the neighbourhood of Bristol. A colourless prismatic crystalline variety, of great

beauty is found associated with the native sulphur of Sicily.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Strontianum. *s.* In Chemistry. Metal so called. See under Strontia.

Strop. *s.* [A.S. *stropp*.]

1. Leather on which a razor is sharpened.

Thank heaven, Pierie Slaston, which hath sent thee a subject, wherein, without derogating from thy rank, (since the honours of the Avenel family are beyond dispute,) thou mayest find a whetstone for thy witty compliments, a *strop* wherewith to sharpen thine acute tongue, a butt wherewith to shoot the arrows of thy gallantry.—*Sir W. Scott, The Monastery*, ch. xv.

2. Piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and used to surround the body of a block, or for other purposes on board a ship.

Strophe. *s.* [Gr. *στροφή*, from *στρίψω* = turn.] Metrical division in lyric poetry founded upon the music, and probably named from the movements which, in the drama at least, accompanied it. Each strophe has a corresponding antistrophe, and when the system is complete, the pair are followed by an epode. This correspondence or correlation, is the fundamental element in the import of the word, which is sometimes used loosely for a long stanza.

The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sorts, . . . without regard had to *strophe*, antistrophe, or epode, which were a kind of stanzas framed only for the music.—*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, preface. I entered a gondola by moonlight: one singer placed himself forwards, and the other aft, and thus proceeded to St. George's. One began the song: when he had ended his *strophe* the other took up the . . . and so continued the song alternately. Throughout the whole of it, the same notes invariably returned, but, according to the subject-matter of the *strophe*, they had a greater or smaller stress, sometimes on one, and sometimes on another note, and indeed changed the enunciation of the whole *strophe*, as the object of the poem altered.—*L. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Venice*.

Strässer. *s.* Trowser.

The Italian close *strässer*, nor the French standing collar.—*Decker, Gulf's Hornbook*. (Naves by H. and W.)

Strout. *v. n.* [German, *strotzen*.]

1. Strut.

2. Protuberant: swell out.

The dainty clover grows, of grass the only silke, That makes each udder *strout* abundantly with milke. —*Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xiii.

Strout. *v. a.* Swell out; puff out; enlarge by affection.

I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language. —*Harvey*.

Stroy. *v. a.* Destroy.

Diggarden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease. —*Tasso, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*.

Structural. *adj.* Relating to, determined by, structure.

It seems that in each species of organism, there is a margin for functional oscillations on all sides of a mean state, and a consequent margin of *structural* variations; that it is possible rapidly to push functional and *structural* changes towards the extreme of this margin in any direction, both in an individual and in a race; but that to push these changes further in any direction, and so to alter the organism as to bring its mean state up to the extreme of the margin in that direction, is a comparatively slow process.—*Herbert Spencer, Induction of Biology*.

Structura. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *structura*.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.

His son builds on, and never is content, Till the last farthing is in *structura* spent. —*J. Dryden, Juno, Translation of Juvenal*, bk. vii. l. 118.

2. Manner of building; form; make.

Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe, have not given satisfaction. —*Woodward*.

3. Edifice; building.

Behold her *structure* vast there shows, And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, bk. iii. l. 280.

High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay; Steep its ascent, and slippery was the way. —*Pope, Temple of Fame*.

Ecclesiastical *structures* were perhaps more splendid in France and England; but neither

country could pretend to match the palaces and public buildings, the streets flagged with stone, the arched of the same material, or the commodious private houses of Italy.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. iii.

4. Constitution.

Lord Loughborough's . . . decisions evince little of the learning of his profession, and do not even show a very legal *structure* of the understanding.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Lord Loughborough.

Struggle. *v. n.*

1. Labour; net with effort; strive; contend; contest.

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papist and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various events.—*Sir W. Temple*.

He had the wisdom to see that the time was not come to *struggle* with success against such tyranny. —*Milnes, History of Latin Christianity*, b. 2. ch.

Not for internal perfection, but for external combinations and arrangements, for institutions, constitutions,—for mechanism of one sort or other, do they hope and *struggle*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Signs of the Times*.

2. Labour in difficulties; be in agonies or distress.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still, Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. —*Dryden*.

And better shun the bait, than *struggle* in the snare. —*Id.*

If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as to be happy, my readers may be persuaded to be good.—*Spectator*.

Struggle. *s.*

1. Labour; effort.

Gray pursued his unfortunate quest with the most queer and outrageous description of his *struggles*, misery, and poverty. He described how he cleaned the knives when they were first married; and how he used to drag the children in a little cart; how his wife could tone painkiller; and what parts of his dress she made.—*Thackeray, Book of Nodes*, ch. xxv.

2. Contest; contention.

When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. —*Johnson*.

It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles* for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great city. —*Bishop Atterbury*.

The Saxons brought with them from their original forests at least as much roughness as any of the nations which overturned the Roman empire; and their long *struggle* with the Britons could not contribute to polish their manners.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

In the *struggle* a tablet fell from her bosom on the ground: Ariadne perceived and seized it: it was the letter that morning received from Glaucus. —*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ii. ch. ix.

Favoured by nature we still remain; but in exact proportion as we have been favoured by nature, we have been persecuted by man. After a thousand *struggles*; after acts of heroic courage that Rome has never equalled; deeds of divine patriotism that Athens and Sparta, and Carthage, have never excelled; we have endured fifteen hundred years of supernatural slavery, during which, every device that can degrade or destroy man has been the destiny that we have sustained and baffled.—*H. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xi.

3. Agony; contortions of extreme distress.

Notable only are his sharper agonies, what coarsive *struggles* he may make to cast the torture off from him; and then finally the last departure of life itself.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. i.

Straggler. *s.* One who struggles; one who contends; striver.

The Jews were hard-hearted and malicious *stragglers* against the truth.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, B. v. l. 1306.

Struggling. *part. adj.* Striving with labour and effort.

In the *struggling* condition of Spanish liberty under Charles I. the crown began to neglect answering the petitions of cortes, or to use unsatisfactory generalities of expression.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. iv.

Struggling. *verbal abs.* Act of striving or contending.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might have forbore it, not without some trouble from the *struggles* of the contrary habit; but still the thing was possible.—*South, Sermons*.

Strum. *v. n.* Bring out the notes of a stringed instrument monotonously, or with more perseverance than skill.

Struma. *s.* [Lat.] Scrofula.

A gentleman had a *struma* about the instep, very hard and deep about the tendons.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Strumming. *verbal abs.* Persevering practice on a stringed instrument.

But the Carnival's coming,

Oh, Thomas Moore!

But the Carnival's coming,

Oh, Thomas Moore!

Masking and humming,

Filing and drumming,

Guitarring and *strumming*,

Oh, Thomas Moore!

Piano *strumming* begins at six o'clock in the morning; it lasts till breakfast, with but a minute's intermission, when the instrument changes hands, and Miss Emily practises in place of her sister, Miss Maria. In fact, the confounded instrument never stops: when the young ladies are at their lessons, Miss Wirt hammers away at those stunning variations, and keeps her unassuming finger in exercise. —*Thackeray, Book of Nodes*, ch. xxvi.

Strumous. *adj.* Scrofulous.

How to treat them when *strumous*, scirrhous, or cancerous. —*Wicman, Surgery*.

A glandulous consumption, such as does not affect the lungs with a rupture of its vessels, and coughing up blood, is produced by *strumous* or scrofulous humours.—*Sir R. Blackmore*.

Strumpet. *s.* [N Fr. *strupre*; Lat. *stuprum*.] Whore; prostitute.

Never could the *strumpet*, With all her double vicious art, and nature, Once stir my temper; but this virtuous maid Subdues me quite. —*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, II. 2.

If to preserve this vessel for my lord From any other foul, unlawful touch, Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none. —*Id., Othello*, iv. 2.

For my honour I would not be his *strumpet*; and how low Can be dispensed with to become his wife, To me's a riddle. —*Mumfry, The Roman Actor*, I. 1.

Common fame is as false and impudent as a common *strumpet*. —*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Honour had his due; Before the holy priest my vows were tied: So I came not a *strumpet*, but a bride. —*Dryden, Sigismunda and Guinevere*, 403.

Strumpet. *adj.* Like a strumpet; false; inconstant.

How like a yunker, or a prodigal The scarlet mark puts from her native bay, Hung'd and emburied by the *strumpet* wind! How like a prodigal doth she return, Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind! —*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, II. 4.

Strumpet. *v. n.* Make a whore; debauch.

If we two be one, and thou play false, I do digest it. —*Id.*

Being *strumpeted* by the con- fess- dy of Errors, II. 2.

Gilded honour slimmeth; lacy, And maiden virtue ruley st. —*Id., Sonnets*, lxi.

Oh! never may Fair law's white reverend name be *strumpeted*, To warrant thefts! —*Boon, Poem*, p. 139.

Strumstrum. *s.* Tom-tom.

The *strumstrum* is made somewhat like a cittern; most of those that the Indians use are made of a large gourd cut in the midst, and a thin board laid over the hollow, and which is fastened to the sides; this serves for the belly, over which the strings are placed.—*Dampier, Topog.* (Rich.)

Strut. *s.* [F] In Architecture. Kind of brace.

When a brace is used to support a rafter, it is called a *strut*. —*Gwill, Encyclopaedia of Architecture*, illus.

Strut. *v. n.* [German, *strotzen*.]

1. Walk with affected dignity; swell with stateline.

Adore our errors, laugh at us while we *strut*: To our confusion. —*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, III. 11.

Down he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait? —*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, I. 4.

Thou though *strut* and paint, Yet art thou both shrink up and old. —*B. Jonson*.

By this the widow had misheard the door, And Chanticleer went *strutting* out before. —*Dryden, The Cock and the Fox*, 431.

It was soon rumoured that one of those murderers, who had brought on England guilt, for which she annually, in sackcloth and ashes, implored God not to enter into judgment with her, was *strutting* about the streets of her capital and boasting that he should ere long command her armies.—*Macleay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

The poor silly jays, who trail a peacock's tail behind them, and think to simulate the gorgeous

bird whose nature it is to strut on palace terraces, and to flaunt his magnificent fan-tail in the sunshine.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xx.*

2. Swell; protuberance.

The pow'r appressed, with winds sufficed the sail.
The belling canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

Strut, v. a. Swell out; make tumid.

Are not my strutted vessels full of wine?
Otis Maern, Poema, p. 33: 1618.

Strut, s. Affectation of statelyness in the walk.

Certain gentlemen, by smirking countenances and an unmanly strut in their walk, have got preference. *Swift.*

Their manner of walking is truly theatrical; but this strut is probably the effect of the capote, or cloak, depending from one shoulder.—*Byron, Note B, on the second canto of Childe Harold.*

While Buckingham, in the antechamber, was mimicking the pompous Castilian strut of the secretary, for the diversion of Mistress Stuart, this stately don was ridiculing Cressida's sober counsels to the king within, till his majesty cried with laughter and the chamberlain with vexation.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir W. Temple.*

Scarcely one of us domestic birds but imitates the lanky pavonine strut, and shrill grunted scream.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xx.*

Strutter, s. One who struts; one who swells with statelyness; one who is blown up with self-conceit; bragger.

We have seen what a mere nothing it is, that this strutter has pronounced with such sonorous rhetoric.—*Annotator on Villon's Pro-existence of Souls; 1082.*

Strutting, part. adj. Bulging out.

As thy strutting bags with money rise,
The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*

Not absent Phyllis could my care supply.
To house and feed by hand my wailing lambs,
And drain the strutting udders of their dams.
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, vii. 20.

Strychnine, s. Strychnine.**Strychnine, s.** In Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Active alkaloid, highly poisonous, principle of the *Strychnos nux vomica*.

Strychnine acts especially as an excitator of the motor filaments of the spinal cord, causing tonic muscular contractions, as in tetanus from spinal arachnitis, or from the distasteful action of a wound.—*Dr. J. H. Bennett, Lectures on Medicine.*

Stub, s. [A.S. *styh, steb*.]**1.** Thick short stock of a tree left when the rest is cut off.

Dametas guided the horses so ill, that the wheel coming over a great stub of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sir P. Sidney.*

All about, old stocks and stubs of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Spenser.*

To lay at the stub is the best for the buyer,
More timely provision, the cheaper is free.
Tusser, Five Hundred Poems of Good Husbandry.

Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the stub hath put out sometimes a tree of another kind.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

We here
Live on tough roots and stubs; to thirst inured
More than the camel, and to drink so far;
Men to much misery and hardship born.

Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 338.
Or woods with knots and knures deform'd and old.
Dryden, Pulamoon and Arcite, il. 635.

2. Log; block.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and stubs, than the infinite desire of such a happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choicest wits to that animine feast of saw-thistles and brambles.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Stub, v. a. Force up; extirpate.

His two tanks serve for fighting and feeding; by the help whereof he stubs up edible roots out of the ground, or tears off the bark of trees.—*Grew, Micrographia.*

To mend his barn, cut Baur's down;
At which 'tis hard to be belov'd.
How much the other tree was griev'd,
Tir'd scrubby, dry'd a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson stubb'd and burnt it.
Swift, Baulis and Philomen.

Stubbed, adj.**1. Truncated; short and thick.**

A pain he in his head-pieces feels,
Against a stubbed tree he reels,
And up went poor Holgoblin's heels.
Dragon, Nymphidia.

To spite the coy nymphs,
Hang upon our stubbed horns,
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poodles. *B. Jonson.*

2. Harsh; not delicate; not nice.

The harshness of stubbed vulgar constitutions renders them insensible of a thousand things, that fret and gall their delicate people, who, as if their skin was proofed off, feel to the quick every thing that touches them.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris, § 103.*

Stubble, s. [N.Fr. *estouble*; Dutch, *stoppel*; Lat. *stipula*.] Stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

This suggested
At some time, when his soaring insolence
Shall reach the people, will be the fire
To kindle their dry stubble, and their blast
Shall darken him for ever.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, il. 1.
His succeeding years afford him little more than
the stubble of his own harvest.—*Dryden.*

Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in threshing stubble,
Thy toil is less'n'd and thy profits double. *Swift.*

After the first crop is off they plow in the wheat
stubble.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

As the first element in a compound.

If a small red flower in the stubble-fields, called
the winecups, open in the morning, be sure of a fair
day.—*Bacon.*

Stubblegoose, s. Goose fed on the stubbles.

I'll make you a stubble-goose.

Bennett and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.

Stubborn, adj. [obstinate, unbending like a stub.]**1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious.**

Strifeful Atin in their stubborn mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance kind.

Then stood he neere the doore, and proud to draw
The stubborn bow, thrice tried, and thrice sav'd.
Chapman.

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it, and
Dudainful to be tried by 't.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. il. 4.
He believed he had so humbled the garrison, that
they would be no longer so stubborn.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I'll not flatter this tempestuous king,
But work his stubborn soul a nobler way. *Dryden.*

2. Persisting; persevering; steady.

All this is to be had only from the epistles themselves,
with stubborn attention, and more than common
application.—*Locke.*

3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression.

Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass
Through my tough heart, and melt the stubborn
mass. *Dryden.*

Take a plant of stubborn oak,
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iii. 638.

4. Hardy; firm.

Patience under torturing pain,
Where stubborn stocks would complain. *Swift.*

5. Harsh; rough; rugged.

We will not oppose any thing that is hard and
stubborn, but by a soft answer deaden their force.—
Barnet.

6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad quality, though Locke has catched it in a sense of praise.**Stubbornly, adv.** In a stubborn manner; obstinately; contumaciously; inflexibly.

Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
About a certain question in the law.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I, iv. 1.
He wilfully neglects his book, and stubbornly
refuses any thing he can do.—*Locke.*

No close they cling, no stubbornly retire,
Their love's more violent than the chymist's fire.
Garth.

Stubbornness, s. Attribute suggested by

Stubborn; obstinacy; vicious stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility: (Dryden has used it in commendation).

Happy is your grace,
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
into so quiet and so sweet a style.

Shakespeare, As you like it, il. 1.
He chose a course least subject to envy, between
stiff stubbornness and sly flattery.—*Sir J. Maynard.*

Patience, in peace, smelt the people's right,
With noble stubbornness resisting might. *Dryden.*

Stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience, must
be mastered with blows.—*Locke.*

It failed, partly by the accidents of a storm, and
partly by the stubbornness or treachery of that
colony for whose relief it was designed.—*Swift.*

Stubby, adj. Short and thick; short and strong.

The base is surrounded with a garland of black
and stubby bristles.—*Grew, Micrographia.*

Stubble, s. Nail broken off; short thick nail.**Stucco, s.** [Italian; Fr. *stuc*.] Gypsum (plaster of Paris) plaster for walls.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grottesco roofs, and stucco floors.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. il. sat. vi.
The plaster stone of the Paris basin contains about
twelve per cent. of carbonate of lime. This body,
ground and mixt with water, forms an adhesive
mortar much used in building, as it dries very
speedily. Works executed with pure gypsum never
become so hard as those made with the calcareous
kind; and hence it may be proper to add a certain
portion of white shaken lime to our calcined gypsum,
in order to give the stucco this valuable property.

Coloured stuccos of great solidity are made by adding
to a clear solution of glue, any desired colouring
matter, and mixing in a proper quantity calcined
calcareous gypsum.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts,
Manufactures, and Mines.*

Stucco, v. a. Plaster with stucco.**Stuccoed, part. adj.** Plastered with stucco.

Palaces, as adorned with tapestry, are here
contrasted with lowly sheds and smoky rafters. A
modern poet would have written stuccoed halls.—
Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

Stuck, s. Thrust.

I had a pass with a rapier, scabbard and all; and
he gives me the stick in with such a mortal motion,
that it is inevitable.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night,
iii. 1.*

Stickle, s. Stook.

Some paid their tythes in sheafs scattered about
the field; some in sticks and cokes: others paid
them, not in the field, but in the barn.—*Dr. Col-
batch, Case of Proctor, p. 101: 1741.*

Stud, s. [A.S. *studu*; probably a Slavonic

word; *studo* in Polish, and *stodas* in
Lithuanic being the ordinary terms for
herds, flocks, coveys, &c. of beasts and
birds.] Collection of breeding horses and
mares.

In the studs of Ireland, where care is taken, we
see horses bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size.—
Sir W. Temple.

Stud, s. [A.S. *stod*.]**1. Prop.**

Scot not thilke same hawthorne studie,
How bragly it begins to budde,
And utter his tender head 't.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, March.
They that build houses of clay, must every where
place studs, and pieces of timber and wood, to
strengthen the building.—*Hales, Golden Remains,
p. 144.*

It is a gross mistake in architecture, to think that
every small stud bears the main stress and burthen
of the building, which lies indeed upon the principal
timbers.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 11.*

A barn in the country, that hath one single stud,
or one bright of studs to the roof, is two shillings a
foot.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Nail with a large bright head driven in for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance.

Handles were to add,
For which he now was making studs.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs. *Marlowe.*

Crystal and myrrhine cups embow'd with gems,
And studs of pearl.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 110.
Upon a plane are several small oblong studs,
placed regularly in a quincunx order.—*Woodward,
On Fossils.*

A desk he had of curious work,
With glittering studs about. *Swift.*

Stud, v. a. Adorn with studs or shining knobs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness studded all with gold and pearl.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, Induction, sc. 2.

As the second element in a compound.

A silver-studded ax alike bestow'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 404.

Studdery, s. Stud. Rare.

For whose breeds and maintenance... king Henry
the Eighth erected a noble studdery.—*Holinshead,
Description of England, b. il. ch. xii.*

The king of that nation [Pala in Syria] had
usually a studdery of 30,000 mares and 300 stallions,
as Strabo dooth remember.—*Ibid. b. iii. c. i. (Rich.)*

Studding-sail, s. [P.] In Navigation. Light

sail set temporarily outside the principal
sails of a vessel.

In came the *studding-sails*. The 'Patagonian' hauled her wind, which was now rising fast, and laid her head towards the horizon.—*Hansay, Singleton Fontenay*.

Student. s. [Lat. *studens*, -entis, pres. part. of *studeo*.] One given to books; scholar; bookish man; examiner, investigator, explorer, of anything.

Keep a ramener from dice, and a good student from his book.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

This grave advice some other student bears, And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 8. A student shall do more in one hour, when all things concur to invite him to any special study, than in four in a dull season.—*Watts, Logic*.

I slightly touch the subject, and recommend it to some student of the profession.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Studied. part. adj.

1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study: (generally preceded by an adverb).

He died As one that had been studied in his death, To throw away the dearest thing he owed, As 'twere a careless trifle.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 4. I am well studied for a liberal thanks, Which I do owe you.

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2. It will be fit that some man, reasonably studied in the law, go as chancellor.—*Bacon*.

2. Having any particular inclination: (in the extract preceded by an adverb.) *Obsolete*.

A prince should not be so lowly studied as to remember so weak a composition.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*, ii. 2.

3. Carefully and studiously contrived, thought out.

The flattering senate Deceives him divine honours; and to cross it Were death with studied torments.—*Massey, The Roman Actor*, i. 1.

Studiedly. adv. In a studied manner; as one who studies; with deliberation or circumspection; with care and attention.

They should not forget to preach and press charity; and this not in a slight and perfunctory manner, but *studiedly* and digestedly.—*Life of Mele, prefixed to his Works*, p. 38.

Studier. s. One who, that which, studies; student; observer; examiner; investigator; scholar.

Lipatus was a great *studier* of the stoical philosophy: upon his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not use arguments to persuade him to patience; the philosophy which he had studied would furnish him: he answers him, 'Lord Jesus, give me Christian patience.'—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature and *studier* of that law, as the positive laws of commonwealths.—*Locke*.

Stúdio. s. [Italian.] Artist's study.

Great as was the mind, and splendid as were the habits of Kubens, he could not resist the entreaties of the hundred thousand florins of our Duke of Buckingham to dispose of his studio.—*J. Dierckx, Curiosities of Literature*.

Studious. adj.

1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.

A proper remedy for wandering thoughts, he that shall propose, would do great service to the *studious* and contemplative part of mankind.—*Locke*.

2. Diligent; busy.

The Postboy on my pillow I explore, And with the news of every foreign shore. *Studious* to find new friends, and new allies. *Tickell, Epistle from a Lady in England to a Gentleman at Avignon*.

3. Attentive to; careful: (with of).

You have well advised me. But, in the meantime, you that are so *studious* of my affairs, wholly neglect your own. *Massey, A New Way to pay Old Debts*, i. 1. Divines must become *studious* of pious and venerable antiquity.—*White*.

The people made Stout for the war, and *studious* of their trade. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, l. 21.

There are who, fondly *studious* of increase, Rich foreign mould on their ill-natured land Induce.

J. Phillips, Cyder, l. 119. I stood, Where the lazy old Cam rolls his willowy flood, Through Granta, sweet Granta, where *studious* of ease, I slept seven long years, and then lost my degree. *Austey, The Bath Guide*.

4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.

Let my due feet never fail To walk the *studious* cloister pale.

Milton, Il Penseroso, 165. These questions we must leave candid and *studious* enquirers to answer for themselves.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature*.

Studiosly. adv. In a studious manner.

1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.

On a short pruning-hook his head reclines, And *studiously* surveys his generous vi.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 248. All of them *studiously* cherished the memory of their honourable extraction.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

The bold censoriousness of republican historians, and the cautious servility of writers under an absolute monarchy, conspire to mislead us as to the relative prosperity of nations. Acts of outrage and tumultuous excess in a free state are blazoned in minute detail, and descend to posterity; the deeds of tyranny are *studiously* and perpetually suppressed.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. iii.

Studiosness. s. Attribute suggested by Studious; addiction to study.

Men are sometimes addicted to *studiousness* and learning, sometimes to ease and ignorance.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 36.

Study. s. [Lat. *studium*.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.

During the whole time of his abode in the university, Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in *study*.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*. *Study* given strength to the mind; conversation, grace.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Engage the mind in *study* by a consideration of the divine pleasures of truth and knowledge.—*Watts*.

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.

Th' idea of her life shall sweetly creep Into his *study* of imagination.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1. The king of Castle, a little confused, and in a *study*, said, That can I not do with my honour.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.

What can happen

To me above this wretchedness? All your *studies* Make me a curse like this.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., iii. 1. Without *study* this art is not attained, nor fit to be attained.—*Holby*.

Just men they would, and all their *study* bent To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 577.

4. Any particular kind of learning.

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgement and disposition of business.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Studies*.

This genius of thirty per cent. first had proved the decided vigour of his mind, by his enthusiastic devotion to his law *studies*: deprived of the leisure for *study* through his busy day, he stole the hours from his late nights and his early mornings; and without the means to procure a law-library, he invented a method to possess one without the cost; as fast as he learned, he taught, and by publishing some useful tracts on temporary occasions, he was enabled to purchase a library. He appears never to have read a book without its furnishing him with some new practical design, and he probably studied too much for his own particular advantage. Such devoted *studies* was the way to become a lord chancellor; but the science of the law was here subordinate to that of a money-trader.—*J. Dierckx, Curiosities of Literature, Letters of the Seventeenth Century*.

5. Subject of attention.

The holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily *study*.—*Lat.*

6. Apartment appropriated to literary employment.

Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1. Knock at the *study*, where, they say, he keeps, To ruminate strange plots.

Id., Titus Andronicus, v. 2. Let all *studies* and libraries be towards the east.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the accused members, and seized up their *studies* and trunks.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Both adorned their age; One for the *study*, t' other for the stage. *Dryden*. It is my private opinion that when Ponto returns to what he calls his *study*, he sleeps too. He locks himself up there daily two hours with the new-

paper. . . . All the major's bills are docketed on the *study* table and displayed like lawyers' bricks.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xavi.

7. Sketched ideas of a painter, not wrought into a whole.

Notwithstanding all his faults, such as his [Tempesta's] merit, that, as *studies* at least, his prints deserve a much higher rank in the cabinets of connoisseurs than they generally find; you can scarce pick one out of them, which does not furnish materials for an excellent composition.—*Gilpin, Essay on Prints*.

Study. v. n. [Lat. *studeo*.]

1. Think with very close application; muse.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable.—*Swift*.

2. Endeavour diligently.

Study to be quiet, and to do your own business.—*1 Thessalonians*, iv. 11.

Study. v. a.

1. Apply the mind to.

Nothing lovelier can be found In woman, than to *study* household good. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 232.

If a gentleman be to *study* any language, it ought to be that of his own country.—*Locke*.

2. Consider attentively.

He hath *studied* her well, and translated her out of honesty into English.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

You have *studied* every spot of ground in Flanders, which has been the scene of battles and sieges.—*Dryden*.

Study thyself: what rank, or what degree, The wise Creator has ordain'd for thee.

Id., Translation of Persius, iii. 123.

3. Learn by application.

You could, for a nest, *study* a speech of some downy lines, which I would set down.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Stuff. s. [N.Fr. *estouffe*; Modern Fr. *stufte*; N.Fr. *estouffer*; Modern Fr. *estouffer* = stop breath, stifle; N.Fr. *estouper* = stop; German, *stoffs*.]

1. Any matter or body.

Let Phidias have rude and obstinate *stuff* to carve: though his heart do that it should, his work will lack that beauty, which otherwise in fitter matter it might have had.—*Holby, Ecclesiastical Polity*. The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show, And yet the *stuff* gives not the man his skill.

Sir J. Davies.

Of brick, and of that *stuff*, they cost to build

A city and tower. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 43.

Pierces a hole near the inner edge, because the triangle hath there most substance of *stuff*.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.

We have heard of a person patriotically desirous of excluding Latin words from the language, who wrote of the thoroughfare-ness of *stuff*.—*Philological Museum, On English Adjectives*, vol. ii. p. 361: 1832.

2. Materials out of which anything is made.

Thy verse swells with *stuff* so fine and smooth,

That thou art even natural in thine art.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Thy father, that poor rascal,

Must be thy subject, who in spite put *stuff*

To some she-woman, and compounded thee

Poor rogue hereditary. *Id.*, iv. 3.

When that the poor have cried, Caesar hath wept;

Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*.

Id., Julius Caesar, iii. 2.

Success or loss, what is or is not, serves

As *stuff* for these two to make paradoxes.

Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,

And shews the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill.

Lord Roscommon.

Fanfaronading and gesticulation, vehemence, effervescence, heroic desperation, they do show in abundance; but of what one can call originality,

invention, natural *stuff* or character, amazingly little.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mirabeau*.

3. Furniture; goods.

I will not stay to-night for all the town;

Therefore away, to set our *stuff* aboard.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

He took away lucky, and gave away the king's

stuff.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Gravine waggon loaded high

With *stuff*. *Conley, David's*.

4. That which fills anything.

With some sweet oblivious antidote

Cleanse the *stuff* of bosom of that perilous *stuff*

Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 3.

5. Essence; elemental part.

Though in the trade of war I have slain men,

Yet do I hold it very *stuff* of th' conscience

To do no contrived murder. *Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 2.

6. A mixture or medicine.

I did compound for her
A certain stuff, which, being taken, would wiae
The present power of life.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 5.

7. Cloth or texture of any kind.

A writer of the thirteenth [century] asserts that
all the world was clothed from English wool wrought
in Flanders. This, indeed, is an exaggerated vaunt;
but the Flemish stuffs were probably sold wherever
the sea or a navigable river permitted them to
be carried.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe
during the Middle Ages, pt. II. ch. ix.*

8. Textures of wool thinner and slighter
than cloth.

Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths
and stuffs of our own growth, and the hemp and
flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage.—
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

9. Matter or thing. Contemptuous.

O proper stuff!

This is the very painting of your fear.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Such stuffs as madmen

Tongue and brain not. *Id., Cymbeline, v. 4.*

At this stuffy stuff

The large Achilles, on his prest bed loling,

From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause.

Id., Troilus and Criseida, I. 2.

Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear,

This fulsome stuff to feed thy itching ear.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 123.

If nature could not, anger would indite

Such woful stuffs as I or Shadwell write.

Id., Translation of Juvenal, I. 121.

With all this paltry stuff

She sits tormenting every guest.

Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

The free things that among rakes pass for wit

and spirit, must be shocking stuff to the ears of persons

of delicacy.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

STUFF. v. a.

1. Fill very full with anything.

When we're stuff'd
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 1.

Each thing beheld did yield

Our admiration: shelves with chosen homp;

Sheds stuff with lambs and goats distinctly kept.

Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Though plentiful, all too little seems

To stuff this war, this vast un-hideable corps.

Milton, Paradise Lost, 2. 100.

Sometimes this crook drew low-loughs adown,

And stuff'd her apron wide with wits so brown.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 40.

2. Thrust into anything.

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth,
stuff'd them close together, but without bruising
and they retain smell and colour fresh a year.—
Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.

3. Fill by putting into anything.

Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Stuff's out his vacant garments with his form.

Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

With inward arms the dire machine they load,

And iron bowsels stuff the dark abode.

Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, ii. 23.

Two cushions stuff'd with straw, the seat to raise.

Id., Translation from Ovid, Baccus and Philemon.

4. Swell out by putting something in.

I will be the man that shall make you great. I
cannot perceive how, unless you give me your
doublet, and stuff me out with straw.—*Shakespeare,
Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.*

Least the gods for sin

Should with a swelling dropsy stuff thy skin.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 272.

5. Fill with something improper or superfluous.

It is not usual among the best patterns to stuff
the report of particular lives with matter of public
record.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

These accusations are stuff'd with odious generals,
that the profane world make good.—*Lord Clarendon,
History of the Grand Rebellion.*

A week of such fatherly government as that of
Lewis would have raised all England in arms from
Northumberland to Cornwall. That there might be
abundance at Paris, the people of Normandy and
Anjou were stuffing themselves with nettles.—
Maccubbin, History of England, ch. 22.

6. Obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.

These gloves the count sent me; they are an ex-
cellent perfume.—I am stuff'd, cousin, I cannot
smell.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 4.*

7. Fill meat with something of high relish.

She went for parody to stuff a rabbit.—*Shakespeare,
Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.*

8. Form by stuffing.

An eastern king put a judge to death for an in-
tiguous sentence, and ordered his hide to be stuffed
into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal.—
Swift.

9. Prepare the skins of animals for museums
or collections, by mounting them on a
rigid framework to represent the skeleton,
and filling up the parts with soft matter
and antiseptics, so as to retain the shape.

Just before his third journey Mr. Waterton takes
leave of Sir Joseph Banks, and speaks of him with
affectionate regret. 'I saw' (says Mr. W.) 'with
sorrow, that death was going to rob us of him. We
talked of stuffing quadrupeds; I agreed that the
lips and nose ought to be cut off, and stuffed with
wax.' This is the way great naturalists take an
eternal farewell of each other.—*Sidney Smith, Re-
view of Waterton's Wanderings in South America.*

STUFF. v. n. Feed gluttonously.

Wedged in a spacious elbow-chair,

And on her plate a treble share,

As if she ne'er could have enough,

Thought harmless man to cram and stuff. *Swift.*

STUMBLING. verbal abs.

1. That by which anything is filled.

Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring na-
tions; and Greece, though one monarchy under
Alexander, yet the people, that were the stuffing and
materials thereof, existed before.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.

Arrach leaves are very good in potage and stuff-
ings.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

STUPE. s. [P] Post.

Bridgeware-within, so called of London bridge,
which bridge is a principal part of that ward, and
beginneth at the stupes on the south end of South-
work.—*Stowe, London, p. 187.* (Nares by II. and
W.)

STUFFY. v. a. [Lat. stultus = fool + sto = I
become.] Prove foolish or void of under-
standing.

In England no man is allowed to stuffy himself.
—*Johnson, in Boswell's Tour, p. 125.*

Sir, in mercy to me, tell me why—the law
faulders about his death, and so stuffs its most
adorned doings in so few days, before all mankind?
—*Warren, Now and Then, ch. iv.*

STULTILOQUY. s. [Lat. stultiloquium, from
stultus = fool + loquor = I speak.] Foolish
babbling or discourse.

What they call facetiousness and pleasant wit, is
indeed to wise persons a mere stultiloquy, or talking
like a fool.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons, p. 391: 1653.*

STUM. s. [German, stumme = deaf; in
French, vin muet, both meaning dead. See
Wedgwood; elsewhere connected with
Lat. mutum.] Wine doctored (often with
sulphur) so as to check the fermentation;
doctoring stuff for wine generally.

1. Wine yet unfermented; must.

An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the
stem of grapes, when they lie mashed in the vats,
puts out a light, when dipped into it.—*Addison,
Travels in Italy.*

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in
dead and vapid wines.

Let our wines, without mixture of stum, be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull middle.
—*B. Jonson, Lyces Convivales.*

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

Drink every letter on't in stum,
And make it brisk champagne become.

Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 509.

STUM. v. a. Renew wine by mixing fresh
wine and raising a new fermentation.

Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines
to give them spirit, and we stum our wines to renew
their spirits.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

STUMBLE. v. n. [connected with stumpe, and
founded on the notion of being short-circuited,
falling short, tripping.]

1. Trip in walking.

The way of the wicked is as darkness: they know
not at what they stumble.—*Proverbs, iv. 19.*

When she will take the rein, I let her run;

But she'll not stumble.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

As we paced along
Upon the glidy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glister stumbled; and, in falling,
Struck me, that sought to stay him, overboard.

Id., Richard III. I. 4.

Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,
He faints; his steed no longer bears the rein;
But stumbles o'er the heap his hand had slain.

Prior, On seeing the Duke of Ormond's Picture.

2. Slip; err; slide into crimes or blunders.

He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light,
and there is none occasion of stumbling in him.—
1 John, ii. 10.

This my day of grace

They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinden'd more;
That they may stumble on, and deeper fall.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 196.

3. Strike against by chance; light on by
chance: (with upon).

This extreme dealing had driven her to put her-
self with a great lady of that country, by which oc-
casion she had stumbled upon much mischances as
were little for the honour of her or her family.—
Sir P. Sidney.

What man art thou, that, thus bescreen'd in night,
So stumblest on my counsel?

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

A mouse, bred in a chest, dropped out over the
side, and stumbled upon a delicious morsel.—*Sir R.
L. Estrange.*

Ovid stumbled, by some inadvertency, upon Livin
in a bath.—*Dryden.*

Many of the greatest inventions have been ac-
cidentally stumbled upon by men busy and inquisi-
tive.—*Ray.*

Write down p and b, and make signs to him to
endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by
showing him the motion of your own lips; by which
he will, with a little endeavour, stumble upon one of
them.—*Moller, Elements of Speech.*

STUMBLE. v. a.

1. Obstruct in progress; make to trip or
stop.

It holds out false and dazzling fires to stumble
men.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce,
b. ii. ch. iii.*

2. Make to boggle; offend.

This stumbles me; art sure for me, wench,
This preparation is?

Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.
If one illiterate man was stumbled, 'twas likely
others of his form would be so too.—*Bishop Fell,
Life of Hummott.*

One thing more stumbles me in the very foundation
of this hypothesis.—*Locke.*

STUMBLE. s.

1. Trip in walking.

2. Blunder; failure.

One stumble is enough to deface the character of
an honourable life.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

STUMBLER. s. One who, that which, stumbles.
Be sweet to all: is thy complexion saff?
Then keep such company; make them thy ally:
Get a sharp wife, a servant that will love't;
A stumbler stumbles least in rugged way.

G. Herbert

STUMBLING. verbal abs. Act of one who
stumbles.

A headstall, which being restrained to keep him
from stumbling, hath been often burst.—*Shakespeare,
Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.*

STUMBLINGBLOCK. s. Cause of stumbling;
cause of error; cause of offence.

We preach Christ crucified; unto the Jews a
stumblingblock, and unto the Greeks foolishness.—
1 Corinthians, i. 23.

Shakespeare is a stumblingblock to these rigid
criticks.—*Spectator.*

STUMBLINGLY. adv. In a stumbling manner;
with failure; with blunder.

I know not whether to marvel more, either that
he [Chaucer] in that misty time could see so clearly,
or that we in this clear age go so stumblingly after
him.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

STUMBLINGSTONE. s. Stumblingblock.

This stumblingstone we hope to take away.—*T.
Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

As two words, with the order transposed.
The theory of moral freedom . . . is . . . the great
stone of stumbling, the one manifestly irremovable
crux in psychology.—*Angely, An Introduction to
Metaphysics.*

STUMMING. verbal abs. [stum.] See extract.

There is a hard green wine that grows about
Rochel, and the islands therabouts, which the en-
gineering Hollander sometime uses to fetch; and he
bath a trick to put a bag of herbs, or some other
infusions into it (as he doth brimstone in Alembics)
to give it a winter tincture and more sweetness;
then they re-embark it for England, where it passes
for good Hachrag, and thus they call stumming of
wines.—*Hornell, Letters, b. ii. letter liv. (Rich.)*

STUMP. s. [Danish, stump; Dutch, stomp.]
Part of any solid body remaining after the
rest is taken away.

He struck so strongly, that the knotty stink
Of his huge tail he quite in sunder cleft;
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the stump him
left.

Your colt's tooth is not cast yet.—Not while I have a stump.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
He through the bushes scrambles;
A stump doth trip him in his pace;
Down comes poor Hob upon his face,
Amongst the briars and brawbles.

Drayton, Nymphidia.

"Twas but to show
How much they would the saints, the few;
Who, 'cause they're wanted to the stumps,
Are represented but by rumps.

Hutler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1879.

A coach-horse snapt off the end of his snout, and I dressed the stump with common digestive.—*Wise-man, Surgery.*

A poor man, now worn out to the stumps, fell down under his load.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*
Against a stump his tasks the monster winds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds.

Drayton, Translation from Ovid, Metamor. and Admetus.

A tongue might have some resemblance to the stump of a feather.—*Greer, Mosaic.*
Worn to the stumps in the service of the mule,
Th' thrown out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire.

Swift, Meditation on a Bromstick.

Nothing that I know of, except my cousin, Crush-jaws of Charlston, who tues out a stump [i.e. of a tooth] with perfect pleasure to the patient.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman, iv. 1.*

One summer day I chanced to see
This old man doing all he could
To unearth the root of an old tree,
A stump of rotten wood.

Wordsworth, Simon Lee.

He hastened down into his cabin, as soon as he arrived on board, to ascertain the condition of Murleygow, whom he found as well as could be expected, and occasionally making unavailing attempts to lick the stump of his tail.—*Murray, Seafaring, vol. iii. ch. iii.*

We arrived at the house, where we found our repast ready; an excellent stew received my commendation. "Is in one of our favourite dishes," replied my host: "it is made of lizard's tails." "Lizard's tails!" "Yes; I am about to procure some for dinner; and you shall see my preserve," ... The man ... soon returned with a paul full of lizards. ... He then took them out one by one, and pulled their tails, which were immediately left in his hand. He then noticed the stump, and threw the animal into the pit. "Of what use is it to return the animal?" observed I. "Because their tails will grow again by next year." "But why, then, were the stumps noticed in the middle?" "That they might have two tails instead of one, which is invariably the case," replied my host.—*Id., The Parks of Many Tales, Hocklatch.*

2. At Cricked. One of a set of three straight pieces of wood which support the bails, and constitute the wicket.

"Play!" suddenly cried the bowler. The ball flew from his hand straight and swift towards the centre stump of the wicket.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. vii.*

stamp, *p. n.* Walk about heavily or clumsily, like a clown.

Cynob, a clown, who never dreamt of love,
By chance was stamping to the neighbouring grove.
Song of Cynob and Iphigenia.

Stamp, *v. a.*

1. Colloquial, vulgar, or slang term of no very precise meaning; sometimes used with *up*, as *stamp up* = pay money.

2. Disappoint; deceive; ruin.
"My dear fellow," said my friend, "you know me pretty well. Do you think that I, Bob Daly—the uncontrollable Bob—who always proceeded, like Pat in the play,

"Spend half-a-crown out of sixpence a day," should be here pent up, "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd," in a first floor in Duke Street, Manchester Square, if I could be any where else? Don't you know our history?—haven't you heard, my dear fellow, we are stamped?" "Stamped," said I, almost unemotionally repeating the quaint, but woefully expressive word. "Positively stamped," said Daly:—"don't speak loud. I thought, of course, you had heard of it. Blinkin-sop has bolted."—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. iii. ch. ii.*

Stampy, *adj.*

1. Full of stumps; hard; stiff; strong.
Like weather-beat stakes, and moss-brown roots,
hollow and stampy.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes, p. 319, 1621.*

They burn the stubble, which, being so stampy, they seldom plow in.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Short; stubby: (sometimes applied to a short but stout person).

stump, *v. a.* [A.S. *stunian*.]

1. Confound or dizzy with noise.
Still shall I hear, and never quit the more,
Stun'd with hoarse Codrus' Theodora o'er and o'er.
Drayton, Translation of Juvenal, l. 1.

Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too weak does not act upon the organ.—*Cheyne.*

Alma, now to joy or grief
Superior, finds her late relief;
Wearied of being high or great,
And nodding in her chair of state,
Stuns'd and worn out with endless chat,
Of Will did this, and Nan said that.

Prior, Alma, iii. 520.

The Britons, once a savage kind,
Descendants of the barbarous Huns,
With limbs robust, and voice that *stuns*,
You taught to modulate their tongues,
And speak without the help of fumes.

Swift.

2. Make senseless or dizzy with a blow.

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe.
Drayton, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 32.

Stunner, *s.* One who, that which, stuns: (in the extract, a colloquial, vulgar, or slang term for an astonishing, or astounding, performance).

Miss Wirt, the gayness, sat down to entertain us with variations on 'Such a gettin' up Stairs.' They were determined to be in the fashion. For the performance of 'Gettin' up Stairs,' I have no other name but that it was a *stunner*. ... When she had banged out the tune slowly, she began a different manner of 'Gettin' up Stairs,' and did so with a fury and swiftness quite incredible. She spun up stairs; she whirled up stairs; she galloped up stairs; she rattled up stairs; and then, having got the tu to the top landing, as it were, she ... It down again shrieking to the bottom floor, where it sank in a crash, as if exhausted by the breathless rapidity of the descent. Then Miss Wirt played the 'Gettin' up Stairs' with the most pathetic and ravishing solemnity; plaintive moans and sobs issued from the keys; you wept and trembled as you were gettin' up stairs. Miss Wirt's hands seemed to faint and wail, and die in variations. Again, and she went up with a savage clang and rush of trumpets, as if Miss Wirt was storming a breach. ... I wondered the we did not crack and the chandelier start out of the beam at the sound of this earthquake of a piece of music. 'Glorious creature! but'st thou?' said Mrs. Ponto.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xiv.*

Stunning, *part. adj.*

1. Confounding with noise.

An universal hubbub wild
Of stunning sounds, and voices all confused,
Assaults his ear. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 962.*

2. Surprising; astounding. Slang.

Stunt, *adv.* Abruptly; as in 'turn stunt.'

Provincial, or obsolete.

Stunt, *v. a.* [Icelandic, *stunta*; connected with *stint*; A.S. *stintan* = limit, shorten.]

Hinder from growth.

Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth, it gave her a hardy constitution; she had life and spirit.—*Arbuthnot.*

Stunt, *v. n.* Become stunted: (in the preceding editions the following extract is placed as if it gave the past participle of the active verb. Of the two other verbs, however, the first (*grew*) is decidedly neuter, and the second (*dried*) probably so.)

The tree ...
Grew scrubby, dried a-top, and *stunted*,
So the next parson stubb'd and burnt it.

Swift, Banaia and Philemon.

Stunted, *part. adj.* Stopped in growth.

There he stood short, nor since has writ a tittle,
But has the wit to make the most of little;
Like *stunted* hide-bound trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot.

Pope, Mær: a Character.

"There is no merit in my conduct, for there is no sacrifice. When I remember what this English people once was; ... and think of them now, with all their crimes and all their slavish sufferings, their sordid spirits and their *stunted* forms; their lives without enjoyment, and their deaths without hope; I may well feel for them, even if I were not the daughter of their blood."—*B. Disraeli, Sybil, b. ii. ch. xiv.*

Stuntiness, *s.* Attribute suggested by

Stunty.

I could never find an adequate natural cause of the *stuntiness*, puniness, and feebleness, so conspicuous among the better sort, from what they were before the quest.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Conjectures, (3rd Ed.)*

Stupet, *s.* [Lat. *stupa*.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery applied with coarse woollen stapes, one of which was bound upon his leg.—*Wise-man, Surgery.*

Stape, *r. a.* Foment; dress with stapes.

The ear divide, and stape the part affected with wine.—*Wise-man, Surgery.*

Stape, *s.* [stupid.] Term in derision for a stupid or foolish person. Rare.

Brother, he does not look like a muck-master.—
He does not look! was ever such a poor *stape*? well,
and what does he look like then?—*Bickerstaff, Love in a Village.*

Stupefaction, *s.* [Lat. *stupefacio*; pass. part. *stupefactus*.] Insensibility; dullness; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly.

All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and stupefaction upon it.—*South, Sermons.*

She, good goddess, sent to every child
Firm impulse, nor, or stupefaction mild;
And straight succeeded, leaving sham

none.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 52.

A curious reader of history may discover the temporary and sometimes the lasting advantages of spreading rumours designed to disguise, or to counteract, the real state of things. Such reports, set a going, serve to break down the sharp and fatal point of a panic which might instantly occur; in this way the public is saved from the horrors of consternation, and the stupefaction of despair.—*J. Tharrell, Caricatures of Literature, Of False Political Reports.*

Stupefactive, *adj.* Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narcotic; opiate.

Opium hath a stupefactive part, and a heating part: the one moving sleep, the other a heat.—*Bacon.*

Stupefactive, *s.* Opiate.

It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture of some stupefactive.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Teaching us to *stupefy* any anxieties, or *stupefactions*, which might take away the sense of sin from us.—*Bishop Reynolds, Sermons, p. 21, 1664.*

Stupend, *adj.* Stupendous. Rare.

They can work *stupend* and admirable conclusions.—*Bacon, Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Stupendous, *adj.* Stupendous. Rare.

Great joy was at their meeting, and at sight Of that *stupendous* bride: his joy increased.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 520.*

Mr. Pease, in his Anecdotes of the English Language, makes the following remark: "The natives of London ... say *stupendous* for *stupendous*. I find *stupendous* in Derham's Physico-Theology, 2^d edit. p. 267. Perhaps it may be an error of the press. If Mr. Pease had turned to Milton's own editions of his poetry, he would have found the word *stupendous* as others had done before him. This form continued also long after Milton's time: 'In such a *stupendous* manner' (Bibliotheca Biblica, vol. i. p. 105; 1729).—*Todd.*

Stupendiously, *adv.* In a stupendous manner.

Without a friend

Stupendiously she fell.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Lamentations, 1613.

Stupendous, *adj.* [Lat. *stupendus*.] Wonderful; amazing; astonishing.

All these *stupendous* acts deservedly are the subject of a history, excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Portents and prodigies their souls amazed;
But most, when this *stupendous* pile was raised;
Then flaming meteors hung in air were seen.
Drayton, Translation of the Eccl. ii. 1, 2.

Mortals, fly this curst detested race;
A hundred of the same *stupendous* size,
A hundred Cyclops live among the hills.

Adams, Milton's Style imit'd.

Our numbers can scarce give us an idea of the vast quantity of systems in this *stupendous* piece of architecture.—*Cheyne.*

Stupendousness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Stupendous; wonderfulness.

These very works, which, from their *stupendousness*, should have taught them the greatness of the former, were the occasion of their paying that homage to the thing made, which could be due to the worker only.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 270.*

Stupid, *adj.* [Fr. *stupid*; Lat. *stupidus*.]

1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy; sluggish of understanding
O that men should be so stupid grown
As to forsake the living God.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 110.

If I by chance succeed
In what I write (and that's a chance indeed),
1083

Know, I am not so *stupid*, or so hard,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserved reward.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, l. 30.

2. Performed without skill or genius.

Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Dissuads to serve ignoble ends;
Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes
Oppress us in corrupted lines.

Swift.

Stupidity. s. [Fr. *stupidité*; Lat. *stupidus*, -*otus*.] Dullness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding.

Shadwell alone, of all my sons, is he
Who stands confirm'd in full *stupidity*.

Dryden, Macbeth, 17.

Pure *stupidity* is of a quiet nature, and content to be merely stupid.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Stupidly. adv. In a stupid manner.

1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding.

That space the evil one abstracted stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 463.*

2. Dully; without apprehension.

On the shield there was engraven maps of countries,
which Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *stupidly* as his fellow-beast the lion. *Dryden.*

Stupidness. s. Attribute suggested by Stupid; dullness; stupidity.

He so applies himself to his pillow, as a man that meant not to be drowned in sleep but refreshed; not limiting his rest by the insatiable lust of a sluggish and drowsy *stupidness*.—*Bishop Hall, The Christian, § 5.*

Stupider. s. One who, that which, stupifies.

Whether the natural phlegm of this island needs any additional *stupider*.—*Bishop Berkeley, Quærit, § 348.*

Stupify. v. a. [Lat. *stupefacio*.]

1. Make stupid; deprive of sensibility; dull.

Those
Will *stupefy* and dull the sense a while.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 3.

Consider whether that method, used to quiet some consciences, does not *stupefy* more.—*Jr. II. More, Decry of Christian Piety.*

The fumes of his passion do as really intoxicate his discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and *stupefy* the brain of a man overcharged with it.—*South, Sermons.*

Envy, like a cold poison, benumbs and *stupefies*; and, conscious of its own impotence, folds its arms in despair.—*Collier.*

'Wine must give me strength to tell the horrors of my tale.' She poured out a cup, and drank it with a frightful avidity, which secured despatch of draining the last drop in the goblet. 'It *stupefies*,' she said, looking upwards, as she finished her draught, 'but it cannot cheer.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe, ch. xxviii.*

2. Deprive of material motion.

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupefied*.—*Bacon.*

Stupor. s. [Lat; Fr. *stupor*.]

1. Suspension or diminution of sensibility.

A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *stupor*, or dull pain in the thigh, and colic, are symptoms of an inflammation of the kidneys.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

Our church stands battered, dumb, like a dumb ox; howling only for provender (of tithes); content if it can have that; or, with dumb *stupor*, expecting its further doom.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. i. li. ii. ch. iii.*

No (if great things may be compared with small), some drowsy siddler at a midnight ball,
Feels o'er each sense a growing *stupor* creep,
Till his closed eyelids sink at last in sleep,
Yet ceases not the strain.

J. Latham, Fragment in Imitation of Pope.

2. Astonishment.

To the *stupor* and amazement of the whole world.—*Parthenia Sacra, p. 237: 1633.*

Stuprate. v. a. [Lat. *stupratus*, pass. part. of *stupro*; *stuprum*; *stupratio*, -*onis*.]

Ravish; violate.

She being *stuprated*, and growing great as ready to be delivered, fled into the mount Pelion.—*Illegion, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 175: 1633.*

Stuprator. s. Rape; violation.

Stupration must not be drawn into practice.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Sturdily. adv. In a sturdy manner.

1. Stoutly; hardily.

2. Obstinately; resolutely.

Then withdraw
From Cambridge, thy old nurse; and, as the rest,
Here touchily chew and *sturdily* digest
Th' immense vast volumes of our common law.

Donne.

Sturdiness. s. Attribute suggested by Sturdy.

1. Stoutness; hardness.

Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining some little skill of bustling for himself, by his conversation with vicious boys, when the chief use of that *sturdiness*, and standing upon his own legs, is only for the preservation of his virtue.—*Locke.*

2. Brutal strength.

Sturdy. adj. [N.F. *estourdi*; Modern Fr. *étourdi*.]

1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate: (it is always used of men with some disagreeable idea of coarseness or rudeness).

This must be done, and I would fain see
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gainsay.

Butler, Hudibras, l. 2, 677.

Awed by that house accus'd to command,
The *sturdy* kerns in due subjection stand,
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand.

Dryden, Epistle to the Duchess of Ormond, 87.
A *sturdy* hardened sinner shall advance to the utmost pitch of impiety, with less reluctance than he took the first steps, whilst his conscience was yet vigilant and tender.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Strong; forcible.

The ill-appeal'd knight now had gotten the reputation of some *sturdy* lout, he had so well defended himself.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

No ought his *sturdy* strokes might stand before,
That high trees overthrow, and rocks in pieces tore.

Spenser.

3. Stiff; stout.

He was not of any delicate countenance, his limbs rather *sturdy* than dainty.—*Sir II. Wotton.*

Sturdiest rakes

How'd their stiff necks, laden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 417.

Sturgeon. s. [Low Lat. *sturio*, -*onis*; the A.S. *styrice*, *stryge*, was applied to the porpoise.] Cartilaginous fish of the genus *Sturio*.

It is part of the scutellated bone of a *sturgeon*, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution on one side, the cells being worn down and smooth on the other.—*Woodward.*

That this is the *sturio* of Doran, as quoted by Athenæus, is very probable, as well from the account he gives of its form, as of its nature. He says its mouth is always open, in which it agrees with the *sturgeon*; and that it conceals itself in the hot months: this shews it to be a fish of a cold nature, which is confirmed by the history of the European fish of this species, given by Mr. Forster, in his Essay on the Volga, who relates that they are scarcely ever found in that river in spring or summer, but in vast quantities in autumn and winter, when they crowd from the sea under the ice, and are then taken in great numbers. Whether the acipenser is the *sturgeon* of the moderns, may be doubted, otherwise Ovid would never have spoke of it as a foreign fish. . . . Caviars is made of the roes of this, and also of all the other sorts of *sturgeons*, dried, salted, and packed up close. The best is said to be made of those of the *sterlet*, a small species frequent in the Yalk and Volga. Icthyocolla, or isinglass, is also made of the sound of our fish, as well as that of the others, but the Beluga affords the best.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

The *sturgeon* is occasionally taken on the East coast, and frequently brought to the London market from various localities. When caught in the Thames, within the jurisdiction of the lord mayor, it is considered a royal fish; the term being intended to imply that it ought to be sent to the king; and it is said that the *sturgeon* was exclusively reserved for the table of Henry the First of England. . . . It has long been noticed by the fishermen of the Solway Frith, that two species of *sturgeons* are occasionally entangled in their salmon-nets; the one with the blunt nose, and the other with a sharp one, the latter species being the more common of the two.—*Farrell, History of British Fishes.*

A fine specimen of the blunt-nosed *sturgeon* was taken in the Frith of Forth in the month of July, 1815, and brought to the Edinburgh market for sale, the head of which I preserved. A few weeks after another was taken in the Tay, which differed in no respect from the former, except in sexual distinction.—*Parrell, Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. xiv.*

Sturgeons [is] the type of a genus of cartilaginous fishes, with free gills, having the body more or less covered with bony plates in longitudinal rows. The mouth is placed beneath the snout, is small and edentulous, but protracile. Soft feelers or cirri are attached beneath the snout. The bodies of the vertebrate retain the primitive condition of an undivided gelatinous cord. The *sturgeons* exceed the larger rivers of Europe in great abundance. The flesh of most of the species is wholesome and agreeable food; their ova are converted into caviars, and their air-bladder affords the finest isinglass. The *sturgeon* which is occasionally captured on our east coast is

the *Acipenser sturio* of Linnæus. By statute 16 Edw. II. c. 1, all *sturgeons*, wherever caught, are declared to vest in the crown by virtue of their dignity, and are to be delivered without purchase.—*Owen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Stat. v. n. Stutter. Obsolete.

She spake somewhat thick,
Her frowns did stammer and *stat*,
But she was a faine slut. *Shelton, Poems, p. 133.*
Divers *stat*: the cause is the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move; and therefore naturals *stat*.—*Bacon.*

Statter. v. n. Speak with hesitation; stammer.

Statter. s.

1. Stutterer. Obsolete.

Many *stutters* are very choleric, cholera inducing a dryness in the tongue.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Stuttering speech.

I ought to call on him; and, as I feel ashamed not to have done so before, I wish you would accompany me to his house. One happy word from you would save me a relapse into *stutter*. When I want to apologise I always *stutter*.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it? b. vii. ch. xix.*

Stutterer. s. One who stutters.

Stutterers run to stammer more when the wind is in that hole.—*Howell, Letters, l. 1, 27.*

Sty. s. [A.S. *stige*.]

1. Cabin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond,
That in the *sty* of this most bloody bear
My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 5.

When her feeding hogs had mis'd their way,
Or wallowing mid a feast of acorns lay,
The untoward creatures to the *sty* I drove,
And whistled all the way.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 51.

May thy black pigs lie warm in little *stys*,
And have no thought to grieve them till they die.

King.

2. Any place of bestial debauchery.

[They] all their friends and native home forgot,
To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*.

Milton, Comus, 76.

With what ease
Might'st thou expel this mounter from his throne,
Now made a *sty*. *Id., Paradise Regained, iv. 90.*

Sty. v. a. Shut up in a sty.

Here you *sty* me
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
The rest of the island. *Shakespeare, Tempest, l. 2.*

Sty. v. n. [A.S. *stigan*.] Sour; ascend; climb a tree, or upwards. Obsolete.

He [Christ] *styg* up into heaven.—*Liber Fatalis, fol. 30, b.*

To climb aloft, and others to excel;

That was ambition, rash desire to *styg*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

From this lower tract he dared to *styg*.

Id., Multipotus, 2.

Sty, Styas, Stythe. s. [Dutch, *stieq*.] Small boil, or pimple, on the margin of the eyelid, arising from inflammation of the parts about the roots of the eyelash and the Meibomian glands, the medical term being *hordeola*; supposed to be curable by rubbing with a ring, or some piece of gold: (in the extracts the allusion is to that kind of blindness or shortightedness which required a bribe to relieve it).

I have a *sty* here, Chilia.—

Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

There is a *stye* grown o'er the eye o' th' Bull,
Which will go near to blind the constellation.—
Put a gold ring in 's nose, and that will cure him.

Id., Elder Brother, li. 4. (Nares by H. and W.)

Styca. s. [A.S.] Copper Saxon coin of the lowest value.

They had copper *styces* also smaller than the penny, having the king's name on one side, and colmer's on the other, eight of which made a penny.—*Locke.*

Stygian. adj. Pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

At that so sudden blast, the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aspect. *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 150.*

Styl. s. [Lat. *stylus*; from Gr. *στύλος* = pillar, column. In Forcellini the spelling is *stilus*, under which is found the reason for its being so: 'Græce columnam [στύλος] significat . . . ejus ratione sunt qui *stylos*

scribunt, quamquam cum in Latinam linguam vox translata sit, consuetudo obtinuit ut Latini etiam literis scribatur.' How far this rule applies depends upon the extent to which a given word has been naturalised. That the word before us was so we learn from the quantity, which, though long in Greek, was short in Latin, at least when it signified a pen—'suoep *stylum* veritas.' (Horace.) Even in Latin, however, the use of *y* is common, while in English it is predominant.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to language.

Happy is your grace,
That can translate the stiburnness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style.

Shakespeare, As you like it, II. 1.
Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than
venture upon so tender and nice a subject with my
sweeter style.—*Dr. M. More.*

Prayer words in prayer places make the true definition of a style.—*Sieff.*
Let some lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, how the style refines!

Pope, Essay on Criticism, II. 420.
The thirtieth section of Manu (Charis) had provided that foreign merchants should be free from all tributes, except the ancient customs; and it was strange to suppose that natives were excluded from the benefit of that enactment. Yet, owing to the ambiguous and elliptical style so frequent in our older laws, this was open to dispute, and could perhaps only be explained by usage.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. III. ch. viii.*

'Quam multa! quam pauci!' is a fine expression, which was employed to characterize a concise style pregnant with meaning.—*I. Diarceli, Curiosities of Literature, Some Insuperable Thoughts.*

In 'Act II. scene 1,' it is, though extremely readable, has one great fault; it is, to speak it in a single word, an affected style. . . . In this style of 'witty and convoluted mirth,' considerable part of the book is written.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Upon the whole, it cannot be said that Milton's English prose is a good style. It is in the first place, not perhaps in vocabulary, but certainly in genius and construction, the most Latinized of English styles; but it does not merit the commendation bestowed by Pope on another style which he conceived to be forced after the model of the Roman eloquence, of being 'so Latin, yet so English all the while.' It is both soul and body Latin, only in an English dress. . . . Rich as his style often is, it never moves with any degree of rapidity or easy grace even in passages where such qualities are most required.—*Craig, History of English Literature, vol. II. p. 61.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters.

No style is held for base, where love well named is.
Sir P. Sidney.

There was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothache patiently,
However they have writ the style of gods,
And made a pish at chance and sufferance.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

3. Mode of painting.

The great style stands alone, and does not require, perhaps does not well admit, any addition from inferior beauties. The ornamental style also possesses its own peculiar merit; however, though the union of the two may make a sort of composite style, yet that style is likely to be more imperfect than either of those which go to its composition.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

4. Manner or mode of composition in music.

5. Title; appellation.

Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his style; thou shalt know him for knave and cuckold.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, II. 2.*

The king gave them in his commission the style and appellation which belonged to them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

O virgin I or what other name you bear
Above that style, O more than mortal fair!
Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, I. 451.

Propitious hear our prayer,
Whether the style of Titan please thee more,
Whose purple rays thy Æthereous adorns.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Æneid of Statius.

6. Course of writing. Rare.

While his thoughts the lingering day beguile,
To gentle Arete let us turn our style.
Dryden, Palamon and Arete, II. 33.

7. Pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.

When writing began to be common on tables of wood, covered over with coloured wax, men made

use of a sort of bodkin, made of iron, or brass, or bone; which in Latin is called *stylus*.—As to the form of the style, it was made sharp like a pointed needle at one end, to write withal; and the other end blunt and broad, to scratch out what was written, and not approved of, to be amended; as that 'vertere stylum,' i. e. to turn the style, signifies, in Latin, to blot out.—*Maney, Origin of Letters, p. 64.*

They wrote with an iron bodkin, as they did on the other substances we have noticed. The *stylus* was made sharp at one end to write with, and blunt and broad at the other, to deface and correct easily; hence the phrase 'vertere stylum,' to turn the style, was used to express blotting out. But the Romans forbade the use of this sharp instrument, from the circumstances of many persons having used them as daggers. A schoolmaster was killed by the Pupilæ or table-books, and the style of his own scholars. They substituted a *stylus* made of the bone of a bird, or other animal; so that their writings resembled engravings. . . . By the word pen in the translation of the Bible, we must understand an iron style. *J. Diarceli, Curiosities of Literature, Origin of the Materials of Writing.*

8. Anything with a sharp point, as a graver; pin of a dial.

Placing two styles or needles of the same steel, touched with the same loadstone, when the one is removed but half a span, the other would stand like Hercules's pillars.—*Sir T. Browne.*

9. In Botany. See third extract.

Style is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant, which adheres to the fruit or seed: 'tis usually slender and long, whence it has its name.—*Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, stamens, apices, style and seed-vessel.—*Ray.*

The organs immediately within the petals are called *stamens*, which are considered the male apparatus of plants. . . . They consist of a bundle of spiral vessels surrounded by cellular tissue, called the filament, terminated by a cellular case, finally opening and discharging its contents called the anther. . . . The organ which occupies the centre of a flower, within the stamens and disk, if the latter be present, is called the pistil. It is the female apparatus of flowering plants. . . . It consists of one or more carpels. . . . Each carpel is distinguishable into three parts; viz. the ovary, the style, and the stigma. . . . The style is the part which connects the ovary and stigma. It is frequently absent, and is no more essential to a pistil than a petiole to a leaf, or a filament to an anther.—*Lindley, Elements of Botany, Structural and Physical, § 418, 414.*

Style of court. Practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.

Style. v. a. Term; name.

The chancellor of the exchequer they had no mind should be styled a knight.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Err not that so shall end
The strife which thou call'st evil, but we style
The strife of glory. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 284.*
Fortune's gifts, my actions
May stile their own rewards.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

His conduct might have made him styled
A father, and the nymph his child.

Sieff, Cadenus and Tancras.
Rome . . . was not a job more invested with authority than any other city; the Greek capital had long taken her place. . . . Nor does it seem to me exceedingly material, if the case be such, that Charlemagne was not styled emperor of the West, or successor of Augustulus. It is evident that his empire, relatively to that of the Greeks, was western; and we do not find that either he or his family ever claimed an exclusive right to the imperial title.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, ch. I. note 2.*

The political opinions predominant in the school were what in ordinary parlance are styled Tory.—*H. Diarceli, Coningsby, b. I. ch. vii.*

Stylish. adj. Modish; fashionable; in the high style.

Styptic. adj. [Gr. στῦπτικός.] Same as astringent; but generally expressing the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.

There is a sour styptic salt diffused through the earth, which passing a concoction in plants, becomes milder.—*Sir T. Browne.*
Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour, or styptic.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Styptic. s. Astringent medicine; medicine applied to stop hæmorrhages.

In an effusion of blood, having domals ready dipt in the royal styptic, we applied them.—*Wicman, Surgery.*

Shall I bring lint, probe, and styptic, along with the pistols?—*G. Calman the younger, The Poor Gentleman, v. 2.*

Styptical. adj. Styptic.

From spirit of salt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into lower glasses, having gently abstracted the whole, there remained in the bottom and neck of their retort a great quantity of a certain dry and styptical substance, mostly of a yellowish colour.—*Boyle.*

Stypticity. s. Power of stanching blood.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their stypticity, and mix with all animal acids.—*Sir J. Floger.*

Subile. adj. Capable of being claimed by suing. Rare.

Leases out of lands are probably subile in chancery.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Suade. v. a. [N.Fr. suader.] Persuade. Rare.

Flee then ill sounding pleasure's limits untrue,
Grimmold, in Tottel's Songs: 1837.

Suage, and Swage. v. a. Assuage. Rare.

Suage the tempest.—*Bishop Fisher, On Psalm xiii.*

Suasion. s. [Lat. sunsio, -onis, from suadeo = I persuade; pass. part. sunsus; sunsusus, sunsarius.] Persuasion; enticement.

But it [temptation] is devilish, when it is either by *suasion* unto that which is evil; or with a design to entice or draw any into danger.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, p. 123.*

Without, or in concurrence with, such moral *suasion*.—*Dr. Wallis, Two Sermons, p. 38.*
More petition, or precarious *suasion*.—*South, Sermons, ix. 174.*

Suasive. adj. Having power to persuade.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and, though its command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had the force of absolute and despotical.—*South, Sermons, I. 55.*

Suasively. adv. In a suasive manner.

Let notable persons, the actual or virtual rulers of their districts, be summoned from all sides of France; let a true tale, of his majesty's patriotic purposes and wretched pecuniary impossibilities, be *suasively* told them; and then the question put: 'What are we to do?' Surely to adopt healing measures; such as the magic of genius will unfold: such as, once sanctioned by notables, all parlements and all men must, with more or less reluctance, submit to.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. I. b. iii. ch. ii.*

Suavely. adj. Having a tendency to persuade.

There is a *suavety* or enticing temptation, that inclines the will and affections to cleave with what is presented to them.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, p. 121.*

Suavity. s. [Fr. suavitè; Lat. suavitus, -atis; suavis = sweet.]

1. Sweetness to the senses.

She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and suavity.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Mild-smiling Cupid's there,
With lively looks, and amorous airity.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poems, p. 297: 1017.

2. Sweetness to the mind.

That goes no farther than to some *suavities* and pleasant fancies within ourselves.—*Glanville, Sermons, p. 66.*

With all that grace, that nobleness, that *suavity*, under which lay, hidden from all common observers, a warred conscience and a remorseless heart, he professed himself the most devoted, the most loyal, of all the subjects of William and Mary, and expressed a hope that he might, in this emergency, be permitted to offer his sword to their majesties.—*Mackay, History of England, ch. 22.*

Sub. in Composition, is Latin for under. It has two powers; i. e. may be adverbial rather than prepositional, in which case it signifies a subordinate degree, or somewhat; or it may be prepositional rather than adverbial, in which case it means under, as opposed to over or on, as subaqueous, subjugent, submarine.

Subacid. adj. Acid in a small degree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the animal body, not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *subacid* in all plants.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Subacid. adj. Sharp and pungent, or acrid in a small degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *sub-acrid*, or a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green.—*Sir J. Floger.*

Subact. v. a. [Lat. subactus; pass. part. of subigo (i. e. sub + ago = I act.) Reduce; subdue.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body.—*Bacon*.

The meek spirit is inquisitive, and so thoroughly *subacted*, that he takes his load from God, as the camel from his master, upon his knees.—*Bishop Hall, Of Content*, § 19.

Subaction. s. Act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or bending anything to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation, or absolute conversion and *subaction*; the other maturation; whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the nourishment into the body.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Subaid. v. a. Aid secretly.

And when he had disposed in some good train His home affairs, he counsels now to advance His foreign correspondence, with the claim Of some alliance, that might countenance His greatness, and his quiet entertain; Which was thought fittest with some match of France.

To hold that kingdom from *sub-aiding* such Who else could not subist, nor hope so much.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, b. viii.

Sublimenor. s. Under almoner.

After his Majesty's restoration, he [William Holder] became canon of Ely, fellow of the Royal Society, subdean of his Majesty's chapel . . . and *sub-almoner* to him.—*Wood, Fasti Oxonienses*, vol. ii. (Rich.)

Subaltern. adj.

1. Inferior; subordinate; what in different respects is both superior and inferior; (used in the army of all officers below a captain).

One should be the principal officer, and the other but a special and *subaltern*.—*Bacon, On the Union of England and Scotland*.

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, after he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily increased to his death.—*Swift*.

2. In *Logic*. Term in classification: (connected with *genus* and *species*).

a. Contained by a higher, containing a lower, group, division, section, or class, than itself; e.g. in the sequence (1) animal; (2) fish; (3) salmon; the class of fishes gives a *genus* as compared with salmon, a *species* as compared with animal.

The sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*.—*Watts*.

b. As a term in the Logic of Opposition. Agreeing, as a proposition, in quality, but differing in quantity: as, 'All A is B,' and 'Some A is B,' where both propositions are affirmative; and 'No A is B,' and 'Some A is not B,' where both are negative.

Two propositions are said to be opposed to each other, when, having the same subject and predicate, they differ in quantity or quality, or both. It is evident that with any given subject and predicate, you may state four distinct propositions, viz. universal affirmative, universal negative, particular affirmative, and particular negative; any two of which are said to be opposed; hence there are four different kinds of opposition, viz. the two universals are called contraries to each other; the two particular affirmatives or negatives, *subalterns*; and the universal affirmative and particular negative, or universal negative and particular affirmative, contradictories.

. . . In ordinary language, however, and in some logical treatises, propositions which do not differ in quality (viz. *subalterns*), are not reckoned as opposed. . . In *subalterns*, the truth of the particular (which is called the *subalternation*) follows from the truth of the universal (*subalternant*), and the falsity of the universal of the falsity of the particular: . . . *subalterns* differ in quantity alone; contraries, and also *subcontraries* in quality alone.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. ii. § 3.

Subaltern. s.

1. Subaltern officer.

Love's *subalterns*, a dutious band,
Like watchmen round their chief appear;
Each had his lantern in his hand,
And Venus, wak'd, brought up the rear.

Prior, The Dove.
There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns* upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth.—*Addison*.

2. In *Logic*. Proposition so called in relation to another. See under Subaltern, *adj*.

Subalternate. adj. [Lat. *subalternus*.]

1. Succeeding by turns.

2. Subordinate.

A man may retain well, and with a good conscience, two offices, or two judicial places, if they be *subalternate* or subordinate one to the other.—*Tucker, Fabric of the Church*, p. 78; 1661.

Together with all their *subalternate* and several kinds.—*Evelyn, Introduction*, § 1.

Subalternation. s. State of a subaltern.

Woman was created for man's sake to be his helper, in regard to the having and bringing up of children, whereunto it was not possible they could concur, unless there were *subalternation* between them, which *subalternation* is naturally grounded upon inequality, because things equal in every respect are never willingly directed one by another.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 73.

Subalternant. s. and adj. See under Subaltern, *adj*.

Subalternate. s. See under Subaltern, *adj*.

Subaqueous. adj. [Lat. *aqua* = water.] Lying under water.

All plants, except the *subaqueous*, grow in a mixed earth, moistened with rain and dew, and exposed to the atmosphere.—*Kirwan, On Manures*, p. 23.

Subarabian. s. [L. Lat. *suburro*, from *arabio* = an earnest.] Retrothling. *Obsolete*.

In the old manual for the use of Salisbury, before the minister proceeds to the marriage, he is directed to ask the woman's dowry, viz. the tokens of spousehood; and by these tokens of spousehood are to be understood rings, or money, or some other things to be given to the woman by the man; which said giving is called *subarabian*, (i.e. wedding or covenanting), especially when it is done by the giving of a ring.—*Whedley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. x. § 2.

Subastral. adj. [Lat. *astrum* = star.] Terrestrial, applying to the earth on which we live, in the same way that *sublunary*, i.e. under the moon, applies.

By the aid of improved astronomy he compares this *sub-astral* economy with the system of the fixed stars.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, vol. ix. serm. ii. (Ord. M.)

Subcedale. s. [The *b* double in sound as well as in spelling.] Under beadle.

They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messengers, or *subcedales*, but in their own persons.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Subcelestial. adj. Placed beneath the heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but more faint resemblances of these.—*Gloucester*.

Subcatheter. s. Deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

That Holy, Holy, Holy, which they cry,
That are *sub-catheters* of Heaven's harmony.
Sir J. Barrie, Willie's Pilgrimage, sign. X. 3.

Subcircular. adj. Somewhat circular.

The originally wide mouth of the uterine fetus is changed to a long tubular cavity, with a terminal *sub-circular* or triangular aperture just large enough to admit the nipple.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata*, vol. iii. p. 700.

Subclavian. adj. [Lat. *clavus* = collar-bone.]

In *Anatomy*. Applied to anything under the collar-bone, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle.

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *subclavian* division, doth equivalently communicate its activity unto either arm.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian* vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs.—*Arbuthnot*.

Subcommittee. s. Subordinate committee.

Their sequetrators and *subcommittees* [were] men for the most part of insatiable hands.—*Millon, History of England*, b. iii.

Subconstellation. s. Subordinate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant the Pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are described in a clear night an ordinary eye may discover.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Subcontracted. part. adj. Contracted after a former contract.

Your claim,
I bar it in the interest of my wife;
Tho she is *subcontracted* to this lord,
And I her husband contendist your hanna.
Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Subcontrary. adj. In *Logic*. See extract, and under Subaltern, *adj*.

If two particular propositions differ in quality they are *subcontraries*: as, some vine is a tree; some vine is not a tree. These may be both true together, but they can never be both false.—*Watts*.

Subcutaneous. adj. [Lat. *cutis* = skin.]

Lying under the skin.

Accidental wounds often burrow beneath the skin; perhaps to a considerable extent. But these, usually, partake more of the contused and lacerated, than of the incised character. They inflame, almost invariably; and often it is an early duty of the surgeon, in their treatment, to undo their *subcutaneous* character by free incision; so as to avert disaster, otherwise likely to occur, in consequence of acute suppuration.—*Miller, Principles of Surgery*, p. 670; 1850.

Subdeacon. s. [Lat. *subdiaconus*.]

In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the deacon's servant.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

The tradition of the eastern churches is otherwise than that of the Roman church: for their priests, deacons, or *subdeacons* are married.—*Bishop Hall, Epistle*, ii. 3.

He was admitted to the inferior order of acolyte on the 5th of December, 1361; to the order of *subdeacon*, a superior and holy order in the church of Rome's account, on the 12th of March following.—*Bishop Leath, Life of Wykeham*, § 1.

Subdeaconry. s. Roman Catholic order and office of a subdeacon; subdeaconship.

Ye came to be promoted here to the holy order of *subdeaconry*.—*Martin, Marriages of Priests*, O. ii. 153.

Subdeaconship. s. State, condition, or rank, of a subdeacon; subdeaconry.

We have no need of *subdeaconship*, more than the churches in the apostles' times; and in truth those whom we call clerks, and sextons, perform what is necessary in this behalf.—*Bishop Beall, Life and Letters*, p. 478.

Subdean. s. [Lat. *subdecanus*.] Vicegerent of a dean.

Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Subdeanery. s. Rank and office of subdean.

The *subdeanery* of York, founded anno 1220, has the impropriation of Preston in Holderness.—*Bacon, Liber Regis*, p. 1102.

Subderisious. adj. Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness and delicacy. *Rare*.

This *subderisious* mirth is far from evincing any offence to us: it is rather a pleasant continuant of our conversation.—*Dr. H. More*.

Subdialect. s. Subordinate dialect.

The Italian is the smoothest and softest running language that is, for there is not a word, except some few monosyllables, conjunctions, and prepositions, that end with a consonant in the whole language; nor is there any vulgar speech which hath more *subdialects* in so small a tract of ground, for Italy itself affords above eight. . . There is besides these *subdialects* of the Italians, Spanish, and French, another speech, . . . called Franco, which may be said to be composed of all three.—*Howell, Letters*, b. ii. letter 69.

Subdistinction. s. Subordinate distinction.

Never labouring by hard words, and then by needless distinctions and *subdistinctions* to amuse his hearers, and set glory to himself.—*J. Walton, Life of Hooker*. (Ord. M.)

Subdiversify. v. a. Diversify with subordinate distinctions what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felt into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into arms; and these variously *subdiversified* according to the fancy of the artificer.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Subdivide. v. a. Divide a part into yet more parts.

In the rise of eight, in tones, there be two beams, or half notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after Antonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided*.—*Id.*

The glad father glories in his child,
When he can subdivide a fraction.

Lord Roscommon.
When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed
into colonies, and those colonies were subdivided
into many others, in time their descendants lost the
primitive rites of divine worship, retaining only the
notion of one deity.—*Dryden.*

Subdivision. s.

1. Act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther di-
vided, in order to a clear explication of the whole,
this is called a *subdivision*; as when a year is di-
vided into months, each month into days, and each
day into hours, which may be farther subdivided
into minutes and seconds.—*Watts, Logic.*

2. Parts distinguished by a second division.

How can we see such a multitude of souls cast
under so many subdivisions of misery, without re-
flecting on the absurdity of a government that sa-
crifices the happiness of so many reasonable beings
to the glory of one?—*Addison.*

In the decimal table the subdivisions of the cubit,
as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the
shorter cubit.—*Arbuthnot.*

Subdoleous. adj. [Lat. *subdolosus*, from *dolus*
= trick, fraud.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

Subdoleous and dishonest actions.—*Bishop Reg-
nolds, On the Passions*, ch. xlix.
Illusive simulations, and subdoleous artifices.—
Barrow, Sermons, serm. v.

Subduable. adj. Capable of being subdued.

Rare.

He hath indeed confessed in a certain place, that
he had a natural touch of enthusiasm in his con-
plexion; but such as (he thanks God) was ever
governable enough; and which he had found at
length perfectly subduable.—*Dr. Ward, Life of
Henry More*, p. 13.

Subdual. s. Act of subduing.

Good is not only produced by the subdual of the
passions, but by the turbulent exercise of them.—
Watts, Logic.

Subduces. v. a. [Lat. *subduco* (from *duco* =
I lead); pass. part. *subductus*.]

1. Withdraw; take away.

He doth not always subduce his spirit with his
visible presence; but his very outward withdrawing
is worthy of our sighs, worthy of our tears.—*Bishop
Hall, Contemplations*, l. iv.

Our Master is not subduced, but risen.—*Ibid.*
Never was the earth so peevish as to forbid the
sun when it would shine on it, or to sink away, or
subduce itself from its rays.—*Hammond, Works*, iv.
638.

2. Subtract by arithmetical operation.

Take the other operation of arithmetic, subduc-
tion: if out of that supposed infinite multitude of
antecedent generations we should subduce ten, the
residue must be less by ten than it was before, and
yet still the quotient must be infinite.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Subduet. v. n. Subduce.

Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain;
Or from my side subduet, took perhaps
More than she thought. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 531.
From the opposite sides equal quantities are sub-
duct.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 30.

Subduction. s.

1. Act of taking away.

O God, thine arm is strong and mighty; all thy
creatures rest themselves upon that, and are com-
fortably sustained. O that we were not more cap-
able of distrust than thine omnipotent hand is of
weariness and subduction!—*Bishop Hall, On
animal Metempsychosis*, § 101.

Possibly the Divine Beneficence subducting that
influence which it communicated from the time of
their first creation, they were kept in a state of im-
mortality till that moment of the subduction.—*Sir
M. Hale, Originations of Mankind*.

2. Arithmetical subtraction.

Suppose we take the other operation of arithme-
tic, subduction: if out of that infinite multitude of
antecedent generations we should subduce ten, the
residue must be less by ten than it was before that
subduction, and yet still the quotient be infinite.—
Sir M. Hale.

Subdue. v. a.

1. Crush; oppress; sink; overpower.

Nothing could have subdued nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.
If aught therein enjoy'd were worthy to subdue
The soul of man. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 584.

2. Conquer; reduce under a new dominion.

Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth,
and subdue it.—*Genesis*, i. 28.
Augustus Cæsar subdued Egypt to the Roman
empire.—*Poacham.*
To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 601.

The Romans made those times the standard of
their wit, when they subdued the world.—*Bishop
Sprat.*

3. Tame; break; reduce.

Nor is't unwholesome to subdue the laud
By often exercise; and when before
You broke the earth, again to plow.
Mary, Translation of Virgil.

Subdument. s. Conquest: (according to
Johnson, this is a word not used, nor
worthy to be used).

I have seen thee.
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,
Bravely despairing fortunes and subdument.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Subduer. s. One who, that which, subdues;
conqueror; tamer; subjurator.

Great God of might, that reignest in the mind,
And all the body to thy best doth frame;
Victor of gods, subduer of mankind,
That dost the lions and fell tigers tame,
Who can express the glory of thy might?
Spenser.

Their curious eye
Discerns their great subduer's awful mien
And corresponding features fair. *Philips.*
Even are great subduers of acrimony, useful in
hoarseness and coughs, and extremely emollient.—
Arbuthnot.

Subduplex. adj. [Lat. *duplex* = double.] Con-
taining one part of two.

As one of these under pulleys doth abate half of
that heaviness which the weight hath in itself, and
cause the power to be in a subduplex proportion
unto it, so two of them do abate half of that which
remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, and
thence a subsextuple.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical
Magick.*

Subduplente. adj. Subduplex.

The motion generated by the forces in the whole
passage of the body or thing through that space,
shall be in a subduplente proportion of the forces.
—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Subéditor. s. Subordinate, assistant, de-
puty, or under-editor.

Subeditorial. adj. Connected with, relating
to, constituted by, the functions of a sub-
editor.

Anaxagoras Chaumette we saw mounted on bourne-
stones, while Tallien worked sedentary at the sub-
editorial desk.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*,
pt. ii. b. i. ch. iv.

Subfusc. adj. [Lat. *subfuscus*, from *fuscus* =
brown, greyish brown.] Having a some-
what brown, or brownish, colour. *Rare.*

The Portuguese's complexion was a little upon the
subfusc.—*Tatler*, no. 200.

Over whose quiescent walls
Arachne's uncoloured care has drawn
Curtains subfusc. *Shenstone, Economy*, pt. iii.

Subgovernor. s. Subordinate, subaltern,
vice or deputy governor.

The sub-governor general... might arrive in the
aloop that was daily expected from Okotak.—*Cook,
Third Voyage*, b. vi. ch. v. (Rich.)

Subhastation. s. [Lat. *hustâ*, the ablative
case of *husta* = lance, spear; this being the
symbol of a sale by auction in ancient
Rome; whence *sub hustâ* = to be sold by
auction.] Sale by auction. No true English
word.

One of the best parts of their law is the way of
selling estates, which is likewise practised in Swit-
zerland, and is called *subhastation*, from the Roman
custom of selling *sub-hustâ*.—*Bishop Burnet,
Tracts*, p. 9.

Subhumerate. v. a. [Lat. *humerus* = shoul-
der.] Place a shoulder under anything;
bear, or carry anything by so doing; take
on one's shoulders. *Rare.*

He should... freely sub-humerate the burden
which was his.—*Bellham, Remorse*, lxxxii. (Rich.)

Subindicatio. s. [Lat. *indico* = I point out;
indicatio, -onis.] Tacit, secret, imperfect
indication, or act of making known by
signs or hints of anything.

The types of Christ served to the subindication
and shadowing of heavenly things.—*Barrow, Ser-
mons*, vol. ii. serm. xix.

Subinsinuate. v. a. Insinuate; suggest; offer;
bring into consideration indirectly or im-
perfectly.

Our innovators by this artifice do alter our settled
doctrines; nay, they do subinsinuate points repugnant.
—*Sir E. Dering, Speeches in Parliament*, p. 11.

Subinféudation. s. Subordinate inféuda-
tion, i. e. feudal tenure under one who was
himself holding under a superior.

In England even the practice of *sub-inféudation*
... was checked by Magna Charta, and forbidden by
the statute of Edward I. called *Quia Emptores*.
A custom very singular in effect to *sub-inféudation*
was the tenure by *franchise* which prevailed in many
parts of France. Primogeniture, in that extreme
which our common law has established, was un-
known, I believe, in every country upon the Con-
tinent. ... In the early times of the feudal policy,
when military service was the great object of the
relation between lord and vassal, this, like all other
sub-inféudation, was rather advantageous to the
former. For when the homage of a fief was divided,
the service was diminished in proportion. ... What-
ever opposition, therefore, was made to the rights of
sub-inféudation or *franchise* would indicate a decay in
the military character, the living principle of feudal
tenure.—*Hollam, View of the State of Europe
during the Middle Ages*, ch. ii. pt. i.

The spirit of a feudal monarchy, which compelled
every lord to act by the advice and assent of his
immediate vassal, established no relation between
him and those who held nothing at his hands. They
were included, so far as he was concerned, in the
superior, and the feudal incident was due to him
from the whole of his vassal's fief, whatever tenant's
might possess it by *sub-inféudation*.—*Ibid.*, ch. v. a
pt. iii.

Subingression. s. [Lat. *ingredior* = I step
in; pret. part. *ingressus*.] Secret, or im-
perfect entrance.

The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened
upon the accession of the air sucked out; which
foreth the neighbouring air to a violent subingres-
sion of its parts. —*Hugh.*

Subitaneous. adj. [Lat. *subitaneus*.] Sudden.

Subitany. adj. [so accented in the previous
edition; the evidence, however, how the
author pronounced it, is deficient. Subi-
taneous. *Rare.*

This which I have now commented is very sub-
itany, and, I fear, confused.—*Hales, Golden Remains*,
p. 290: 1630.

Subjacent. adj. [Lat. *subjacens*, *subjacentis*.
The accent here is doubtful; the pronun-
ciation *adjacent* being more correct, and
by no means uncommon. The form *adja-
cent* suggests that the *a* is long, which is
erroneous. Whichever way we utter the
word, we must remember that the Latin
form is not *adjacens*, but *adjacens*. *Ma-
tatis mutandis*, this is what applies to, and
has been said under, Adjacent.] Lying
under.

The superfluous parts of mountains are washed
away by rains, and borne down upon the subjacent
plains.—*Woodward.*

Subject. adj. [Lat. *subjectus*, pass. part. of
subjicio = lay, cast, throw, place under—
subjectio, -onis.]

1. Placed or situated under.

Long he them bore above the subject plains.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.
Th' eastern tower,
Whose height commands, as subject, all the vale,
To see the light.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.

2. Living under the rule or dominion of another.

Esau was never subject to Jacob, but founded a
distinct people and government, and was himself
prince over them.—*Leake.*

Christ, since his incarnation, has been subject to
the Father, and will be so also, in his human
capacity, after he has delivered up his mediatorial
kingdom.—*Bishop Waterland.*

3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.

Most subject is the fattest soil to weeds;
And he, the noble image of my youth,
Is overpowered with them.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II., iv. 3.
All human things are subject to decay,
And who a fate summons mortals must obey.
Dryden, Macbeth, 1.

4. Obedient; manageable.

Over and beside that, they [rings] are made in a
round and circular figure, which is the most perfect
of all other: they are beside so subject and light,
that they may be worn on the least finger of the
hand.—*Time's Storehouse*, 690. (Old MS.)

Subject. s.

1. One who lives under the dominion of
another: (opposed to *governor*).

Every subject's duty is the king's; but every subject's soul is his own.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 1.*

Never subject long'd to be a king,
As I do long and wish to be a subject.

Id., Henry VI. Part II. iv. 3.

Those I call subjects which are governed by the ordinary laws and magistracies of the sovereign.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse of the State of Ireland.*

We must understand and confess a king to be a father; a subject to be a son; and therefore honour to be by nature most due from the natural subject to the natural king.—*Holaday.*

The subject must obey his prince, because God commands it, human laws require it.—*Swift.*

We are subjects so but only by their choice. And not from birth did forced dominion take, Our prince alone would have the public voice.

Dryden, Anna Mirabilis, xlv.

Heroic kings, whose high perfections have made them awful to their subjects, can struggle with and subdue the corruption of the times.—*Sir W. Darnley.*

2. That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed.

Now upon the latest traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches

The subject of our watch.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 3.

This subject for heroic song pleased me.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 25.

Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too dry a subject for our contemplation.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Philosophy.*

I will not venture on so nice a subject with my severe style.—*Ibid.*

Make choice of a subject beautiful and noble, which being capable of all the graces that colours, and elegance of diction can give, shall afford a perfect art, an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate.—*Dryden.*

The subject of a proposition is that concerning which anything is affirmed or denied.—*Watts, Logic.*

My real design is, that of publishing your praises to the world; not upon the subject of your noble birth.—*Swift.*

3. That in which anything inheres or exists: (here is nearly an equivalent of the commoner term Substance.)

Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those subjects in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, sick folks.—*Baron, Essays, Of Anger.*

4. In Logic. One of the two terms by which, in conjunction with the copula, a proposition is constructed; and, of these two, the name of that object of thought concerning which the statement is made; the corresponding term, i.e. the word which delivers what the statement is, being the predicate; the copula telling us whether the two are or are not in agreement. In 'A is B,' or 'A is not B,' 'A' is the subject, 'B' the predicate, 'is' or 'is not' the copula.

Every proposition consists of a subject and a predicate. In English these are distinguished by their position, the subject standing first, the predicate last. 'Happiness is pleasure.' Here 'happiness' is the subject, 'pleasure' the predicate. If we change their order, and say 'Pleasure is happiness,' then 'pleasure' becomes the subject, and 'happiness' the predicate. In Greek these are distinguished not by any order or position, but by help of the article, which the subject always assumes, and the predicate in most instances (some few excepted) rejects.—*Harris, Hermes, b. ii. ch. 1.*

A syllogism being resolvable into three propositions, and each proposition containing two terms; of these terms, that which is spoken of is called the subject; that which is said of it, the predicate; and these two are called the terms (or extremes) because, logically, the subject is placed first, and the predicate last, and in the middle the copula, which indicates the act of judgment, as by it the predicate is affirmed or denied of the subject. The copula must be either 'is' or 'is not'; which expressions indicate simply that you affirm or deny the predicate, or the subject. The substantive-verb is the only verb recognised by logic, inasmuch as all others are compound; being resolvable by means of the verb 'to be' and a participle or adjective; e.g. 'The Romans conquered.' The word 'conquered' is both copula and predicate, being equivalent to 'were' (copula) victorious' (predicate).—*A. Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic, b. ii. ch. 1. § 2.*

5. In Grammar. Nominative case; i.e. the only case of a noun which can, by itself, constitute the subject of a proposition.

6. In Mental Philosophy. Active and immediate sentient or thinking element in the formation of a conception, notion, or idea, concerning something thought about,

i.e. an Object. In this explanation the words active and immediate must not be neglected; inasmuch as, in a thought concerning another thought, both elements are sentient; though only one (except, of course, so far as it is a cause of thought) is immediate and active. As Object and Subject are thus contrasted with, and complementary to, each other, Object and Objective are referred to; the extracts illustrating each other. Ego, too, is referred to; the only subject known primarily to the thinker being himself (i.e. myself, I, or Ego).

The thing which is not of the mind, and can be imagined to exist without the mind, is the object; the mind itself is called the subject of that object. Thus, even a relation between two minds may be an object to a third mind. Logic considers only the connexion of the subjective and objective; it treats of things 'non secundum se, sed secundum esse quod latent in animo.'—*De Morgan, Sylabus of a Proposed System of Logic, § iv.*

In analysing every intellectual act we necessarily make between ourselves, the conscious subject, and that of which we are conscious, the object. 'I know,' and 'something is known by me,' are convertible propositions; every mental act which is not thus resolvable belongs to the emotional part of our nature, as distinguished from the intelligent and perceptive. For the distinction between subject and object, the neglect of which has been the cause of infinite confusion and perplexity, we are indebted to the schoolmen, from whom it was derived (through Wolf and Leibnitz) by Kant and the modern German philosophers.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

As the first element in a compound, or as adjectival in construction (with matter). Mass of materials upon which an opinion, delivered in a proposition, has to be formed; i.e. matter for which a predicate has to be found (i.e. something to be said about it), and also a copula stating whether the two terms agree or disagree. The sense of subject here is purely logical, dealing solely with subject as the name of a term in a proposition. In no case can it be treated as equivalent to Subjective.

I enter into the subject matter of my discourse.—*Dryden.*

Subject, v. a.

1. Put; place; lay under.

The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
Through climes and ages bears each form and name:
In one short view, subjected to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, wars, beauties lie.
Pope, Moral Essays, v. 31.

2. Reduce to submission; make subordinate; make submissive.

My nation was subjected to your lords;
It was the force of conquest; force with force
Is well rejected. *Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1205.*

3. Enslave.

I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
Taste grief, need friends, like you; subjected thus,
How can you say to me, I am a king?

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 2.

I see thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel power,
Led hence a slave. *Dryden, Last Parting of Hector and Andromache.*

The blind will always be led by those that see, or fall into the ditch; and he is the most subjected, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding.—*Locke.*

4. Expose; make liable, or obnoxious to anything.

If the vessels yield, it subjects the person to all the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation.—*Arndt.*

5. Submit; make unaccountable.

God is not bound to subject his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing but what we must comprehend.—*Locke.*

Before the conduct of the unlucky licenser had been brought under the consideration of Parliament, the Commons had resolved, without any division, and, as far as appears, without any discussion, that the Act which subjected literature to a censorship should be continued.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xix.*

6. Make subservient.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world, and earth his seat;

Him lord pronounced, and, () indubitably!

Subjected to his servier angel-wings.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 152.

Subjected, part. adj. In extract, subjunctive.

Down the cliffs as fast

To the subjected plain.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 630.

Subjection, s.

1. Act of subduing.

After the conquest of the kingdom, and subjection of the rebels, enquiry was made who they were, that, fighting against the king, had saved themselves by flight.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. State of being under government.

Because the subjection of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the subjection of the will unto God voluntary; we therefore stand in need of direction after what sort our wills and desires may be rightly conformed to him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himself to subjection, that, having once set before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Both in subjection now to sensual appetite.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1125.

Subjective, adj. Having the character of, relating to, connected with, constituted by, a subject.

1. As a subject in a political sense.

What eye can look, through clear love's spectacle,

On virtue's majesty that shines in beauty,

But, as to nature's divinest miracle,

Performs not to it all subjective duty?

Sir J. Davies, Wille's Pilgrimage, sign. D. 2.

2. As a subject in logic and mental philosophy.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and subjective: objective is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it.—*Watts.*

Kant . . . declared that a science of existence was beyond the compass of our faculties: that pure reason, as purely subjective, and conscious of nothing but itself, was therefore unable to ensure the reality of what lay beyond the phenomena of its personal modifications. . . . In the philosophy of mind, subjective denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, the ego; objective what belongs to the object of thought, the non-ego. It may be safe, perhaps, to say a few words in vindication of our employment of these terms. . . . The exact distinction of Subject and Object was first made by the schoolmen; and to the schoolmen the vulgar languages are principally indebted for what precision and analytic subtlety they possess. These correlative terms correspond to the first and most important distinction in philosophy; they embody the original antithesis in consciousness of self and not-self a distinction which, in fact, involves the whole science of mind; for psychology is nothing more than a determination of the Subjective and the Objective in themselves, and in their reciprocal relations.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, p. 5. 1853.*

The reader must . . . bear in mind the distinction between relative and absolute motion. . . . If a spectator at rest view a certain number of moving objects, they will group and arrange themselves to his eye, at each successive moment in a very different way from what they would do were he in active motion among them. . . . How in such a spectator to disentangle from each other the two parts of the apparent motions of these external objects, that which arises from the effect of his own change of place, and which is therefore only apparent (or, as a German metaphysician would say, subjective, having reference only to him as perceiving it),—and that which is real (or objective)—having a positive existence, whether perceived by him or not? By what rule is he to ascertain, from the appearances presented to him while himself in motion, what would be the appearances were he at rest? It by no means follows, indeed, that he would even then at once obtain a clear conception of all the motions of all the objects. The appearances so presented to him would have still something subjective about them.—*Sir J. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy.*

The fundamental antithesis of philosophy of which I have to speak has been brought into great prominence in the writings of modern German philosophers, and has conspicuously formed the basis of their systems. They have indicated this antithesis by the terms Subjective and Objective. According to the technical language of old writers, a thing and its qualities are described as Subject and Attribute; and thus a man's faculties and acts are attributes of which he is the Subject. The mind is the Subject of which ideas inhere. Moreover, the man's faculties and acts are employed upon external objects; and from objects all his sensations arise. Hence the part of a man's knowledge which belongs to his own mind, is Subjective; that which flows in upon him from the world external to him, is Objective. And as in man's contemplation of nature, there is always some act of thought which depends upon himself,

and some matter of thought which is independent of him, there is, in every part of his knowledge, a *subjective* and an *objective* element. The combination of the two elements, the *subjective* or ideal, and the *objective* or observed, is necessary, in order to give us any insight into the laws of nature.—*Thoreau, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. I. p. 35; 1834.

Sensations and ideas in our knowledge are like matter and form in bodies. Matter cannot exist without form, nor form without matter: yet the two are altogether distinct and opposite. There is no possibility either of separating, or of confounding them. The same is the case with sensations and ideas. Ideas are not transformed, but informed sensations; for without ideas, sensations have no form. The sensations are the objective, the ideas the *subjective* part of every act of perception.—*Id., Socratic Organism Reconstructed*, b. I. aphorisms vi. vii. viii.

Hegel, for his part, will not view the principles of pure thought and pure sense as a *subjective*, as attributes that belong to us, and are only in us, as attributes only human: he considers them, on the contrary, as absolutely universal general principles, on which, and according to which, the all or whole is formed and fashioned.—*J. H. Stirling, Secret of Hegel*, vol. I. p. 127: 1863.

We can conceive now how Hegel was enabled to get beyond the limited *subjective* form of Kant's mere system of human knowledge, and convert that system into something universal and objective.—*Id.*, vol. I. p. 132.

The fiery heads that light up the day with the rockets of genius, have yet, in *subjective* vanity, *subjective* impatience, hardly opportunity for the slow and laborious accumulation of principles. By such men, then, Hegel is not to be judged, nor by the revolt of such men is his school destroyed.—*Id., Translation of Schlegel's Handbook of the History of Philosophy*, p. 351: 1848.

Terms are used in four different senses. Two objective, directed towards the external object, or, to use old phrases, of first intention, or representing first notions. Two *subjective*, directed towards the internal mind, of second intention, or representing second notions. In objective use the name represents: 1. The individual object; . . . 2. The individual quality. . . . In *subjective* use the name represents: 1. A class, a collection of individual objects, named after a quality which is in thought as being in each one; 2. An attribute, the notion of quality as it exists in the mind to be given to . . . a class. Attribute is to individual quality what class is to individual object.—*De Morgan, Syllogism of a Proposed System of Logic*, §§ 113, 115, 117.

In painting the term *subjective* is now sometimes used in criticism to indicate that the representation of an object or event is modified by, or subjected to, the idiosyncrasy of the artist; and this is in contradistinction to objective, when the object is represented with strict individuality. Rubens and Rembrandt were *subjective* painters; the Dutch and French painters of still life, on the other hand, have been objective in their works.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Subjectively, adv. In a subjective manner. Kant conceived these relations (the intuitions and categories) *subjectively*, or from the point of view of our thought. Hegel conceived them objectively, or from the point of view of all thought.—*J. H. Stirling, Secret of Hegel*, vol. I. p. 127: 1863.

Subjoin, v. a. Add at the end; add afterwards; add in the way of an appendix; tack on.

He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *subjoins* a reason.—*South, Sermons*.

Subjugate, v. a. [Lat. *subjugatus*, pass. part. of *subjungo*; *subjungo*, -onis: *jungo* = yoke.] Conquer; subdue; bring under dominion by force; bring under the yoke; tame; reduce.

O favorite virgin, that hast warm'd the breast Whose sovereign dictates *subjugate* thee east! Prior, *Solomon*, li. 183. He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal.—*Baker*.

Subjugation, s. Act of bringing under the yoke; state of that so brought.

This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *subjugation* by the Turks.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Subjunction, s. [Lat. *junctio* = joining; *jungo* = I join; pass. part. *junctus*.]

1. State of being subjoined; act of subjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to, some other verb.—*Clarke*.

2. In *Grammar*. Conjunction; (this latter being the *commoner word*). See under *Subjunctive*.

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Subjunctive, adj. [Lat. *subjunctivus*; Fr. *subjunctif*.]

1. Subjoined to something else.

A few things more, *subjunctive* to the former, were thought meet to be enquired in preachers at that time.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 87.

2. In *Grammar*. Name of a mood; a verb being in the *subjunctive* mood when, instead of standing alone, it depends, directly or indirectly, upon another verb, with which it is connected by either a conjunction or a relative pronoun. Conjunctive and potential are words with nearly the same meaning, the three being interchangeable; the preference of one to the other being often dependent on the language from which the grammatical nomenclature is taken, and sometimes upon the mere habit of the grammarian. Of the three terms, conjunctive is the most general, potential the most specific.

Sublapsarian, adj. [Lat. *lapsus*, pret. part. *f. labor* = I slide, slip; *lapsus* = a slide, slip, fall.] Done after the fall of man: (opposed to Supralapsarian).

The degree of reprobation, according to the *sublapsarian* doctrine, being nothing else but a mere preterition, or non-election of some persons whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of the first Adam's transgression, without any actual personal sin of their own, when he withdrew some others as fully as they.—*Hammond*.

Sublapsarian, s. One who maintains the sublapsarian doctrine.

The *sublapsarian* say, that Adam having sinned freely, and his sin being imputed to all his posterity, God did consider mankind, thus lost, with an eye of pity; and having designed to rescue a great number out of this lost state, he decreed to send his Son to die for them, to accept of his death on their account, and to give them such assistance as should be effectual both to convert them to him, and to make them persevere to the end; but for the rest, he framed no positive act about them, only he left them in that lapsed state without intending that they should have the benefit of Christ's death, or of efficacious and persevering assistance.—*Bishop Hacket, On the Articles*, art. xvii.

Sublate, v. a. [Lat. *sublatu* = carried, borne away; *sublatio*, -onis.] Taken off; removed. *Rare*.

By his means and industry the common wealth of the realm was preserved from final destruction and perpetual calamity, and the authors of the mischief *sublated* and plucked away.—*Hall, Henry VI.* an. 1. (Rich.)

Sublation, s. [Lat. *sublatio*, -onis.] Act of taking away.

He could not be forsaken by a *sublation* of union.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*.

Sublevaminous, s. [Lat. *sublevarum*: support.] Supporting. *Rare*.

By God's upholding and *sublevaminous* providence to his meek will, he orders, guides, and governs all.—*Priddle, Asmodeus*, li. 2. (Ord MS.)

Sublevation, s. [Lat. *sublevari*, -onis; pass. part. *sublevatus*; *levo* = I raise, lift.] Act of raising on high.

I will be able perfectly to instruct you, not only in the longitude or true meridian of the island, but also in the just latitude thereof; that is to say, in the *sublevation* or height of the pole in that region.—*Sir T. More, Utopia, Gales to Bantide*.

The discontent and insurrections of the Miles in England, though encouraged and supported by foreign forces, yet failed of success against this new king and his government, because they were not followed by any general commotion or *sublevation* of the people. *Sir W. Temple*, vol. ii. p. 566. (Ord MS.)

Sublieutenant, s. Subordinate lieutenant.

The literary *sublieutenant* corrects the proofs. . . . This *sublieutenant* can remark that, in draw meadows, on streets, on highways, at inns, everywhere men's minds are ready to kindle into a flame.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. li. ii. ch. ii.

Sublimable, adj. Capable of being sublimed.

I had subdivided the body of gold into such minute particles that they were *sublimable*.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. viii. p. 623. (Rich.)

Sublimableness, s. Attribute suggested by Sublimable; quality of admitting sublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimableness*, as common salt ammoniac.—*Boyle*.

Sublimary, adj. Elevated. *Rare*.

First to the number of the feast, This health is consecrated, Thence to each *sublimary* guest Whose soul doth desire This nectar to raise and aspire, *Brome, The Painter's Entertainment*, (Rich.)

Sublimate, v. a. Exalt; heighten; elevate.

The precepts of Christianity are so excellent and refined, and so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt, as shows flesh and blood never revealed it.—*Dr. H. More, Devay of Christian Piety*.

With all his quick susceptibility for whatever was beautiful and bright, Milton seems to have needed the soothing influences of the regularity and music of verse fully to bring out his poetry, or to *sublimate* his imagination to the true poetical state. The passion which is an enlivening flame in his verse half suffocates him with its smoke in his prose.—*Craig, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 61.

Sublimate, s.

1. Anything raised by fire in the retort.

Enquiring the manner of subliming, and what metals endure subliming, and what body the *sublimate* makes. *Bacon*.

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.

The second manner of manufacturing calomel is to grind very carefully four parts of corrosive *sublimate* (bichloride of mercury) with three parts of quicksilver, adding a little water or spirit. It is then introduced into a glass slide, and sublimed at a temperature gradually raised. The quicksilver combines with the deutochloride, and converts it into the protochloride or calomel. The presence of corrosive *sublimate* in calomel is easily detected by directing alcohol upon it, and testing the decanted alcohol with a drop of caustic potash, when the characteristic brick-coloured precipitate will fall if any of the poisonous salt be present.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Sublimate, adj. Raised by fire in the vessel.

The particles of mercury, uniting with the acid particles of spirit of salt, compose mercury *sublimate*; and, with the particles of sulphur, cinabar.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

Sublimated, part. adj. Elevated; refined.

And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein In words, whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain. *Drayton*.

Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the most aerial and *sublimated*, are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire.—*Dr. H. More, Devay of Christian Piety*.

Sublimation, s.

1. In *Chemistry*. Distillation of dry substances, the volatile parts being thrown off by the action of heat.

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation, or *sublimation*; that is, a calling of the several parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Since oil of sulphur per campanum is of the same nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts so strongly cohering by attraction, as to ascend together by *sublimation*?—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

Sublimation differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. There is also another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimation*; for the substances which are to be sublimed being solid, are incapable of rarefaction; and so it is only impulse that can raise them.—*Quincy*.

Sublimate is any solid matter resulting from condensed vapours, and *sublimations* is the process by which the volatile particles are raised by heat, and condensed into a crystalline mass.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*. (See also under *Sublime*.)

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening, or improving.

She turns Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange. *Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul*.

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral, which are but the rudiments and first draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality?—*South, Sermons*.

Sublimatory, s. See extract.

Sublimatory [in] a vessel used by chemists in sublimation, i.e. separating certain parts of a body, and

driving them to the top of the vessel in the form of a very fine powder.—*Trenchard, Glossary to Chaucer.* (Ileth.)

Sublime, adj. [Lat. *sublimis*.—The origin of this, though a point of Latin rather than of English etymology, claims notice from the extent to which a great scholar and a great metaphysician have occupied themselves concerning it. In his 'Essays on the Sublime,' largely consisting of criticisms of Burke's 'On the Sublime and Beautiful,' Dugald Stewart, without committing himself to any positive opinion as to what the etymology *was*, pronounced what it *was not*; i.e. condemned the derivation from *supra* = above, and *limus* = mud. The derivation, however, thus condemned, found a supporter in Dr. Parr, who argued in favour of *sub* being the equivalent to the Greek *hupo* rather than *hypo*, and to the leading idea in *limus* being the *tenacity* (by which anything inclined to mount aloft would be kept down) of *clay*, rather than ordinary dirtiness or muddiness. In this view the metaphysician seems to have acquiesced; and with him the scholarship of England in general. An abstract of Dr. Parr's argument is given in the Appendix to the third volume of Dugald Stewart's works.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They sum'd their pens, and soaring th' air sublime
With clang despised the ground.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 421.
Sublime on these a tower of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 748.
A dragon's fiery form belied the God;
Sublime in radiant spheres he rode;

While he to fair Olympus prest,
And while he sought her snowy breast,
And round her tender waist he cur'd,
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sovereign of the world.

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly strain'd to the light
In that celestial colougy sublime.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 451.
Can it be that souls sublime
Return to visit our terrestrial clime;
And that the generous mind, released by the death,
Can covet basey limbs?

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 874.
High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy in words thy style, in sense sublime.

Prior, Epistle to Dr. Sherlock.
It appears to me that none of those theorists have paid sufficient attention to the word *sublime* in its literal and primitive sense; or to the various natural associations founded on the physical and moral concomitants of great altitude. It is surely a problem of some curiosity to ascertain what led the Greeks to employ the word *εὔω* in this metaphorical acceptation, and what has determined the moderns to adopt so universally the same figure and to give to its meaning a still greater degree of latitude. No other term can be found in our language which conveys precisely the same notion, and to this notion it is now so exclusively appropriated, that its literal import is seldom thought of. To use the word *sublimity*, in prose composition, as synonymous with altitude or height would be affectation and pedantry.—*Dugald Stewart.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heaven fall'n, in station stood of just array,
Sublime with expectation.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 531.
Their hearts were joyful and sublime,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine.

Id., Samson Agonistes, 1600.
5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner.

He was sublime, and almost tumorous, in his looks and gestures.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
His fair large front and eye sublime declared
Absolute rule.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 300.
Used substantively, with the.

In the previous editions it is entered as an actual substantive; we cannot, however, say a *sublime*. The explanation is 'the grand or lofty style;' followed by the remark that the *Sublime* is a Gallicism, but now naturalized.

Gallicism, however, is scarcely the right name for the construction; which, besides being Greek rather than French, is, to a great extent, English; in other words, any adjective may be construed substantively by taking the definite article. The true French element in the import of the word was the criticism to which it had given origin.

The sublime rises from the nobleness of the right the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect sublime arises from all three together.—*Addison.*

Language strengthens all his laws,
And is himself the great sublime he draws.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 673.
The sublime of nature is the sun, moon, stars, &c. The profound of nature is gold, pearls, precious stones, and the treasures of the deep which are inestimable as unknown. But all that lies between these as corn, flowers, fruit, animals, and things for the mere use of men are of mean price, and so common as not to be greatly esteemed by the curious.—*Id., Art of Sinking in Poetry*, ch. vi.

Terror is in all cases whatsoever, either more openly or latently, the ruling principle of the sublime.—*Burke, On the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. ii. sect. ii.

Opposed as the sublime and beautiful usually are by a sort of antithetic arrangement, in our works of rhetoric, or of the philosophy of taste, they are far from being essentially distinct, but, at least in the greater number of instances, shadow into each other; the sublime, in these cases, being only one position of a series of feelings, of which the beautiful, as it has been termed, is also a part. The emotions of sublimity may, indeed, be excited by objects which no diminution of the attendant circumstances, or of intensity of quality, could render beautiful; but which, on the contrary, when thus diminished, are disgusting or ridiculous, rather than admirable. Yet, though there are, unquestionably, cases of this sort... the greater number of cases are, as unquestionably, of a different sort; in which, by gradual increase or diminution of qualities, or alteration of the attendant circumstances, the emotion is progressively varied till, by chance after change, what was merely beautiful becomes grand, and ultimately sublime; the extremes seeming, perhaps, to have no resemblance but this very difference of the extremes.—*Dr. T. Brown, Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind*, lect. lvii.

No solemn, antique gentleman of rhyme,
Who, having mused all his life for fame,
And gotten but a nibble at a time,
Still fustily keeps fishing on the same
Small 'Triton of the minnows,' the sublime
Of mediocrity, the furious main,
The echo's echo, usher of the school
Of female wits, boy bands—in short, a fool!

Byron, Beppo, lxxiii.

Sublime, v. a. [Fr. *sublimier*.]

1. Raise on high. *Rare.*

Thou dear vine...
Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head, not help'd, itself sublime,
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb.

Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. lii.
2. Exalt; heighten; improve.

Flowers, and then fruit,
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale sublimed,
To vital spirits aspire.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 483.
Art being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may pass into nature by slow degrees, and so be sublimed into a pure genius, which is capable of distinguishing betwixt the beauties of nature and that which is low in her.—*Dryden, Translation of Da Vinci's Art of Painting.*

Meanly they seek the blessing to confuse,
And force that sun but on a part to shine;
Which not alone the southern wit sublines,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 304.
Sublime, v. n. Rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniac in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will sublime alone. *Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and sublimed in a great one.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Chance of Aliments.*

Sublimed, part. adj. Elevated.

The fancies of most are moved by the inward springs of the corporeal machine, which even in the most sublimed intellectuals is dangerously influential.—*Glauville.*

Sublimely, adv. In a sublime manner; loftily; grandly.

In English lays, and all sublimely great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat.

Parnell.
And he, whose fustian's so sublimely bad,
Is not poetry, but prose run mad.

Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Sublimeness, s. Attribute suggested by sublime; sublimity.

Mr. Nairn was then the admired preacher of that country, remarkable for accuracy of style, as well as strength of reasoning and sublimeness of thought.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time.*

Sublimification, s. Act of making sublime. In general, the poet has great advantage over the painter, in the process of sublimification, if the term may be allowed.—*Gilpin.*

Subliming, part. adj. Elevating.

Study our manuscripts, these myriads
Of letters, which have passed 'twixt thee and me;
Thence write our annals; in them lessons be
To all whom love's subliming fire invades.

Donne.
Subliming, verbal abs. Act, or process, of sublimation.

In all cases, when the subliming process approaches to a conclusion, the glasses crack or split.—*Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, art. Sal Ammoniac.

Sublimitation, s. Subordinate, secondary, limitation.

But what is the practical result? Why, when you attempt to read an Act of Parliament, where the exceptions, the limitations and the sublimitations, as second, seriatim, by a vast scale of dependencies, the mind finds itself overtasked.—*De Quincy, Works*, vol. x. p. 191.

Sublimity, s.

1. Height of place; local elevation.

2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power is infinite, as we ought we account it not, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine sublimity itself is rightly considered.—*Munk, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In respect of God's incomprehensible sublimity and purity, this is also true, that God is neither a mind nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the sublimity of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted.—*Addison.*

These principles have an effect on the imagination as well as on the passions. To be convinced of this we need only consider the influence of heights; and depths on that faculty. Any great elevation of place communicates a kind of pride or sublimity of imagination, and gives a fancied superiority over those that lie below; and vice versa, a sublime and strong imagination conveys the idea of ascent and elevation. Hence it proceeds that we assemble in a manner the idea of whatever is good with that of height, and evil with that of lowness. Heaven is supposed to be above and hell below. A noble genius is called an elevated and sublime one. On the contrary, a vulgar and trivial conception is styled indifferently low or mean. Prosperity is denominated ascent, and adversity descent. Kings and princes are supposed to be placed at the top of human affairs, as peasants and day labourers are said to be in the lowest stations. These methods of thinking and of expressing ourselves are not of so little consequence as they may appear at first sight.—*Hume, Treatise of Human Nature.*

Her favourite science was the mathematical,
Her noblest virtue was her magnanimity;
Her wit (she sometimes tried at wit) was Attic all,
Her serious sayings darken'd to sublimity;
In short, in all things she was fairly what I call
A prodigy: her morning dress was dimity,
Her evening silk, or in the summer, muslin,
And other stuffs, with which I won't stay puzzling.

Byron, Don Juan, l. 12.
Sublineation, s. [Lat. *linea* = line.] Mark of a line or lines under a word, or sentence; underlining.

I have compared his transcription, in which he hath made use of sublineation in lieu of asterisks.—*Letters to Archbishop Usher*, p. 565: 1688.

Sublingual, adj. [Lat. *lingua* = tongue.] Placed under the tongue.

Those subliming humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by sublingual pills.

Harvey.
Sublunar, adj. [Lat. *luna* = moon.] Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

Night measured, with her shadowy cone,
Half way up hill this vast sublunar vault.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 776.
The moon was hanging low
Over the Asian mountains, and outspread
The plain, the city, and the camp below,
Skirted the midnight ocean's glimmering flow:
The city's moon-lit spires and myriad lamps,
Like stars in a sublunar sky did glow,

And fire blazed far amid the scattered camps,
Like springs of flame, which burst where'er swift
Earthquake stamps.

Shelley, The Revolt of Islam, v. 1.

sublunary. *adj.* Sublunary.

Hail sublunary lovers! love,
Whom soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which element it.

Donne.

Through seas of knowledge we our course advance,
Discovering still new worlds of ignorance;
And these discoveries make us all confess
That sublunary science is but guess.

Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

The celestial bodies above the moon being not
subject to chance, remained in perpetual order,
while all things sublunary are subject to change.—
*Dryden, Translation of Desprez's Art of Paint-
ing.*

Och! had warn'd her to beware
Of strolling gobs, whose usual trade is,
Under pretence of taking air,
To pick up sublunary ladies.

Swift.

The fair philosopher to Rowley flies,
Where in a box the whole creation lies;
She sees the planets in their turns advance;
And scorns, Ptolemy, this sublunary dance.

Young, Love of Fame, v. 331.

sublunary. *s.* Any worldly thing.

Whatever temporal felicity we apprehend,
We call out the pleasures, and overprint them: . . . and
that these sublunaries have their greatest freshness
placed only in hope, it is a conviction undeniable,
[as] that, upon enjoyment, all our joys do vanish.—
Bolton, Reviews, ii. 60.

submarine. *adj.* Lying or acting under the
sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these
submarine navigators will want winds and tides for
motion, and the night of the heavens for direction.—
Bishop Wilkins.

Not only the herbaceous and woody submarine
plants, but also the lithophytes, affect this manner
of growing, as I observed in corals.—*Ray, On the
Wonders of God manifested in the Works of the
Creatures.*

In 1861 the very important fact was made public
by M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards, that when the
submarine telegraph cable between Sardinia and
Algiers was taken up for repair, several living poly-
pteries and mollusks were attached to portions of it
which had been submerged to a depth of from 2000
to 2800 metres, or from 1033 to 1577 fathoms. Of
these, some had been previously considered very
rare, or had been altogether unknown; whilst others
were only known in a fossil state as belonging to the
fauna of the later tertiary of the Mediterranean
basin.—*Dr. Carpenter, On Deep-sea Drifting, Pro-
ceedings of the Royal Society, Dec. 17, 1860.*

submerge. *v. a.* [Lat. *mergo* = dip.] Drown;
put under water.

So half my Egypt were submerged, and made
A cistern for wretched sinners.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Lost and submerged in the inundation.

Dequaint and Fletcher, Martial Maid.

submerge. *v. n.* Be under water; lie under
water.

None my swallows submerge in ponds.—*Gentle-
man's Magazine, lxxviii. 670.*

Regally never executes the evasion-plan, yet never
abandons it; living in variable hope, undecisive, till
fortune shall decide. In utmost secrecy, a brisk
correspondence goes on with Bouille; there is also
a plot, which emerges more than once, for carrying
the king to Rouen; plot after plot, emerging and
submerging, like igues fatal in foul weather, which
lead nowhere.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution,*
pt. ii. b. iii. ch. iv.

submerged. *part. adj.* Subaqueous.

The rapid growth of submerged vegetation in rivers
and waters containing a considerable amount of car-
bonate of lime must have been observed by all inter-
ested in the subject, in some cases obliging the
clearing of such a river three or four times during
the year.—*Dr. Everett, On Atmospheric Electricity,*
Proceedings of the Royal Society, December 5, 1867.

submerison. *s.* [Lat. *mersus*, pass. part. of
mergo = I dip, plunge; *mersio*, -onis.] Act
of drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantic island is mentioned in Plato's
Timæus, almost contiguous to the western parts of
Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that
ocean; which, if true, might afford a passage from
Africa to America by land before that submerison.—
Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.

subminister. *v. a.* Supply; afford.

Some things have been discovered not only by the
industry of mankind, but even the inferior animals
have subministered unto man the invention of many
things, natural, artificial, and medicinal.—*Sir M.
Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

subminister. *v. n.* Subserve; be useful to.

Passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but
bad masters, and subminister to the best and worst
purposes.—*Sir E. L. Strange.*

subminister. *adj.* Subservient; serving
in subordination.

For that which is most principal and final to be
left undone for the attending of that which is sub-
servient and subminister, seemeth to be against
proportion of reason.—*Bacon, Considerations on the
Church of England.*

subministrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *subministratus*,
pass. part. of *subministro*; pres. part. *sub-
ministrans*, -antis; *ministratio*, -onis.]

Nothing subministrates after matter to be con-
verted into pacific seminaries than streams of
naughty folks.—*Harey.*

subministration. *s.* Act of supplying.

Which [league] the electors have broken . . . by
subministration of commodities to his army.—*Sir
H. Wotton, Remains, p. 320.*

submiss. *adj.* [Lat. *submissus*.]

1. Humble; submissive; obsequious.

King James, mollified by the bishop's *submiss* and
eloquent letters, wrote back, that, though he were
in part moved by his letters, yet he should not be
fully satisfied except he spoke with him.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not awed,
Yet with *submiss* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a superior nature, bowed him.—
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 358.

Rejoicing, but with awe,
In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss: he heard me.

Ibid. viii. 314.

2. Low; not loud; gentle.

As age enfeebled a man, the grindings are weaker,
and the voices of them more *submiss*.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 118.*

Submission. *s.*

1. Delivery of one's self to the power of an-
other.

Submission, Dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
We English warriors not what it means.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.

2. Acknowledgement of inferiority or de-
pendence; humble or suppliant behaviour.

In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

Great prince, by that *submission* you'll gain more
Than e'er your haughty courage won before.

Lord Balfour.

He [Alexander] himself, as he proceeded, landed
his troops wherever he found a display of force ne-
cessary to extort *submission* from the neighbouring
tribes.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. liv.*

They met, Frederick with dignified *submission*,
the Pope with the calm majesty of age and position.
—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. x. ch. xi.*

3. Acknowledgement of a fault; confession
of error.

Be not as extreme in *submission* as in offence.—
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more justly required by God
Almighty, than a perfect *submission* to his will in
all things.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Submissive. *adj.* Humble; testifying sub-
mission or inferiority.

On what *submissive* message art thou sent?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.

Her at his feet *submissive* in distress
He thus with peaceful words upraised.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 942.

Sudden from the golden throne—
With a *submissive* step I hasted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look.

Prætor, Solomon, ii. 185.

Submissively. *adv.* In a submissive man-
ner; humbly; with confession of infe-
riority.

The goddess,
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies.

But speech e'er there *submissively* withdraws
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;
Then pious silence reigns, and still the holy
laws.

Pope, Imitations, Part of Rochester.

Submissiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Submission; humility; confession of
fault, or inferiority.

If thou id in wine and wantonness,
Honest not thereof, nor unke thy shame thy glory;
Fratly gets pardon by *submissiveness*,
But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story:
He makes a flat war with God, and doth defy
With his poor cell of earth, the spacious sky.

G. Herbert.

Submissly. *adv.* In a submiss manner;
humbly; with submission.

Humility consists, . . . in wearing mean clothes,
and going softly and . . . ly, but in mean opinio-
of thyself.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Submissness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Submission; humility; lowliness of mind;
resignation; obedience. *Rare.*

I honour your names and persons, and with all
submissness prostrate myself to your censure and
service.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 187.*

Whoever she named God, though it were in
common discourse, she would, for the next part,
add the title of Maker, saying, God my Maker;
and compose both her eyes and countenance to a *sub-
missness* and reverence.—*Roch. y, Translation of
Bacon on Queen Elizabeth: 1657.*

Submit. *v. a.* [Lat. *submitto*, from *mitto* =
I send; pass. part. *submitus*.]

1. Let down; sink.

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while
In small descents, which do its heights beguile,
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,
Whose rise not hinders, but makes a short our way.

Dryden, To the Lord Chaceher Hyde, 159.

It seem'd as there the British Neptune stood,
With all his hosts of waters at command,
Beneath the m to *submit* the obnoxious flood,
And with his trident showed them off the sand.

Id., Anna Mirabilis, clxxxiv.

2. Subject; resign without resistance to au-
thority.

Return to thy mistress, and *submit* thyself under
her hand.—*Guicci, xvi. 9.*

Christian people *submit* themselves to conforma-
ble observance of the lawful and religious consti-
tution of their spiritual rulers.—*White.*

Will ye *submit* your neck, and choose to bend
The supple knee?—*Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 787.*

3. Leave to discretion; refer to judgement.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to
bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house.—
Swift.

Submit. *v. n.* Be subject; acquiesce in the
authority of another; yield.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*: he over thee shall rule.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 195.

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego
pleasure, but to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even
death.—*Rogers.*

Submitter. *s.* One who submits.

Sick but confident *submitter* of themselves to this
empirick's cast of the dye.—*Whitlock, Observations
on the present Manners of the English, p. 118.*

Submissish. *c. a.* [Lat. *monco* = advise.]
Suggest; put in mind; prompt.

I withheld no delights from my senses, which,
either by the wisdom of my mind, or by the *sub-
missish* inclinations of my senses, I perceived to
afford me ease of joyful contentment.—*Granger, Com-
mentary on Ecclesiastes, p. 65: 1621.*

Submission. *s.* Suggestion; persuasion.

He should have obeyed the *submissions* of his
own conscience.—*Granger, Commentary on Eccle-
siastes, p. 23.*

Sub-mucous. *adj.* In *Anatomy.* Lying
under a mucous membrane.

The areolar tissue of mucous membranes . . . is
distinct from that of the layers beneath, constitu-
ting the *submucous* tissue, as to be readily separable
from them.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physio-
logy, General and Comparative, § 176: 1821.*

Submultiple. *adj.* See extract.

A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which
is contained in another number a certain number
of times exactly; thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being
contained in it seven times exactly.—*Barrow.*

Submucous. *adj.* [Lat. *musculus*, -entis, pres.
part. of *muscar* = I am born.] Having a
tendency to be born or come into being;

in the extract it seems to mean (as given
in the previous editions) growing beneath
something else. *Rare.*

There is nothing more prejudicial to *submucous*
young trees, than, when newly trimmed and pruned,
to leave their wounds poisoned with continual drip-
ping.—*Ecclips, Sylva, b. i. ch. xx. § 9.*

Subnex. *v. a.* [Lat. *necto* = I knit; pass. part.
nexus.] Annex. *Rare.*

But being desirous, in some sort, to mollify this
austerity, and to save this, he *subnexes*, as
touching evil things, these words.—*Holland, Trans-
lation of Plutarch, p. 873. (Rich.)*

Subobscurely. *adv.* Somewhat darkly.

The books of Nature, where, though *subobscurely*
and in shadows, thou [God] hast expressed thine
own image.—*Donne, Devotions, p. 218.*

Suboctave. adj. Containing one part of eight.

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal centre, and geometrically taken its *suboctave*, the conical, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the conical into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly the cube of a quarter foot, their well known palm; this is the course taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*.—*Arbuthnot, Table of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Suboctuple. adj. Suboctave.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness of the weight, and causes the power to be in a subduplex proportion, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subseptuple, four a *suboctuple*.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Subordinacy. s. State of being subject.

Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordinacy* to reason.—*Spenser.*

Subordinancy. s. Subordination.

The *subordinancy* of the government changing hands so often, makes an understanding in the pursuit of the publick interests.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Subordinate. adj.

1. Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, or power.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved to the understanding; not as a servant to a master, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection, yet retains a majesty.—*South, Sermons.*

Whether dark provences of the night proceed from any latent power of the soul, during her abstraction, or from any operation of *subordinate* spirits, has been a dispute.—*Addison.*

2. Descending in a regular series.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet assisted with *subordinate* commanders of great experience.—*Bacon.*

These carry such plain characters of disagreement or affinity, that the several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished.—*Hoodward.*

Subordinate. s.

1. Inferior person.

The government intreating to take down That glorious stile, lest he the Hebrew crown Should vindicate in death; and so deny That princes by *subordinates* should die.—*Samuel, Christ's Passion, p. 46; 1610.*

2. One of a descent in a regular series.

His next *subordinate* Awakening, thus to him in secret spoke.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 671.*

Subordinate. v. a. Range under another; make subordinate.

Works [are] not only not excluded, but commanded, as being in their place and in their kind necessary, and therefore *subordinated* unto Christ by Christ himself.—*Hooker, Discourses on Justification, § 30.*

As I have *subordinated* picture and sculpture to architecture as their mistress, so there are certain inferior arts likewise subordinate to them.—*Sir II. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

I hate and highly scorn that keared brood Of bastard scholars, that *subordinate* To wealth or worldly good.—*Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poems, p. 304.*

The stars light in their courses under his banner, and *subordinate* their powers to the dictates of his will.—*South, Sermons, vii. 23.*

Subordinately. adv. In a subordinate manner; in a series regularly descending.

It being the highest step of ill, to which all others *subordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Subordination. s.

1. State of being inferior to another.

Nor can a council national decide, But with *subordination* to her guide.—*Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 370.*

2. Series regularly descending.

The natural creatures having a local *subordination*, the rational having a political, and sometimes a moral.—*Holaday.*

3. Place of rank.

If we would suppose a ministry, where every single person was of distinguished piety, and all great officers of state and law diligent in causing persons, who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire of iniquity would be soon destroyed.—*Swift.*

Suborn. v. a. [Fr. *suborner*; Lat. *suborno*.]

1. Procure privately; procure by secret collusion.

His judges were the self-same men by whom his accusers were *suborned*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.* Fond wretch! thou know'st not what thou speak'st.

Or else thou art *suborned* against his honour In hateful practice.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.*

Reason may meet Some specious object, by the foe *suborn'd*, And fall into deception.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 300.*

His artful bosom heaves dissembled sighs; And tears *suborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes.—*Prior, Henry and Emma, 244.*

2. Procure by indirect means.

The next in place and punishment are they Who prodigally throw their souls away; Fools, who, repining at their wretched state, And loathing anxious life, *suborn'd* their fate.—*Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, vi. 686.*

Subornation. s. Crime of procuring anyone to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Desmond was, through false *subornation* of the queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tewkesham most unjustly.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

You set the crown Upon the head of this forgetful man, Of murderous *subornation*.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.*

The fear of punishment in this life will preserve men from few vices, since some of the blackest often prove the surest steps to favour; such as ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and *subornation*.—*Swift.*

Suborner. s. One that procures a bad action to be done.

You are to enquire of wilful and corrupt perjury; ... as well of the actors, as of the procurers and *suborners* of it.—*Bacon, Charge at the Session of the Yerge.*

Subpoena. s. [Lat. *pœna* = punishment, penalty.] Writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

Your meetings, call'd the ball; to which appear, As to the court of pleasure, all your gallants And ladies, thither bound by a *subpoena* Of Venus' and small Cupid's high displeasure.—*Shirley, Lady of Pleasure.*

Subpoena. v. a. Serve with, bring into a court through means of, a subpoena.

I was lately *subpoena'd* by a card to a general assembly.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Every body knows what a subpoena is, if he has not been *subpoena'd*.—*Pagge, Anecdotes of the English Language.*

'So you see, had as he was, there was something irreconcilably honourable left in him still. Poor Willy! he would not even *subpoena* any of his old friends as to his general character. But even if he had, what could the court do since he pleaded guilty?—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it? b. vii. ch. vii.*

Subprefect. s. Under, subordinate, assistant, or deputy, prefect.

But in the latter part of the reign the Egyptians smarted severely under that cruel principle of a despotic monarchy that every prefect, every *subprefect*, and even every deputy tax-gatherer, might be equally despotic in his own department.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt, ch. xxi.*

Subprior. s. Vicegerent of a prior.

The bishop ordered that the prior for the time being should pay a hundred pounds a year for seven years running; and the *subprior* and convent a hundred marks, in like manner, for this service.—*Bishop Lenth, Life of Wykeham, § 6.*

Subquadruple. adj. Containing one part of four.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath in itself, and causes the power to be in a subduplex proportion unto it, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Subseptuple. adj. Containing one part of five.

If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subseptuple* proportion.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Subrector. s. Rector's vicegerent.

He was chosen *subrector* of the college.—*I. Walton.*

Subreption. s. [Lat. *repo* = I creep; pass. part. *reptus*.] Act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation; fraudulent introduction by, or as by, the process of creeping in.

Let there should be any *subreption* in this sacred business, it is ordered, that these ordinations should

be no other than solemn both in respect of time and place.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 344.*

Some sins are of daily incursion; some, of sudden *subreption*.—*Farington, Sermons, p. 101; 1647.*

Subrogate. v. a. [Lat. *subrogo*; pass. part. *subrogatus*.] Put in the place of another.

A summary law against carcases of apparel was repealed; and a new one, a little more decent, *subrogated*.—*Lord Herbert, Reign of Henry VIII. p. 12.* The Christian day is to be *subrogated* unto the place of the Jews' day.—*Jeramy Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. iv. § 8.*

The lives of beasts were not in value answerable, nor could fitly be *subrogated* instead of men's souls which had offended, and thence were liable to death.—*Barrow, Sermons, vol. ii. serm. xxii.*

Subsannation. s. [Lat. *subsanno* = deride, mock.] Derision.

Idoltry is as absolute a *subsannation* and vilification of God as malice could invent.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Guiltiness, b. i. ch. v. § 11. (Trunch.)*

Subscribe. v. a. [Lat. *scribo* = I write; pass. part. *scriptus*; *scriptio*, -onis.]

1. Give consent to, by underwriting the name.

They united by *subscribing* a covenant, which they pretended to be no other than had been *subscribed* in the reign of King James, and that his Majesty himself had *subscribed* it; by which imposition people of all degrees engaged themselves in it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The council, it is said, compelled by the sacred canons and amid the tears of many bishops, proceeded to deliver its awful sentence. ... All the bishops *subscribed* the sentence.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. iii. ch. iii.*

2. Attest by writing the name.

Their particular testimony ought to be better credited than some other *subscribed* with an hundred hands.—*Archbishop Whigft.*

3. Submit. *Obsolete.*

The king gone to night I *subscribed* his pow'r! Confined to exhibition I all in gave.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 2.*

Subscribe. v. n.

1. Give consent.

Osirus, with whose hand the Nereid creed was set down, and framed for the whole Christian world to *subscribe* unto, so far yielded in the end, as even with the same hand to ratify the Arians' confession.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Advise thee what is to be done, And we will all *subscribe* to thy advice.—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.*

So spake much humblest Eve; but fate *Subscribed* not? nature first gave signs, impress'd On bird, beast, air.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 181.*

2. Promise, or pay, a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking; (as, 'he *subscribed* a guinea,' where the construction is really intransitive, i. e. 'subscribed to the amount of a guinea; just like 'walk a mile,' 'sleep an hour').

This prints my letters, that expects a bribe, And others roar aloud, 'Subscribe, subscribe!'—*Pope, Epistle to an Abbot.*

Subscriber. s. One who subscribes.

1. By signing, or joining in, a subscription.

There is but one *subscriber* for the clergy of this diocese.—*Bentley, Essay on the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion, p. 364.*

2. One who contributes to any undertaking. Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper juncture, every one of the party who can spare a shilling shall be a *subscriber*.—*Swift.*

Subscript. s. [Lat. *subscriptum*.] Anything underwritten.

Be they postscripts or *subscripts*, your translators neither made them, nor recommended them, for Scripture.—*Bentley, Philolettus Lipsiensis, § 37.*

Subscription. s.

1. Anything underwritten.

The man asked, Are you Christians? We answered we were; fearing the less because of the cross we had seen in the *subscription*.—*Bacon.*

2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.

3. Act of contributing to any undertaking. South-sea *subscriptions* take who please, Leave us but liberty and ease.—*Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. vii.*

The work he piled; Stocks and *subscriptions* pour on ev'ry side.—*Id., Moral Essays, iii. 360.*

4. Submission; obedience. *Obsolete.*

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness; I never gave you kingdoms, call'd you children! You owe me no *subscription*.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.*

Used adjectively.

Being struck with some of their faces, I consulted the *subscription* book; and, perceiving the names of several old friends, began to consider the group with more attention.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Subseptuple. adj. Containing one of seven parts.

If into this lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be into the weight in a subseptuple proportion; if a third, a *subseptuple*.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

Subsequence. s. State of following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past.—*Green*.

Subsequence. s. Subsequence.

If Aristotle confesses that the winds, waters, and other inanimate things follow the heavenly circuit, why should we question the heliotrop's *subsequence* to the course of the sun?—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 534.

Subsequent. adj. [Lat. *sequens*, -entis; pres. part. of *sequor* = I follow.] Following in train; not preceding.

The *subsequent* words came on before the preceding vanish.—*Bacon*.

Why does each consenting sign
With prudent harmony combine
In turns to move, and *subsequent* appear
To gird the globe and regulate the year?

Prior, Ode on Exodus III, 14.

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1618, when England was in the utmost confusion.—*Swift*.

Much of the *subsequent* Latin chronicles also adopt more or less of his [Geoffrey of Monmouth's] new version of our early history.—*Craig, History of English Literature*, vol. II, p. 55.

With the accent on the penultimate.

In six indexes, although small pricks
To their *subsequent* volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the infant nurse
Of things to come, at large.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, I, 3.

Subsequently. adv. In a subsequent manner; so as not to go before; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by postulations or applications of them to their purposes.—*South, Sermons*.

Subserve. v. a. [Lat. *subservio*; pres. part. *subserving*, -entis; *servus* = servant, slave.] Serve in subordination; serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule,

But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 56.

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy.—*Glanville*.

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sensations, as well as our thinking powers.—*Walsh*.

Subservience. s. Instrumental fitness, use, or operation.

There is an immediate and agile *subservience* of the spirits to the empire of the soul.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Subserviency. s. Subservience.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning carry farther in a seeming confederacy or *subserviency* to the designs of a good angel.—*Dryden*.

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions, any otherwise than as the effect of contrivance.—*Hentley*.

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles*.

We are now asking for the cause of that *subserviency* to a use, that relation to an end, which we have remarked in the watch before us. No answer is given to this question, by telling us that a preceding watch produced it. There cannot be design without a designer; contrivance without a contriver; order without choice; arrangement, without anything capable of arranging; *subserviency* and relation to a purpose without anything that could intend a purpose. . . . Arrangement, disposition of parts, *subserviency* of means to an end, relation of instruments to a use, supply the presence of intelligence and mind.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. II.

Subservient. adj. Subordinate; instrumentally useful.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarce ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things are referred; but under this God they worshipped many inferior and *subservient* gods.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them servicable to man.—*Ray*.

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually made in the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* herein.—*Steele*.

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect.—*Id.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he is a uniform being, void of organs, members or parts, and they are his creatures subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will. *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Most critics, fond of some *subservient* art,
Still make the whole depend upon a part;
They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one loved folly sacrifice.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, II, 263.

The foreigner came here poor, beggarly, cringing, and *subservient*, ready to doff his cap to the meanest native of the household. He returned pampered and proud, to tell his rapacious countrymen of the wealth and the simplicity of the Saxon nobles.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*.

Subserviently. adv. In a subservient manner.

The worst of all evils were made (in spite of their own nature) to contribute *subserviently* to the good and perfection of the whole.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 224. (Ord 314.)

Subséxtuple. adj. Containing one part of six.

One of these under-pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subseptuple proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subséxtuple*.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

Subside. v. a. [Lat. *subsido*.] Sink; tend downwards.

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,
Weights the men's wits against the lady's hair;
The doubtful beam long nods from side to side;
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Subsidence. s. Act of sinking; tendency downward.

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specific gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time.—*Woodward*.

By the alternate motion of those air-bubbles, whose surfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sudden *subsidence* are met again by the increase and excess of the air, the liquor is still farther attenuated.—*Arbutnot*.

Subsideney. s. Subsidence.

This gradual *subsideney* of the abyss would take up a considerable time.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Subsidiary. adj. [Fr. *subsidiare*; Lat. *subsidiarius*.]**1. Assistant; brought in aid.**

Heavenly doctrine . . . ought to be chief ruler and principal head every where, not *subsidiary* and *subsidiary*.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 175; 1613.

Bitter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Obtained by, founded on, a subsidy.

For its [Hanover's] defence, George the Second relied on his *subsidiary* treaties.—*Lord Mahon (Stanhope), History of England from the Peace of Utrecht*, ch. xxxii.

Subsidiary. s. Assistant.

Which deceitful consideration drew on Pelagius himself, that was first only for nature, at last to take in, one after another, five *subsidiaries* more.—*Hammond, Works*, IV, 573.

Subsiding. part. adj. Slowly and gradually sinking.

He shook the sacred honours of his head;
With terror trembled heaven's *subsiding* hill,
And from his slinking curls ambrosial dews distill.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 710.

Subsidize. v. a. Furnish with a subsidy; (added by Todd, and noted as a 'modern word').

Vehemently as he [Lord Chatham] had condemned the practice of *subsiding* foreign princes, he now carried that practice farther than Carteret himself would have ventured to do.—*Thackeray, History of the Earl of Chatham*.

Subsidy. s. [Fr. *subsidy*; Lat. *subsidium*.]

Aid, commonly such as is given in money. They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with such alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy*.—*Bacon*.

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of commons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquire under a burthen they did not feel.—*Addison*.

Their *subsidy* was sufficiently liberal; but they took care to pray the king, that fit persons might be assigned for its receipt and disbursement, lest it should any way be diverted from the purposes of the war. . . . There was an equally craving demand for *subsidy* at the next meeting of parliament. The commons now made a more serious stand. The speaker, Sir James Pickering . . . reminded the lords of the council of a promise made to the last parliament, that if they would help the king for once with a large *subsidy*, so as to enable him to undertake an expedition against the enemy, he trusted not to call on them again, but to support the war from his own resources. . . . To this Serjeant, lord steward of the household, protesting that he knew not of any such promise, made answer by order of the king, that, 'saving the honour and reverence of our lord the king, and the lords there present, the commons did not speak truth in asserting that part of the last *subsidy* should be still in the treasury; it being notorious that every penny had come into the hands of Walworth and Philip, appointed and sworn treasurers in the parliament, to receive and expend it upon the purposes of the war, for which they had in effect disbursed the whole.' . . . Not satisfied with this general justification, the commons pressed for an account of the expenditure. Serjeant was again commissioned to answer, that 'though it had never been seen, that of a *subsidy* or other grant made to the king in parliament or out of parliament by the commons, any account had afterwards been rendered to the commons, or to any other except the king and his officers, yet the king, to gratify them, of his own accord, without doing it by way of right, would have Walworth, along with certain persons of the council, exhibit to them in writing a clear account of the receipt and expenditure, upon condition that this should never be used as a precedent, nor inferred to be done otherwise than by the king's spontaneous command.' The commons were again pressed to provide for the public defence, bethink their own concern as much as that of the king. But they merely shifted their ground, and had recourse to other pretences. They requested that five or six peers might come to them in order to discuss this question of *subsidy*.—*Hallam, View of the State of England during the Middle Ages*, pt. III, ch. viii.

But, as often happened before and since, the constitutional allies of England were eager for her *subsidies*, and likewise as regarded operations against the common enemy. . . . *Sir R. Cressy, History of England*, vol. I, ch. xvi.

Subsign. v. a. [Lat. *signo*.] I sign; press, part. *subsignatus*; *subsignatio*, -onis.]

Neither have they seen any deed before the conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names without surnames.—*Canden*.

Writing the letter, he read after to Sanchez: . . . It goes very well, quoth Sanchez; *subsigna* it, therefore, I pray you.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, III, 11.

Subsignation. s. Attestation given by underwriting the name.

The epistle with *subsignation* of the scribe and notary.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 504; 1616.

This is as good as a *subsignation* of your handwriting, that you wish her well, and are encouraged of her!—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, IV, 1.

Subsist. v. a. [Fr. *subsister*; Lat. *subsistere*.]

1. Be; have existence; continue; retain the existing state or condition.

Firm we *subsist* but possible to swerve.

Milton, Paradise Lost, IX, 329.

The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impossibility that the republic could *subsist* any longer.—*Swift*.

2. Have means of living; be maintained.

He alone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long winter which succeeded.—*Dryden*.

Let us remember those that want necessities, as we ours lives should have desired to be remembered, had it been our lot to *subsist* on other men's charity.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

3. Inhere; have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy.—*South, Sermons*.

Subsist. v. a. Feed; maintain.

We devour millions of species *subsisted* on a green

leaf, which your glasses represent only in crowds and swarms.—*Addison, Tetter*, no. 119.
The Athenians made a very rapid progress to the most enormous excesses. The people, under no restraint, soon grew dissolute, luxurious, and idle. They renounced all labour, and began to sustain themselves from the public revenues. They lost all concern for their common honour or safety, and could bear no advice that tended to reform them.—*Burke, Vindication of Natural Society*.

Substance. s.

1. Real being.

The flesh, and the conjunction of the flesh with God, began both at one instant; his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act; so that Christ the *substance* of the flesh, but that and that from everlasting.—*Huck, Revels, third Paddy*.

We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of these differing *substances*, that compound us, as how it first co. *Glanville*.
Not only the things had *substance* in, but the very images were of some creatures existing.—*Bishop Stillinger*.

2. Competence; means of supporting life.

His view could only propose to himself a comfortable *substance* out of the plunder of his province.—*Addison*.

3. Inherence in something else.

Subsistent. adj. [Lat. *subsistens*, -entis pres. part. of *subsisto*.]

1. Having real being.

Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with difficulty affirm the separate existence of their own.—*Sir E. Browne*.

2. Inherent.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else.—*Bentley*.

Subsoil. s. In *Husbandry*. Soil lying beneath the parts penetrated by the roots of growing plants: (used *adjectively* in the extract).

And I remember the conversation. Oh, madam, madam, how stupid they were! The *subsoil* ploughing; the row about the representation of the county, &c.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*.

Subsolar, or Subsolar. adj. Terrestrial: (Sublunar, or Sublunary the commoner form).

I used my wealth, my power, and strength of mind,
To seek and search for wisdom, and to find
Thereby the causes and effects of all
Things done upon this *sublunary* ball.
—*Brown, Paraphrase upon the First Chapter of Ecclesiasticus*.

Subspecies. s. Division subordinate to that of species.

There are both here and there four sorts of these long-legged fowls, near akin to each other, as so many *subspecies* of the same kind; viz. crab-catchers, clocking-larks, &c.—*Dampier, Voyages*: A.D. 1693. (Rich.)

Substance. s. [Lat. *substantia*; from *sub* = under + *sto* = I stand; pres. part. *stans*, -antis. Element for element, this compound is the same as the Greek *ὑπόστασις* (*hypostasis*) and the English *under-standing*. This last has a meaning notably different from that of the other two; on the other hand *substantia* and *ὑπόστασις* are sometimes identical, and generally allied in import.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone,
Springs not from sense or humours well agreeing,
Her nature is peculiar, and her own;
She is a *substance* and a perfect being.
—*Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul*.
The strength of gods,
And this empirical *substance* cannot fail.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 117.

2. Essential part.

It will serve our turn to comprehend one *substance*, without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form.—*Sir K. Digby*.
They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages.—*Addison*.
But ponder well
What you shall say; for if it must be 'No,'
In *substance* you shall hardly find that form
Which shall convey it pleasantly.
—*H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. l. 2*.

3. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Shadows to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard,
Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers
Arm'd all in proof, and led by shallow Richmond.
—*Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3*.

He the future evil shall no less
In apprehension than in *substance* feel.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 774.

Heracle virtue did his actions guide.
And he the *substance*, not his appearance, chose:
To rescue one such friend he took more pride,
Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes.
—*Idem, Lucius Junius Brutus*, ex. 1.

God is no longer to be worshipped and believed in as a God flesh-wing and assuming by types, but as a God who has performed the *substance* of what he promised.—*Nelson*.

4. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opaque and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities; as, water between the lining corporeals where with any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part spaces of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies.—*Sir I. Newton*.
The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.
There may be a great and constant cough, with an extraordinary discharge of fleumatick matter, while, notwithstanding, the *substance* of the lungs remains sound. —*Sir R. Blackmore*.

This is the consequence of giving matter
The power of thought. It is a stubborn *substance*
And thinks classically, as it acts,
Ever relapsing into its first elements.
—*Byron, The Deformed Transformed*, l. 2.

5. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that fat belly of his, but I will have some of it out again.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 1*.
We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest.—*Swift*.

6. In Mental Philosophy. Correlative of Attribute; the attribute being some quality or relation (as green, heavy, this) taken singly, the substance being the object which, having more qualities or relations than one, is conceived as standing under, supporting, or serving, as a basis for the whole.

The axiom [of the indestructibility of *substance*] depends upon the idea of *substance* which is involved in our views of external objects. We unavoidably assume that the qualities and properties which we observe are properties of things;—that the adjective implies a substantive;—that there is, besides the external characters of things, something of which they are the characters. An apple which is red, and round, and hard, is not merely redness, and roundness, and hardness; these circumstances may all alter while the apple remains the same apple. Behind or under the appearances which we see, we conceive something of which we think, or, to use the metaphor which obtained currency among the ancient philosophers, the attributes and qualities which we observe are supported by and inherent in something; and this something is hence called a substratum or *substance*,—that which stands beneath the apparent qualities and supports them. That we have such an idea, using the term 'idea' in the sense in which I have employed it throughout these disquisitions, is evident from what has been already said. The axiom of the indestructibility of *substance* proves the existence of the idea of *substance*, just as the axioms of geometry and arithmetic prove the existence of the ideas of space and number.—*Whewell, Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences*, b. vi. ch. iii. § 2.
Logicians have endeavoured to define *substance* and attribute; but their definitions are not so much apt to draw a distinction between the things themselves, as instructions what difference it is customary to make in the grammatical structure of sentences, according as we are speaking of *substances* or of attributes. Such definitions are rather lessons of English, or of Greek, Latin, or German, than of mental philosophy. An attribute, say the school logicians, must be the attribute of something; colour, for example, must be the colour of something; goodness must be the goodness of something; and if this something should cease to exist, or should cease to be connected with the attribute, the existence of the attribute would be at an end. A *substance*, on the contrary, is self-existent; in speaking about it, we need not put it after its name; a stone is not the stone of anything; the moon is not the moon of anything, but simply the moon.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, vol. i. p. 60: 1841.

Substance... is the same word, in respect to its etymology, as *ὑπόστασις*. ... The difference between the two words consists in the former being of Latin, the latter of Greek, origin. ... Attribute [is] that

which we ascribe, give to, lay to the account of, or connect with anything. To pay a man the compliment of being honest is to attribute honesty to him. ... An orange is Round, Yellow, Smooth, Capable (under certain conditions) of Exacting Sounds, Fragrant, Rapid, Elastic, &c. When we say that an orange is this, we attribute to it certain properties, or qualities. What are they? The qualities, or properties, of Roundness, Yellowness, Smoothness, Sonorousness, Fragrance, Rapidity. ... Let us now suppose that all these attributes are, one by one, taken away, and replaced by others; that instead of an orange striking our eyes and sense of touch as round, it strikes them as square, or rhomboid; that it loses its fragrance and becomes fetid; that it sounds like a bell, and tastes like a loaf of bread. Would the object still be an orange? Would it not be something else?... Divest the orange of all its attributes without supplying it with new ones. What will it be then? Take away its original colour without replacing it by any fresh one. Let it lose its softness without becoming hard, its roundness without becoming of any other form. Annihilate its weight, taste, and smell. Let it have no means of appealing to eye, ear, taste, smell, or touch, so that it become, at one and the same time, impalpable, insensible, imperceptible. What will it be then? Will it be anything at all?... What becomes of the orange? Is it annihilated by the abstraction of its attributes, one and all? Few are prepared to say Yes to this question. Few divest themselves of the notion that sensible and material objects are nothing more than the combination of certain properties, qualities, and attributes, each and all of which may be removed in such a way as to leave an absolute nothing. We rather imagine that, where there are certain attributes in union, there is a certain link which connects them; a basis, or foundation, which supports them; a basis or foundation different from the attributes themselves, something, which they are not, but upon which they rest. This Something Supports them. This something stands Under them. This something is the Sub-stance, or Under-standing, of objects, as opposed to, or contrasted with, their Attributes. ... It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that *substance* as used by logicians, has by no means the sense which so often attaches to it in common conversation, viz. that of Matter or Body. On the contrary, it means anything that can be looked upon as the basis of an attribute. A Ghost is a *substance* of which the most important attribute is its immateriality or incorporeity. On the other hand, it is an undoubted fact, and one of which the explanation readily suggests itself, that the abstract idea of attributes is easy in proportion as the concrete *substance* is a sensible object, i.e. an object capable of being seen, heard, tasted, smelt, or felt. Traits like Roundness, Roundness, Smoothness, Yellow are much more readily suggested by Balls, Guineas, Sugar, &c., than the terms like Virtue, Vice, Goodness, Badness, &c., by Deeds and Characters which have to be got at by means of the observation and comparison of numerous different actions, performed at different times, by different agents. Of these, the *substance* itself is more or less of an abstraction.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Leigh*.

What is the whole gist of the alleged inability?... Clearly, our inability to conceive any augmentation or diminution of the sum of being, whether specially regarded under its extension, or its profusion, i.e. as in space or in time, conduces immediately to the principle of the permanence of *substance*. ... Avoid all sensible changes we are convinced that there is something common to all—an luminant reality—which does not change, but is yet the subject of the changes. ... the permanence of *substance*, amid the variation of its sensible states.—*Logieby, An Introduction to Metaphysics*.
(See, also, under Substantive.)

Substantial. adj.

1. Real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar.—*Bentley*.

2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming.

O blessed, blessed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream.
Too flattering sweet to be *substantial*.
—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.
To give thee hence, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 483.
If happiness be a *substantial* good,
Not framed of accidents, nor subject to them,
I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge.
—*Sir J. Denham, The Rapture*.
Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and superficial, while things more solid and *substantial* have been immersed.—*Glanville*.
The difference betwixt the empty vanity of ostentation and the *substantial* ornaments of virtue.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.
Observations are the only sure grounds whereon to build a lasting and *substantial* philosophy.—*Woodward*.
A solid and *substantial* greatness of soul looks down with neglect on the censures and applause of the multitude.—*Addison*.
This useful, charitable, humble employment of

yourself, is what I recommend to you with great earnestness, as being a *substantial* part of a wise and pious life.—*Lane*.

That a state trial so conducted was little better than a judicial murder had been, during the prescription of the Whig party, a fundamental article of the Whig creed. The Tories, on the other hand, though they could not deny that there had been some hard cases, maintained that, on the whole, *substantial* justice had been done.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Such are the principal notions of the Wandering Jew which have appeared. It will be seen at once how wanting they are in all *substantial* evidence which could make us regard the story in any other light than myth. But no myth is wholly without foundation, and there must be some *substantial* verity upon which this vast superstructure of legend has been raised. What this is I am unable to discover.—*Baring-Gould, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, The Wandering Jew*.

3. Corporeal; material.

Now shine these planets with *substantial* rays?
Does innate lustre gild their measured days?

Prior, Solomon, i. 497.

The sun appears flat like a plate of silver, the moon as big as the sun, and the rainbow a large *substantial* arch in the sky, all which are gross falsehoods.—*Watts*.

4. Strong; stout; bulky.

Substantial doors.

Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 189.

5. Responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance.

Trials of crimes and titles of right shall be made by verdict of a jury, chosen out of the honest and most *substantial* freeholders.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

The merchants and *substantial* citizens cannot make up more than a hundred thousand families.—*Addison, Present State of the War*.

Substantiality. s. State of real existence; corporeity; materiality.

Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter: the soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*, and owns nothing of these.—*Glauco, Synopsis Scientifica*.

Berkely has evinced no little sagacity in the arguments he adduces to show the difficulty attendant on the ordinary belief, and the obscurity of our ideas of substance, accident, and extension; maintaining that our senses convey to us none but sensible impressions, and do not afford us any proof of the existence or *substantiality* of their objects, and that consequently the existence of an external world, independent of our sensations, may be nothing more than a chimera.—*Translation of Tennison's Manual of the History of Philosophy*, p. 344.

Substantially. adv. In a substantial manner.

1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

In him all his Father shone

Substantially express'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 139.

The court did not interrogate the prisoner closely, but suffered him to tell his story in his own way. It is therefore reasonable to believe that his narrative is *substantially* true.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

2. Strongly; solidly.

Having *substantially* provided for the North, they promised themselves they should end the war that summer.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious towards God, chaste and temperate.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

4. With competent wealth.

Substantialness. s. Attribute suggested by Substantial; firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

When *substantialness* combineth with delightfulness, firmness with firmness, how can the language which consisteth of these sound other than most full of sweetness?—*Cicero, Rhetorica*.

In degree of *substantialness* next above the Doric, sustaining the third, and adorning the second story.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Substantiality. s. pl. Essential parts.

Although a custom introduced against the *substantiality* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior, but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the *substantiality* of an appeal.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Substantiate. v. a.

1. Make to exist.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advances to the act itself already *substantiated*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

2. Confirm.

After ... the charge of participation in Darnley's murder had been *substantiated* by evidence at least that she did not disprove, and the whole course of which proceedings created a very unfavourable impression both in England and on the Continent, no time was to be lost by those who considered her as the object of their dearest hopes.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. iii.

I may add that the position I assign to Hecel is the position claimed by himself; and every word of those very critics, who would lead all into issues absolutely antagonistic, ... will be found thoroughly and completely to *substantiate* this.—*J. H. Stirling, Translation of Schlegel's Handbook of the History of Philosophy*, p. 145: 1868.

Substantive. adj.

1. Solid; depending only on itself.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner.—*Baron*.

2. Betokening existence.

One is obliged to join many particulars in one proposition, because the repetition of the *substantive* verb would be tedious.—*Arbuthnot*.

Substantive. s. In *Grammar*. Name of an object founded upon its properties or qualities, rather than upon its relations; names founded upon its relations rather than qualities, being pronouns, and words suggestive of the names of attributes being adjectives.

Claudian perpetually closes his sense at the end of a verse, commonly called golden, or two *substantives* and two adjectives, with a verb between them to keep the peace.—*Dryden*.

All things whatever either exist as the *Energies*, or Affections of some other thing, or without being the *Energies* or Affections of some other thing. If they exist as the *Energies* or Affections of something else, then they are called *Attributes*. Thus, to think is the attribute of a Man; to be white, of a Swan; to fly, of an Eagle; to be four-footed, of a Horse. If they exist not after this manner, then are they called *substances*. Thus, Man, Swan, Eagle, and Horse, are none of their *Attributes*, but all *Substances*, because however they may exist in time and place, yet neither of these, nor of anything else, do they exist as *Energies* or Affections. And thus all things whatsoever being either *Substances* or *Attributes*, it follows of course that all words, which are significant as *Principals*, must needs be significant of either the one or the other. If they are significant of *Substances*, they are called *Substantives*; if of *Attributes*, they are called *Attributes*. So that all words whatever, significant as *Principals*, are either *Substantives* or *Attributes*.—*Harris, Hermes, or Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar*.

There is not much difficulty in thus forming adjectives; but the purposes of natural history require that we should have *substantives* corresponding to these adjectives; and these cannot be obtained without some extension of the analogies of our language. We cannot in general use adjectives or participles as singular *substantives*. The Happy or the Doomed would, according to good English usage, signify those who are happy and those who are doomed in the plural. Hence we could not speak of a particular scaled animal as The Squamate, and still less could we call any such animal A Squamate, or speak of Squamates in the plural. Some of the forms of our adjectives, however, do admit of this substantive use. Thus we talk of Europeans, Plebeians, Republicans; of Divines and Masculines; of the Ultramontanes; of Merchants and Brilliants; of Abstergeants and Emollients; of Mercenaries and Tributaries; of Animals, Manuals, and Officials; of Dissuaders and Motivars. We cannot generally use in this way adjectives in 'ous', nor in 'ate' (though Reprobates is an exception), nor English participles, nor adjectives in which there is no termination imitating the Latin, as Happy, Good. Hence, if we have, for purposes of science, to convert adjectives into *substantives*, we ought to follow the form of examples like these, in which it has already appeared in fact, that such usage, though an innovation at first, may ultimately become a received part of the language.—*Whewell, Novum Organum Renovatum*.

Substantiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Substantive.

The Conference Connexion remains the representative of the Wesleyan ideas; in its gradual independence and growing *substantiveness*, as in its conservative spirit in politics, in its doctrine of the new birth, justification, and assurance, it is following or developing the principles of its founder.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i. § 1.

Substitute. v. a. [Lat. *substituere*, pass. part. of *substituo*, from *statuo*—I place, set-up; *substitutio*, -onis.] Put in the place of another.

In the original designs of speaking, a man can *substitute* none for them that can equally conduce to his honour.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

If a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Rejoice him, lest he darken all the flock,
And *substitute* another.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 500.
Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others.—*Congreve*.

The expression, 'the law of metallic nature,' may sound strange and harsh to a philosophic ear; but it seems quite as justifiable as some others which are more familiar to him, such as the 'law of vegetable nature,'—the 'law of animal nature,' or, indeed, as the 'law of nature in general,' when assigned as the cause of phenomena, in exclusion of agency and power; or when it is *substituted* into the place of these.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. i.

Substitute. s. [Fr. *substitut*.]

1. One placed by another to act with delegated power.

Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?—

To him and to his *substitutes*.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

You've taken up
Under the counterfeited seal of God,
The subjects of his *substitute*, my father,
And here upwarn'd them.

Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Hast thou not made me here thy *substitute*,
And these inferior far beneath me set?

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 351.

Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate the same power for the good of men, which that supreme magistrate transfers to those several *substitutes* who act under him.—*Addison*.

2. It is used likewise for things; (as, 'One medicine is a *substitute* for another').

Substitution. s. Act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; state of being placed in the room of another.

He did believe

He was the duke, from *substitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, i. 2.

Nor sal, sulphur, or mercury can be separated from any perfect metals; for every part, so separated, may easily be reduced into perfect metal without *substitution* of that which chymists imagine to be wanting.—*Baron*.

Substraction. s. Subtraction.

In the *subtraction* of my years,

I said with tears,

Ah! now I to the shades below

Must unask'd go. *Shakespeare, Sacred Roman*, p. 17.

I cannot call this place Tully's nor my own, being much altered, not only by the change of the style, but by addition and *substraction*.—*Sir J. Walsingham, Of Old Age, To the Reader*.

Substratum. s. [Lat.] Layer of earth, or any other substance, lying under another.

A half-finished phantom of a *substratum*.—*A. Barch. On the Soul*, li. 351: 1737.

Substruction. s. Underbuilding.

To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underbuilding, or *substruction*, as the ancients called it.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Vaults and *substructions* that were as foundations to the ponderous mass of buildings which compose the palace.—*Scrubburne, Travels through Spain*, letter xii.

There was no want of hands; and every man was labouring for his life; the road was therefore restored, and supported with solid *substructions* below; and in a single day it was made practicable for the cavalry and baggage cattle, which were immediately sent forward, and reached the lower valley in safety, where they were turned out to pasture.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xliii.

Substructure. s. Foundation.

A *substructure* of their chronology, geography and history.—*Harris, On the Fifty-Third Chapter of Isaiah*, p. 16: 1739.

Substylar. adj. In *Dialing*, a *substylar* line is a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

Erect the style perpendicularly over the *substylar* line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place.—*Morcon, Mechanical Exercises*.

Subsultive. adj. Bounding; moving by starts.

The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot: . . . this sort of *subversive* motion is ever accounted the most dangerous.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letters*, p. 147.

Subsultory. adj. Spasmodic.

I am levelling this rule against that *subsultory* way of delivery that rises like a storm in one part of the period, and presently sinks into a dead calm that will scarce reach the ear.—*Archbishop Hurst, Charge to the Clergy*.

In reality this invaluable merit tends to an excess; and the 'style coupé,' as opposed to the 'style soutenu,' flippancy opposed to solemnity, the *subsultory* to the continuous, these are the two frequent extremities to which the French manner betrays men.—*De Quincey, Works*, vol. 2, p. 197.

Subsultory. adv. In a subsultory manner; in a bounding or springing manner; by fits; by starts.

The spirits spread even, and move not *subsultory*; for that will make the parts close and pliant.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Subsultus. s. [Lat.] In *Medicine*. Twinging, or involuntary springing, or twitching of the tendons, or arteries, indicative of great weakness and irritability. Scarcely Anglicized the *subsultus* of the tendons being often named *subsultus tendinum*; i.e. the word treated merely as a part of a Latin combination.

Subsume. v. n. Assume a position by consequence.

St. Paul cannot name that word, 'sinners,' but must straight *assume* in a parenthesis, 'of whom I am the chief.'—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 614.

I should rather *assume* but this does so.—*Chillingworth, Answer to Rushworth's Dialogue*.

Subsumption. s. In *Logic*. Minor proposition. See *Sumption*.

Subtangent. s. In *Geometry*. Line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

Subterranean. adj. Infernal; beneath Tartarus.

"The queen ascends; and from th' infernal bowers Invokes the subtle *subterranean* powers, And those who rule th' inviolable floods, What mortals name the dread Titanian gods."—*Pope, Translation of the Iliad*, b. xiv. (Rich.)

Subtend. v. a. [Lat. *tendo* = I stretch; pass. part. *tensus*; *tensio*, -onis.] Be extended under.

In rectangles and triangles the square, which I made of the side that *subtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle.—*Sir T. Browne*.

From Aris rightways draw a line, to end In the same round, and let that line *subtend* An equal triangle: now since the lines Must three times touch the round, and meet three times, Where'er they meet in angles, those are trines.—*Creech*.

Subtense. s. [Lat. *sub + tensus*.] Chord of an arch.

An equal *subtense* . . . subtends an equal periphery.—*Harrison, Mathematical Lectures*, xxij. (Rich.)

Subterfuge. s. [Lat. *subter* = under; *fugio* = I fly; *fuga* = flight; *subterfugio* = I escape, or fly, secretly.] Shift; evasion; trick.

The king cared not for *subterfuges*, but would stand envy, and appear in anything that was to his mind.—*Bacon*.

Notwithstanding all their *subterfuges* and studied evasions, yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of the labouring mountains, wind and emptiness.—*Glanville*.

Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges* to avoid the force of an argument.—*Watts*.

Benedict XIII. . . famous for his inflexible obstinacy in prolonging the schism . . . repeatedly promised to sacrifice his dignity for the sake of union. But there was no *subterfuge* to which this crafty pontiff had not recourse in order to avoid compliance with his word, though importuned, threatened, and even besieged in his palace at Avignon.—*Matham, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Subterranean. s. Subterranean structure; room under ground. *Rare*.

Josephus mentions vast *subterranean* in some of the hills in the part of Canaan called Galilee, and Trachonitis; and says that they extended far under ground, and consisted of wonderful apartments.—*Bryant, Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, iii. 123.

Subterranean. adj. Subterranean.

Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *subterranean* parts by that great conflagration.—*Boyle*.

Subterranean. adj. Subterraneous.

The fr. Of *subterranean* wind transports a hill Torn from Pelorus, or the shatter'd side Of thundering *Ætna*, whose combustible And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire, Sublimed with mineral fury, aid the winds.

Tell by what paths, what *subterranean* ways, Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys The reluctant rivers.—*Sir R. Blackmore*.

Subterraneous. adj. Lying under the earth; placed below the surface.

Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on, Like *subterraneous* streams, unward, unknown.

This *subterraneous* passage was not at first designed so much for a highway as for a quarry.—*Addison*.

Subterraneously. adv. In a subterraneous manner; after the manner of a mine in war; secretly; imperceptibly.

Preston, intent on carrying all his points, skillfully commenced with the smaller ones. He wended the duke circuitously—he worked at him *subterraneously*.—*J. D'Israeli, Curiosities of Literature, Buckingham's Political Cuckoo with the Parrot*.

Subterraneity. s. [Lat.] Place under ground.

Rare. We commonly consider *subterraneities* not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Subterrany. adj. [accnt doubtful.] Lying under the earth. *Rare*.

Metals are wholly *subterrany*, whereas plants are part above earth and part under.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Subterrany. s. [accnt doubtful.] That which lies under the earth or below the surface. *Rare*.

In *subterrany*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimstone and mercury.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Subtile. adj. [Fr. *subtile*; Lat. *subtilis*.]

1. Thin; not dense; not gross.

Men thinks, this is a pleasant cittle, The state is cool, and yet not stränge;— The ayre *subtile* and fine, the people should be wittie That dwell vnder this climate in so pure a region.

From his eyes the fleeting fair Retired, like *subtile* smoke dissolved in air.

Deny I do Carlos his *subtile* matter, You leave him neither fire nor water.

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *subtler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum?—*Sir I. Newton, Optics*.

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.

But of the clock which in our heads we bear, The *subtile* motions we forget the while.

Thou only know'st her nature and her power's; Her *subtile* form thou only canst define.

Each *subtile* line of her immortal face.

3. Piercing; acute.

Pass we the slow disease and *subtile* pain, Which our weak frame is destined to sustain.

4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdulous: (commonly written *subtle*).

(O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast By humble suit, by service, or by hire.

To win a maiden's hold, Sir T. Fairfax.

There met him a woman with the attire of an harlot, and *subtile* of heart.—*Proverbs*, vii. 10.

Nor thou his malice, and false guile, contain: *Subtle* he needs must be, who could seduce Angels.

As the first element in a compound. Arrius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile-witted* and a marvellous fair-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Subtiley. adv. In a subtile manner.

1. Thinly; not densely. The opakest bodies, if *subtiley* divided, as metals dissolved in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent.—*Sir I. Newton*.

2. Finely; not grossly. The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtiley* by worms in oak-apples than to the sense of man.—*Bacon*.

In these plasters the stone should not be too *subtiley* powdered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more sensible dimensions.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

3. Artfully; cunningly.

By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth sincerely to that of having been able to oppose it *subtiley*.—*Boyle*.

Others have sought to ease themselves of affliction by disputing *subtiley* against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that afflictions are no real evils.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.

Subtiliate. v. a. Make thin; make fine or subtile. *Rare*.

Subtiliating. part. adj. Making thin or fine.

A very dry and warm or *subtiliating* air opens the surface of the earth.—*Harvey, On the Plague*.

Subtiliation. s. Act of making thin. *Rare*.

By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine.—*Boyle*.

Subtilization. s. *Rare*.

1. Process of making anything so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour.

Fluids have their resistance proportional to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts, or refining can alter these resistance.—*Chapman, Philosophical Principles*.

2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

Subtilize. v. n.

1. Make thin; make less gross or coarse. Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatic juices, is further *subtilized*, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the strictest orifices of the lacteous veins.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Refine; spin into useless niceties. The most obvious verity is *subtilized* into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common optics.—*Glanville*.

Subtilize. v. n. Talk with too much refinement.

Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on.—*Sir K. Dugby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

Subtily. s.

1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts. The *subtilities* of particular sounds may pass through small crannies not confused, but its magnify not so well.—*Bacon*.

How shall we this union well express? Nought ties the soul, her *subtily* is such.

Sir J. Davies, *On the Immortality of the Soul*. The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and *subtily* in all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body by *subtily* become vit- then any degree of *subtily* would produce some degree of life.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*.

Bodies the more of kin they are to spirit in *subtily* and refinement, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they.—*Norris*.

2. Nicety; exility.

Whatever is invisible, in respect of the firmness of the body, or *subtily* of the motion, is little enquired.—*Bacon*.

3. Refinement; too much acuteness.

You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *subtily*.—*Boyle*.

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtily* in nice divisions.—*Locke*.

Greece did at length a learned race produce, Who useful science mock'd, and arts of use; Masking with idle *subtilities* embroil, And fashion systems with romantic toil.

4. Cunning; artifice; slyness. Finding force now faint to be, He thought grey hairs afforded *subtily*.

As from his wit and native *subtily*.

Subtle. *adj.* [written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.]

1. Sly; artful; cunning. Think you this York Was not increased by his *subtle* mother, To taunt and scorn you?

The serpent, *subtly* bent of all the kind.

The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtle* wit.

2. Deceitful. Like a bowl upon a *subtle* ground, I've tumbled past the throw.

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8. Refined; acute beyond necessity.

Things remote from use, obscure and *subtle*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 102.
It was part of the subtle policy of Rome to confer rank and privileges on the youth of the leading families in the nations which she wished to enslave.

—*Sir B. Gressy, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, Victory of Arminius.*

The Spaniard, when the lust of a way

Had lost its quickening spell,

Cast crowns for romances away.

An empire for a cell;

A strict accountant of his beads.

A subtle diplomat on crowds.

His toilsome toils well;

Yet better had he neither known

A bigot's shrine nor despot's throne.

—*Byron, Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.*

Urban had all the resolute firmness of Gregory,

but firmness less aggressive, and tempered with the

wisdom of the serpent. His *subtler* policy was more

dangerous, and eventually more fatal, to the imperi-

al cause, than the more bold and violent oppug-

nancy of Hildebrand. — *Milman, History of Latin*

Christianity, b. vii. ch. v.

súbtly, adv. In a subtle manner.

1. Silly; artfully; cunningly.

Then we'd how *subtly* to detain thee I devise;

Inviting thee to hear while I relate.

— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 207.

2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true,

From poisonous herbs extracts the healing dew!

— *Pope, Essay on Man*, l. 210.

Subtract, v. a. [Lat. *subtrahere*, pass. part.

of *subtrahere*; *trahere* - I draw, drag away.

There is no such word in Latin as *sub-*

trahere; the vulgarism *subtraction* being

probably suggested by *distraction*, or some

similar word, where the *s* has a wholly dif-

ferent origin.] Withdraw part from the rest.

— *Many things unto charges, which by*

confusion became commingled and sub-

tracted from the crown. — *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of*

Ireland.

What is *subtracted* or subdued out of the extent

of the divine perfection, leaves still a quotient in-

finite. — *Sir M. Hale.*

The same swallow, by the *subtracting* daily of her

eggs, lay nineteen successively, and then gave over.

— *Rap.*

Subtraction, s. Taking away, or withdrawal,

of anything.

1. In Arithmetic. The second rule, or the

opposite to addition.

Subtraction being the reverse of addition, it is

evident that those quantities which are to be com-

bined with others by the operation of *subtraction*,

must be supposed to be affected with signs contrary

to what they would have been by the operation of

addition; and this amounts to the same thing as

changing the signs of the quantities to be sub-

tracted, or conceiving them to be changed, and then

combining them with the others by the operation

of addition. — *Hind, Elements of Algebra.*

2. In Law. See extracts.

Subtraction happens, when any person who owes

any suit, duty, custom, or service to another, with-

draws or neglects to perform it. — *Sir W. Blackstone,*

Commentary on the Laws of England.

Subtrahend, s. [Lat. *subtrahendus* = liable

to be, capable of being, drawn.] In *Arith-*

metie. Part to be subtracted.

In subtracting *a-b* from *a*, it is evident that the

remainder will not be affected by increasing the

numeral and *subtrahend* by the same quantity. —

Hind, Elements of Algebra.

Subtriple, adj. Containing a third or one

part of three.

The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the

weight. — *Bishop W. Sius, Mathematical Magick.*

Subtruplicate, adj. Subtriple.

The density of the air is proportionate to its com-

pression, and therefore the centrifugal or expansive

force by which its particles endeavour to recede from

one another must be in the reciprocal proportion of

their distances, or in the direct *subtruplicate* ratio

of their densities. — *Cheyne, Philosophical Con-*

jectures and Discourses. (Ord MS.)

Subtutor, s. Subordinate tutor; under-

tutor.

He [Bishop Earl] had been his *subtutor*. — *Bishop*

Burnet, History of his Own Time.

Subundation, s. [Lat. *unda* = water; com-

pare *inundation*, the commoner compound.]

Flood; deluge.

Bank defensive against *subundation*, called sea-

banks. — *Huvel, in voce Bancken.*

Vol. II.

Suburb, s. [Lat. *suburbium*, from *urbs* =

city, town.]

1. Building without the walls of a city.

There's a trim rabble let in: are all these your

faithful friends o' th' suburbs? — *Shakespeare, Henry*

VIII. v. 3.

What can be more to the disavowal of the power

of the Spaniard, than to have marched seven days in

the heart of his country, and lodged three nights in

the suburbs of his principal city? — *Bacon, Con-*

siderations touching War with Spain.

London . . . was certainly by far the greatest city

in England. There have been different estimates of

its population, some of which are extravagant; but

I think it could hardly have contained less than

thirty or forty thousand souls within its walls; and

the suburbs were very populous. — *Hollam, View of*

the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. iii.

ch. viii.

2. Confines; outpart in general.

The suburbs of my jacket are no gone,

I have not left one skirt to sit upon. — *Cleveland.*

They on the smoothed plank

The suburb of their straw-built citadels,

Expatiate, and confer their state affairs.

— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 773.

When our fortunes are violently changed, our

sprits are unchanged, if they always stand in the

suburbs and expectation of sorrow. — *J. reny Taylor.*

Suburban, adj. [Lat. *suburbanus*.] Inha-

biting a suburb.

Athena, the eye of Greece, mother of arts

And eloquence, native to famous wits

City or suburban, studious walks and shades.

— *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 251.

Among the suburban residences of our kings, that

which stood at Girsowich had long held a distin-

guished place. — *Macaulay, History of England*,

ch. xvii.

Suburbed, adj. Bordering upon a suburb;

having a suburb on its outpart.

The first place which . . . led itself to night

in Bottroux Castle, seated on a bad harbour of the

north sea, and *suburbed* with a poor market town.

— *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Suburbial, adj. Suburban; suburbanian.

Moor-ditch, a part of the ditch surrounding the

city of London, between Bishopsgate and Cripp-

legate, [formerly] opened to an unwholesome and

impassable morass, and consequently [was] not fre-

quented by the citizens, like other *suburbial* fields

which were remarkably pleasant. — *Warren, Notes*

on Shakespeare.

Suburbian, adj. Suburban; suburbial: (the

former is the commoner, as well as the

most correct, term of the three.)

Poor clinches the *suburbian* Muse affords,

And Panton waging harmless war with words.

— *Dryden, MacFleucoc*, 83.

Suburbicarian, adj. [Lat. *suburbicarius*.]

Term applied to those provinces of Italy

which composed the ancient diocese of

Rome. *Rare.*

The pope having stretched his authority beyond

the bounds of his *suburbicarian* precincts. — *Bar-*

row, On the Pope's Supremacy.

Suburbicary, adj. Suburbicarian. *Rare.*

The bishop of Rome was over his *suburbicary*

churches. — *Bishop Hall, Noah's Dove.* (Ord MS.)

Subvén, v. n. Give assistance; co-operate.

Under a common and unequal providence, religion

cannot subsist without the doctrine of a future

state; for religion implying a just distribution of

reward and punishment, which under such a pro-

vidence is not dispensed, a future state must needs

subvén, to prevent the whole edifice from falling

into ruin. — *Bishop Warburton, Holmghrook's Phi-*

lology, letter iv. (Rich.)

Subventaneous, adj. [Lat. *subventaneus*;

ventus = wind.] Adde; windy. *Rare.*

Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain,

and their *subventaneous* conceptions from the

western wind. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Subvention, s. [Lat. *ventus*, pass. part. of

venio = I come; *ventio*, -onis.] Act of

coming under; act of supporting; aid.

The manner in which our Naviour is said to have

been carried up, was, by the *subvention* of a cloud

which raised him from the ground, and mounting

with him gradually carried him out of his Apostles'

sight. — *Blackstone, History of the Bible.*

How ready was he always in helps and *subvention*

to the oppressed. — *Times Sicilianese*, L30. (Ord MS.)

Subverse, v. a. [Lat. *subversus*, pass. part.

of *certo* = I turn; -onis.] Subvert; over-

throw.

Returning back, those goosely rowers, which erst

she saw so rich and royally array'd,

7 A

Now vanish utterly and cleave *subversat*

She found, and all their glory quite decay'd.

— *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, iii. 12. 32.

Empire *subversat*, when ruling fate has struck

The unalt-rable hour.

— *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.*

Subversion, s. Overthrow; ruin; destruc-

tion.

These seek *subversion* of thy harmless life.

— *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.*

These things refer to the opening and shutting

the abyss, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the

earth. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression

and the *subversion* of that order they were intended

to preserve. — *Rogers.*

Subversive, adj. Having tendency to over-

turn; (with off).

Lying is a vice *subversive* of the very ends and

design of conversation. — *Rogers.*

Subvert, v. a. [Lat. *subcerto* (*certo* = I

turn); pass. part. *subversus*; *subversio*,

-onis.]

1. Overthrow; overturn; destroy; turn up-

side down.

God, by things deem'd weak,

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise.

— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 507.

No proposition can be received for divine revela-

tion, if contradictory to our clear intuitive know-

ledge; because this would *subvert* the principles of

all knowledge. — *Locke.*

Trees are *subverted* or broken by high winds. —

Mortimer, Household.

The government which had sprung from the Re-

volution might, at least since the battle of the Boyne

and the flight of James from Ireland, be fairly called

a settled government, and ought therefore to be im-

passively obeyed till it should be *subverted* by another

revolution and succeed by another settled govern-

ment. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

2. Corrupt; confound.

Strive not about words to no purpose but to the

obscuring of the heavens. — *2 Timothy*, ii. 14.

Subverter, s. One who, that which, sub-

verts; overthrower; destroyer; one who

casts down; one who upsets.

O traitor! worse than Sinon was to Troy;

O vile *subverter* of the Greek reign,

More false than Gaius was to Charlemagne!

— *Byron, The Corsair and the Fair, 500.*

They anathematize them as enemies to God, and

subverters of souls. — *Bishop Waterland.*

Subworker, s. Underworker; subordinate

helper. *A hybrid and rare word.*

He that governs well leads the blind; but hath it

teaches gives him eyes; and it is glorious to be a

subworker to grace, in freeing it from some of the

While these limbs the vital spirit feeds,
While day to night, and night to day succeeds,
Burnt-off sinners morn and evening shall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temples shine.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ll. 345.
The pretensions of Saul's family, who received his crown from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign; and David, by the same title, succeeded in his throne, to the exclusion of Jonathan.—*Locke.*

3. Obtain one's wish; terminate an undertaking in the desired effect.

"It is almost impossible for poets to succeed without ambition: imagination must be raised by a desire of fame to a desire of pleasing."—*Dryden.*

This address I have long thought owing; and if I had never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I might have succeeded.—*Id.*
A knave's a knave to me in every state;
Altho' my scorn, if he succeed or fail;
Spurns at court, or japhet in a jail.

Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

4. Terminate according to wish; have a good effect.

If thou deal truly, thy doings shall prosperously succeed to thee.—*Job, iv. 8.*

This was impossible for Virgil to imitate, because of the severity of the Roman language: Spenser endeavored it in Shepherd's Calendar; but neither will it succeed in English.—*Dryden.*

5. Go under cover. *Latinitas.*

Will you to the cooler cave succeed,
Whose mouth the curling vines have overspread?

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, v. 7.

Succeda. v. a.

1. Follow; be subsequent or consequent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man, and those destructive effects they now discover succeeded the curse, and came in with thorns and briars.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Prosper; make successful. *Rare.*

Now frequent times the happier lights among,
And high raised above from his dark prison freed,
(Thou weights took off that on his planet hung),
Will gloriously the new laid works succeed.

Dryden, Anna Mirabilis, cæcil.

The fairest, Delopiea, shall be thine,
And make thee father of a happy line.

Id., Translation of the Æneid, l. 710.

God was pleased to succeed their endeavours.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, 8 sermons, p. 15.*

Succeder. s. One who follows; one who comes into the place of another.

Now this great succeder all repairs,
He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel.*
Nature has so far imprinted it in us, that should the envy of predecessors deny the merit to succeders, they yet would find it out.—*Sir J. Suckling.*
They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps fallings, continuing laws to others, and convey them to their succeders, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness as presumption.—*Boyle.*

Succeeding. verbal abs.

1. Act of one who, that which, succeeds.

Let confidence
Of my success with Eve in Paradise
Deceive ye to persuasion over sure
Of like succeeding here.

Milton, Paradise Regained, ll. 150.

Workmen let it cool by degrees in such retentives of unending heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of air in the room of the fire.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

2. Consequence; results. *Obsolete.*

Is it not a language which I speak? A most harsh one; and not to be understood without bloody succeeding.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ll. 3.*

Succenter. s. [Lat. succino; cano = I sing; cantor = singer.] Under singer; subordinate to the Precentor.

Mr. Walker was made succenter of the Catholic Church of Salisbury.—*Wood, Fasti Oxonienses, l. 38. (Ord MS.)*

Succes. s. [Fr. succès; Lat. successus.]

1. Termination of any affair, happy or unhappy.

For good success of his hands he seeketh ability to do of him that is most unable to do anything.—*William of Salomon, xii. 19.*
Perplex'd and troubled at his bad success
The tempter stood.

Milton, Paradise Regained, lv. 1.

Not Lemuel's mother with more care
Did counsel or instruct her heir;
Or teach, with more success, her son
The views of the time to shun.

Walter.

Every reasonable man cannot but wish me success in this attempt, because I undertake the proof of that which it is every man's interest that it should be true.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Whilst malice and ingratitude confess
They've strove for ruin long without success.

Garth.

Gas sulphur is may be given with success in any disease of the lungs.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*
Military success, above all others, elevate the minds of a people.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Succession. *Obsolete.*

All the sons of these five brethren reigned
By due success, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained.

Spenser.

Successful. adj. Prosperous; happy; fortunate.

They were terrible alarms to persons grown wealthy by a long and successful imposture, by persuading the world that men might be honest and happy, though they never mortified any corrupt appetites.—*South, Sermons.*

He observed the illustrious throng,
Their names, their fates, their conduct and their care
In peaceful sciences and successful war.

Dryden.

This is the most proper and most successful weapon to meet and attack the advancing enemy.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

The early hunter
Blisses Diana's hand, who leads him safe
O'er hanging cliffs; who spreads his net successful,
And guides the arrow through the panther's heart.

Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

Successfully. adv. In a successful manner; prosperously; luckily; fortunately.

He is too young, yet he looks successfully.—*Shakespeare, As you like it, l. 5.*

They would want a competent instrument to collect and convey their rays accurately, or so as to imprint the species with any vigour on a dull prejudicate faculty.—*Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be successfully proposed but upon Christian principles; such as that this world is a place not of rest, but of discipline.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

A reformation successfully carried on in this great town, would in time spread itself over the whole kingdom.—*Swift.*

Bleeding, when the expectation runs on successfully, suppresseth it.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

Successfulness. s. Attribute suggested by successful; happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the persuasiveness of promises.—*Hammond.*

Succession. s. [Fr.; Lat. successio, -onis.]

1. Consecution; series of one thing or person following another.

St. Augustine, having reckoned up a great number of the bishops of Rome, saith in all this order of succession of bishops there is not one found a Donatist.—*Hooker, Reformation of Policy.*

Reflection on appearances of several ideas, one after another, in our minds, furnishes us with the idea of succession.—*Locke.*

Let a cannon bullet pass through a room, and take with it any limb of a man, it is clear that it must strike successively the two sides of the room, touch one part of the flesh first, and another after, and so in succession.—*Id.*

Of all truths relating to phenomena, the most valuable to us are those which relate to the order of their succession. On a knowledge of these is founded every reasonable anticipation of future facts, and whatever power we possess of influencing those facts to our advantage. . . . Though the laws of number and space are important elements in the ascertainment of uniformities of succession, they can do nothing towards it when taken by themselves. They can only be made instrumental to that purpose when we combine with them additional premises, expressive of uniformities of succession already known. By taking, for instance, as premises—these propositions, that bodies acted upon by an instantaneous force move with uniform velocity in straight lines; that bodies acted upon by a continuous force move with accelerated velocity in straight lines; and that bodies acted upon by two forces in different directions move in the diagonal of a parallelogram, whose sides represent the direction and quantity of those forces; we may by combining these truths with propositions relating to the properties of straight lines and of parallelograms, (as that a triangle is half of a parallelogram of the same base and altitude), deduce another important uniformity of succession, viz. that a body moving round a centre of force describes areas proportional to the times. But unless there had been laws of succession in our premises, there could have been no truths of succession in our conclusions. A similar remark might be extended to every other class of phenomena really peculiar; and, had it been attended to, would have prevented many chimerical attempts at demonstrations which do not explain.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, b. iii. ch. v. § 1.*

How do we determine objective change? This means, how do we distinguish between co-existence and succession, since in apprehension all our representations are successive? Simply by regarding the indifference in order of succession of two states in one case, and the persistence in the order of succession in another case.—*Inglis, An Introduction to Metaphysics, § 130.*

2. Series of things or persons following one another.

These decays in Spain have been occasioned by so long a war with Holland; but most by two successions of inactive princes.—*Bacon.*

The smallest particles of matter may cohere by the strongest attractions, and compose bigger particles of weaker virtue; and many of these may cohere and compose bigger particles, whose virtue is still weaker; and so on for divers successions, until the progression end in the biggest particles, on which the operations in chemistry and the colours of natural bodies depend.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

3. Lineage; order of descendants.

Cassibelan . . .
And his succession granted Rime a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds, which by thee lately
Is left untender'd.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ill. 1.

A long succession must ensue;
And his next son the clouded ark of God
Shall in a glorious temple enshrine.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 331.

4. Power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

What people is so void of common sense,
To vote succession from a native prince? *Dryden.*
The dispensing power of the popes was exerted in several cases of a temporal nature, particularly in the legitimation of children, for purposes even of succession.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. ii. ch. vii.*

Successional. adj. Following in, making good, a succession.

In the preceding account I have used the term 'permanent' for those teeth which remain in use throughout the animal's life or, if they fall out (as do the rudimentary canines and the premolars of the Macropodidae), do not give place to successional teeth; and I have therefore assumed that the milk or temporary dentition of the typical diphyodont mammals is represented in the macropodials only by the deciduous molars. It may be held, on the other hand, that the large majority of the teeth of the Macropodials are the homologues of the milk or first teeth of the diphyodonts, and that it is the permanent or second dentition which is so feebly represented by the four successional premolars.—*W. H. Flower, On the Development and Succession of Teeth in the Macropodulæ, Proceedings of the Royal Society, May 9, 1897.*

Successive. adj.

1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted.

Three with fiery courage he assails,
And each successive after other quails,
Still would'ring whence so many kings should rise.

Daniel.

God hath set
Labour and rest, as day and night, to men
Successive.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 614.

God, by reason of his eternal indivisible nature, is by one single act of duration present to all the successive portions of time, and all successively existing in them. *South, Sermons.*

Send the successive ill through ages down,
And let each weeping father tell his son,
Perilous . . . directed that the necrotic should proceed. It was carried on with great vigour the whole day long by successive divisions which reduced one another.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. lvii.*

Nevertheless these changes seem hitherto to have produced no discontent; whether it were that a people neither commercial nor enlightened did not readily perceive their tendency; or, as has been ingeniously conjectured, that these successive diminutions of the standard are nearly counterbalanced by an augmentation in the value of silver, occasioned by the drain of money.—*Id. pt. ii. ch. li.*

2. Inherited by succession. *Rare.*

Countrymen,
I lead my successive title with your sword.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, l. 1.

The empire being elective, and not successive, the emperors in being made profit of their own times.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Successively. adv. In a successive manner; in succession; in uninterrupted order; one after another.

Three sons he left,
All which successively by turns did reign.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Is it upon record? or else reported
Successively from age to age?

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 1.

That king left only by six wives three children, who reigned successively, and died childless.—*Racine*.

We that measure time by first and last,
The slight of things; successively do take,
When God on all at once his view doth cast,
And of all times doth but one instant make.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely,
that the refrangible rays might be more copiously
reflected than the rest, and the whiteness at length
changed successively into blue, indigo, and violet.—*Sir J. Newton, On Opticks*.

No such motion of the same atom can be all of it
existent at once: it must needs be made gradually
and successively, both as to place and time, seeing
that body cannot at the same instant be in more
places than one.—*Hendley, Sermons*.

We have a tradition coming down to us from our
fathers; a kind of inheritance successively conveyed
to us by the primitive saints from the apostles them-
selves.—*Bishop Waterland*.

Successiveness. s. Attribute suggested by
Successive; state of being successive.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by
the successiveness of its own operations, and partly
by those external measures that it finds in motion.
—*Sir M. Hale*.

This perpetual and latent kind of memory may
be termed a sense of successiveness: and must be
considered as an internal sense by which we perceive
ourselves existing in time, much in the same way as
by our external and muscular sense we perceive our-
selves existing in space. And both our internal
thoughts and feelings, and the events which take
place around us, are apprehended as objects of this
internal sense, and thus as taking place in time. . .
And thus, this sense of successiveness, like the mus-
cular sense with which we have compared it, implies
activity of the mind itself, and is not a sense pas-
sively receiving impressions.—*Whewell, History of
Scientific Ideas*, vol. i. p. 142: 1854.

Successless. adj. Wanting, deficient in,
failing; of, success; unlucky; unfortunate;
failing of the event desired.

A second colony is sent hither, but as successless
as the first.—*Heylin*.

The hopes of thy successless love resign. *Dryden*.
The Hessian duke,
Bold champion! brandishing his Nordic blade,
Best temper'd steel, successless proved in field.

Pamion unspitful, and successless love,
Plant dangers in my heart. *Addison, Cato*.
Successless as all her soft carresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, l. 73.

Successlessly. adv. In a successless man-
ner; without success.

The Gospel having been preached through all the
cities of Judea successlessly, the apostles turn to the
Gentiles.—*Hammond, Works*, vol. iii. p. 181.

Successor. s. [Lat.; in the previous edi-
tions it is entered as *successor*, with the
remark that 'this is sometimes pronounced
successor, with the accent in the middle;'
evidently showing that the accent thrown
back was the accent favoured by Johnson.
It is certain that no one who said *successor*
could be charged with vulgarity; inasmuch
as the throwing back of the accent as far
as possible has always passed for a refine-
ment in language rather than ought else.
Perhaps, however, it is carried too far.
Confessor and *professor*, the words most
like the one under notice, are, beyond
doubt, sounded with the accent on the
second syllable, by a decided majority of
both the critical and the uncritical.] One
that follows in the place or character of
another: (correlative to *predecessor*.)

The king by this queen had a son of tender age,
but of great expectation, brought up in the hope
of themselves, and already acceptance of the im-
mortal people, as successor of his father's crown.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The successor of Moses in prophetic.—*Revela-
tion*, xvi. 1.

The fear of what was to come from an unacknow-
ledged successor to the crown, clouded much of that
prosperity then, which now shines in chronicle.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and
benediction of the bishop, the successor of the ap-
ostles in this office.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals*.

The surly savage offspring disappear,
And curse the bright successor of the year;
Yet crafty kind with daylight can dispense.

Dryden.
Whether a bright successor, or the same. *Tate*.

The descendants of Alexander's successors culti-
vated navigation in some lesser degree.—*Arbuthnot*.
Benedict the Fourteenth, the best and wisest of
the two hundred and fifty successors of St. Peter,
was no more.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical
Essays, Frederic the Great*.

It must come down from the successors of St.
Peter himself in unbroken succession. The whole
clergy must have a perpetual, indefeasible sanctity
of the same antiquity.—*Milman, History of Latin
Christianity*, b. vi. ch. iv.

Successory. adj. Following the line of suc-
cession.

It is manifest, dignities which were but the bare
names of personal offices, to have at length become
hereditary and successory.—*Tim's More House*,
(Ord 318).

Succinct. adj. [Fr. *succinctus*, past. part. of
succingo (sub + cingo = I gird).]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the clothes
drawn up to disengage the legs.

His habit fit for speed succinct. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 613.

His vest succinct then girding round his waist,
Forth rushed the avail. *Pope, Translation of the Odyssey*, xiv. 88.

Our knives in garb succinct, a trusty band;
Caps on their heads, and halberds in their hand.
Id., Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

2. Short; concise; brief.

A strict and succinct style is that where you can
take nothing away without loss, and that loss man-
ifest.—*B. Jonson*.

Let all your precepts be succinct and clear,
That ready wits may comprehend them soon.

Lord Roscommon.

Succinctly. adv. In a succinct manner,
generally applied to style either of writing
or speaking; concisely; without superfluity
of diction.

I shall present you very succinctly with a few
reflections that most readily occur. *Boyle*.
I'll recant, when France can show me wit
As strong as ours, and as succinctly writ.

Lord Roscommon.

Succinctness. s. Attribute suggested by
Succinct; brevity; conciseness.

We have designed this in such a method, as that
... the succinctness and brevity of it may not
make it the more obscure.—*Martindale, Translation of
Cicero*, p. 44: 1642.

Brevity and succinctness of speech is that, which
in philosophy, or speculation, we call maxim and
first principle.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 129.

Succinic. adj. [Lat. *succinum* = amber.]

In Chemistry. Acid from amber so called,
its salts being *succinates*.

Succinic acid is obtained by distilling coarsely
pounded amber in a retort by itself, with a heat
gradually raised, or mixed with one-twelfth of its
weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with half its
weight of water. The acid which sublimes is to be
dissolved in hot water, to be saturated with potassa
or soda, boiled with bone-black, to remove the foul
empyreumatic oil matter, filtered, and precipitated
by nitrate of lead, to convert it into an insoluble
succinate; which being washed is to be decomposed
by the equivalent quantity of sulphuric acid. Pure
succinic acid forms transparent prisms. The *suc-
cinates* of ammonia is an excellent reagent for de-
tecting and separating iron.—*Croft, Dictionary of
Art, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Succision. s. [Lat. *succido* = I cut down;
pass. part. *succisus*; *succisio*, -onis.] Cut-
ting down. *Rare*.

Upon waste brought and assigned in the succision
of trees, the justification is, that they were over-
thrown by wind.—*Baron*. (Ord 318).

Succlamation. s. [Lat. *clamo* = I call out;
clamatio, -onis.] ? Quiet exhortation; sug-
gestion.

Why may we not also, by some such succlama-
tions as these, call off young men to the better
side, by using some things spoken by poets, after
the same manner.—*Translation of Plutarch's
Moralis*, pt. iii. p. 412: (Ord 318).

Succory. s. Chicory (of which it is
another form).

A garden-salad was the third supply,
Of endive, radishes, and succory. *Dryden*.
Translation from Ovid, Balaen and Philemon.
The medicaments to diminish the milk are lettuce,
purslane, endive, and succory.—*Wise, Surgery*,
Temperance.

In a small number of species of this order, nutri-
tive matter is collected in sufficient abundance to
render them worthy of notice as esculents. The
most important in that way are Carduus . . . Ar-
tichoke . . . Scrophularia, and Balsam . . . Endive,
the blanchet leaves of Clethrum Endivias; Succory . . .
prepared of Clethrum Intybus; and, above all, let-
tuce and Jerusalem artichokes; the former, the

leaves of Lactuca sativa, the latter, the tubers of Hel-
ianthus tuberosus. *Laudy, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Used adjectively.

To detect the adulteration, sprinkle the suspected
article upon the surface of some water in a jar or
tumbler: if genuine coffee, it remains for a . . .
time "floating, scarcely touching the water, and ap-
pearing grayish or not easily settled; whereas, if suc-
cory powder be present, it communicates a deep
reddish-brown tint to the water, and portions of it
soon sink to the bottom. *Howell and Cox, Dic-
tionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Succour. v. a. [Fr. *secourir*; Lat. *succorro*;
from *curro* = I run.] Help; assist in diffi-
culty or distress; relieve.

As that famous queen
Of Amazon, whom Pyrrhus did destroy,
Did show herself in great triumphant joy,
To succour the weak state of sad afflicted Troy.

Spenser.
A grateful heart will stand upon record, against
those that in their prosperity forget their friends,
that to their loss and hazard stood by and secured
them in their adversity.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Succour. s. [Fr. *secours*.]

1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help
in distress.

My father,
Flying for succour to his servant Banister,
Being distressed, was by that wretch betray'd.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Here's a young maid with travel oppress'd,
And faints for succour. *Id.*, As you like it, ii. 4.

2. Person or thing that brings help.

Fear is nothing else but a betraying of the suc-
cours which reason offereth.—*Wisdom of Solomon*,
xvii. 12.

Our watchful general had discern'd from far
The mighty succour which made glad the foe,
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lxxiii.

Succourable. adj. Helpful; helping. *Rare*.

If the physician be not verie answerable in liking
to the patient, perceiving him not so succourable as
hee desir'd, or would have such a physician, shall
never proceed successfully.—*Time's Storehouse*,
7:0-2.

The goodness of God, which is very succourable,
serveth for feet and wings to his servants that are
wrongfully traduced.—*Chaucer, Proverbs*, p. 451.
(Ord 318).

Succourer. s. Helper; assistant; relief

She hath been a succourer of many, and of myself
also.—*Romans*, xvi. 2.

Succourless. adj. Wanting relief; void of
friends or help.

Leave them slaves, and succourless.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Succuba. s. [Lat. sub + under + cubo =
I lie down; pret. *cubui*.] In classical
Latin the form for the masculine and
feminine was *succuba*, hence the inaccuracy
of the form in the extract from Warburton.
[Female demon or fiend; one who
submits to another in the way of sexual
connexion.

His ancient grandame,
Though seeming in shape a woman natural,
Was a fiend of the kind that succubæ some call.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 329.
One of their own fables is here mythologized and
explained. Of a church-yard carcass raised and set
a strutting by the insatiation of some helish succuba
within.—*Bishop Warburton, Enquiry into the
Causes of Prodiges and Miracles*, p. 63.

Succulence. s. Juiciness.

Succulency. s. Succulence.

The succulency of the nerves, in a healthy man,
depends upon the goodness and due quantity of the
blood that enters the vessels of the brain.—*Kinnear*,
Essay on the Nerves, p. 55: 1739.

Succulent. adj. Juicy; moist.

These plants have a strong, dense, and succulent
moisture, which is not apt to exsude.—*Bozon*.
Divine Providence has spread her table every
where, not with a purple or green carpet, but with
... dead herbs and nourishing grass upon which
most beasts feed.—*Dr. H. More*.

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all moorish succulent plants
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack
His present thirst. *J. Phillips, Cyder*, ii. 179.

Succumb. v. n. [Lat. *succumbo* = lie down.
The word is noted by Johnson as 'not in
use except among the Scotch,' Todd, *more
suo*, contradicting him. At present the
word is common.] Yield; lie down under.

To their wills we must succumb,
'Quocumque trahunt,' 'tis our doom
Buller, Hudibras, l. 3, 439.

Wisdom *succumbing* under the haule of folly.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, iii. 144.

Our fortitude is our best resource, as within us it may give way to an irresistible torrent, it may bend under the weight of malignancy and opposition, yet not *succumb*.—*Philosophical Letters on Physiology*, p. 209: 17:1.

Thinking, as I do, that Popery is everywhere *succumbing* under the general diffusion of knowledge.—*Bishop Watson, Charge* in 1803, p. 40.

The Gauls had fruitlessly struggled for eight years against Caesar; and the gallant Verminetors, who in the last year of the war had roused all his countrymen to insurrection, who had cut off Roman detachments, and brought Caesar himself to the extreme of peril at Alesia, he too had finally *succumbed*, had been led captive in Caesar's triumph, and had then been butchered in cold blood in a Roman dungeon.—*Sir E. Creasy, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, The Victory of Arminius*.

Succussation. *s.* [Lat. *succussatio*, -onis; the English *jog-trot* is its equivalent in sense, i.e. so far as the shaking or jogging motion of the trot enters in the meaning of the words.] Trotting; trot.

They move two legs of one side together, which is trotting or ambling, or lift one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or trotting.

—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

They rode, but authors having not

Determined whether pace or trot,

That is to say, whether trotting,

As they do term 't, or *succussation*.

Butler, *Hudibras*, i. 2. 45.

Succussion. *s.* [Lat. *succussio*, -onis; compure Percussion, a commoner compound; *cutio* = I strike; pass. part. *cussus*.] Shaking.

a. Generally.

When any of that ribble species were brought to the doctor, and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and all the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous *succussion* of the whole human body, he gave such patients over.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus*.

b. In Medicine.

Succussion of the trunk of the body was mentioned by Hippocrates in several parts of his works, and was employed by him to ascertain the presence of purulent and other fluids in the cavities of the chest. . . . Laennec first clearly demonstrated the conditions upon which the evidence furnished by *succussion* depends, and since his time this mode of investigating diseases of the chest has been resorted to whenever they have been supposed to have been attended by effusion of fluid into the thoracic cavity. It is chiefly in pneumothorax that *succussion* produces the sound of fluctuation in the pleural cavity, for it is necessary to the production of this sound that, along with the fluid, more or less air should also be present.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Suck. *adj.* [A.S. *swile*, from *swa* = so + *lic* = like. Which is a similar compound, *hwi* + *lic*; also *thilk* (provincial) [*py* + *lic*.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind; (with *us* before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, 'such a power as a king's'; 'such a gift as a kingdom').

Can we find such a one as this, in whom the spirit of God is?—*Genesis*, xli. 34.

The works of the flesh are manifest, which are . . . drunkenness, revellings, and such like.—*Galatians*, v. 19.

'Tis such another stichew I marry, a perfumed one.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, iv. 1.

You will not make this a general rule to debar such from preaching of the gospel, as have through infirmity fallen.—*Archbishop Whitgift*.

Such another idol was Manah, worshipped between Mecca and Medina, which was called a rock or stone.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Such precepts as tend to make men good, singly considered, may be distributed into such as enjoin piety towards God, or such as require the good government of ourselves.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Such are the cold Riphean race, and such

• The savage Scythians.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 586. As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the Divine Nature, to be so to the utmost of our abilities, is the glory of a man: such an one, who has the public administration, acts like the representative of his Maker.—*Addison*.

You love a verse, take such as I can send.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

2. The same that: (with *as*.)

This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at such time as Barbaress, with Solymán's great fleet, landed in Africa.—*Knutson, History of the Turks*.

3. Comprehended under the term premised, like what has been said.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest such, owe to thyself.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 520. To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it as such, when, without any antecedent sin, he withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for him not to fall, highly reprehends the essential equity of the Divine Nature.—*South*.

No promise can oblige a prince so much,
Still to be good, as long to have been such.

Dryden.

4. Manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

I have appointed my servants to such and such a place.—*1 Samuel*, xxi. 2.

I saw him yesterday, or such a day,
With such and such.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 1.

If you repay me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums, as are

Expressed in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your fair flesh.

Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 3. Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,
When in rush'd one, and tells him such a knight

Is new arriv'd.
Id., Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting of three thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left at such a place, within three hours' march of Berwick.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

That which doth constitute any thing in its being, and distinguish it from all other things, is called the form or essence of such a thing.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

The same sovereign authority may enact a law commanding such or such an action to-day, and a quite contrary law forbidding the same to-morrow.—*South, Sermons*.

Those artists who propose only the imitation of such or such a particular person, without election of those ideas before mentioned, have been reproached for that omission.—*Dryden*.

Suck. *v. a.* [Lat. *sugo*; pass. part. *suctus*; *suctio*, -onis; A.S. *sucun*; N.Fr. *succer*.]

1. Draw by sucking a rarefaction of the air.

2. Draw in with the mouth.

The cup of astonishment . . . thou shalt even drink it, and suck it out.—*Ezekiel*, xxiii. 34.

We'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,
Where, sucking in each other's latest breath,

We may transmute our souls.—*Dryden*.

Transfix'd as o'er Castalia's streams he hung,
He suck'd new poisons with his triple tongue.

Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

3. Draw the teat of a female.

Desire, the more he suck'd, more sought the breast,
Like drooping folk still drink to be athirst.

Sir P. Sidney. A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if you can get them cues to suck her so long that her milk may go through them.—*Locke*.

Did a child suck every day a new nurse, it would be no more afflicted with the change of faces at six months old than at sixty.—*Id.*

4. Draw with the milk.

Thy valiancy was mine, thou suck'dst it from me;
But own thy pride thyself.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

5. Empty by sucking.

How on tops of hills feed,
And creep within their bells to suck the balmy seed.

Dryden.

6. Draw or drain.

I can suck melancholy out of a song, as a weasel sucks eggs.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. 5.

Pumping hath tired our men;
Sens into sens thrown, we suck in again.

Donne. A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half an hour; but because it sucks up nothing as the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's rain.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

All under passions,
As waters are by whirlpools suck'd and drawn,
Were quite devour'd in the vast gulph of empire.

Dryden. He advis'd the Jew to remember that all the wealth he had acquired by sucking the blood of his miserable victims had but swelled him like a bloated spider, which might be overlooked while he kept in a corner, but would be crushed if it ventured into the light.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. viii.

Suck. *v. n.*

1. Draw by rarefying the air.

Continual repairs on the least defects in sucking, pumps are constantly requiring.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Draw the breast.

Such as are nourished with milk find the papa, and suck at them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that nourishment ever offer to suck.

Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.

3. Draw; imbibe.

The crown had suck'd too hard, and now, being full, was like to draw down.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Suck. *s.*

1. Act of sucking.

I hoped, from the descent of the quicksilver in the tube, upon the first suck, that I should be able to give a nearer guess at the proportion of force between the pressure of the air and the gravity of quicksilver.—*Boyle*.

2. Milk given by females.

They draw with their suck the disposition of the nurse.—*Spenser, Virgo of the State of Ireland*.

I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7. Those first unpolish'd matrons, big and bold,
Gave suck to infants of clumstick mold.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 12. It would be inconvenient for birds to give suck.—*Ray*.

3. Small draught.

No bount? nor no tobacco?—Not a suck, sir;
Nor the remainder of a single can
Left by a drunken porter, all night palled too;
Not the dropping of the tap for
Your morning's draught, sir.—

'Tis verily, I assure you.
Massinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

Sucker. *s.* One who, that which, sucks.

1. Anything that draws, especially in pumps and other mechanical contrivances.

Oil must be poured into the cylinder, that the sucker may slip up and down in it more smoothly.—*Boyle*.

The ascent of waters is by suckers or forcers, or something equivalent thereto.—*Bishop Wilkins, Debalua*.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called suckers, not above an inch and half diameter, being well waked in water, will wick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up from the ground.—*Grew, Muscum*.

2. Pipe through which anything is sucked.

Mariners say ply the pump;
So they, but cheerful, unfatigued, still move
The draining sucker.—*Philips*.

Sucker. *s.* [from Lat. *succus* = shoot.]

The cutting away of suckers at the root and body doth make trees grow high.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Out of this old root a sucker may spring, that with a little shelter and good seasons may prove a mighty tree.—*Ray*.

Socket. *s.* Sweetment, to be dissolved in the mouth.

Here are suckets and sweet dishes.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Sea Voyage.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whom suckets are most alchemy;
The still of his refining mold
Minting the garden into gold.

Cleaveland.

Sucking. *part. adj.* Applied to animals at the breast, teat, or udder.

I would
Pluck the young sucking culs from the she-bear.
To win thee, lady.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1. Have I begotten them that thou shouldst say unto me, Carry them in thy bosom, as a nursing father beareth the sucking child?—*Numbers*, xi. 12.

Sucking-bottle. *s.* Bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

No that will say children join them general abstract speculations with their sucking-bottles, has more seal for his opinion, but less sincerity.—*Locke*.

Sucking-fish. *s.* In Ichthyology. Fish of the genus Remora. See second extract.

For two days I continued my course to the southward, upon my novel conveyance, during which I had nothing to eat except a few small barnacles, and some parasitical vermin, peculiar to the animal, which I discovered under his fins. I also found a small 'remora,' or sucking-fish, near his tail; but when I put it to my mouth, it fixed itself so firmly on both my lips that I thought they were sealed for ever. No force could detach it, and there it hung like a padlock for many hours, to my great mortification and annoyance; but at last it died, from being so long out of water; and when it dropped off, I devoured it.—*Murray, Pacha of Many Titles, Harknack*.

The fish . . . called sucking-fish is rather a sticking fish, since it attaches itself to other fishes, or to the bottoms of vessels, for protection or conveyance, not for drawing anything therefrom by the act of suction. The fish is recognized by the flat oval adhesive disc on the top of the head. It is a comparatively small species, of the subarctical division of the malacopterygians, in the Oviparous system; it was called remora by the ancients, in reference to

its influence—exaggerated in their narrations—in retarding the course of the vessel to which it had attached itself.—*Open, in Brando and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Suckle. v. a. Nurse at the breast.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, did not lovelier.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.
She nurses me up and suckles me.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Two thriving calves she suckles twice a-day.
Thyssen, Translation of Virgil, Æneid, iii. 41.
The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and suckled by a wolf.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Great numbers of women, many of them leading, carrying, suckling their infants, covered all the route which led to the place of embarkation.—*Munday, History of England, ch. xvii.*

Suckle. s. Tent; dug. *Rare.*

The body of this fish [the manatee or cowfish] is three yards long, and one broad, thick-skinned, without scales, narrow towards the tail which is nervous, slow in swimming, wanting fins; in place whereof, she is aided with two papae, which are not only suckles, but serve for stilts to creep ashore upon.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 20.*

Suckling. s. Young creature yet fed by the teat.

A suckling yet,
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xl. 115.
Young animals participate of the nature of their tender aliment, as sucklings of milk.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Suction. s. Act of sucking.

Sounds exterior and interior may be made by suction, as by emission of the breath.—*Bacon.*
Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by suction, or sucked by the air, and what was cast out of it, weighed ten pounds.—*Boyle.*
Cornelius regulated the suction of his child.—*Arbuthnot.*

Suctorious. adj. In Zoology. Formed for sucking.

The larvae of Diptera fixing themselves by their suctorious mandibles to the body of fish, doubtless destroy an infinite number of the young fry of our ponds.—*Kirby and Spence, Entomology, vol. i. p. 107. (3rd Ed.)*

Sud. s. [from the root of *æthea*, *sodden*; generally plural; there seems no reason, however, against saying a *sud* (as, 'it was worked up in a *sud*'), as well as a *luther*.] Soup and water worked up into bubbles and vesicles.

De in the suds. Be in a difficulty.

Will ye forsake me now and leave me? the *suds*?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wild Gooose Chase.

Sudatory. s. Hothouse; sweating-luth.

Rhyms in . . . defended by nature, enriched by trade, and by art made lovely: the vineyards, gardens, cyprus, *sudatories*, and temples, ravishing the eye and smell, so as in every part she appears delightful and beautiful.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 129.*

Sudden. adj. [N.Fr. *subitain*; Lat. *subitaneus*, *subitus*.]

1. Happening without previous notice.

We have not yet set down this day of triumph;
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too sudden.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 4.
There was never anything so sudden but Caesar's Thirteenth hour of I came, saw, and overcame.—*Id., As you like it, v. 2.*

His death may be sudden to him, though it comes by never so slow degrees.—*Dr. H. Wors, Whole Duty of Man.*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. *Rare.*

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Used adverbially.

Herbs of every leaf, that sudden flower'd,
Opening their various colours.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 317.

Sudden. s. Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. *Obsolete.*

Parents should mark the witty excuses of their children at *sudden* and surprisals, rather than pampor them.—*Sir H. Walton.*

On, upon, or of, a sudden. Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accustomed preparatives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who upon the sudden
Clapt to their gates. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 4.*
How art thou lost, how on a sudden lost!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 900.

When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude and saucy of a sudden, and beyond your usual behaviour.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Suddenly. adv.

1. In a sudden manner; unexpectedly; without preparation; hastily.

You shall find thron of your argosies
Are richly come to harbour suddenly.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
If elision of the air made the sound, the touch of the bell or string could not extinguish so suddenly that motion.—*Bacon.*

To the pale face they suddenly draw near,
And summon them to unexpected flight.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxxv.
She struck the warlike spear into the ground,
Which sprouting leaves did suddenly enclose,
And peaceful olive shaded as they rose.
Id., To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 162.

2. Without premeditation.

If thou canst accuse,
Do it without invention suddenly.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Suddenness. s. Attribute suggested by Sudden; state of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that unwary sight,
And wonder'd at his breathless lusty mood.
Spenser.
He speedily run forward, counting his suddenness his most advantage, that he might overtake the English.—*Id.*

The rage of people is like that of the sea, which, once breaking bounds, overflows a country, with that suddenness and violence as leaves no hopes of flying.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Sudoriferous. adj. [Lat. *fero* - I bear.] In Anatomy. Containing, producing, or secreting sweat.

The sweat is secreted by the minute spiracles, or *sudoriferous* canals, discovered by Puskijne and Breschet, which are distributed over the whole surface of the skin.—*Translation by Baly of Müller's Elements of Physiology.*

Sudorific. adj. [Fr. *sudorifique*.] Provoking or causing sweat.

Physicians may well provoke sweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *sudorific* herbs in hot water.—*Bacon.*

Exalting the most liquid parts of the blood by *sudorific* or watery evaporations, brings it into a morbid state.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sudorific. s. Medicine provoking sweat.

As to *sudorifics*, consider that the liquid which goes off by sweat is often the most subtle part of the blood.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sudorous. adj. [Lat. *sudor* = sweat.] Consisting of sweat.

Beside the strigments and *sudorous* adhesions from men's hands, no thing proceeds from gold in the usual decoction thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Sue. v. a. [Fr. *suire* = follow.]

1. Prosecute by law.

If any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.—*Matthew, v. 40.*

2. Gain by legal procedure.

I am denied to sue my livery here,
And yet my letters patent give me leave.
Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 3.

3. Follow; ensue.

Lechery that *sue*th always gluttony.—*Liber Festivus, fol. 5.*

4. In Falconry. Clean the beak, as a hawk.

Sue. v. n. Beg; entreat; petition.

If me thou deign to serve and sue,
At thy command to all these mountains be.
Spenser.

When maidens sue,
Men give like gods.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

We were not born to sue, but to command.
Id., Richard II. i. 1.

Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, suing unto him for peace.—*Kaolles, History of the Turks.*

For this, this only favour let me sue,
If pity can to conquer'd foes be due;
Refuse it not; but let my body have
The last retreat of human kind, a grave.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1303.

Despise not them, that in our hands we bear
These holy boughs, and sue with words of prayer.
Ibid. vii. 335.

'Twill never be too late,
To sue for chains, and own a conqueror.
Addison, Cato.

The fair Egyptian
Courtied with freedom now the beauteous slave,
Now fall'ring *sue*d, and threat'ning now did rave.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Sue. v. a. Obtain by petition or entreaty: (with *out*).

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *sue*ing out a pardon for them in the court of heaven.—*Calamy.*

Suer. s. One who seeks to obtain by entreaty; suitor.

The woman perceiving by the slowness of his pace, that he rather seemed to be a *suer* than a pursuer of her, replied to his words.—*Lord, History of the Bankers, p. 21: 1630.*

Suet. s. [N.Fr. *sien*; Lat. *sebum*.] Hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

The stentoma being *suet*, yields not to caustics.—*Wheemen, Surgery.*

Suet. s. Consisting of suet; resembling suet.

If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a *suet* substance, it is called stentoma.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Suffect. v. a. [Lat. *suffectus*, pass. part. of *sufficere* - supply, suffice.] Substitute. *Rare.*

The question was of *suffecting* Amaleus duke of Savoy, a married man, in the rooms of Eugeneus.—*Bishop Hall, (3rd Ed.)*

Suffer. v. a. [Fr. *souffrir*; Lat. *sub* - under + *fero* - I bear.]

1. Bear; undergo; feel with sense of pain.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment.—*Proverbs, xix. 19.*
A certain woman . . . *suffered* many things of many physicians, and had spent all that she had.—*Mark, v. 26.*

Shall we then live thus vile, the race of heaven thus trampled, thus expell'd to *suffer* here
Chains and these torments? Better these than worse.

By my advice; since fate inevitable
Subdues us, and omnipotent decree,
The victor's will. To *suffer*, as to do,
Our strength is equal, nor the law unjust
That so ordains. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 194.*

(Obedience imposed,
On penalty of death, and *suffering* death.
Ibid. xii. 37.

The broad vessels, however, which were probably built after the Indian fashion, *suffered* no damage though they were whirled round by the eddies.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. liv.*

2. Endure; support; not sink under.

Our spirit and strength entire
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 147.

3. Allow; permit; not hinder.

Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbour, and not *suffer* sin upon him. *Leviticus, xix. 17.*
In wonder'd that that lordship
Would *suffer* him to spend his youth at home.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

Oft have I seen a lot o'erweening cur
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:
Who being *suffered* with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his tail betwix his legs and crivell.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

My duty cannot *suffer*
To obey in all your daughter's hard commands.
Id., King Lear, iii. 1.

I *suffer* them to enter and possess.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 693.

He that will *suffer* himself to be informed by observation, will find few signs of a soul accustomed to much thinking in a new-born child.—*Locke.*

4. Pass through; be affected by; be acted upon.

Naked to the air,
That now must *suffer* change.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 212.

Suffer. v. n.

1. Undergo pain or inconvenience.

I to the evil turn
My obvious breast, aiming to overcome
By *suffering*. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 373.*

Prudence and good-breeding are in all stations necessary; and most young men *suffer* in the want of them.—*Locke.*

2. Undergo punishment.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*

How great were then our Charles's woes, who thus
Was forced to *suffer* for himself and us!

He, touch'd by fate, and hurried up and down,
Heir to his father's sorrows and his crown.

Dryden, Astruc Reduc'd, 40.

3. Be injured.

Publick business suffers by private infirmities,
and kingdoms fall into weakness by the diseases or
decays of those that manage them.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Sufferable. *adj.* Capable of being endured;
(the negative compound Insufferable
commoner; Tolerable being the current
word in this sense).

Thy rage be

Now no more sufferable. *Chapman.*
It is sufferable in any to use what liberty they list
in their own writing, but the contracting and ex-
tending the lines and sense of others would appear
a thankless office.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Sufferably. *adv.* Tolerably; so as to be
endured: (Insufferably commoner).

An infant Titan held she in her arms;
Yet sufferably bright, the eye might bear
The ungracious glories of his beamy hair. *Addison.*

Sufferance. *s.* [Fr. *souffrance.*]

1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.

He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To ling'ring sufferance.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, II. 4.
How much education may reconcile young people
to pain and sufferance, the examples of Sparta may
show.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

2. Patience; moderation.

He thought I have slain her in his fierce despite;
But, hasty heat tempering with sufferance wise,
He staid his hand. *Spenser.*

He hath given excellent sufferance, and vigor-
ousness to the sufferers, arming them with strange
courage.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Nor was his sufferance of other kinds less ex-
emplary than that he evidenced in the reception of
calumny.—*Bishop Fild, Life of Hammond.*

And should I touch it nearly, bear it
With all the sufferance of a tender friend.

Uttley, The Orphan.

3. Toleration; permission; not hindrance.

Most wretched man,
That to affections does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through sufferance grow to fearful end.

Spenser.
In process of time, somewhat by sufferance,
and somewhat by special leave and favour, they crept
to themselves oratorical, or in sumptuous
or stately manner.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Some villain of my court
Are of consent and sufferance in this.

Shakespeare, As you like it, II. 2.
As glorying to have reaped the Stryxian food,
As gods, and by their own recovered strength;
Not by the sufferance of supernal power.

Milton, Paradise Lost, I. 230.

Sufferer. *s.* One who suffers.

1. One who suffers or undergoes pain or in-
convenience.

This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,
The sufferers then will scarce molest us here:
From other hands we need not much to fear.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1824.

He when his love was bounded in a few,
That were unhappy that they might be true,
Made you the favorite of his last sad times,
That is, a sufferer in his subjects' crimes.

Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 80.
She returns to me with joy in her face, not
from the sight of her husband, but from the good luck
she has had at cards; and if she has been a loser, I
am doubly a sufferer by it: she comes home out of
humour, because she has been throwing away my

estate.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The history of civil wars and rebellions does not
make such deep and lasting impressions, as events
of the same nature in which we or our friends have
been sufferers.—*Id.*

Often these unhappy sufferers expire for want of
sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal
regimen.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.

Suffering. *verbal abn.* Pain suffered.

I . . . now rejoice in my sufferings for you.—
Colossians, I. 24.

We may hope the sufferings of innocent people,
who have lived in that place which was the scene of
rebellion, will secure from the like attempts.—*Addi-
son.*

With what strength, what steadiness of mind,
He triumphs in the midst of all his sufferings!

Id., Cato.
It increased the smart of his present sufferings to
compare them with his former happiness.—*Bishop
Atterbury.*

Then it is that the reasonableness of God's provid-
ence, in relation to the sufferings of good men in
this world, will be fully justified.—*Nelson.*

They who inspire it most are fortunate,
As I am now; but those who feel it most
Are happier still, after long sufferings,
As I shall soon become.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

It is said, and may but too easily be believed, that
the sufferings of the fugitives were terrible. How
many old men, how many women with babes in
their arms, sank down and slept their last sleep in
the snow; how many, having crawled, spent with
toil and hunger, into nooks among the precipices,
died in those dark holes, and were picked to the
bone by the mountain ravens, can never be known.
—*Maccarty, History of England, ch. xviii.*

It would be bold to say how much the Crusades,
at such a time, enhanced the mass of human suffer-
ing.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. vii.
ch. vi.*

Sufferingly. *adv.* As one who suffers; with
pain.

An *blasphemia*, or an affect or moving *sufferingly* to
become matter.—*Cabalistical Dialogue, p. 8: 1042.*

Suffice. *v. n.* [Lat. *sufficio.*] Be enough;
be sufficient; be equal to the end or pur-
pose.

If thou ask me why, suffice, my reasons are
good.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, I. 1.*

I wonder by what dower,
Or patent, you had power
From all to rape a judgement. Let's suffice,
Had you been modest, you'd been granted wine.

Pellham, Ode to Ben Jonson.

To recount almighty works
What words or tongue or scruple can suffice,
Or heart of man suffice to comprehend?

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 112.

The indolency we have, *sufficing* for our present
happiness, we desire not to venture the change;
being content; and that is enough.—*Locke.*

He lived in such temperance as was enough to
make the longest life agreeable; and in such a course
of piety, as *sufficed* to make the most sudden death
no also.—*Pope.*

Suffice. *r. u.*

1. Afford; supply.

A strong and succulent moisture is able, without
drawing help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting
of the plant.—*Bacon.*

Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn,
Shall share my morning song and evening vows.

Dryden.

The pow'r appeased, with winds *sufficed* the sail;
The belling canvases struted with the gale.

Id., Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 63.

2. Satisfy; be equal to want or demand.

O ye house of Israel, let it *suffice* you of all your
abundancies.—*Ezekiel, xiv. 6.*

He watched her parched count, and she did eat, and
was *sufficed*, and left.—*Bath, II. 14.*

Let it *suffice* thee that thou know'st us happy.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 620.

He our conqueror left us this our strength,
That we may so *suffice* his vengeful ire.

Id., I. 147.

When the herd *sufficed*, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to the forest hair.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 554.

Sufficiency. *s.*

1. State of being adequate to the end pro-
posed.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

His *sufficiency* is such, that he bestows and pos-
sesses, his plenty being unexhausted.—*Boyle.*

This he did with that readiness and *sufficiency*,
as at once gave testimony to his ability, and to the
evidence of the truth he asserted.—*Bishop Fild, Life
of Hammond.*

Swift expresses similar opinions as to the *suffi-
ciency* of unaided common sense for conducting the
affairs of civil government.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the
Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion,
ch. viii.*

2. Qualification for any purpose.

The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made
judge, by that law, of the *sufficiency* of the minis-
ters, may dislike the Englishman as unworthy.—
Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.

Their pensioner Dr Wit was a minister of the
greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in
their state.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Competence; enough; supply equal to
want.

The most proper subjects of dispute are ques-
tions not of the very highest importance, not of the
meanest kind; but rather the intermediate ques-
tions between them: and there is a large *sufficiency*
of them in the sciences.—*Watts, On the Improve-
ment of the Mind.*

5. Self-sufficiency.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and igno-
rance.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Sufficient. *adj.*

1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough;
competent; not deficient.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.—*Mat-
thew, VI. 34.*

Heaven yet retains

Number *sufficient* to possess her realm.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 147.

Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happi-
ness.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse something
out of the way, I shall have given occasion to others
to seek about for new discoveries.—*Locke.*

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity
that goes to a large phetition *sufficient* to make
her a gown and petticoat.—*Addison.*

Sufficient besides is what is competent to main-
tain a man and his family, and maintain hospitality;
and likewise to pay and satisfy such dues belonging
to the bishop.—*Ayliffe, Peregrine Davis Canonist.*

Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice
in a Yahoo.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Qualified for anything by fortune or other-
wise.

In saying he is a good man, understand me, that
he is *sufficient*.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice,
I. 3.*

Sufficiently. *adv.* In a sufficient manner;

to a sufficient degree; enough.

Religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently*
the hearts of all men, there would need be no other
restraint from evil.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What think'st thou then of me, and this my state?
Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd

Of happiness? *Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 403.*

All to whom they are propos'd, are by his grace
sufficiently mov'd to attend and assent to them;
sufficiently, but not irresistibly; for if all were irre-
sistibly mov'd, all would embrace them; and if none
were *sufficiently* mov'd, none would embrace them.

—*Rogers.*

In a few days, or hours, if I am to leave this car-
case to be buried in the earth, and to find myself
either for ever happy in the favour of God, or eter-
nally separated from all light and peace; can any
words *sufficiently* express the littleness of every
thing else?—*Lane.*

Suffisance. *s.* [Fr.] Excess; plenty. *Ob-
solete.*

There him rests in riotous *suffisances*

Of all gladfulness and kindly joyance. *Spenser.*

Suffits. *s.* Snuff (of a candle. *Latin* rather
than English). *Rare.*

Of the *suffits* of a torch, painters make a violet
black.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, p. 33.*

(Ord MS.)

Suffix. *s.* [Lat. *sub* + *fixus*, pass. part. of
figo — I fix.] In Grammar. Strictly some-
thing under the word, like the iota sub-
script in Greek; lastly, Affix.

Suffimate. *c. n.* [Lat. *suffumigatus*,
pass. part. of *suffumigo* — check a wheel
by a lock or break.] Stop; stay; impede.

God could any where *suffumigate* and subvert the
beginnings of wicked designs.—*Barrow, Sermon on
Guns-powder Treason.*

Suffocate. *v. a.* [Lat. *suffocatus*, pass. part.
of *suffoco*; *suffocatio*, -onis.] Choke by
exclusion or interception of air.

Let fallows snuff for dog, let man go free,
And let not bump his windpipe *suffocate*.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 4.

Air but momentarily remains in our bodies, only
to refrigerate the heart; which being once per-
formed, lost, being self-heated again, it should *suf-
focate* that part, it smother back the same way it
passed.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and
strangle without passage.—*Collier, Essays, Of
Friendship.*

Suffocate. *part. adj.* Choked.

This chokes, when degree is *suffocate*,

Follows the chinking.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, I. 3.

Suffocation. *s.* Act of choking; state of
being choked.

Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are danger-
ous.—*Bacon.*

Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar; some
of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in
which the best remedy is wine or vinegar and salt,
and vomiting as soon as possible.—*Arbuthnot, On
Diet.*

Suffocative. *adj.* Having the power to
choke.

From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandu-
lous humours and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed.—
Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on Human Bodies.

Suffocatio. s. [Lat. *sodio* = I dig; pass. part. *fusus*; *fussio*, -*onis*.] Act of digging under.

Those conspiracies against malignant sovereignty, those suffocations of walls, those powder-trains.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat*.

Suffragan. s.

1. Bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his suffragans.—*Nir M. Hale*.

As the first element in a compound.

The four archbishops of Mexico, Lima, S. Foy, and Domingo, have under them twenty-five suffragan-bishops, all liberally endowed and provided for.—*H. plin*.

Suffragan-bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

2. Assistant bishop: (this is the more proper sense of the word; by an act, 26 Hen. VIII. suffragans were to be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate, whom they were to assist).

For a bishop to have a coadjutor, or, as the statute calls him, a suffragan to assist him, was no new thing, but of ancient use in England before Henry the Eighth. . . . Such suffragans, or coadjutors, was to have no revenue or jurisdiction in his diocese, whose suffragan he was; save what the bishop should by commission under his seal allow him.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 161.

By the concordat of Calixtus, it appears that the decision of contested elections was reserved to the emperor, assisted by the metropolitan and suffragans. In a few cases during the twelfth century, this imperial prerogative was exercised, though not altogether undisputed.—*Hollan, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Addresses were sent to Rome in the name of Richard King of England, Count Baldwin of Flanders, the city of Milan, the Archbishop of Cologne, his suffragans the Bishops of Munster, Minden, Paderborn, Cambrai and Utrecht, the Bishop of Strasburg, the Abbots of Verdun and Corvey, Duke Henry of Brabant, with many Abbots and Counts.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. iii.

Even before the arrival of Gerold's letters, the Pope, in a letter to the Archbishop of Milan and his suffragans, all liegemen of the Emperor, had denounced the treaty as a monstrous reconciliation of Christ and Belial; as the establishment of the worship of Mohammed in the Temple of God.—*Ibid.*, b. x. ch. iii.

Suffragant. adj. Assisting; concurring with.

Heavenly doctrine ought to be chief ruler and principal head every where, and not suffragant and subsidiary.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 173; 1613.

If I should let my pen loose to the suffragant testimonies whether of antiquity, or of modern divines and reformed churches, I should try your patience, and instead of a letter send you a volume.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 202.

Suffragant. s. Assistant; favourer; one who concurs with.

Hoping to find them more friends and suffragants to the virtues and modesty of sober women, than enemies to their beauty.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 118.

Suffragate. v. n. Vote with; agree in voice with; support by following the vote.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature, which suits and suffragates with it, and cloath with it.—*Nir M. Hale*.

Suffragator. s. Favourer; one that helps with his vote.

The Synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their *suffragators* are already assembled.—*Bishop of Chester to Archbishop Usher, Letters*, p. 67; 1618.

Suffrage. s. [Fr.; Lat. *suffragium*.]

1. Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect, Only your suffrages I will expect At the assembly for the choosing of consuls.

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, l. 4. The fairest of our island dare not count their came to the suffrage of those who most partially adore them.—*Addison*.

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw A heedless consul made against the law; And join his voice to the votes of Rome.

Dryden. This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their suffrages unanimously herein.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their suffrage the observation made by the heathen writers.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

To the law and to the testimony let the appeal be in the first place; and next to the united suffrage of the primitive churches, as the best and safest comment upon the other.—*Bishop Waterland*.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules; wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary*.

When the emperors had surrendered their pretensions to interfere in episcopal elections, the primitive mode of collecting the suffrages of clergy and laity in conjunction, or at least of the clergy with the laity's assent and ratification, ought naturally to have revived.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. vii.

2. United voice of persons in public prayer.

This is said in reference to the chants, responses, suffrages, versicles.—*Preface to the Version of the Psalms*: 1830.

The suffrages next after the Creed shall stand thus.—*Book of Common Prayer, Forms of Thanksgiving for May 28*.

3. Aid; assistance. *Latinism*.

They make little account of indulgences, especially of those which are to be applied to the souls in purgatory by way of suffrage.—*Dorington, Observations on the Roman Church*, p. 191; 1690.

Suffragious. adj. [Lat. *suffrago*.] Belonging to the knee-joint of beasts. *Rare*.

In elephants, the bough of the foreleg is not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward; but the hough or suffragious flexure behind, rather outward.—*Nir P. Brown*.

Suffumigation. s. Operation of fumes raised by fire.

We commend a fume, or suffumigation, every morning, of dried rosemary.—*Bacon, History of Life and Death*.

If the water be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by suffumigation.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Suffumige. s. Medical fume. *Rare*.

For external means, drying suffumiges or smokes are prescribed with good success; they are usually composed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch.—*Hall*.

Suffuso. v. a. [Lat. *suffusus*, pass. part. from *fundo* = I pour; *fusio*, -*onis*.] Spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

[She] can comfort her in her rude wise, With womanish compassion of her plaint, Wiping the tears from her suffused eyes.

Spranger, Faerie Queen.

Suspicious, and fantastical surmises, And jealousy suffused with jaundice in her eyes.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 488.

To that reverend,

When purple light shall next suffuse the skies,

With me repair.

At this moment a sudden flush of rosy light, suffusing the grey ruins, indicated that the sun had just fallen; and, through a vacant arch that overlooked them, alone in the resplendent sky, glittered the twilight star.—*B. Dierckx, li. Sybil*.

She look'd; but all Suffused with blushes—rather self-powered Nor startled, but betwixt this mood and that.

Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.

Suffusion. s.

1. Act of overspreading with anything.

2. That which is suffused or spread.

So thick a drop serene hath quenched their orbs, Or dim suffusion veild.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 25.

The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high, Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye; And when his chariot downward draws to bed, His ball is with the same suffusion red.

Dryden. To those that have the jaundice or like suffusion of eyes, objects appear of that colour.—*Rag*.

Sug. s. [?] Small kind of worm.

Many have sticking on them *sugs*, or trout-lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his moisture.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Sugar. s. [Fr. *sucré*; Lat. *saccharum*.]

1. Crystallized juice of the sugar-cane.

All the blood of Zeilmann's body stirred in her, as wine will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*, Making the hard way sweet and delectable.

Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 3. Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine Their subtle essence with the soul of wine.

Crashaw. Saccharum candidum sheds into angular figures, by placing a great many sticks across a vessel of liquid *suga*.—*Grew*.

2. In Chemistry. See extract.

Sugar . . . is the sweet constituent of vegetable and animal products. It may be distinguished into two principal species. The first, which occurs in the sugar-cane, the beet-root, and the maple, crystallizes in oblique four-sided prisms, terminated by two-sided summits; it has a sweetening power which may be represented by 100; and in circum-polarization it bends the luminous rays to the right. The second occurs ready formed in ripe grapes and other fruits; it is also produced by treating starch with diastase or sulphuric acid. This species forms cauliflower concretions, but not true crystal; it has a sweetening power which may be represented by 66; and in circum-polarization it bends the rays to the left. Besides these two principal kinds of *sugar*, some others are distinguished by chemists; as the *sugar* of milk, of manna, of certain mushrooms, of liquorice-root, and that obtained from sawdust and glue by the action of sulphuric acid; but they have no importance in a manufacturing point of view.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Sugar of lead. See extract.

Sugar of lead, though made of that insipid metal and sour salt of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common *sugar*.—*Boyle*.

Sugar of lead, properly acetate of lead, is prepared by dissolving pure litharge with heat, in strong vinegar, made of malt, wood, or wine, till the acid be saturated. . . . A main point in the preparation of *sugar of lead* is to use a strong acid; otherwise much time and acid are wasted in concentrating the solution. This salt crystallizes in colourless, transparent, four and six-sided prisms, from a moderately-concentrated solution; but from a stronger solution, in small needles, which have a yellow cast if the acid has been slightly impure.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Sugar. v. a. Sweeten with sugar.

Sugar-baker. s. One who dries the sugar in the process of refining; sugar-refiner.

In a *sugar-baker's* drying-room, where the air was heated fifty degrees beyond that of the human body, a sparrow died in two minutes.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

Sugar-berry. s. In Botany. American tree of the genus *Celtis*.

The drupes of *Celtis occidentalis*, the nettle-tree or *sugar-berry*, are administered in the United States in dysentery.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Sugar-candy. s. [Lat. *saccharum candidum*, or white sugar, as in extract from Grew under *Sugar*, l.; two words rather than a true compound.] Sugar in large crystals. One poor pennyworth of *sugar-candy*.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2. If not a dramme of triacle sovereigne, Of aqua-vite, or *sugar-candian*, Nor kitchen cordials can it remedie.

Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 4. (Saves by H. and W.)

Sugar-cane. s. See extract from Lindley.

A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a *sugar-cane*.—*Woodward*.

There are several varieties of the *sugar-cane* plant. The first and longest known is the crude, or common *sugar-cane*, which was originally introduced at Madeira. It grows freely in every region within the tropics, on a moist soil, even at an elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. In Mexico, among the mountains of Candina Mesa, it is cultivated to a height of more than 3000 feet. The quantity and quality of sugar which it yields is proportional to the heat of the place where it grows, provided it be not too moist and marshy.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Sugar is a general product of grasses. (Glycerium saccharoides, a Brazilian grass, derives its name, from that circumstance. It exists in great quantity in the *sugar-cane* (*Saccharum officinale*). Malice so abounds in it that its cultivation has been proposed in lieu of the *sugar-cane*; and it is probable that the value of the other species for fodder depends upon the abundance of this secretion.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Sugar-loaf. s. Conical mass of white sugar.

The next process in sugar-refining is the evaporation of the clarified syrup to the granulating or crystallizing pitch. The more rapidly this is effected, and with the less scorching injury from fire, the better and greater is the product in *sugar-loaves*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Sugar-mill. s. Mill for squeezing sugar-canes.

The first machines employed to squeeze the canes were mills similar to those which serve to crush apples in some cider districts, or somewhat like tann-mills. In the centre of a circular area of about seven or eight feet in diameter, a vertical heavy wheel was made to revolve on its edge, by attaching a horse to a cross-beam projecting horizontally from it, and making it move in a circular path. The cane pieces were strewed on the somewhat concave bed in the path of the wheel, and the juice expressed flowed away through a channel or gutter in the lowest part. This machine was tedious and unproductive. It was replaced by the vertical cylinder mill of (Gonsales de Veloso), which has continued till modern times with little variation of external form, but is now generally superseded by the *sugar-mill* with horizontal cylinders.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sugar-mould. s. Mould for making sugar into loaves.

The first care of the refiner should therefore be the immediate abstraction of those noxious alteratives, which he effects by the process called melting; that is, mixing up the sugar in a pan with hot water of steam into a pap, and transferring this pap into large *sugar-moulds*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sugar-plum. s. Sweetmeat so called.

If a child must have *sugar-plums* when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour, why, when he is grown up, must he be not satisfied too with wine.—*Locke.*

Sugar-refiner. s. One who refines sugar; one whose business is sugar-refining.

Sugar-refinery. s. Establishment for refining sugar.

There are three classes of *sugar-refineries* in the country.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sugar-refining. verbal abs. Process by which the raw sugar, or sugar which, as usually imported, is not sufficiently pure for use, is purified.

In the ... description of *sugar-refining*, I have said nothing about the process of claying the loaves, because it is now nearly obsolete.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sugared. part. adj. Sweetened with, or as with, sugar; sweet like sugar.

Thou would'st have plucked thyself
In general riot, and never learn'd
The icy precepts of respect, but followed
The sugar'd game before thee.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
His glowing side his errand daily said,
And sugar'd speeches whisper'd in mine ear.

Knifex.
Who casts out threats and frowns, no man deceives,
Time for resistance and defence he gives;
But flattery still in sugar'd words betrays,
And poison in high-tasted meats conveys.

Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Sugary. adj.

1. Sweet; tasting of sugar.

With the *sugary* sweet thereof allure
Chaste India's ears to phantasies impure. *Spenser.*

2. Fond of sugar or sweet things.

Sugary paints.—*History of the Royal Society, i. 143.*

Sugescence. adj. [Lat. *sugeo* = suck; inchoative form, *sugesco*; pres. part. *sugescens*, -entis.] Relating to sucking.

The *sugescence* parts of animals are fitted for their use, and the knowledge of that use put into them.—*Paley, Natural Theology, ch. xviii.*

Suggest. v. a. [Lat. *suggestus*, pass. part. of *suggero*, from *sub* + *gero* = I bear, carry; *suggestivus*, -onis.]

1. Hint; intimate; insinuate good or ill; tell privately.

Are you not ashamed?
What spirit suggests this imagination?
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.
I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying to sign that justice my conscience suggested to me.—*Eliza Hamilton.*
Some ideas make themselves way, and are suggested to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection.—*Locke.*
Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking, which those instances of attention, reverie, and dreaming, naturally enough suggest.—*Id.*

2. Seduce; draw to ill by insinuation. *Obsolete.*

When devils will their blackest sins put on,
They do suggest at first with heavenly shows.
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

Knowing that tender youth is soon suggested,
I nightly lodge her in an upper tower.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

3. Inform secretly. *Obsolete.*

We must suggest the people, in what hatred
He still hath held them, that to's power he would
Have made them mules.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Suggester. s. One who, that which, suggests; one who reminds another.

Come unborn suggester of these treasons,
Believed in him by you.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Muddy Brother.
The Spirit of God in person is not the immediate suggester of this conclusion.—*Bishop Hall, Works, iii. 383.*

Suggestion. s.

1. Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.

It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and driveth away those evil secret suggestions which our invincible enemy is always apt to minister.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He was a man

Of an unbounded stomach, even ranking
Himself with princes; one that by suggestion
Tied all the kingdom.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iv. 2.
Native and untaught suggestions of inquisitive children.—*Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, run after similes.—*Id.*

2. Secret incitement.

Arthur, they say, is kill'd to-night
On your suggestion. *Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.*

Suggest. v. a. Suggest; in the extract, defame (the Latin word having the same figurative meaning). *Rare.*

They will not shrink to offer their blood for the defence of Christ's verity, if it be openly impugned, or secretly suggested.—*Archbishop Parker, Strype's Appendix to his Life.*

Suggest. v. a. [Lat. *suggillatus*; pass. part. of *suggillo*; *suggillatio*, -onis.] Bent black and blue; make livid by a bruise; blacken (in body or in reputation).

The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remained *suggillated* long after.—*Wicman, Surgery.*

Suggillation. s. Black and blue mark; blow; bruise. *Rare.*

Suicide. s. [Lat. *suicidium*; *sui* = of one's self + *cedo* = strike, fell, slay, kill.] Self-murder.

Child of despair, and suicide my name. *Savage.*
To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship is the most dreadful of all deaths next to suicide.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Suicide. s. [Lat. *suicida*.] Self-murderer.

If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow,
We make misfortune, suicide in woe. *Tonson.*

Suicism. s. [Lat. *sui* = of one's self.] Egoism.

Rare.

But his *suicium* was so gross, that any of Allah's relations (whom he made run out all they had) might read it. *R. Whittake.*

Sullage. s. See Sullage.

Suing. s. Act of soaking through anything.

Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itself would never have passed through the wood.—*Bacon.*

Suist. s. [Lat. *sui* = of one's self.] Egotist.

Rare.

A man with more liberty might be debtor to the Jew of Malta, than owe for curtesies to this schismatical *suist*, that baits with lesser favours to angle for greater.—*R. Whittake, Zoologia, The Grand Schismatic, or the Suist Anatomized, p. 363.*

In short, a *suist* and self-projector (so far as known) is one the world would not care how soon he were gone; and, when gone, one that Heaven will never revive; for thither I am sure he cometh not, that would (like him) go thither alone.—*Ibid.* p. 383.

Suit. s. [Fr. *suite*.]

1. Set; number of things correspondent one to the other.

Whose verses they deduced from those first golden times,
Of sundry sorts of feet, and sundry *suits* of rhymes.

Drayton.
[He], ere the day, two *suits* of armour sought,
Which borne before him on his steed he brought.

Dryden, Polixenus and Artille, ii. 173.

2. Clothes made one part to answer another.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid *suit* of the camp, will do among flaming bottles and ale-washed wits in wonderful.—*Shakespeare, Henry F. iii. 6.*

Him all repute
For his device in handsomeing a *suit*;
To judge of lace, pink, pines, print, cut and plait,
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

A word of the antiquity and usefulness of this commodity [leather]. Adam's first *suit* was of leaves, his second of leather.—*Fowler, Worthies of England, Middlesex.*

Three or four *suits* one winter there does waste,
One *suit* does there three or four winters last.

Cowley.
His majesty was supplied with three thousand *suits* of cloths, with good proportions of shoes and stockings.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Consecration; series; regular order.

Every five-and-thirty years the same kind and *suite* of weather comes about again; as great frost, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat; and they call it the prima.—*Bacon.*

Out of suite. Having no correspondence.

Metaphorical.

Wear this for me; one out of *suite* with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shakespeare, As you like it, i. 2.*

4. Retinue; company. See under Suite.

Plexirtus's ill-led life and worse-gotten honour should have tumbled together to destruction, had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fifty in their *suits* to his defence.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Petition; address of entreaty.

Many shall make *suit* unto thee.—*Job, xl. 10.*
Mine ears against your *suits* are stronger than Your gates against my force.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 2.

She callops o'er a courtier's nose;
And then dreams he of smelling out a *suit*.

Id., Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.
Had I a *suit* to Mr. Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being near their master.

Id., Henry IV. Part II, v. 1.
My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet hath been

Poison'd with love to see or to be seen;
I had no *suit* there, nor new *suit* to shew:
Yet went to court. *Donne.*

It will be as unreasonable to expect that God should attend and grant those *suits* of ours, which we do not at all consider ourselves.—*Whole Duty of Man.*

6. Courtship.

He that hath the storage of my course,
Direct my *suit*. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.*

Their determinations are to return to their love, and to trouble you with no more *suit*, unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's imposition. *Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 2.*

To Albrecht alone refer your *suit*,
And let her sentence finish your dispute.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

7. Pursuit; prosecution.

A keeper, which I knew, [was] required to follow a *suit* with his hounds after one that had stolen a deer.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner, p. 188.*

High amongst all knights last hunt thy shield,
Thenceforth the *suit* of earthly conquest shone
And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody field.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

8. In Law. Process of suing; litigation.

These kept much at Jemina's house; and all that had any *suits* in law came unto them. *History of Sumner, ii.*

Wars are *suits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's justice, where there are no superiors on earth to determine the cause.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Involve not thyself in the *suits* and parties of great personages.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

John Hall was flattered by the lawyers that his *suit* would not last above a year, and that before that time he would be in quiet possession of his business.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Hall.*

Many devices were used to preserve this aristocratic influence, which riches and ancestry of themselves rendered so formidable. Such was the maintenance of *suits*, or confederacies for the purpose of supporting each other's claims in litigation, which was the subject of frequent complaints in parliament, and gave rise to several prohibitory statutes. By help of such confederacies, parties were enabled to make violent entries upon the lands they claimed, which the law itself could hardly be said to discourage.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. iii. ch. viii.*

The articles, eleven in number, are to the following purport: 1. That the king's purveyors seize great quantities of victuals without payment.... 2. That men are delayed in their civil *suits* by writs of protection; 3. That felons escape punishment by procuring charters of pardon.—*Ibid.*

9. Suit of court; suit-service; attendance of tenants at the court of their lord.

Then found he many missing of his crew,
Which went due *suit* and service to his knight.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 7. 34.

Suit covenant. Suit in law so called from

the ancestor of one man having covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court.

Suit court. Court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord: (see the last sense of *Suit*.)

Suit service. Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord.

Suit. v. a.

1: Fit; adapt to something else.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you overstep not the modesty of nature.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are so *suit*ed to their different educations and humours, that each would be improper in any other.—*Dryden, Tula and Pabla*, preface.

2: Be fitted to; become.

Her purple habit sits with such a grace
On her smooth shoulders, and so *suits* her face.

Compute the pains of his ungenerous zeal,
Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well.

Id. *Cymon and Iphigenia*, 13.

If different sects should give us a list of those innate practical principles, they would set down only such as *suit*ed their distinct hypotheses.—*Locke*.

Raise her notes to that sublime degree,
Which *suits* a song of pity and thee.

Prior, Epistle to Dr. Shortlock.

3: Dress; clothe.

Such a Sebastian was my brother too,
So went he *suit*ed to his wat'ry tomb:
If spirits can assume both form and suit,
You come to visit us.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Be rather *suit*ed;
These weeds are memories of those woe's hours;
I pray you put them off.

Id. *King Lear*, iv. 7.

I'll disguise me
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
As does a Briton peasant.

Id. *Othello*, v. 1.

Suit. v. n. Agree; accord: (*Dryden* uses it both with *to* and *with*.)

The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot *suit* with either; but soon prove
Tediuous alike.

Id. *Paradise Lost*, viii. 387.

It does *suit* with a noble nature *suit*.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

The place itself was *suit*ing to his care,
Uncouth and savage as the cruel fair.

Id. *Theodore and Honoria*, 81.

This he says, because it *suits* with his hypothesis,
but proves it not.—*Locke*.

Give me not an office
That *suits* with me so ill; thou know'st my temper.

Addison, Cato.

Suitable. adj. Fitting; according with; agreeable to.

As the blessings of God upon his honest industry
had been great, so he was not without intentions of
making *suitable* returns in acts of charity.—*Bishop
Atterbury*.

Expression is the dress of thought, and still
appears more decent, as more *suitable*;
A vile conceit in pompous words express'd,
Is like a clown in royal purple dress'd.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 318.

With *to*.

Through all those miseries, in both there appeared
a kind of nobleness not *suitable* to that affliction.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

What he did purpose, it was the pleasure of God
that Solomon his son should perform, in manner
suitable to their present and ancient state.—*Hooker*.

Reformation of Policy.

And think of some course *suitable* to thy rank,
And prosper in it.

Id. *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, l. 1.

It is very *suitable* to the principles of the Roman
church; for why should not their science as well as
service be in an unknown tongue?—*Archbishop
Tillotson*.

It is as great an absurdity to suppose holy prayers
and divine petitions without an holiness of life *suit-
able* to them, as to suppose an holy and divine life
without prayers.—*Law*.

The commons showed their humility or discretion
by treating this as an invitation, which it would
show good manners to decline, though in the eigh-
teenth of the king's reign they had joined with the
lords in imploring the king to make an end of the
war by a battle, or by a *suitable* peace.—*Hatton*.

*View of the State of Europe during the Middle
Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Suitableness. s. Attribute suggested by
Suitable; fitness; agreeableness.

In words and styles, *suitableness* makes them ac-
ceptable and effective.—*Gifford*.

to; and it is seldom that any thing practically con-
vinces a man that does not please him first.—*South*,
Sermons.

He creates those sympathies and *suitableness* of
nature that are the foundation of all true friend-
ship, and by his providence brings persons so af-
fected together.—*Id.*

Consider the laws themselves, and their *suitable-
ness* or unsuitableness to those to whom they are
given.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

The manner in which this purpose is attained,
and the *suitableness* of the means to the end, are
not difficult to be apprehended.—*Paley, Natural
Theology*, ch. xiv.

Suitably. adv. In a suitable manner; agree-
ably; according to.

"Whoever speaks upon an occasion may take any
text *suitably* thereto; and ought to speak *suitably*
to that text.—*South, Sermons*.

He by Hippocampus most devoutly swears,
Of some rank deity, whose filthy face
We *suitably* over stinking statues place.

Mary, Translation of Jernail, viii. 274.

Suite. s. Routine; company. (Common,
but with the French pronunciation; and,
so pronounced, scarcely to be considered an
English word. The concurrent old form
under *Suit*, *i*, is probably a mere point
of spelling.)

Suitor. s. Suitor.

As humility is in *suitors* a decent virtue, so the
testification thereof, by such effectual acknowledg-
ments, not only arrests a sound apprehension of
his superintending glory and majesty before whom
we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of
pledge or bond for security against our unthankful-
ness.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

Suitor. s.

1. One who has a suit; one who sue—
She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother,
Cut off by course of justice.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Has she no *suitors*? Even the best of the shire,
Frank,

My lord excepted, such as sue, and send,
And send and sue again, but to no purpose. I can
give you

A catalogue of her *suitors*' names.

Measure, A New Way to pay Old Debts, l. 1.

My pillow's soul began the wretchedness
Of *suitors* at court to mourn.

Id. *Donne*.

Not only bind things own hands, but bind the
hand of *suitors* also from offering.—*Baron*.

Yet their port
Not of mean *suitors*; nor importunate
Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair,
Deceit and chaste Pyrrhus, to restore
The race of mankind driven'd, before the shrine
Of Themis stood devout.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 8.

I challenge nothing;
But I'm a humble *suitor* for these prisoners.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

The benefits conferred by this accomplished judge
upon the court where he so long presided, and
upon its *suitors*, were manifold and substantial.—*Lord
Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen
of the Reign of George III.*, Lord Mansfield.

2. Wooer; one who courts a mistress.

I would I could find in my heart that I had not
a hard heart; for truly I love none. A dear happi-
ness to women! they would else have been troubled
with a pernicious *suitor*.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado
about Nothing*, l. 1.

He passed a year under the counsels of his mo-
ther, and then became a *suitor* to Sir Roger Ashton's
daughter.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Suitress. s. Female supplicant.

Beshrew me, but 'twere pity of his life
That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress*;
Y' have got a noble friend to be your advocate.

Rome, Jane Shore, iii. 1.

Sulcated. adj. [Lat. *sulcus*.] Furrowed.

All are much clapp'd and *sulcated* by having lain
exposed on the top of the clay to the weather, and
to the erosion of the vitriolic matter mixed amongst
the clay.—*Wardward*.

Sulk. v. n. Show sulkiness; act sulkily.

I left him as I found him, to *sulk*.—*Theodore
Hook, Gills at Gurney*.

Sulkily. adv. In a sulky manner; in the
sulks; morosely.

He stands *sulkily* before me.—*G. Colman the
younger, The Iron Chest*, preface, p. 11.

Sulkiness. s. Attribute suggested by *Sulk-
ily*; state of silent sullenness; morose-
ness; gloominess.

I am come to my resting-place, and find it very
necessary, after living for a month in a house with
three women that laughed from morning till night,
and would allow nothing to the *sulkiness* of my dis-
position.—*Gray, Letter to Dr. Clarke*, 1760.

Sulky. s. See extract.

A *sulky* is a chariot which holds only one.—*Wedg-
wood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Sulky. adj. [N.Fr. *sulfif* = solitary.] Slug-
gishly discontented; silently sullen; mo-
rose.

During the time he was in the house he seemed
sulky, or rather stupid. He never asked any ques-
tions; and, if spoken to, either replied shortly, or
turned away without giving any answer.—*Dr. Has-
lam, On Madness*, case x.

Sullage. s. Sullage.

Sullen. adj. [N.Fr. *solein* = solitary; Lat.
sulus = alone.]

1. Gloomily angry; sluggishly discontented.

Willmot continued still *sullen* and perverse, and
every day grew more insolent.—*Lord Clarendon*,
History of the Grand Rebellion.

A man in jail is *sullen* and out of humour at his
first coming in.—*Sir R. J. K. R. R.*

Forced by my pride, I my concern suppress'd;
Pretended drunkenness, and wish of rest;
And *sullen* I forsook th' imperfect feast.

Prior, Solomon, ii. 190.

If we sit down *sullen* and inactive, in expectation
that God should do all, we shall find ourselves
unwisely deceived.—*Kugera*.

2. Mischievous; malignant.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine.

Dryden.

The *sullen* bend her sounding wings display'd,
Unwilling left the night, and sought the ether
shade.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 775.

3. Untractable; obstinate.

Things are as *sullen* as we are, and will be what
they are, whatever we think of them.—*Archbishop
Tillotson*.

4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal.

Why are thine eyes fixt to the *sullen* earth,
Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight?

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., l. 2.

Night with her *sullen* wings to double shade
The desert; fowls in their clay nests were couch'd;
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to rann.

Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 500.

A glimpse of moonshine, streak'd with red;
A shuffled, *sullen*, red uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again.

Dryden.

He snatches off my new bob wig, and throws it
upon two apples that were roasting by a *sullen* wa-
ter fire.—*Tatler*, no. 204.

No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region blows;
The drav'd east is all the wind that blows.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *sullen* preface of your own decay.

Shakespeare, King John, i. 1.

I hear the far-off curlew sound,
Over some wide water'd shore
Swinging slow with *sullen* roar.

Milton, Il Penseroso, 74.

Sullen. v. a. Make sullen. *Rare*.

In the body of the world, when members are
sullen'd, and snarl one at another, down falls the
frame of all.—*Editham, Reactions*, i. 1.

Sullenly. adv. In a sullen manner; gloom-
ily; malignantly; intractably.

To say they are framed without the assistance of
some principle that has wisdom in it, and come to
pass from chance, is *sullenly* to assert a thing because
we will assert it.—*Dr. H. More*.

He in chains demanded more
Than he imposed in victory before;
He *sullenly* replied, he could not make
These offers now.

Dryden, Indian Emperour.

The gen'ral mounds his weary pace,
And *sullenly* to his revenge he salls;
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded volume trails.

Id. *Annals Mirabilis*, cxxii.

Sullenness. s. Attribute suggested by *Sul-
len*; gloominess; moroseness; sluggish-
ness; malignity; intractability.

Speech being as rare as precious, her silence
without *sullenness*, her modesty without affectation,
and her shamefacedness without ignorance.—*Sir P.
Sidney*.

To fit my *sullenness*,
He to another key his stile doth dress.

Donne.

In those vernal seasons, when the air is calm and
pleasant, it were an injury and *sullenness* against
nature not to go out, and see her riches.—*Milton*,
Tractate on Education.

Quit not the world out of any hypocrisy, *sullen-
ness*, or superstition, but out of a sincere love of
true knowledge and virtue.—*Dr. H. More*.

With these comforts about me, and *sullenness*
enough to use no remedy, Sullem came to we me
—*Sir W. Temple*.

Sullen. *s.* Morose temper; gloominess of mind: (plural, generally, but not always with *the*).

Let them die that age and sullen have.
Shakespeare, Richard II. II. 1
My pretty mistress Livia is fallen sick o' the sudden.

How o' the sullen?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

Sullage. *s.* [Fr. *souillage*.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. *Obsolete*; etymologically, unless we derive from *sully*, *sullage* is the better form.

Require it to make some restitution to his neighbour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *sullage* it has cast upon his fame.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some *sullage* behind.—*Id., Decay of Christian Piety.*

Without *the*.

A layer of flame, to wash away our scurf as well as *sullage*.—*Alfred, Sermons*, p. 18: 1684.

Sully. *v. a.* [Fr. *soniller*.] Soil; tarnish; dirt; spot.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding.
—*Bacon.*

The falling temples which the gods provoke,
And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke.
Jon. Rucconian.

He's dead, whose love had *sully'd* all your reign,
And made you empress of the world in vain.
Dryden.

Lab'ring years shall weep their destined race,
Charged with ill omen, *sully'd* with disgrace.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 753.

Public justice may be done to those virtues their humility took care to conceal, which were *sully'd* by the calumnies and slanders of malicious men.—*Nelson.*

Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Sully. *s.* Soil; tarnish; spot. *Rare.*

You laying these light *sullies* on my son,
As 'twere a thing a little soil'd i' th' working.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, II. 1.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* in his reputation.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Sulphur. *s.* [Lat.] In *Chemistry*. Elementary substance so called; the name, unlike the majority of similar ones, being destitute of any technical termination indicative of its character—e.g. *-um*, as in *sodium*, *potassium* (denoting a metal); *-ine*, as in *iodine*, *chlorine*; and *-en*, as in *hydrogen*, *nitrogen*. This suggests the likelihood of the characters of sulphur being negative rather than positive. What they are is best seen in the extracts. In the arts and in common language *brimstone* is an approximate synonym; it applies, however, chiefly to the element in its solid form. When reduced to a powder by sublimation it is called 'Flowers of sulphur' rather than 'Flowers of brimstone.' All the chemical terms, too, are derivatives of *sulphur*, and they are very numerous; *sulphuric*, *sulphurous*, *sulphate*, *sulphite*, *sulphide*, *sulphuret*, *sulphuretted*, &c.

In his womb was hid metallic ore,
The work of sulphur. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 674.
Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous matter with the fossil salt.—*Woodward.*
Berzelius has directed special attention to the fact that *sulphur*, although an element, is capable of existing in two or even three forms which are mechanically distinct, although chemically the same. We have *sulphur* in the two distinct crystalline forms above mentioned, and to these we may add the plastic form in which it is obtained by being thrown into cold water when at a high temperature. It also occurs in three liquid modifications when first melted at or a little above its point of fusion, the thick viscid state which occurs when it is further heated, and again the more fluid state which it assumes when heated nearly to its boiling point.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry.*

Sulphur is a simple combustible, solid, non-metallic, of a peculiar yellow colour, very brittle, melting at the temperature of 226° Fahr., and possessing after it has been fused, a specific gravity of 1.98. When held in a warm hand, a roll of *sulphur* emits a crackling sound, by the fracture of its interior parts; and when it is rubbed, it emits a peculiar well-known smell, and acquires at the same time

negative electricity. When heated to the temperature of 360° Fahr. it takes fire, burns away with a dull blue flame of a suffocating odour, and leaves no residuum. When more strongly heated, *sulphur* burns with a vivid white flame. It is not affected by air or water.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sulphur-wort. *s.* Native umbelliferous herb (akin to the parsley, carrots, fennel, &c.) of the genus *Peucedanum*.

Sulphur-wort [in] a genus of perennial, fetid, resinous, smooth herb, with round, striated, branching, leafy, solid stems. Leaves repeatedly compound, with extremely narrow, acute, entire leaflets. Umbels large, concave, or flat, of numerous general and partial smooth rays; bracts several, rather small; flowers yellow; fruit first reddish, then of a tawny brown; there is one indigenous species, but it is not common, the sea *sulphur-wort*, or hog's fennel (*P. officinale*), which grows in salt marshes, flowering from July to September.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopedia.*

Sulphurate. *adj.* Of or belonging to sulphur; having the colour of sulphur.

He interprets their breastplates of fire and of jacinth and brimstone, of the colour of their horsemen's coats, as if they were made of thread of either colour 'de feu,' violet colour, or a pale sulphurate colour.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 189: 1680.

Sulphuration. *s.* Act of dressing or anointing with sulphur.

Then they seek for expositions of those visions nocturnal; charms, *sulphurations*, dippings in the sea.

Sulphuration is the process by which woollen, silk, and cotton goods are exposed to the vapours of burning sulphur, or to sulphurous acid gas. . . Sulphuring-rooms are sometimes conducted upon a great scale, in which blankets, shawls, and woollen clothes may be suspended freely upon poles and cords.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sulphureous. *adj.* Made of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.

Is not the strength and vigour of the action between light and *sulphureous* bodies, observed above, one reason why *sulphureous* bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehemently than other bodies do?—*Sir J. Newton, Opticks*.

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink,
Her snakes untied *sulphureous* waters drink.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Sulphureously. *adv.* In a sulphureous manner.

A town low in its situation, and *sulphureously* shaded by the high and barren mountain Calahorra, whose brazen front scorches this miserable place.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 3.

Sulphuris. *adj.* [The termination *-is* is an artificial annex in *Chemistry*, indicating an acid and its nature.] With *acid*. Oil of vitriol.

Sulphuric acid, . . . the agent of many chemical operations, was formerly procured by the distillation of dried sulphate of iron, called green vitriol, whence the corrosive liquid which came over, having an oily consistence, was denominated oil of vitriol. This method has been superseded in Great Britain, France, and most other countries, by the combination of sulphur along with nitre, in large leaden cumbrels.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Sulphurous. *adj.* Sulphureous.

My hour is almost come,
When I to *sulphurous* and tormenting flames
Must render up myself. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, I. 5.
Dart and javelin, stones and *sulphurous* fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 638.

Sulphury. *adj.* Partaking of sulphur.

That bathonian spring,
Which from the *sulphury* mines her medicinal forces
doth bring. *Dryden, Polyolion*, song iii.

Sultan. *s.* Turkish emperor.

By this scimitar,
That won three fields of sultan Holyman.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, II. 1.

Sultana. *s.* Queen of an eastern emperor.

Turn the *sultana's* chambermaid. *Cleveland.*

Sultanesse. *s.* Sultana.

Lay the towering *sultanesse* aside. *Johnson, Irene.*

Sultansy. *s.* Dominion of a sultan.

I affirm the same of the *sultansy* of the Mamelukes, where slaves, bought for money, and of unknown descent, reigned over families of freemen.—*Bacon.*

Swelter. *v. a.* Swelter.

Horse and man tired and *sweltered* with the heat of the day.—*Gayton, Festsive Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 64: 1684.

Sultry. *adj.* [See Swelter.] Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy. It is very *sultry* and hot.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.
The *sultry* breath
Of tainted air had cloy'd the jaws of death. *Bands.*

Such as, born beneath the burning sky
And *sultry* sun, betwixt the tropicks lie.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
Our foe advances on us,
And envies us even Libya's *sultry* deserts.

Addison, Cato.
Then would *sultry* heats and a burning air have
scorched and chapped the earth, and galled the
animal tribes in houses or dens.—*Cheyne.*

Sum. *s.* [Lat. *summa*; Fr. *somme*.]

1. Whole of anything; many particulars aggregated to a total.

We may as well conclude so of every sentence, as of the whole *sum* and body thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the *sum* of them!—*Psalms*, cxxix. 17.

The Almighty Father, where he sits
Shrined in his sanctuary of heaven secure,
Consulting on the *sum* of things, foresees
This tumult, and permitted all, advised.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 671.

Such and no less is he, on whom depends
The *sum* of things. *Dryden.*

Weighing the *sum* of things with wise forecask,
Solicitous of public good. *J. Phillips, Cyder*, l. 907.

Followed by *total*.

The jarring that went on under every French
roof, in every French heart; the dissimilar things
that were spoken, done, the *sum-total* whereof is the
French Revolution, tongue of man cannot tell.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. II. b. iii. ch. ii.

2. Quantity of money.

I did send to you
For certain *sums* of gold, which you deny'd me.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

They who constantly set down their daily ex-
penses, have yet much more time of casting up the
whole *sum*.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

Britain, once despoiled, can raise
As ample *sums* as Rome in Cæsar's days.
C. Arbuthnot.

3. Compendium; abridgement; the whole abstracted.

This, in effect, is the *sum* and substance of that
which they bring by way of opposition against those
orders, which we have common with the church of
Rome.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They replenished the hearts of the nearest unto
them with words of memorable consolation; they
strengthened men in the fear of God, gave them
wholesome instructions of life, and confirmed them
in true religion: in *sum*, they taught the world no
less virtuously how to die, than they had done before
how to live.—*Ibid.*

This having learn'd, thou hast attain'd the *sum*
Of wisdom. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 575.

In *sum*, no man can have a greater veneration for
Chaucer than myself.—*Dryden, Tales and Fables*,
preface.

Thy *sum* of duty let two words contain;
O may they graven on thy heart remain!
Be humble, and be just. *Prior, Solomon*, iii. 523.
In *sum*, the Gospel, considered as a law, pre-
scribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids
every sin.—*Rogers.*

4. Amount; result of reasoning or computa-
tion.

I appeal to the readers, whether the *sum* of what
I have said be not this.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

5. Height; completion.

Thus I have told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly hills.

Which I enjoy. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 521.
In saying ay or no, the very safety of our country,
and the *sum* of our well-being lies.—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*

Sum. *v. a.*

1. Compute; collect particulars into a total; cast up.

You cast the event of war,
And *sum'm'd* th' account of chance.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. l. i.
Go up to Hilkiah, the high priest, that he may
sum the silver which is brought into the house of
the Lord.—*2 Kings*, xxii. 4.

With up. *Common.*

In *sum*, time will seem longer without a clock
than with it; for the mind doth value every mo-
ment, and then the hour doth rather *sum* up the
moments than divide the day.—*Bacon.*

He that would reckon up all the accidents pro-
ferments depend upon, may as well undertake to
count the sands, or sum up infinity.—*South, Ser-
mons.*

2. Comprise; comprehend; collect into a
narrow compass.

This Atlas must our sinking state uphold;
In council cool, but in performance bold;
He sums their virtues in himself alone,
And adds the greatest, of a loyal son.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, l. 1.

With up.

So lovely fair!
That what seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her summ'd up, in her contain'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 471.

To conclude, by summing up what I would say
concerning what I have, and what I have not been,
in the following paper I shall not deny that I pre-
tended not to write an accurate treatise of colours,
but an occasional essay.—*Boyle.*

Go to the ant, thou sluggard, in few words sums
up the moral of this fable.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*
A fine evidence summ'd up among you!—*Dryden,
Spanish Friar, iv. 1.*

3. Have feathers full grown.

With prosperous wing full summ'd.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, l. 14.

Summach. s. [?] See extracts.

In the common *sumach*, especially the cellular or
inner part of each zone has precisely the same ap-
pearance as the pith, which is here of a peculiar
brown colour and easily recognised.—*Hendrie,
Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Bot-
any, pt. I. met. 1.*

Sumach is the powder of the leaves, peduncles,
and young branches of the *Rhus coriaria*, and *Rhus*
columinis, shrubs which grow in Hungary, the Hamat,
and the Illyrian provinces. Both kinds contain
tannin, with a little yellow colouring-matter, and
are a good deal employed for tanning light-coloured
leathers; but the first is the best. With mordants,
it dyes nearly the same colours as galls. In calico-
printing, *sumach* affords, with a mordant of tin, a
yellow colour; with acetate of iron, weak or strong,
a gray or black; and, with sulphate of zinc, a brown-
ish-yellow.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures,
and Mines.*

Sambal. s. [Tartar or Russian.] In *Phar-
macy*. Stimulant, of recent introduction,
so called.

This drug was introduced into Germany from
Russia about the year 1840; more recently it has
been brought under the notice of the medical pro-
fession in England. The botanical origin of *sambal*
root is involved in obscurity: from a resemblance
which it bears to angelica, there is reason to think
it is afforded by some nearly allied umbelliferous
plant. It has been supposed a native of Persia; but
we think there is greater reason to conclude that it
is produced in some of the more remote regions of
Central Asia. Dr. Granville states that it is brought
into the Moscow drug market by way of Kinchit.—
*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Thera-
peutics.*

Samsless. adj. Not to be computed.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As in the only bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and samsless treasures.

Shakespeare, Henry V. l. 2.

A samsless journey . . .

Of incorporeal speed.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 36.

Above, beneath, around the palace shuns
The samsless treasure of exhausted mines.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 85.

Summarily. adv. In a summary manner;
briefly; peremptorily; concisely; in the
shortest way.

While we labour for these demonstrations out of
Scripture, and do summarily declare the things
which many ways have been spoken, be contented
quietly to hear, and do not think my speech tedious.
—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When the parties proceed summarily, and they
choose the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is
made plenary.—*Agiliff, Parvory Juris Canonici.*

Summary. adj. Short; brief; compendious.

The judges . . .

Directed them to mind their brief,
Nor spend their time to show their reading.
She'd have a summary proceeding.

Swift, Miscellany and Fanciana.

With that he cleared the table by the summary
process of tilting everything upon it into the fire-
place.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xiii.*

Summary. s. Compendium; abstract;
abridgement.

We are enforced from our most quiet sphere
By the rough torrent of occasion;
And have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall serve, to show in articles.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

In that comprehensive summary of our duty to
God, there is no express mention thereof.—*Rogers.*

The summary of Charles of Valois' expedition into
Italy, the expedition of the lieutenant and peace-
maker of the pope, was contained in that sarcastic
sentence alluded to above, 'He came to establish
peace in Tuscany, and left war; he went to Sicily to
wage war, and made a disagreeable peace.'—*Milman,
History of Latin Christianity, h. xi. ch. ix.*

One work written by him [Robert White] has
been printed, a summary of theology, under the
then common title of The Book of Sentences, which
has the reputation of being distinguished by the
superior correctness of its style and the lucidness of
its method.—*Craik, History of English Literature,
vol. I. p. 18.*

Summation. s. In *Mathematics*. See extract.

Integration . . . denotes the summation of any
number of terms of a series, whose law or general
term, is given. The operation of summation is de-
noted by the symbol Σ prefixed to the general term.
—*Hirst, in Brando and Cox, Dictionary of Science,
Literature, and Art.*

Summer. s. [Fr. *sommier*, as in *summer-
mule* = the bearer; disconnected by Wedg-
wood from Lat. *traba summaria*; Italian,
trave sommaria = chief beam, the ordinary
etymology.] Principal beam of a floor.

Oak, and the like true heavy timber, may be
better trusted in cross and transverse works for
summers, or girders, or binding beams.—*Sir J.
Walton.*

Thou enter'dst sin, and with that acyamore,
Whose leaves first shelter'd man from drought and
dew,

Working and winding sily evermore,
The inward walls and *summers* cleft and tore;
But grace stored these, and cut that as it grew.

G. Herbert.

Summer. s. [from A.S. *sumer*.] Season in
which the sun arrives at the solstice, which
gives warm weather to the climate it affects.

Can such thinness be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?

Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 3.

In all the liveries deck'd of summer's pride.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 478.

Used adjectively.

An hundred of summer fruits.—*3 Samuel, xvi. 1.*

He was sitting in a summer parlour.—*Judges, iii.*

20. They reap and sow it with wheat, giving it a sum-
mer following first, and next year sow it with pease.
—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Dry weather is best for most summer corn.—
Ibid.

The dawning roofs . . .
Resplendent as the blaze of summer noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 54.

Summer. v. a. Pass the summer.

The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the
beasts of the earth shall winter upon them.—*Isaiah,
xviii. 6.*

Summer. v. a. Keep warm.

Maids well summered, and warm kept, are like
flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have
their eyes.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. v. 2.*

Summerhouse. s. Apartment in a garden

used in the summer.

I'd rather live
With cheese and garlick, in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,
In any summerhouse in Christendom.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

With here a fountain, never to be play'd,
And there a summerhouse, that knows no shade.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 121.

There lags much virtue in eight volumes of Spec-
tators, such a reverence of things sacred, so many
valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they
are not improper to lie in parlours or summerhouses,
to entertain our thoughts in any moments of leisure.

—*Watts.*

Summering. s.

1. Summer holiday.

His (a Russian's) sovereignty is shown highest at
May-games, wakes, summerings, and rush-bearings;
where it is twentie to one but he becomes benefi-
cial, before he part, to the lord of the manour, by
remission of a bloody nose or a broken pate.—*Cliff's
Whimzies.* (Nares by H. and W.)

2. Early apple so called.

Summersault, and **Summerset.** [Fr. *sobre-
saut*.] Somerset.

Some do the summersault,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault.

Bulter, Hudibras.

Frogs are observed to use divers summersaults.—
J. Walton, Complete Angler.

And if at first he fail, his second summersault

He instantly amays.

The treasurer cuts a caper on the strait rope: 1

7 B 2

have seen him do the summersault upon a trencher
fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a com-
mon packthread.—*Swift.*

Summist. s. One who forms an abridge-
ment.

The law of the pope, given by *summits* and
canonists.—*Ioring, On the Hebrews, ch. I. l. 1574.*

A book entitled The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber
or Chancery, whereby may be learned more sorts of
wickedness, than from all the *summits* and the
summaries of all vices.—*Bishop Hall, Corruptions
of the Church of Rome.*

Summit. s. Top; utmost height.

Have I fall'n or no?—
From the dread summit of this chalky bourn!
Look up a-height, the shrill-gorged lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

Alma's heat, that makes the summit glow,

Enriches all the vales below.

Swift.

Summity. s. [Lat. *summities*.]

1. Height or top of anything.

This quarrel began about a small spot of ground
upon one of the two tops of the hill Parnassus: . . .
therefore they offered . . . that the ancients would
please to remove themselves and their effects down
to the lower *summits*.—*Swift, Battle of the Books.*

2. Utmost degree; perfection.

Let no man impose upon his brother the heights
and *summit*s of perfection, under pain of damna-
tion, or any fearful evangelical threatening; because
these are to be invited only by love and reward.—
Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium. (Ord. M.)

They totally extinguished that noble faculty, the
flower and *summit* of the souls of men and angels.
—*Halliwel, Melampusmen, p. 9: 161.*

Summon. v. a. [Lat. *summoneo*; N. Fr.
semondre.]

1. Call with authority; admonish to appear;
cite.

Catesby, sound lord Hastings,
And summon him to-morrow to the Tower.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 1.

The course of method *summoneth* me to discourse
of the inhabitants.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

The tiran is assisted by the governor of the city,
where the feast is celebrated, and all the persons of
both sexes are summoned to attend.—*Baron.*

Rely on what thou hast of virtue, *summon* all.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 574.

Nor trumpets *summon* him to war,
Nor drums disturb his morning sleep.

Dryden, Translation from Lucan, epode ii.
It is not easy to determine how long the inferior
tenants in chief continued to sit personally in par-
liament. In the charters of Henry III., the clause
which we have been considering is omitted; and I
think there is no express proof remaining, that the
sheriff was ever directed to *summon* the king's

military tenants within his county, in the manner
which the charter of John required. It appears,
however, that they were in fact members of par-
liament on many occasions during Henry's reign,
which shows that they were *summoned* either by
particular writs, or through the sheriff; and the
latter is the more plausible conjecture.—*Maitland,
View of the State of Europe during the Middle
Ages, pt. iii. ch. viii.*

2. Excite; call up; raise; (with *up* em-
phatical).

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, *summon* up the blood.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 1.

Summoner. s. One who summons; one
who cites.

Close pent up gulls
Give your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful *summoners* grace.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

This is the origin not only of the proper
name *Sumner*, but also of *Summers*, which
has nothing to do with the name of the
season. See under Spring.

Summons. s. Call of authority; admoni-
tion to appear; citation.

What are you?
Your name, your quality, and why you answer.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

He went to summon the willow, and to offer
pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was any
thing regarded.—*Sir J. Hymward.*

The sun of light
Hasted, resorting to the summons high,
And took their seats.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 81.

The *summons*, as he resolve, unfit either to
dispute or disobey, so could he not, without much
violence to his inclinations, submit unto.—*Bishop
Hall, Life of Hamund.*

Strike your sails at *summons*, or prepare
To prove the last extremity of war.

Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 20.

1107

But from the beginning of Edward III.'s reign, it seems that the council and the lords' house in parliament were often blended together into one assembly. This was denominated the great council, being the lords spiritual and temporal, with the king's ordinary council annexed to them, as a council within a council. And even in much earlier times, the lords, as hereditary councillors, were, either whenever they thought fit to attend, or on special summonses by the king (it is hard to say which), assistant members of this council, both for advice and for jurisdiction.—*Maitland, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

sumpter, s. [Italian, *somaro*; Fr. *sommier*; Lat. (from Gr.) *sagma* = load.] Horse that carries the clothes or furniture.

Return with her!
Peruade me rather to be a slave and sumpter
To this detested groom.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and sumpters
went.

Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 73.

Used adjectively.

Sumpter mules, bred of large Flanders' mares.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Our aunt being apprised of this circumstance, very gravely advised her brother to provide a *sumpter-horse* with store of hams, tongues, bread, biscuit, and other articles, for our subsistence in the course of our preservation.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Hilarius hastily summoned a council of bishops and pronounced sentence of deposition against Celidonius. On the intelligence that Celidonius had gone to Rome to appeal against this decree, Hilarius set forth, it is said, on foot, across the Alps, and travelled without horse or *sumpter mule* to the Great City.—*Mitman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. iv.

sumption, s. Act of taking. *Obsolete*.

The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject.—*J. Remy Taylor*.

sumptuary, adj. Relating to expense; regulating the cost of life.

To remove that material cause of sedition, which is want and poverty in the estate, serveth the opening and well-balancing of trade, the banishing of idleness, the suppressing of waste and excess by *sumptuary laws*.—*Bacon*.

Whether allowable to ruin oneself? The political economist replies that it is!... Political economists therefore tell us, that any regulations would be ridiculous which, as Lord Bacon expresses it, should serve for 'the suppressing of waste and excess by *sumptuary laws*.' Adam Smith is not only indignant at '*sumptuary laws*,' but asserts... that 'it is the highest impertinence and presumption in kings and ministers to pretend to watch over the economy of private people, and to restrain their expense by *sumptuary laws*.'—*Sumptuary laws*, so often enacted, and so often repealed, and always eluded, were the perpetual, but ineffectual attempts of all governments to restrain what, perhaps, cannot be restrained—criminal folly! To punish a man for having ruined himself would usually be to punish a more contrite sinner! It is not surprising that before 'private views' were considered as public benefits, the governors of nations instituted *sumptuary laws*—for the passion for pageantry, and an incredible prodigality in dress were continually impoverishing great families.—*J. Davelli, Characteristics of Literature, Whether Allowable to Ruin Ourselves*!

sumptuousness, s. Expensiveness; costliness.

Obsolete.

He added *sumptuousness*, invented jewels of gold and stone, and some engines for the war.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

sumptuous, adj. [Lat. *sumptus* = expense.] Costly; expensive; splendid.

We see how most Christians stood then affected, how joyful they were to behold the *sumptuous* state-house of houses built unto God's glory.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendances.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

sumptuously, adv. In a sumptuous manner.

1. Expensively; with great cost.

This monument five hundred years hath stood,
Which I have *sumptuously* re-edified.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.
Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in a famine, sold all the rich vessels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread; and said, there was no reason that the dead temples of God should be *sumptuously* furnished, and the living temples suffer penury.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*.

2. Splendidly.

A good employment will make you live tolerably
In London, or *sumptuously* here.—*Swift*.

sumptuousness, s. Attribute suggested by Sumptuous; expensiveness; costliness.

I will not fall out with those that can reconcile
sumptuousness and charity.—*Boyle*.

sumpture, s. Sumptuousness; magnificence. *Rare*.

All her high-downe fame
Of being Jove's mistress; celebrating all
Her traine of servants; and collateral
sumpture of houses; all her tripods there
And caldrons huge, increasing every year.
Chapman, Translation of the Homeric Hymns to Hermes.

sun, s. [A.S. *sunna*, *sunne*.]

1. Luminary that makes the day.

Doth beauty keep which never *sun* can burn,
Nor storme do turn? *Sir P. Sidney*
Bid her steal into the plearish bower,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the *sun*,
Forbid the *sun* to enter.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

Though there be but one *sun* existing in the world, yet the idea of it being abstracted, so that more substances might each agree in it, it is as much a sort as if there were as many *sun*s as there are stars.—*Locke*.

All in a hot and copper sky

The bloody *sun* as noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the moon.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Slow sinks, more lovely ere his race be run,
Along Morca's hills the setting *sun*:
Not as in Northern climes obscurely bright,
But one unclouded blaze of living light.

Byron, The Corsair, iii. 1.

2. Anything eminently splendid.

Sun and moon. Old game so called.

A kind of play wherein two companies of boys holding hands all in a row do pull with hard holds one another, till one side be overcome it is called *sun* and *moon*.—*Nomenclator*: 1585. (Nares by II. and W.)

Under the sun. In the world.

There is no new thing under the *sun*.—*Ecclesiastes*, i. 9.

Sublunary, a single word, is its equivalent, when, with a change of objects, we use a similar expression.

sun, v. a. Expose to the sun; warm in the sun.

The cry to shady delve him brought at last,
Where Mammon eard did *sun* his treasury.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

What aim'st thou at? and whither tends this care?

In what thy utmost goal? delicious fare;
And then to *sun* thyself in open air.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 35.

Fame, wisdom, love, and power were mine,
And health and youth possessed me;
My goblets blushed with rosy wine,
And lovely forms caressed me;
I *sun*'d my heart in beauty's eyes,
And felt my soul grow tender;
All earth can give, or mortal prize,
Was mine of regal splendour.

Byron, Hebrew Melodies.

There was no blood upon her maiden robes
Sun'd by those orient skies;
But round about the circles of the globes
Of her keen eyes.

And in her raiment's hem was traced in flame
Wisdom, a name to shake
All evil dreams of power. *Tennyson, The Poet*.

Sunbeam, s. Ray of the sun.

The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the sunny south to this part of the west,
Vanish'd in the *sunbeams*.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Gliding through the ev'n
On a *sunbeam*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 556.
There was a God, a being distinct from this visible world; and this was a truth wrote with a *sunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by universal consent.—*South, Sermons*.

Sunbear, s. In Zoology. Small kind of bear, found within the tropics, of the genus *Heliarctos*, better *Heliarctos* (Gr. *ἥλιος* = sun + *ἄρκτος* = bear).

The crown of the third lower molar is contracted posteriorly, and supported by two conate fangs; it is relatively smallest in the *sun-bears*, and largest in the great *Ursus spelæus*.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 353.

Sunbeast, part. adj. Shone on fiercely by the sun.

As *sun-beat* snow so let them thaw.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms, p. 91.

Its length runs level with the Atlantic main,
And wears fruitful Nilus to convey
His *sunbeats* waters by so long a way.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Sunbird, s. In Zoology. Bird of the genus *Cinnyris*.

Order IV. Fam. III. Tenuirostris, *Sunbird*, Creeper, Nuthatch.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Sunbow, s. Iris differing from the rainbow in being formed by the water which refracts the rays of the sun arising from water in its ascent; i.e. from cataracts, mists, &c., rather than its descent, as in rain.

It is not noon—the *sunbow's* rays still arch
The torrent with the many hues of heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column
O'er the crag's headlong perpendicular,
And fling its lines of flaming light along,
And to and fro, like the pale courier's tail,
The giant steed, to be betrayed by Death,
As told in the Apocalypse.

The iris is formed by the rays of the sun over the lower part of the Alpine torrents; it is exactly like a rainbow come down to pay a visit, and so close that you may walk into it; this effect lasts till noon. Before ascending the mountain, went to the torrent; the sun upon it forming a rainbow of the lower part of all colours, but principally purple and gold, the bow moving as you move, I never saw anything like this; it is only in the summits.—*Byron, Manfred*, ii. 2, and note.

The smoke and the jar of the battle stain the clear
air with *sunbows*.—*Shelley, A Vision of the Sea*.

Sunbright, adj. Resembling the sun in brightness.

Gathering up himself out of the mire,
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his *sunbright* shield. *Spenser*.

Now would I have thee to my tutor:
How and which way I may bestow myself,
To be regarded in her *sunbright* eye.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

High in the midst, exalted as a god,
The apostate in his *sunbright* chariot sat,
Idol of majesty divine! inclosed
With flaming cherubims, and golden shields.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 90.

Sunburn, v. a. Discolour or scorch by the sun; tan; freckle.

The tumults and arms did *sunburn* its beauty,
although they did not wholly blast and burn it.—*Bishop Gauden, Anti-Baal-Berith*, p. 179: 1661.

Sunburning, s. Effect of the sun upon the face.

If thou canst love a fellow of this temper, Kate,
whose face is not worth *sunburning*, let thine eye be thy cook.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.*, v. 2.
The heat of the sun may darken the colour of the skin, which we call *sunburning*.—*Boyle*.

Sunburnt, part. adj.

1. Tanned; discoloured by the sun.

Where such radiant lights have shone,
No wonder if her cheeks be grown
Sunburnt with lustre of her own. *Cleaveland*.

Sunburnt and swarthy though she be,
She'll fire for winter nights provide.

Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode ii.

One of them, older and more *sunburnt* than the rest, told him he had a widow in his line of life.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Sunburnt his cheek, his forehead high and pale
The sable curls in wild profusion veil.
Byron, The Corsair, canto i.

2. Scorched by the sun.

How many nations of the *sunburnt* soil
Does Niger bless? how many drink the Nile?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Sunclad, part. adj. Clothed in radiance, bright.

To him, that darses
Arm his profane tongue with contemptuous words
Against the *sun-clad* power of Chastity,
Fain would I something say. *Milton, Comus*, 7-9.

Sunday, s. Day anciently dedicated to the sun; first day of the week; Christian sabbath.

If thou wilt needs thrust thy neck into a yoke,
wear the print of it, and sigh away *Sundays*.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair
on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday*.—*Id., Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

At prime they enter'd on the *Sunday* morn;
Rich lap'stry spread the streets.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 103.

Our ardent labours for the toys we seek
Join night to day, and *Sunday* to the week.

Young, Love of Fame, v. 101.

Sunder, v. a. [A.S. *sundrian*.] Part; separate; divide.

It is *sundered* from the main land by a muddy plain.
—*Carew*.

She that should all parts to ruin bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and fasten sundred parts in one. *Donne.*
When both the chiefs are *sunder'd* from the fight,
Then to the lawful king restore his right. *Dryden.*
The enormous weight was cast,
Which *Crantor's* body *sunder'd* at the waist.
Id., Translation from Theil, Metamorphoses, l. xii.

Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom heaven endued with principles of blood,
He wisely *sunder'd* from the rest, to yell
In forests. *Id., The Pythagorean Philosophy.*
Bring me the lightning, give me thunder; . . .
Jove may kill, but ne'er shall *sunder*. *Granville.*

Sunder. Entered in the previous editions as a substantive. Unless, however, we look upon it as the singular form of *sundries* (which is better connected with *sundry*), it is difficult to treat it as such. In *sunder*, the construction is that of *in two*, as 'He broke it in *two*,' or 'in *tenia*;' and the same is the case with *a-sunder*. Hence, it is an element in an adverbial combination, rather than either a noun or an adverb. *Sundries*—*sundry things*, is a substantive in the way that *blacks*—black men, is one: i.e. a substantive of adjectival origin, but substantival inasmuch as it takes a plural form.

He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in *sunder*.—*Paulus*, xlv. 9.

Sundew. *s.* In *Botany*. Native plant of the genus *Drosera*.

Sundew.—This is a most singular and beautiful genus of plants, whose leaves are ornamented with red glandular hairs, discharging from their ends a drop of viscid acid juice, which, from its resemblance to dew, has given rise to the common and generic name. These hairs are so irritable as to contract when touched, imprisoning insects, after the manner of *Dionaea muscipula*. In their native state they are found growing on mossy turf bogs. They are all increased by seeds, which should be allowed to sow themselves. There are three indigenous species, all perennials. The leaves are either undivided or lobed, entire; flowers terminal, racemose, rarely solitary; petals red or white.—*G. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopaedia.*

Sundial. *s.* Marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

All your grace no more shall you have,
Than a *sundial* in a grave. *Donne.*
The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceptible distance, seems to stand still; as is evident in the shadows of *sundials*.—*Locke.*

Sundown. *s.* Sunset.

At *sundown* the vampires, bats, and ghouls, dart from their lonely retreat, and skim along the trees on the river's bank.—*Waterdon, Wanderings in South America.*

Sundried, part. adj. Dried by the heat of the sun.

The building is of *sun-dried* brick.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Travels Traced into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 103.

Sundries. *s.* See *Sunder*.

Small *sundries* as per journal, but these incessant ones.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. iv.

Sundry. *adj.* Several; more than one.

This law, which, as it is laid up in the bosom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are subject unto it, different and *sundry* kinds of puns.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *sundry* people of different manners.—*Spenser.*

But, dallying in this place so long, why dost thou dwell,
So many *sundry* things here having yet to tell?

Dryden.

He caused him to be arrested upon complaint of *sundry* grievous oppressions.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourses on the State of Ireland.*

How can she several bodies know,
If in herself a body's form she bear?

How can a mirror *sundry* faces show,
If from all shapes and forms it be not clear?

Id., Immortality of the Soul.

I have composed *sundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadragesimal, Paschal or Pentecostal.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Sundry from the rural realm surround.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 261.

Sunfish. *s.* In *Ichthyology*. Fish of the genus *Orthogoriscus*.

The *sun-fish*, as this species has been called, from the two-fold circumstances of its circular form and shining surface, though occurring but occasionally,

may be said to have been taken from John o'Grunt's to the Land's End. . . . Mr. Couch says the short-*sun-fish* is migratory, keeping probably at the bottom, and feeding on seaweeds in its ordinary habits; but in calm weather it mounts to the surface, and lies, perhaps asleep, with its head, and even its eyes, above the water, floating with the tide. Mr. Couch has known the *sun-fish* make powerful but awkward efforts to escape when attacked, bending and directing its motions in various ways.—*Farrall, History of British Fishes.*

Sunflower. *s.* In *Botany*. Plant of the genus *Helianthemum*.

The *sunflower* . . . appears to possess far more profitable qualities than were hitherto supposed, and, besides forming a beautiful object in a bed of flowers, it may be cultivated with advantage, and applied to many useful purposes. An acre of land will contain 25,000 *sunflower* plants, at twelve inches distant from each other. The produce will be according to the nature of the soil and mode of cultivation; but the average has been found to be fifty bushels of the seed per acre, which will yield fifty gallons of oil. The oil is excellent for table use, burning in lamps, and for the manufacture of soaps. The marc or refuse of the seeds, after the oil has been expressed, made into cake, will produce 1,500 lbs., and the stalks, when burnt for alkali, will give 10 per cent. of potash. The green leaves of the *sunflower*, when dried and burnt to powder, make excellent fodder for milch cows, mixed with bran.—*G. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopaedia.*

Heavily hangs the broad *sunflower*,
Over its grave in the earth so chilly;
Heavily hangs the hollyhock,
Heavily hangs the tiger-lily. *Tennyson.*

Sunless. *adj.* Wanting sun; wanting warmth.

Ho thrice happy on the *sunless* side,
Beneath the whole collected shade reclines. *Thomson.*

Sunlight. *s.* Light of the sun.

Where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or *sunlight*, spread their umbrage broad. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1090.

See where the child of Heaven, with winged feet,
Runs down the slanted *sunlight* of the dawn. *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.*

Woman is the lesser man, and all thy passions
Matched with mine,
Are as moonlight unto *sunlight*, and as water unto wine. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

Doubtless it is all crude enough: all illuminated by an impure barbaric splendour; not the soft peaceful brightness of *sunlight*, but the red redolent glare of playhouse torches.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner.*

Sunlike. *adj.* Resembling the sun.

She came, as if Aurora's faire
Out of the East had newly made repairs,
Making a *sun-like* light with golden shine
Of her bright beauty in the gazer's eye. *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 781.

The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the *sunlike* stars, must be continually decreasing.—*Cheyne.*

Sunning. *verbal abs.* Lying, basking in, state of being exposed to, the sun.

How dost thou imagine
This town will use us, that hath stood so long
Out against Wolford?—E'en to hang us both
Upon the walls a *sunning*, to make crow's-meat. *Bonmont and Fletcher, Beggars Bush*, ii. 1.

Sunny. *adj.*

1. Resembling the sun; bright.

The eldest, that *Fidella* high,
Like *sunny* beams threw from her crystal face. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

My decay'd fair
A *sunny* look of his would soon repair. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, ii. 1.

The chimney feeds
Perpetual flames, whose unresisted force
O'er sand and ashes and the stubborn flint
Prevailing, turns into a fusile sea,
That in his furnace bubbles *sunny* red. *J. Phillips, Cyder*, ii. 323.

Running through all this bewildering, a deeper insight detects not only a vein of the most exuberant wit, but often the *sunniest* and most delicate fancy, and the truest tenderness and depth of feeling.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. 1, p. 352.

Our friend was quite silent excepting a grunt occasionally, and stuck constantly to his work; when he heard a step near, and looking up, saw a young gentleman approaching the grave, whose light step, *sunny* face, and bright eye, contrasted very strikingly with the place.—*Lawney, Singleton Pontenoy.*

2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun.

About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and *sunny* plains,
And liquid lapses of murm'ring streams. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 261.

Him walking on a *sunny* hill he found. *Id., Paradise Regained*, iv. 447.

The filmy vessemmer now fits no more
Nor halcyons back on the short *sunny* shore. *Bryden, Translation of the Georgics*, l. 643.

But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppression in her valleys reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains?

Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

From Greenland's icy mountains,
To India's coral strand;
Where *Africa's sunny* fountains
Roll down their golden sand;
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain. *Bishop Heber, Missionary Hymn.*

3. Coloured by the sun.

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Sunpan. *s.* Evaporating pan for preparing clay for pottery.

The discovery of the use of pounded flint for the body of earthenware, in 1730, above-mentioned, was the cause of great improvements in its manufacture. There was a considerable demand for the ware formed of the Devonshire (Bideford) clay and flint, between 1730 and 1740. About this time the *sun-pans*, or tanks in which the clay was left to become fit for use, were superseded by the use of the slip-kiln, in which the clays were baked or sun-dried.—*Catalogue of Specimens, Hyde Park Botanic Garden.*

Sunproof. *adj.* Impervious to sunlight.

This shade, *sunproof*, is yet no proof for thee. *Pope, Iliad and Æneid.*

Thick arms
Of darkness yew, *sun-proof*. *Murston, Sphenoidal.*

Sunrise. *s.* Sunrising.

We now believe the Copernican system; yet, upon ordinary occasions, we shall still use the popular terms of *sunrise* and *sunset*.—*Kebley.*

Sunrising. *s.*

1. Morning; appearance of the sun.

Send out a pursuivant
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before *sunrising*. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*, v. 3.

They intend to prevent the *sunrising*.—*J. Walton, Compleat Angler.*

2. East.

In those days the giants of Titmus mastered all nations from the *sunrising* to the *sunset*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Sunset. *s.*

1. Close of the day; evening.

When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew;
But for the *sunset* of my death's sun
It rains downright. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

The stars are of greater use than for men to gaze on after *sunset*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

At *sunset* to their ship they make return,
And more secure on deck till ray morn. *Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Æneid*, 619.

[The Muse.] observant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm *sunset* of thy various day. *Pope, Epistle to the Earl of Oxford.*

2. West.

(For example see *Sunrising*, 2.)

Sunshine. *s.* [A.S. *sunnein*.] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour,
Would he abuse the countenance of the king,
Alack, what mischief might be set abroad,
In shadow of such greatness! *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*, iv. 2.

He had been many years in that *sunshine*, when a new comet appeared in court.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Slight no obstacle found here, nor shade,
But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 613.

I that in his slowness
Blazed like a star of the first magnitude,
Now in his brighter *sunshine* am not seen. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

Nor can we this weak shower a tempest call,
But drops of lust that in the *sunshine* fall. *Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hynde*, 127.

The more favourable you are to me, the more distinctly I see my faults: spots and blemishes are never so plainly discovered as in the brightest *sunshine*.—*Pope.*

Those smiles unto the moodiest mind,
Their own true joy impart;
Their *sunshine* leaves a glow behind,
That lightens o'er the heart. *Byron, Hebrew Melodies.*

Used adjectively.

The cases prevent the bees getting abroad upon every sunshine day.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Sunshiny. *adj.*

1. Bright with the sun.

About ten in the morning, in sunshiny weather, we took several sorts of paper stained.—*Bayle.*

We have had nothing but sunshiny days, and daily walks from right to twenty miles a day.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Ye violeta I scatter,

Now turn into eyes!

And thou, sunshiny water,

Of blood take the guile.

Byron, The Deformed Transformed, pt. i. s. 1.

I can read the Beggar's Bush from morning to night. How sylvan and sunshiny it is!—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

The Scotch gardener . . . found the Ribbons eating peaches in a sunshiny morning at the south-wall, and had his ears bored when he remonstrated about this attack on his property.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

2. Bright like the sun.

The fruitful-headed least, amazed
At flashing beams of that sunshiny shield,
Became stark blind, and all his senses dazed,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Sunstroke. *s.* In Medicine. See extract: (coup-de-sol, French for stroke-of-the-sun, often used, unnecessarily, instead).

Sunstroke [is] a sudden seizure of vertigo, with intense headache, constriction or oppression in the thorax, flushed or livid countenance and vomiting, followed by almost instant death; or by lethargy, sopor, or coma, or convulsions, caused by exposure to the sun's rays, or to a very high temperature. These effects of a powerful sun have been noticed from the earliest periods of history. Two instances of this sudden seizure are related in the Bible, and have been quoted by Sir Ronald Martin. . . . 'Sunstroke.'—And Manasse was her husband, of her tribe and kindred, who died in the barley harvest. For as he stood overseeing them, and bound sheaves in the field, the heat came upon his head, and he fell on his bed, and died in the city of Bethulia. (Judith, viii. 3.) . . . And when the child was grown, it fell on a day, that he went out to his father to the reapers. And he said unto his father, My head, my head; and he said to a lad, Carry him to his mother. And when he had taken and brought him to his mother, he sat on her knee till noon, and then he died. (2 Kings, iv. 18-21.) *Sunstroke* was frequently fatal amongst the crusaders, not only in Syria and Palestine, but also in the countries through which they passed. It has always been one of the chief causes of the mortality, especially in modern times, in armies during hot seasons, and in warm countries, their dress, &c., especially in the English armies, favouring the injurious effects of exposure.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Sunstead. *s.* Solstice (the two words being translations of one another). *Rare.*

The summer sunstead falleth out alwaies [in Italy] to be just upon the foure and twentieth day of June, at what time as the sun is entered eight degrees within Cancer.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny, b. xviii. c. 24.* (Rich.)

Sup. *v. a.* [Fr. *supper*.] Drink by mouthfuls; drink by little at a time; sip.

Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
Which still she bore replenish with magic arts,
Death and despair did many thereof sup. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

There I'll find a purer air
To feed my life with; there I'll sup
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw.*
We saw it smelling to everything set in the room,
and when it had smelt to them all, it supped up the milk.—*Bay.*

He call'd for drink; you saw him sup *Swift.*

Sup. *v. n.* [Fr. *supper*.] Eat the evening meal.

When they had supped, they brought Tobias in.—*Tobit, viii. 1.*

You'll sup with me!—
Anger's my meat; I sup upon myself,
And so shall starve with feeding. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 2.*

There's none observes, much less romances,
How often this man sups or dines. *Carver.*
After returning home, he supped at ease. *Dryden.*
I see all the pilgrims in the Canterbury Tales as distinctly as if I had supped with them.—*Id., Tales and Fables, preface.*

Sup. *v. n.* Treat with supper.

It's almost supped; why have you left the chamber?
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.
Sup them well and look unto them all.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, Induction, no. 1.

Let what you have within be brought abroad,
To sup the stranger. *Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.*

Sup. *s.* Small draught; mouthful of liquor.

Thou Thumb hadst got a little sup,
And Tondall scarce kist the cup,
Yet had their brains so fast lock'd up,
That they remember'd nothing. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

A plover saw the picture of a glass with water
In 't, and flew eagerly up to 't for a sup to quench
her thirst.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

Sûper. Latin, for *above*; common as the first element in a compound; where, like *Sub*, it has two senses, that of an adverb, and that of a preposition. As the former it means more than another, more than enough, in excess, denoting *degree*; as the latter, it means on the top of, above anything, denoting *physical superposition*. Contrast *superbound* = be excessively abundant; with *superscribe* = write on, or above, anything.

For its etymological connexion with *sub*, (compare Greek *ὕψι* and *ὕδρ*) see under *Sublime*.

Used alone as a colloquial, or contemptuous, equivalent of the full compound.

They took care to employ responsible men for their collectors, by which means their accounts have been made up with very little *supers* upon any officer.—*Dacomb, Discombes, i. 77.* (Ord MS.)

Sûperable. *adj.* [Lat. *superabilis*; Fr. *superable*.] Conquerable; that may be overcome: (the negative compound *Insûperable* commoner).

Antipathies are generally *superable* by a single effort.—*Johanna, Rambler, no. 126.*

Superabond. *v. n.* Be exuberant; be stored with more than enough.

This case returned again at this time, except the clemency of his majesty *superabond*.—*Bacon.*

She *superabounds* with corn, which is quickly convertible to coin.—*Howell.*

Superabundance. *s.* More than enough; great quantity.

The precipitation of the vegetative terrestrial matter at the deluge amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury and *superabundances* of the productions of the earth.—*Woodward.*

Superabundant. *adj.* Being more than enough.

No much *superabundant* real could have no other design than to damp that spirit raised against Wood.—*Swift.*

Superabundantly. *adv.* In a superabundant manner; more than adequately or sufficiently.

Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire.—*Chrys.*

Superadd. *v. a.* [Lat. *superaddo*.] Add over and above; join anything extrinsic.

The peace did it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice *superadded* to the beauty of his plumes.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

The schools dispute, whether in morals the external action *superadds* anything of good or evil to the internal elicited act of the will; but . . . the emunity of our judgments is wrought up to an high pitch before it rises in an open denial.—*South, Sermons.*

The strength of any living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from and *superadded* into its natural gravity.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

They made the walls of Paris didactic, assuasive, with an ever fresh periodical literature, wherein he that ran might read; placard journals, placard lampoons, municipal ordinances, royal proclamations; the whole other or vulgar placard-department *superadded*—or omitted from contempt.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. ii. b. l. ch. iv.*

Superaddition. *s.*

1. Act of adding to something else.

The fabric of the eye, its safe and useful situation, and the *superaddition* of muscles, are a certain pledge of the existence of God.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. That which is added.

Of these, much more than of the Nicene *superadditions*, it may be affirmed, that being the explanations of a father of the church, and not of a whole universal council, they were not necessary to be explicitly acknowledged.—*Hannond.*

An animal, in the course of hard labour, seems to be nothing but vessel: let the same animal continue long in rest, it will perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *superaddition* is nothing but fat.—*Arbutnot.*

superadvenient. *adj.* [Lat. *adveniens, -entis*; pres. part. of *advenio*; from *ad* = to + *venio* = I come.]

1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something.

The soul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly.

Superangelic. *adv.* Having a nature, being, or existence superior to that of the angels; relating to, connected with, the world beyond that of the angels.

The celestial hierarchy were as themselves; themselves were formed and organized after the pattern of the great orders in heaven. The whole worship of man, in which they administered, was an echo of that above; it represented, as in a mirror, the angelic or *superangelic* worship in the empyrean. All its splendour, its lights, its incense, were but the material symbols; adumbrations of the immaterial, condescending to human thought, embodying in things countable to the senses of man the adoration of the beings close to the throne of God.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. xiv. ch. ii.*

Superannate. *v. a.*

1. Impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

If such depravities be yet alive, deformity need not despair, nor will the oldest hopes be ever *superannated*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

When the sacramental test was put in execution, the justices of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commissions, amounted only to a dozen, and those of the lowest fortune, and some of them *superannated*.—*Swift.*

2. By exceeding a certain number of years, when it is a condition for the acquirement of anything that the holder should not be above a certain age.

Superannuate. *v. n.* Last beyond the year; become superannuated. *Rare.*

The dying of the roots of plants that are annual is by the over-exposure of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *superannate*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Superannuation. *s.* State of being disqualifed by years.

To make cumbersome collections of numberless particulars, merely because they are fragments; and to admire them merely as they are antique; is not the spirit of ancient learning, but the mere doing of *superannuations*.—*Presnell, On Antiquities, p. 54.*

Supér. *adj.* [Fr. *superbe*; Lat. *superbus* = proud.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.

If you dine with my lord-mayor . . .
Painted flax, *superb* and neat,
Proclaim you welcome to the treat. *Prior, Alma, l. 37.*

Supérbiato. *v. a.* Make proud.

By living under Mammoth how quickly Joseph learned the courtesy of an oath! Italy breeds a villain; Spain *superbiato*; Germany makes a drunkard, and Venice a lecher.—*Pellham, Rastrel, pt. i. ch. (Rich.)*

Superbly. *adv.* In a superb manner.

Wood's manuscript was very *superbly* bound and embossed.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, iii. 311.*

Supercargo. *s.* Officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, *supercargoes*, sharpers, and directors.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. sat. ii.

Supercœstial. *adj.* Placed above the firmament.

I dare not think that any *supercœstial* heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was increate and eternal.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Many were for skimming down I know not what *supercœstial* waters for the purpose.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Superehery. *s.* [? accent.] Deceit; cheating. *Obsolete*; old French rather than English.

They bring nothing to the fight but virtue and courage, without any craft, *superehery*, or bravado.—*Time's Strabonius, p. 102.* (Ord MS.)

Supercilious. *adj.* [Lat. *supercilium* = brow, i. e. parts above the cilia or eyelash, the contraction of which causes a scowl.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotic; overbearing.

Those who are one while courteous, within a small time after are so *supercilious*, fierce, and exceptions; that they are short of the true character of friendship.—*South, Sermons*.

Several *supercilious* critics will treat an author with the greatest contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a girdle.—*Addison*.

I took my leave, not a little astonished at the pert and *supercilious* behaviour of this stage player, who had not treated me with good manners; and began to think the dignity of a poet greatly impaired since the days of Euripides and Sophocles.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*.

Theophilus was an oriental, his enemies no doubt said, a Mohammedan Sultan on the throne of the Roman empire. Even his marriage, though to one wife, had something of the *supercilious* condescension of the lord of a harem. The most beautiful maidens of the empire were assembled, in order that Theophilus might behold and choose his bride. Of these, Eucasia was the loveliest. Theophilus paused, and as he gazed on her beauty, in a strange moralizing fit he said, with an obvious allusion to the fall, 'Of how much evil hath woman been the cause?' The too ready or too devout Eucasia replied, with an evident reference to the Mother of God, 'And of how much good?'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. viii.

Superciliously. *adv.* In a supercilious manner; haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously.

He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this address *superciliously* enough, went it to the king without performing the least ceremony.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

The Emperor then summoned the Grand Masters of the Temple and the Hospital and the English Bishops of Winchester and Exeter; he made the same statement to them. They answered, that no such treaty could be made without the assent of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, in his double capacity as head of the Syrian Church and Legate of the Pope. Frederick *superciliously* replied that he could dispense with the assent of the Patriarch.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

Superciliousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Supercilious; haughtiness; contemptuousness.

They are to be managed without *superciliousness*.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 153.

Sheeks, that in such persons as by their long beards, prayers of the same standard, and a kind of pluralist *superciliousness*, (which are the great virtues of the Mahometan religion,) have purchased to themselves the reputation of learning and saints.—*Maudrell, Travels*, p. 10.

Superconception. *s.* Conception admitted after another conception.

Those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, seem idle.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Superconsequence. *s.* Remote consequence.

Not attaining the deuterocopy, and second intention of the words, they omit their *superconsequences* and coherence.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Superescence. *s.* That which grows upon another growing thing.

Wherever it groweth it maintains a regular figure, like other *superescences*, and like such as, living upon the stock of others, are termed parasitical plants.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Supereminence. *s.* Uncommon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

Supereminency. *s.* Supereminence.

The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England and metropolitan, has a *supereminency*, and even some power over the archbishop of York.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Superminent. *adj.* Eminent in a high degree.

As humility is in suitors a decent virtue, so the testification thereof by such effectual acknowledgements not only argueth a sound apprehension of his *superminent* glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Superrogant. *adj.* Supererogatory. *Rare*.

This communion was far from being needless or *superrogant*.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*.

Superrogate. *v. n.* Do more than duty requires.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late, I heard an echo *superrogate* Through imperfection, and the voice restore, As if she had the hiccup o'er and o'er. *Clarendon*. Aristotle acted his own instructions, and his obsequious senators have *superrogated* in observance. *Glavinia, Scipio's Scientifics*.

Supererogation. *s.* [Lat. *rogo, ergo*, = I ask, demand, claim; pass. part. *rogatus*; *rogatio, -onis*.] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no such thing as works of *supererogation*; no man can do more than needs, and in his duty to do, by way of preparation for another world.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Supererogatory. *adj.* Supererogatory.

I can brook better a fellow that hath bought his new-found nobility with nobles, than another of an high birth and low-steeping spirit, who can justly brag of nothing of his own, but lives upon the *supererogative* deeds of his ancestors.—*Stafford, Niobe*, pt. ii. p. 61: 1611.

Supererogatory. *adj.* Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

Supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence.—*Howell*.

Superessential. *adj.* Above the constitution or existence of a thing.

It being impossible for any nature to comprehend what is *superessential*, or infinitely above it.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 460. (See, also, under *Supersubstantial*).

Superethical. *adj.* Transcending the ordinary rules of ethics.

Moral theology contains a *superethical* doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Authority in Matters of Religion*. (Rich.)

Superexalt. *v. a.* Exalt above the ordinary rate.

God having *superexalted* our Lord, . . . is therefore said to have seated him at his right hand.—*Barrow, Sermons*, serm. ii. vol. ii.

Superexaltation. *s.* Elevation above the common rate.

In a *superexaltation* of course, they seem as greedy of death as of victory.—*Holaday*.

Superexcellent. *adj.* Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

We discern not the abuse: suffer him to persuade us that we are as gods, something so *superexcellent*, that all must reverence and adore.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Superexcessiveness. *s.* Something superfluously growing.

As the scar separated between the scarifications, I rubbed the *superexcessiveness* of flesh with the vitriol stone.—*Wismann, Surgery*.

Superfete. *v. n.* Conceive after conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfete*, which, with Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another.—*Grew, Muscum*.

Superfetation. *s.* One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together.

Superfetation must be by abundance of sap in the bough that putteth it forth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

If the *superfetation* be made with considerable intermission, the latter must commonly become abortive; for the first being confirmed, enerveth the aliment from the other.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Superfeto. *v. n.* Superfete.

So is my fancy quicken'd by the glance Of his benign aspect and countenance: It makes me pregnant, and to *superfeto*.—*Howell, Verses to King Charles I.*: 1641.

Superfeto. *v. a.* Conceive upon a conception.

The Spaniard doth use to pause so in his pronunciation, that his tongue seldom foreruns his wit; and his brain may well raise and *superfeto* a second thought before the first be offered.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 19.

Superficie. *s.* [Fr. *superficie*; Lat. *superficies*.] Outside; surface.

Then if it rise not to the former height Of *superficio*, conclude that soil is light, A proper ground for pasturage and vines.—*Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, ii. 315.

Superficial. *adj.*

1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface.

That, upon the *superficial* ground, heat and moisture cause putrefaction, in England is found not true.—*Bacon*.

From these phenomena several have concluded some general rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

There is not one infidel living so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phenomenon of sight, or cogitation, by those fleeting *superficial* films of bodies.—*Beattie*.

2. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

This *superficial* tale

Is but a preface to her worthy praise.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. a.*

3. Shallow; not profound; smattering; not learned.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of their works.—*Dryden*.

I have, for some weeks past, found my head so terribly confused, that it has been with difficulty I could think or express myself on the most *superficial* topic.—*Shenstone, Letters*. (3rd MS.)

Of the *superficial* parts of the animal frame, I know none which, in its office and structure, is more deserving of attention than the eyelid.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. iii.

Polydore (Verail) was a vain, *superficial* writer, who prided himself in leading the way on more topics than the present.—*L. Diaristi, Curiousities of Literature, The Philosophy of Proverbs*.

Superficiality. *s.* Quality of being superficial.

By these salts the colours of bodies receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, *superficiality*, or profundity. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

She despised *superficiality*, and looked deeper than the colours of things.—*Leibniz, Essays of Elia, Mrs. Battle's Opinions on What*.

Was to him . . . who has no court of appeal against the world's judgement! He is a doomed man; doomed by conviction to hard penalties; nay, purchasing acquittal (too probably) by a still harder penalty, that of being a trivium, *superficiality*, self-advertiser, and partial or total quack, which is the hardest penalty of all.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mirabeau*.

Superficially. *adv.* In a superficial manner.

1. On the surface; not below the surface.

2. Without penetration; without close heed. Perspective hath been with some diligence inquired; but the nature of sounds in general hath been *superficially* observed.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

His eye so *superficially* surveys

These things, as not to mind from whence they grow,

Deep under ground. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 476.

3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things.

You have said well; But on the cause and question now in hand Have gazed but *superficially*.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2. I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts.—*Dryden*.

Superficies. *s.* [Lat.] Outside; surface; surface.

He on her *superficies* stretch'd his line. *Saunders*.

A convex mirror makes objects in the middle to come out from the *superficies*: the painter must, in respect of the light and shadows of his figures, give them more relief.—*Dryden*.

Superficio. *adj.* Eminently fine.

Rome, by this journey of Jason, understand the mystery of the philosopher's stone: to which also other *superficie* rhymists draw the twelve labours of Hercules. *Sir R. L. Estrange*.

If you observe your elder, by interposing it between a candle and your eye, to be very transparent, it may be called *superficie*.—*Nortwiler, Ill-nature*.

Milano . . . trains up a youthful D'Orleans generation in what *superficio* morality one can.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, pt. i. b. ch. iii.

Superfluens. *s.* [Lat. *fluo* = I flow; pres. part. *fluens, -entis*.] More than is necessary.

The *superfluens* of grace is ordinarily proportioned to the faithful discharge of former truths, making use of the foregoing sufficient grace.—*Hammond*.

Superfluitance. *s.* [Lat. *fluito*, frequentative form of *fluo*.—see *Superfluence*.] Act of floating above.

Spermæth, which is a *superfluitance* on the water, is not the sperm of the whale.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Superfluitant. *adj.* Floating above.

A chalky earth, beaten and steeped in water, affords a cream or fatness on the top, and a gross substance at the bottom; out of the cream, or *superfluitance*, the finest dishes are made; out of the residue, the coarser.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Superdainty. s. More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity.

Having this way eased the church, as they thought, of *superdainty*, they went on till they had plucked up even those things which also had taken a great deal deeper root.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

They are as sick that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happiness to be wated in the mean: *superdainty* comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

A quiet mediocrity is still to be preferred before a troubled *superdaintly*.—*Sir J. Mackling*.
Take the sun, let bounty spread her ray,
And shine that *superdaintly* away.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

Superfluous. adj. [Lat. *superfluous*; *fluo* = I flow.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary; offensive by being more than sufficient.

I think it *superfluous* to use any words of a subject now praised in itself as it needs no praise.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

When a thing ceaseth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it must then appear *superfluous*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

As touching the ministering to the saints, it is *superfluous* for me to write to you.—2 *Corinthians*, ix. 1.

Our *superfluous* laqueys and our penants,
Who in unnecessary action swarn
About our squares of battles.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 2.

A proper title of a peace, and purchased
At a *superfluous* rate.—*Id. Henry VIII.* i. 1.
Horneve will our *superfluous* branches prune,
Give us new rules, and set our harps in tune.
Lord Bacon common.

If ye know,

Why ask ye, and *superfluous* begin
Your message, like to end as much in vain?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 831.

His conscience cheer'd him with a life well spent,
His prudence a *superfluous* something lent,
Which made the poor who took, and poor who gave,
Content.—*Harte*.

Superfluous. s. [Lat. *fluxus*, pass. part. of *fluo* = I flow.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the *superfluous* to them.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

Must we be hand and glove with Dick Selby the parson, or Jack Selby the calico-printer, because W. N., who is neither, but a ripe wit and a critic, has the misfortune to claim a common parentage with them? Let him lay down his brothers; and 'tis odds but we will cast him in a pair of ours (we have a *superfluous*) to enhance the concession.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Popular Fallacies*.

Superfoliation. s. [Lat. *folium* = leaf.] Excess of foliation.

This, in the pathology of plants, may be the disease of *superfoliation*, mentioned by Theophrastus; whereby the fruitful juice is starved by the excess of leaves.—*Sir T. Browne, Microclavica*, p. 76.

Superhuman. adj. Above the nature or power of man.

It is easy for one who has taken an exaggerated view of his powers to invest himself with a *superhuman* authority.—*Mozley, The Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination*.

Superincumbent. adj. Lying on the top of something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent, that it forces the *superincumbent* strata; breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations.—*Woodward*.

Superinduce. v. a.

1. Bring in as in addition to something else.
To *superinduce* any virtue upon a person, take the living creature in which that virtue is most eminent.—*Bacon*.

Custom and corruption *superinduce* upon us a kind of necessity of going on as we began.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Father is a notion *superinduced* to the substance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will.—*Locke*.

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires, like the distemper of the soul, feeding only upon filth and corruption.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

Religion is not contained in the real existence of things, but something extraneous and *superinduced*.—*Locke*.

In children, savages, and ill-natured people, learn-

ing not having cast their native thoughts into new moulds, nor by *superinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded those fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open.—*Locke*.

Observed facts are connected so as to produce new truths, by *superinducing* upon them an idea; and such truths are obtained by induction.—*Whe-well, Novum Organum Renovatum*, b. i. aphorismus, xl.

An induction is not the mere sum of the facts which are colligated. The facts are not only brought together, but seen in a new point of view. A new mental element is *superinduced*; and a peculiar constitution and discipline of mind are requisite in order to make this induction.—*Ibid.*

Superinduction. s. Act of superinducing.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; the *superinduction* of ill habits quickly defaces it.—*South*.

Superinspect. v. a. Overlook; oversee.

He *superinspects* the whole affair of victualling at that port.—*Mayhew, Naval Speculations and Maritime Politics*, p. 123; 1091.

Superinstitution. s. One ecclesiastical institution upon another: (as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another).

Superintend. v. a. Oversee; overlook; take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council, who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.
Angels, good or bad, must be furnished with prodigious knowledge, to oversee Perds and Grems of old; or if any much *superintend* the affairs of Great Britain now.—*Watts*.

Superintendence. s. Superior care; act of overseeing with authority.

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Superintendency. s. Superintendence.

Such an universal *superintendency* has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the most minute and inconsiderable things.—*South, Sermons*.
The Divine Providence, which hath a visible respect to the being of every man, is yet more observable in its *superintendency* over societies.—*Girard*.

Superintendent. s. One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Our new *superintendents* and ministers.—*Martin, Marriage of Friends*, i. iii. b. 180.

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoices to see themselves conducted by those who act under the care of a Supreme Being, and who think themselves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs.—*Addison*.

I will now suppose . . . that you, as the adviser of the family, have sent the patient to the asylum; and I will now address you in another capacity, I will suppose that you are the *superintendent* of the asylum to which the patient is sent, and I will describe the duties which would be imposed upon you, and by so doing I shall also show you what measures are taken to prevent unjust or improper admission into asylums.—*Dr. Sankar, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. xii.

Superintendent. adj. Overlooking others with authority.

Next to Brahma, one Deuendre is the *superintendent* deity, who hath many more under him.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Superintending. part. adj. Overseeing; governing.

This argues design, and a *superintending* wisdom, power, and providence in this special business of food.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Superinvestiture. s. Piece of clothing over another; secondary investment. *Rare*.

Not for that 'we should be unclothed,' or lose the body, 'but clothed upon' with a *superinvestiture* of the house from heaven, namely the divine light which is to envelop and invest the mortal body, as a garment.—*Bishop Horne, Discourses*, (Rich.)

Superior. adj. [Lat.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another, you do yourself right; for he that you commend is either *superior* to you in that you commend, or inferior; if he be inferior, if he be to be commended, you much more; if he be *superior*, if he be not to be commended, you much less glorious.—*Bacon*.

Heaven takes part with the oppressed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *superior* power.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Superior beings above us, who enjoy perfect happiness, are more steadily determined in their choice

of good than we, and yet they are not less happy or less free than we are.—*Locke*.

He laughs at men of far *superior* understandings to his, for not being as well dressed as himself.—*Swift*.

The constitution . . . of England must be to inquisitive men of all countries, far more to ourselves, an object of *superior* interest; distinguished, especially, as it is from all free governments of powerful nations which history has recorded, by its manifest, after the lapse of several centuries, not merely no symptom of irretrievable decay, but a more expansive energy.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

No penal laws, no physical tortures, can effect that a *superior* race should be absorbed in an inferior, or be destroyed by it. The mixed persecuting races disappear: the pure persecuted race remains. And at this moment, in spite of centuries, of tens of centuries, of degradation, the Jewish mind exercises a vast influence on the affairs of Europe.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xv.

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the second prism, the breadth of the image was not increased, but its *superior* part, which in the first prism suffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the second prism suffer a greater refraction than its inferior part, which appeared red and yellow.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected.

From amidst them forth he pass'd,
Long way through hostile scorn; which he sustain'd
Superior, nor of violence fear'd ought.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 963.

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion strange! in all enjoyments ebo
Superior and unmoved.—*Ibid.* viii. 220.

There is not in earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superior* to his sufferings.—*Addison, Spectator*.

4. In *Logic*. See extract.

In [a] popular sense any two classes, one of which includes the whole of the other and more, may be called a genus and a species. Such, for instance, are animal and man; man and mathematician. Animal is a genus; man and brute are two species; or we may divide it into a greater number of species, as man, horse, dog, &c. Biped, or two-footed animal, may also be considered a genus, of which man and bird are two species. Taste is a genus, of which sweet taste, sour taste, salt taste, &c. are species. Virtue is a genus; justice, prudence, courage, fortitude, generosity, &c. are its species. The same class which is a genus with reference to the sub-classes or species included in it, may be itself a species with reference to a more comprehensive, or, as it is often called, a *superior* genus. Man is a species with reference to animal, but a genus with reference to the species mathematician. Animal is a genus, divided into two species, man and brute; but animal is also a species, which, with another species, vegetable, makes up the genus, organized being. Biped is a genus with reference to man and bird, but a species with respect to the *superior* genus, animal. Taste is a genus divided into species, but also a species of the genus sensation. Virtue, a genus with reference to justice, temperance, &c., is one of the species of the genus, mental quality.—*J. N. Mill, System of Logic*.

Superior. s. One more excellent or dignified than another.

Those under the great officers of state have more frequent opportunities for the exercise of benevolence than their *superiors*.—*Addison, Spectator*.

But, both in uncles and primaces,
A earlier any ape surpasses;
Behold him humbly cringing wait
Upon the minister of state:
View him soon after to inferiors
Governing the conduct of *superiors*.

Goldsmith, The Logicians Consult.

Melchior Inchoffer, a Jew, published a book to vindicate the miracle of a letter which the Virgin Mary had addressed to the citizens of Messina: when Naudé brought him positive proofs of its fraudulent forgery. Inchoffer indignantly confessed that he knew it was an imposture, but that he had done it by the orders of his *superiors*.—*L. Juchacz, Curiosities of Literature, Religious Novelties*.

Two assemblies (placita) were annually held. In the first, all regulations of importance to the public went for the ensuing year were enacted; and to this, he says, the whole body of clergy and laity repaired; the greater to deliberate upon what was fitting to be done; and the less to confirm by their voluntary assent, not through deference to power, or sometimes even to discuss, the revolutions of their *superiors*.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

Crumph thinks St. Boniface the centre of the world, and his position as president the highest in England. . . . He roars out the responses there as if it were an honour to heaven that the president of St. Boniface should take a part in the service; and in his own lodge and college acknowledges the superiority only as his *superior*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xiv.

Superiority. *s.* Condition of that which is superior; quality of being greater, or higher, than another in any respect; pre-eminence.

Bellarmino makes the formal act of adoration to be subjection to a superior; but he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the formal reason of it; whereas mere excellency without *superiority* doth not require any subjection, but only estimation.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The person who advises, does in that particular exercise a *superiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or understanding.—*Addison, Spectator.*

There are other points, not so much perhaps of strict resemblance between the two, as of *superiority* of the eye over the telescope; yet of a *superiority* which, being founded on the laws that regulate both, may furnish topics of fair and just comparison.—*Palry, Natural Theology, ch. iii.*

Superiorly. *adv.* In a superior manner.

Roman fleets also, sailing from the harbours of Gaul along the German coasts, and up the estuaries, co-operated with the land-forces of the empire; and seemed to display even more decisively than her armies her overwhelming *superiority* over the rude Germanic tribes.—*Sir R. Green, The Fifteenth Century Battles of the World, Victory of Arminius.*

Superlative. *s.* Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety. *Rare.*

There are words that as much raise a style as others can depress it; *superlative* and overabundant amplification; it may be above faith, but not above a mean.—*R. Johnson.*

Superlative. *adj.* [Lat. *superlatus*; *latus* = borne.]

1. Implying or expressing the highest degree.

It is an usual way to give the *superlative* unto things of endurance; and when a thing is very great, presently to define it to be the greatest of all.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

Some have a violent and stupid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the *superlative*.—*Watts.*

2. Rising to the highest degree.

Martyrdoms I reckon amongst miracles, because they seem to exceed the strength of human nature; and I may do the like of *superlative* and admirable holiness.—*Bacon.*

The high court of parliament in England is *superlative*.—*Id., Advice to Villiers.*

The generality of its reception is with many the persuasive argument of its *superlative* desert; and common judges measure excellency by numbers.—*Glauville.*

Gratitude and compassion never cohabit in the same breast; which shows the *superlative* malignity of this vice, and the baseness of the mind in which it dwells.—*South, Sermons.*

Nor must that *superlative* pair of lovers, the vicar's eldest son George and Miss Arabella Wilnot, be overlooked, with the singularly cool and easy way in which they pass from the most violent affection to the most entire indifference, and on the lady's part even transference of hand and heart to another, and back again as suddenly to mutual transport and confidence.—*Craik, History of English Literature, vol. ii. p. 228.*

3. In *Grammar.* Degree so called, as opposed to the Positive (*wise*), and the Comparative (*wiser*); *Superlative* (*wisest*); the equivalent to its characteristic inflexion being *most*, as opposed to *more*.

Superlatively. *adv.* In a superlative manner.

1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them; but that I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world.—*Bacon.*

2. In the highest degree.

Thorius was bad enough in his youth; but *superlatively* and monstrously so in his old age.—*South, Sermons.*

The Supreme Being is a spirit most excellently glorious, *superlatively* powerful, wise, and good, Creator of all things.—*Bentley.*

Superlative. *s.* [Lat. *lucrum* = gain.] Excess of profit or gain. *Rare.*

It is sufficient to observe that there are the most flourishing countries, where the neat produce is the greatest; because the existence of it as a *superlative* of husbandry provides in the more ample manner for the classes unconnected with agriculture.—*Arthur Young, On the Size of Farms, in Hunter's Geographical Essays, iv. 286. (Ord 318.)*

Superlunar. *adj.* Not sublunary; placed above the moon not of this world.

The mind, in metaphysics, at a loss,
May wander in a wilderness of mists;
The head that turns at *superlunar* things,
Poised with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 640

Superlunary. *adj.* Superlunary.

Other ambition than of crowns in air,
And *superlunary* felicity
Thy bosom warms, I'll cool it, if I can.
And turn those glories that enflame against thee.
Mary, Night Thoughts, night vi.

Superlunular. *adj.* Having the character of the superlunular.

I will remember that claret at Hawtuck's was not by any means so good as that at Hipsley's, while, on the contrary, some white hermitage at the Hawtuck (by the way, the butler only gave me half a glass each time) was *superlunular*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xxi.*

Superlunular. *s.* [See extracts.] Liquor so called because a tankard, or glass, of it was to be so thoroughly emptied as to drain off on the nail without showing a drop.

Drinking *superlunular*, a device of drinking now come out of France; which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his nail, and make a pearl with that that is left; which, if it slide, and he cannot make it stand on, by a there's too much, he must drink again for his poise.—*Nash, Piers Penitence, sign. G. 2 v. (Nares by H. and W.)*

Bacchus, the god of brewed wine and sugar, grand patron of rub-pots, upsy freasy tipplers, and *superlunular* takers, . . . headward of Vintner's Hall, also comes. . . This long Bacchanalian skinker did I make legs to.—*Mansel, Virgin Martyr, II. 1.* I confess Cupid's carouse; he plays *superlunular* with my liquor of life.—*B. Johnson, The Case is Altered. (Nares by H. and W.)*

As when he drinks out all the total summe,
Gave it the stile of *superlunular*.

Mine is French wine. You must take your chance,
This yeoman of the wine-seller did not
Provide 'em for our palate. *Superlunular!*
See, there lies Spain already, now would I fight.—
Drink thou mean'st.

Shirley, Hamelin and Mammon: 1659.
No matter, hem! here 'tis, gentlemen, *superlunular*.

The whole school (I mean Schola Inbendi) and their Associate Bibaculorum, Madidorum, and Tomuleutorum, follow that way to a drop, which is called in the most authentic and emphatical word they have, *superlunular*.—*Gagton, Festive Notes on Don Quixote, p. 162.*

I saw some sparks as they were drinking,
With mighty mirth, and little thinking;
Then jets were *superlunular*.
I snatched the rubies from each thump;
And in this crystal have 'em here.

To drink *superlunular* was an ancient custom not only in England, but also in several other parts of Europe, of emptying the cup or glass, and then pouring the drop or two that remained at the bottom upon the person's nail that drank it, to show that he was no flincher.—*Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

The best account I can find of all the refinements of this new science of potation, when it seems to have reached its height, is in our Tom Nash, who being himself one of these deep experimental philosophers, is likely to disclose all the mysteries of the craft. He says: 'Now he is nobody that cannot drink *superlunular*; embrace the hunter's hoop; quaff upsy freasy crumme; with heauties, quizes, mumpies, frolickes, and a thousand such dominievrine inventions.' Drinking *superlunular*, that is, 'on the nail' is a device, which Nash says is now come out of France; but it had probably a northern origin, for far northward it still exists. . . The custom is also alluded to by Bishop Hall, in his satirical romance of 'Mundus alter et idem.' 'A Discovery of a New World,' a work which probably Swift read, and did not forget. The Duke of Tentobles, in his oration, when he drinks off his large goblet of twelve quarts on his election, exclaims, should he be false to their laws, 'Let never the goodly-fortuned goblet of wine go joyfully through me; and then he set it to his mouth, stole it off every drop, save a little remainder, which he was by custom to set upon his thumb's nail, and lick it off as he did. The phrase is in Fletcher:—

I am thine and unguine—
that is, he would drink with his friend to the last. In a manuscript letter of the times, I find an account of Columbus the Spanish ambassador being at Oxford, and drinking healths to the Infanta. The writer adds, 'I shall not tell you how our doctors pledged healths to the Infanta and the archduchess; and if any left too big a snuff, Columbus would cry, *superlunular, superlunular!*' This Bacchic frolic was still preserved, for a recent traveller, Sir George Mackenzie, has noticed the custom in his Travels through Iceland. *T. Diarist, Curiosities of Literature, Drinking Customs in England.*

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But here approaches
Our sage intendant, with the wine; however,
For the cup's sake I'll bear the cupbearer.—
'Tis here! the *superlunular*! twenty years
Of age, if 'tis a day.—Which epoch makes
Young women and old wine. *Byron, Wernor, l. 1.*

Supernal. *adj.* [Lat. *supernus*.]

1. Having a higher position; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the solid matter and substance, as well of all the heavens and orbis *supernal*, as of the globe of the earth, and waters which covered it.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* Judge that stirs good thoughts
In a breast of strong authority,
To look into the blots and stains of right.

Shakespeare, King John, II. 1.

He with frequent intercession
Thither will send his winged messengers,
On errands of *supernal* grace.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 571.

Both gloriing to have 'scaped the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recovered strength,
Not by the suffrance of *supernal* pow'r.

Ibid. l. 231.

Supernatant. *adj.* [Lat. *natans*, -antis, pres. part. of *nato* = I swim, float; *natatio*, -onis.] Swimming above.

While the substance continued fluid, I could shake it with the *supernatant* mentium, without making between them any true union.—*Boyle.*

Supernatation. *s.* Act of swimming on the top of anything.

Touching the *supernatation* of bodies, take of aquafortis two ounces, of quicksilver two drams, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Bodies are differentiated by *supernatation*, as floating on water; for crystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than the space of any water it doth occupy; and will therefore only swim in molten metal and quicksilver.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Supernatural. *adj.* Being above the powers of nature.

There resteth either no way unto salvation, or if any, then surely a way which is *supernatural*, a way which could never have entered into the heart of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine; if God himself had not revealed it extrinsically; for which cause we term it the mystery or secret way of salvation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When *supernatural* duties are necessarily exacted, natural are not rejected as needless.—*Ibid.*

The understanding is secured by the perfection of its own nature, or by *supernatural* assistance.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

No man can give any rational account how it is possible that such a general flood should come, by any natural means. And if it be *supernatural*, that is, a thing the human mind is not proving, namely, such a Supreme Being as can alter the course of nature.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

What trusts of providence are these,
Through which we cannot see?
No saints by *supernatural* power set free
Are left at last in martyrdom to die.

Byrd, Threnodia Angelica, III.

Supernaturally. *adv.* In a supernatural manner; in a manner above the course of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in miracle, to love *supernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely, and even to lay down the Sovereign while he assumed the Saviour.—*South, Sermons.*

Supernaturalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Supernatural.

It absolutely deprives us after of the benefit of pleading in evidence to the *supernaturalness* of those revelations, the wonders that Moses wrought.—*Christian Religious Appeal, p. 12. (Ord 318.)*

Supernumerary. *adj.* [Lat. *numerus* = number; Fr. *supernuméraire*.] Being above a stated, a necessary, a usual, or a usual number.

The part sinister, from me drawn,
Well if thrown out, as *supernumerary*
To my just number found!

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 587.

In sixty-three years there may be but eighteen days omitting the intervalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or six hours *supernumerary*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year.—*Hobbes.*

Besides occasional and *supernumerary* addresses, Hammond's certain perpetual returns exceeded David's seven times a day.—*Bishop Fell.*

The produce of this tax is adequate to the service for which it is designed, and the additional tax is

proportioned to the *superannuery* expence this year.—*Addison*.

Antiochus began to augment his fleet; but the Roman senate ordered his *superannuery* vessels to be burnt.—*Arbuthnot*.

A *superannuery* canon is one who does not receive any of the profits or emoluments of the church, but only lives and serves there on a future expectation of some prebend.—*Ayliffe, Parverson Jarvis Canonick*.

But 'Cavalier Servente' is the phrase used in political circles to express

This *superannuery* slave, who stays Close to the lady as a part of dress, Her word the only law which he obeys.

His is no sinecure, as you may guess; Couch, servants, gaudula, he goes to call, And carries fan and tippet, gloves and shawl.

Ryron, Begg, xl.

Superplant. s. Plant growing upon another plant; parasite; more strictly *epiphyte*, the two words translating one another (Gr. *ἐπι* = on, *φύον* = plant.)

No *superplant* is a formed plant but mistletoe.—*Bacon*.

Superplussage. s. [Lat. *plus* = more.] Something more than enough; overplus.

After this there yet remained a *superplussage* for the assistance of the neighbour parishes.—*Bishop Fell*.

Superpraise. v. a. Praise beyond measure.

To vow, and swear, and *superpraise* my parts, When I am sure you hate me with your hearts.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, III. 2.

Superproportion. s. Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a *superproportion* in the cause, can be overcome in an instant. *Sir E. Dwyer*.

Superspurgation. s. More purgation than enough.

There happening a *superspurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge.—*Wiceman, Surgery*.

Superreflexion. s. Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glass before and another behind, you shall see the glass behind with the image within the glass before, and again the glass before in that, and divers such *superreflexions*, till the species perish at last, die.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Superreward. v. a. Reward in excess.

Nay, I must also confess that they were from time to time, far above my merit, over and *superrewarded* by your Majesty's benefits which you heaped upon me.—*Bacon, Letters, p. 160, (Ord MS.)*

Supersaucy. s. [Lat. *salio* = I leap.] Act of leaping upon any thing. *Rare*.

Their action is by *supersaucy*, like that of horses.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Superscribe. v. a. [Lat. *scribo* = I write; pass. part. *scriptus*; *scriptio*, -onis.] Inscribe upon the top or outside.

Then let him who is both the Lord of Hosts and the God of peace, rise up mightily for his anointed, the true King of Peace; that he who hath graciously said all the while 'Give peace in our time, O Lord!' may *superscribe* at the last his just trophies, with 'Blessed be the Lord which teacheth my hands to warre, and my fingers to fight!'—*Bishop Hall, Penitential*. (Ord MS.)

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two fortunes were only meant in general the goddess who sent prosperity or afflictions, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument, *superscribed*.—*Addison*.

Superscription. s. [Lat. *scriptio*, -onis = writing.]

1. Act of superscribing.

2. That which is written on the top or outside.

Both this churchish *superscription* Portend some alteration in good will.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

Read me the *superscription* of these letters: I know not which is which.—*Id., Timon of Athens, ii. 2*

I learn of my experience, not by talk, How counterfeit a coin they are who friends bear in their *superscription*; in prosperous days They swear, but in adversity withdraw their hand.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 183.

It is enough her stone May honour'd be with *superscriptions* Of the sole lady, who had pow'r to move The great Northumberland. *Waller*.

Superscacular. adj. Above the world.

Let us, saith he, celebrate this feast, not in a *superscacular* but divine, not in a worldly but *superscacular* manner.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 302.*

11.4

Supersede. v. a. [Lat. *supersedeo*.] Make void or inefficacious by superior power; set aside.

Reason is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controulable by reason; for as much as the proper effect of it is, for the time, to *supersede* the workings of reason.—*Smith, Sermons*.

In this genuine acceptance of chance, nothing is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion.—*Hentley*.

There is no end to machinery. Even the horse is stripped of his harness, and finds a fleet firehorse yoked in his stead. Nay, we have an artist that hatches chickens by steam; the very brood hen is to be *superseded*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Signs of the Times*.

Supersedens. s. See extract.

Supersedens [is] a writ which lieth in divers and sundry cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted; for example, a man regularly is to have surety of peace against him of whom he will swear that he is afraid; and the justice required hereunto cannot deny him; yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in Chancery or elsewhere, this writ lieth to stay the justice from doing that, which otherwise he might not deny.—*Chesell*.

The far distance of this county from the court hath afforded it a *supersedens* from takers and purveyours.—*Croce*.

Supersensible. adj. Beyond the perception of the senses.

The most obtrusive of those principles is that which concerns the relation of cause and effect. It seems impossible to evade the tyranny of this principle. We naturally apply it not merely to phenomena but to *supersensible* ideas; and we are, by virtue of our common sense, as thoroughly convinced of the universality of causation, as we are of the infinity of space or of time.—*Inglby, An Introduction to Metaphysics, § 121.*

Superserviceable. adj. Over officious; more than is necessary or required.

A class-making, *superserviceable*, animal rogue.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.*

Superstition. s. [Lat. *superstitio*, -onis.]

1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality.

A fervent fear, such *superstition* reigns Among the rude, ev'n then possess'd the swains. *Dryden*.

2. In the plural. Rite or practice proceeding from scrupulous or timorous religion.

They the truth With *superstitions* and traditions taint. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 511.*

If we had a religion that consisted in absurd *superstitions*, that had no regard to the perfection of our nature, people might well be glad to have some part of their life excused from it.—*Law*.

3. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; false worship.

[They] had certain questions against him of their own *superstition*.—*Acts, xv. 10.*

4. Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.

Superstitionist. s. One who is addicted to superstition.

Our Saviour certainly conceived high indignation and sorrow in his heart, while he observed that scorn and contempt those blind *superstitionists*, the Jews, bore against the poor despised Gentiles, in thus profaning their place of worship.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Guiltiness, p. 417: 1690.*

Every vain-glorious *superstitionist*, that would make a show in the flesh.—*Ibid, p. 495.*

Superstitious. adj.

1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion.

At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they say certain prayers, and use some other *superstitious* rites, which shew that they honour the fire and the light.—*Spenser*.

Nature's own work it seem'd, nature taught art, And to a *superstitious* eye the haunt Of wood-gods and wood-nympms. *Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 295.*

Deep in the palace, of long growth there stood A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood; Where rites divine were paid, whose holy hair Was kept and cut with *superstitious* care. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 68.*

2. Over accurate; scrupulous beyond need.

Have I with all my full affections Still met the king? loved him next heaven? obey'd him?

Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him? And am I thus rewarded?

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. III. 1.

Superstitiously. adv. In a superstitious manner.

1. With erroneous religion.

There reigned in this island a king, whose memory of all others we most adore; not *superstitiously*, but as a divine instrument.—*Bacon*.

2. With too much care.

Neither of these methods should be too scrupulously and *superstitiously* pursued.—*Watts, Logic*.

Superstitiousness. s. Attribute suggested by Superstitious; state of being superstitious.

Remembrance also has prynces's pleasure, which hath wylled all *superstitiousness* to be taken away from the ceremonies.—*Hale, Yet a Curser at the Synagoge Hse, fol. 22: 1645.*

Superstrain. v. a. Strain beyond the just stretch.

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained, the less *superstraining* good to a note.—*Bacon*.

Superstratum. s. Stratum lying over another; opposite of substratum.

But let it go:—it will one day be found With other relics of 'a former world,' When this world shall be former, underground.

Flown topsy turvy, twisted, cramp'd, and cur'd, Baked, fopp'd, or burnt, turn'd inside-out, or drown'd, Like all the worlds before, which have been hur'd First out of, and then back again to chaos, The *superstratum* which will overlay us. *Ryron, Don Juan, ix. 37.*

Superstruct. v. a. [Lat. *structus*, pass. part. of *struo* = I build, construct; *structio*, -onis; *structura*.] Build upon anything. *Rare*.

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived, one signifying that whereon our eternal bliss is immediately *superstructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Christ is founded.—*Hammond*.

If his habit of sin have not corrupted his principles, the vicious Christian may think it reasonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *superstruct* good life upon such a foundation.—*Id., On Fundamentals*.

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocence, and then virtue.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Superstruction. s. Edifice raised on anything.

Trees sprout, not cross like dry and sapless beams; nor do spars and tiles spring with a natural uniformity into a roof, and that out of stone and mortar; these are not the works of nature, but *superstructions* and additions to her, as the supplies of art.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. 1.*

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead; and my own profusion hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* upon an old ruin. *Sir J. Denham*.

Superstractive. adj. Built upon something else.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, must necessarily resolve, that what were drunkenness in another, is not so in him, and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstractive*, he is never so cross. *Hammond*.

Superstructure. s. That which is raised or built upon something else.

He who builds upon the present, builds upon the narrow compass of a point; and where the foundation is so narrow, the *superstructure* cannot be high and strong too.—*South, Sermons*.

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and in a *superstructure* upon the Christian religion.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructure* of study.—*Dryden*.

Supersubstantial. adj. Beyond the domain of matter.

Thy English worrile Godde, signifeth unto us, not only the unity of the three persons, and not only their *supersubstantial* substance, but also their gracious properties, as justice, mercy, truth, almightiness, eternity, and every good thing more than we can imagine.—*Sir T. More, Works, p. 133. (Rich.)*

This is the daily bread, the heavenly *supersubstantial* bread, by which our souls are nourished to life eternal.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant, 239. (Ord MS.)*

Some of the ancients, and particularly Jeron, translated the epithet *Eplousios* 'supersubstantial' and *supernatural*, instead of 'daily,' and at this hour it stands so translated in the Vulgate Bible, for now the only Bible of the people.—*Knox, Considerations of the Lord's Supper. (Rich.)*

The unanswerable proof . . . of the Greek origin of the celestial hierarchy is, that in the hierarchical system there is no place for the Pope, nor even . . . for the metropolitan. It recognizes only the triple rank of bishops, priests, and deacons. Jesus in the earthly hierarchy is as the higher primal godhead, as the Trinity, to the celestial hierarchy. He is the throne-like intelligence, the *supernatural* being. From him are communicated the such the hierarchy, purity, light, knowledge.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, i. xiv. ch. ii.

Supersubtle. *adj.* Over subtle.

If sanctimony and a frail vow betwix an erring barbarian and a supersubtle Venetian be not too hard for my wit.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

Supertemporal. *adj.* Transcending time.

Plotinus and Numenius, explaining Plato's sense, declare him to have asserted three *supertemporal* or eternal, good, mind or intellect, and the soul of the universe.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 623. (Rich.)

Supervacaneous. *adj.* [Lat. *supervacaneus*.]

Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose.

Having in my former letters made a flying progress through the European world, and taken a view of the several languages, dialects, and sub-dialects, whereby people converse with one another; and being now wind-bound for Africa, I held it not almost an *supervacaneus* to take a review of them.—*Huicell, Letters*, ii. 60: 1630.

Supervene. *v. n.* [Lat. *supervenio*.] Come as an extraneous addition.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by a divine power.—*Bentley*.

Supervient. *adj.* Added; additional.

If it were unjust to murder John, the *supervient* with did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the juror into it.—*Sir T. Browne*.

That branch of belief was in him *supervient* to Christian practice; and not all Christian practice built on that.—*Hammond*.

Supervising. *part. adj.* Coming as an extraneous addition.

His good-will, when placed on any, was so fixed and rooted, that even *supervising* view, to which he lent the greatest detestation in nature, could not easily remove it.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

Supervision. *s.* Act of supervising.

An espousal contract may be broken off by the *supervision* of a legal kindred, unexpected.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

Supervise. *v. a.* Overlook; oversee; intend.

The small time I *supervised* the glass-house, I got among those Venetians some swartier than the Italian tongue.—*Huicell, Letters*, i. 1. 3: 1618.
M. Hayle speaks of the vexation of the *supervising* of the press in terms so feeling that they move compassion.—*Congress*.

Supervise. *s.* Inspection. *Rare*.

That on the *supervise*, no leisure tated,
No, not to stay the grinding of the axe,
My head should be struck off.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 2.

Supervision. *s.* Act of supervising.

I have a confused remembrance of having seen an old donation, for the sustenance of a perpetual lamp to burn before the high-altar in the royal chapel at Islip, under the trust and *supervision* of the abbots of Westminster.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddingington*, p. 17.

Supervisor. *s.* Overseer; inspector; superintendent.

How satisfied my lord!
Would you be *supervisor*, grossly gaze on?
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

I am informed of the author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet.—*Dryden*.
A *supervisor* may signify an overseer of the poor, an inspector of the customs, a surveyor of the highways, a *supervisor* of the excise.—*Watts, Law*.

Supervive. *v. n.* [Lat. *vivo* = I live.] Overlive; outlive.

Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and *supervive*?—*Clarke*.

Supination. *s.*

1. Act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward.

2. In *Anatomy*. Position of the hand, in which the palm is lifted upwards, or exposed.

They [the muscles] can perform . . . flexion, extension, pronation, *supination*, the tonic motion, circumrotation; and all those with so great expedition and agility, that they are much sooner done than said, yea as soon done as thought on.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 63.

Supine. *adj.* [Lat. *supinus*.]

1. Lying with the face upward: (opposed to *prone*).

Upon these divers positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thick, arise those remarkable postures, prone, *supine*, and erect.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

At him he lanced his spear, and pierced his breast: On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head, And lay *supine*; and forth the spirit fled.—*Dryden*.

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of most of them being more *supine* than ours?—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Laying backwards with exposure to the sun.

If the vine,
On rising ground be placed, or hills *supine*,
Extend thy loose battalions.—*Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, ii. 372.

3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive.

Supine amidst our flowing store
We slept securely.—*Dryden, The rulin Augustalia*, 14.

Supine in Sylvia's snowy arms he lies,
And all the busy cares of life declines. *Taller*.
He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation.—*Wauclerc*.

Those who first undertook to lay open the stores of ancient learning found incredible difficulties from the scarcity of manuscripts. So gross and *supine* was the ignorance of the monks, within whose walls these treasures were concealed, that it was impossible to ascertain, except by indolent researches, the extent of what had been saved out of the great shipwreck of antiquity.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Supine. *s.* Division in the grammar of the Latin language, containing words like *amatum*: to love, *amatu*: to be loved, called the *supine* in *-um*, and the *supine* in *-u*; the first active, the second passive: (compare with *gradum* and *gradui*, the accusative and dative of *gradus* respectively).

Supinely. *adv.* In a supine manner.

1. With the face upward.

2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently.
Who on the beds of sin *supinely* lies,
They in the summer of their age shall die.—*Sandys*.

The old imprison'd king,
Whose lenity first pleased the raving crowd;
But when long try'd, and found *supinely* good,
Like *Æsop's* fox, they leapt upon his back.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iii. 3.

He panting on thy breast *supinely* lies,
While with thy heavenly form he feeds his famish'd eyes.—*Id., Translation from Lucretius*, b. i.

Will thou then require
To labour for thyself; and rather chuse
To lie *supinely*, hoping Heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd?—*A. Phillips*.

Beneath a verdant laurel's ample shade,
His lyre to mournful numbers strains
Homer, immortal bard! *supinely* laid,
To Venus thus addressed his song.—*Prior, Cantata*.

Supinosity. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Supine*.

1. Posture with the face upward.

2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence.
When this door is open to let Dissenters in, considering their industry and our *supinosity*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the house of commons.—*Swift*.

Supinity. *s.*

1. Posture of lying with the face upwards. *Rare*.

2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness. *Rare*.

The fourth cause of error is a *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to see.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Suppage. *s.* What may be supped; pottage.

Their tables, when they gave themselves to fasting, had not that usual furniture of such dishes as do cherish blood with blood; but for food they had bread; for *suppage*, salt; and for sauce, herbs.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. 372.

Suppalcation. *s.* [Lat. *pulpar* = stroke, smooth down, flatter; *pulpatio*, -onis.]

Act of enticing by soft words.

Let neither bugs of fear, nor *suppalcations* of favour, weaken your hands.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat*.

Thou art a courtier, and hast laid a plot to rise; if obsequious servility to the great, if those gifts in

the bosom, which our blunt ancestors would have termed bribes, if plausible *suppalcations*, if restless importunities will induce thee, thou wilt mount!—*Neasdale Sermons*, p. 30: 1644.

Supparasite. *v. a.* [see Parasite.] Flatter; cajole.

See how this little cunning sophister *supparasites* the people; that's ambition's fashion too, ever to be popular.—*Dr. Clarke, Sermons*, p. 245: 1637.

Supparasitation. *s.* Act of flattering or paying servile court to.

Here coming in bargains, there breaking of promises; here pernicious underminings, there flattering *supparasitations*.—*Bishop Hall, Fast Sermon*: 1629.

Suppedaneous. *adj.* [Lat. *pes* = foot.] Placed under the feet. *Rare*.

He had slender legs, but encreased by riding after meals; that is, the humour descended upon their petulosity, they having no support or *suppedaneous* stability.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Suppéditate. *v. a.* Supply.

These things there is a logical possibility for us to do, and strength sufficient *suppéditated*.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 672.

Whoever is able to *suppéditate* all things to the sufficing of all must have an infinite power.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. 1.

Suppéditation. *s.* [Lat. *suppedito* = I supply; pass. part. *suppeditatus*; *suppeditatio*, -onis.] Supply.

I cannot sufficiently marvel, that this part of knowledge, touching the several characters of natures and dispositions, should be omitted both in morality and policy, considering it is of so great ministry and *suppéditation* to them both.—*Bacon, Of the Advancement of Learning*, p. 18. (Ord MS.)

Supper. *s.* [Fr. *souper*.] Last meal of the day; evening repast.

To-night we hold a solemn *supper*.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

The hour of *supper* comes unwar'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 223.

His physicians, after his great fever that he had in Oxford, required him to eat *suppers*.—*Bishop Fell*.

Used *adjectively*, or as the first element in a compound.

I'll to my book:
For yet, ere *supper-time*, must I perform
Much business.—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, iii. 1.

Supperless. *adj.* Wanting supper; fasting at night.

Suppose a man's going *supperless* to bed should introduce him to the table of some great prince.—*Spectator*.

Swearing and *supperless* the hero ate,
Blasphem'd his gods, the dice, and damn'd his fate.
Pope, Dunciad, l. 115.

Supplant. *v. a.* [Lat. *planta* = plant, foot.]

1. Trip up the heels.

His legs entwining
Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell;
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 512.

The thronging populace with hasty strides
Press furious, and too eager of escape,
Construct the easy way; the rocking town
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel.—*J. Phillips, Cyder*, l. 222.

2. Displace by stratagem; turn out.

It is Phœbea his heart is set upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *supplant* me.—*Sir T. Sidney*.

Upon a just survey, take Titus' part,
And so *supplant* us for ingratitude.—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, l. 2.

3. Displace; overpower; force away.

If it be found, call it a woman's fear;
Which fear if better reasons can *supplant*,
I will subscribe, and say, I wrought the duke.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II*, iii. 1.

Supplanting that the courtier had *supplanted* the friend.—*Bishop Fell*.

For such doctrine as depends merely upon institution and the instruction of others, men do frequently differ both from themselves, and from one another about them; because that which can plant, can *supplant*.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

Supplantation. *s.* Act of supplanting or displacing.

The infectious *supplantation* [of Jacob] was a kind of wrestling with his brother for the blessing.—*Stokes, On the Prophecy*, p. 82: 1639.

Supplanter. *s.* One who, that which, supplants: one who displaces.

Is not he rightly named Jacob, [in the margin, that is, a *supplanter*].—*Gerstein*, xxvii. 36.

A *supplanter* supplanter and underminer of the peace of all families and societies.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 115.

The Gentiles began to press into the Gospel, and as by force to take it from the Jews. This was signified in the name Jacob, that is, a *supplanter*; for the Gentiles here supplanted their elder brother the Jews, and stole the blessing and heirship from them.—*Leaie, Truth of Christianity demonstrated.*

Supplanting. verbal *abs.* Act of displacing or turning out.

That and disunion and jealousy, those divisions and *supplantings* that were among the king's own friends.—*Bi hop Houdry, Sermon on 30th January, p. 20: 1717-8.*

Supple. *adj.* [Fr. *supple.*]

1. Pliant; flexible.

The joints are more *supple* to all sorts of activity in youth than afterwards.—*Harun.*
Will ye submit your necks, and choose to bend? The *supple* knee?—*Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 787.*
And sometimes went, and sometimes ran,
With *supple* joints, as lively vigour led.

Ibid. vii. 208.

No women are apter to spin linen well than the Irish, who labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *supple* and soft than other women of the poorer condition in England.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate.

When we've stuff'd
These pipes and these conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have *suppler* souls
Than in our priestlike fash.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 1.

Ev'n softer than thy own, of *suppler* kind,
More exquisite of taste, and more than man refined.

Dryden, Sigismunda and Guicardo, 321.

If punishment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender.—*Locke.*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending.

There is something so *supple* and insinuating in this absurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear.—*Addison.*

4. That which makes *supple*.

Each part deprived of *supple* government,
Shall stiff, and stark, and cold appear, like death.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

Supple. *v. n.* *Rare.*

1. Make pliant; make soft; make flexible.

Poeticals allaying pain, drew down the humours,
And *suppled* the parts, thereby making the passages wider.—*Sir W. Temple.*
To *supple* a carcass, drench it in water.—*Arbutnot.*

2. Make compliant.

Knives having, by their own importunate suit,
Convinced or *suppled* them, they cannot chide,
But they must bid.—*Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.*
A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *suppled* her will, the only end of correction, she established her authority thoroughly ever after.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Supple. *v. n.* Grow soft; grow pliant.

The times . . .
Did first the rigour of their kind expel,
And *suppled* into softness as they fell.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. 1.

Supplement. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *supplementum.*]

1. Addition to anything by which its defects are supplied.

Unto the word of God, being in respect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a *supplement* of any main or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reap by the Scripture's perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteousness be imputed in *supplement* to what is lacking in ours.—*Rogers.*
Instructive satire, (true to virtue's cause)
Thou shining *supplement* of publick laws!
Young, Love of Fame, i. 11.

2. Store; supply. *Rare.*

We had not spent
Our ruddle wine a ship-board; *supplement*
Of large sort each man to his vessel drew.
Chapman.

Supplement. *v. a.* Fill up, or make good, by way of a *supplement*.

He *supplements* this sketch by a series of illustrations.—*Harriet Gould, Various Myths of the Middle Ages.*

Supplemental. *adj.* Additional; such as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting.

Supplemental acts of state were made to supply defects of laws; and so tonnage and poundage were collected.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The thoughtful father's pious care
Provides his brood, next Northfield fair.

1116

With *supplemental* hobby horses;
And happy be their infant courses.

Prior, Alma, l. 293.

Supplementary. *adj.* Having the character of a *supplement*.

Divinity would not then pass the yard and loom, nor preaching be taken in as an easier *supplementary* trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Suppleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Supple*.

1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form.

The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the *suppleness* and gentleness of the juice, being that which maketh the boughs also so flexible.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Readiness of compliance; facility.

Study gives strength to the mind, conversation grace; the first apt to give stiffness, the other *suppleness*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

A compliance and *suppleness* of their wills, being by a steady hand introduced by parents, will seem natural to them, preventing all occasions of struggling.—*Locke.*

Suppletory. *adj.* Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

I have partly from Prynne, partly from my own conjecture, supplied the mutilated places as well as I could; but have included all such *suppletory* words in brackets.—*Wharton, Diary of Archbishop Laud, p. 58.*

Suppletory. *s.* [Lat. *suppletorium.*] That which is to fill up deficiencies.

They invent *suppletories* to excuse an evil man.—*Jerry Taylor, Sermon, p. 285: 1651.*

That *suppletory* of an unbelief belief is by Romanists conceived sufficient for those not capable of an explicit.—*Hammond.*

Supplial. *s.* Act of supplying.

Society is preserved by mutual wants, the *supplial* of which causeth mutual happiness.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons.*

Supplianee. *s.* Continuance.

A violet in the youth of primy nature,
Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting,
The perfume and *supplianee* of a minute.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, l. 3.

Suppliant. *adj.* Furnishing a supply. *Rare.*

To those lessons your levy

Must be *suppliant*.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 7.*

Suppliant. *adj.* [Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissively.

To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 112.

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud;

Those offer mighty gain, and these ask more.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccl.

Suppliant. *s.* Humble petitioner; one who begs submissively.

A petition from a Florentine I undertook,
Vanquish'd thereby by the fair grace and speech
Of the poor *suppliant*.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

Now like a maiden queen she will behold
From her high turret, hourly suitors come;

The east with incense and the west with gold,
Will stand like *suppliants* to receive her doom.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxvii.

I beg thee, spare
This forlorn life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer.

Id., Translation of the Koid, l. 840.

The desolator desolate!

The victor overthrow!

The arbiter of others' fate,
A *suppliant* for his own.

Dryden, Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.

Suppliant. *adv.* In a suppliant manner.

Can the man, whose breast glows with the least spark of gratitude, induce these meditations, and not prostrate himself, with the deepest humiliation of soul, before the throne of grace, and *suppliantly* implore the divine mercy for his many and great sins?—*The Student, vol. l. p. 139.*

Supplicans. *s.* [Lat. *supplicans, -antis*; pres. part. of *supplico* = I entreat.] One who entreats or implores with great submission; humble petitioner.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves a main army of *supplicans*, (God did not withstand them).—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The wise *suppliant*, though he prayed for the condition he thought most desirable, yet left the event to God.—*Rogers.*

Abraham, instead of indulging the *suppliant* in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had.—*Bishop A. Burgess.*

Supplicans. *adj.* [Lat. *supplicans, -antis*.] Entreating; submissively petitioning.

[They] offered to this council their letters *supplicans*, confessing that they had sinned.—*Bishop Bull, On the Corruptions of the Church of Rome.*

Supplicans. *v. n.* [Lat. *supplicatus, pass.* part. of *supplico*; *supplicatio, -onis*.] Implore; entreat; petition submissively and humbly.

Many things a man cannot with any comeliness say or do; a man cannot brook to *supplicans* or beg.—*Bacon.*

Supplicating. *part. adj.* Uttering supplications; supplicatory.

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,
In *supplicating* crowds to learn their doom.

Addison.

Supplication. *s.*

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications* in the quill.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 3.*

My mother town,

In *supplication* nod.

Id., Coriolanus, v. 3.

2. Petitionary worship; adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.

Praying always with all prayer and *supplication* in the spirit, and watching thereunto, with all perseverance and *supplication* for all saints.—*Ephesians, vi. 18.*

Bend thine ear

To *supplication*; hear his sighs through mule.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 30.

A second sort of public prayer is, that all in a family that are members of it join in their common *supplications*.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

These prove the common practice of the worship of images in the Roman church, as to the rite of *supplication* and adoration, to be as extravagant as among the heathen.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

We should testify our dependence upon God, and our confidence of his goodness, by constant prayers and *supplications* for mercy.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Supplicatory. *adj.* Petitionary.

All the skill of men and angels cannot afford a more exquisite model of *supplicatory* devotion, than that blessed Saviour of ours gave us in the mount.—*Bishop Hall, Decont Monk, § 2.*

It we except the Creed, no part of the service was accompanied by music which was not either of the *supplicatory* or thanksgiving species.—*Mason, Three Kingdoms on Church Music, p. 110.*

The address of the prelates to the Pope was more respectful, if not, as usual, *supplicatory*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. xi. ch. ix.*

Supplier. *s.* One who supplies; one who makes up for an omission.

Maul might set up for a *supplier* of the default of Joshua and the princes of Israel in sparing the Gibeonites.—*Blackhouse, History of the Bible.*

Supply. *v. a.* [Lat. *suppleo*; Fr. *supplier*.]

1. Fill up as any deficiencies happen.

Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys are their kern *supplied* and maintained.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Give something wanted; yield; afford.

They were princes that had wives, sons, and nephews; and yet all these could not *supply* the comfort of friendship.—*Bacon.*

I want'd nothing fortune could *supply*,

Nor did she slumber till that hour deny.

Dryden, The Favourite and the Leaf, 26.

3. Relieve with something wanted.

Although I neither lend nor borrow,
Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 3.

4. Serve instead of.

Burning ships the banish'd sun *supply*,

And no light shines but that by which men die.

Waller.

5. Give or bring, whether good or bad.

But nearer care (O pardon it) *supplies*

Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes.

Prior, Celia to Damon.

6. Fill any room made vacant.

Upstart creatures to *supply* our vacant room.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 34.

The sun was set; and vesper, to *supply*

His absent beams, had lighted up the sky.

Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 487.

7. Accommodate; furnish.

Clouds, dissolved, the thirsty ground *supply*.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 28.

The reception of light must be *supplied* by some open form of this fabric.—*Sir H. Wallon.*

Supply. *s.*

1. Relief of want; cure of deficiencies.

That now at this time your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want.—*3 Corinthians, vii. 14.*

Art from that fund each just supply provides,
Works without show, and without pomp provides.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 74.

2. Ways and means.

Of all these proud and sovereign privileges, the
right of refusing supply was the key-stone.—*Hal-*
lam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle
Ages, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Supplyment. s. Prevention of deficiency.

Rare; obsolete.

I will never fall
Beginning, nor supplyment.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Support. v. a. [Fr. supporter; Lat. sub + porto = I carry, bear.]

1. Sustain; prop; bear up.

Stooping to support each flower of tender stalk.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 487.

The palace built by Pious, vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred pillars stood.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 230.

The original community of all things appearing
from this donation of God, the sovereignty of Adam,
built upon his private dominion, must fall, not
having any foundation to support it.—*Locke.*

2. Endure anything painful without being overcome.

Strongly to suffer and support our pains.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 147.

Could'st thou support that burden?

Ibid., x. 634.

This is he who fill'd your court with tumult,
Whose fierce demeanour, and whose insolence,
The patience of a God could not support.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, ll. 1.

3. Endure; bear.

She scarce awake her eyes could keep,
Unable to support the fumes of sleep.

Dryden, Translation from Æneid, House of Sleep.

None can support a diet of flesh and water with-
out acids, as salt, vinegar, and bread, without falling
into a morbid fever.—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Sustain; keep from fainting.

With inward consolations recompen'd,
And oft supported.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 406.

Support. s. [Fr.]

1. Act or power of sustaining.

Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be
but the collection of those several sensible qualities
which we find united in them, yet, because we can-
not conceive how they should subsist alone, we sup-
pose them existing in and supported by some com-
mon subject, which support we denote by the name
substance, though it be certain we have no clear
idea of that support.—*Locke.*

2. Prop; sustaining power.

He his guide requested
(For so from such who never should we heard)
As overrode to let him lean awhile
With both his arms on these two massy pillars
That to the arched roof gave main support.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1630.

3. Necessaries of life.

Theirs be the produce of the soil!
O may it still reward their toil!
Nor ever the defenceless train
Of clinging infants ask support in vain!

Shenstone.

4. Maintenance; supply.

Let us next consider the ward, or person within
are, for whose assistance and support these guar-
dians are constituted by law.—*Sir W. Blackstone,*
Commentary on the Laws of England.

Supportable. adj. Capable of being sup- ported, tolerated, or endured.

Alterations in the project of uniting Christians
might be very supportable, as things in their own
nature indifferent.—*Sieff.*

I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they
must bear, may be rendered supportable to them.—
Pope.

Supportableness. s. Attribute suggested by Supportable; state, or condition, of being tolerable.

It hath an influence on the supportableness of the
burthen.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 477.*

Supportance. s. Maintenance; support.

Obsolete.

Give some supportance to the bending twigs.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 4.

His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of, there-
fore draw for the supportance of his vow.—*Id.,*
Tenth Night, iii. 4.

Supportation. s. Supportance; support.

Obsolete.

The benefited subject should render some small
portion of his gain, for the supportation of the
king's expence.—*Baron.*

The firm promise and supportations of a faithful
God.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 388.*

Supporter. s.

1. One who, that which, supports.

You must walk by us upon either hand,
And good supporters are you.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
Because a relation cannot be founded in nothing,
and the thing here related as a supporter, or a
support, is not represented to the mind by any dis-
tinct idea.—*Locke.*

2. Prop; that by which anything is borne up from falling.

The sockets and supporters of flowers are figured.
—*Jacobs.*

We shall be discharged of our load; but you, that
are designed for beams and supporters, shall bear.

Sir R. D. F. Estrange.
There is no loss of room at the bottom, as there
is in a building set upon supporters.—*Mortimer,*
Hobbsbury.

In the extract, leg.

'Hem!' said Mr. Aberton, thrusting his large
hand through his lank light hair. 'Hem—could
one do anything, do you think, in that quarter?'
'I should think one might, with a tolerable person!'
answered the spectral aristocrat, looking down at a
pair of most shadowy supporters.—*Lord Lytton,*
Polham, ch. xviii.

3. Sustainer; comforter.

The saints have a companion and supporter in
all their miseries.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Maintainer; defender.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attri-
bute in great part to my lord of Leicester; but yet
as an introducer or supporter, not as a teacher.—*Sir*
H. Wotton.

Such propositions as these are competent to blast
and define any cause which requires such aids, and
stands in need of such supporters.—*Hammond.*
All examples represent ingratitude as sitting in
its throne, with pride at its right hand, and cruelty
at its left; worthy supporters of such a reigning
impurity.—*South, Sermons.*

Love was no more, when loyalty was gone.

The great supporter of his awful throne. Dryden.

5. In Heraldry. Figures of beasts, birds, and sometimes of human beings, which support the arms.

More might be added of helms, crests, mantles,
and supporters.—*Candee.*

Unless this should be esteemed a relic, I know
of no other, of this once magnificent monastery,
except the rude capital of a pillar with a date in the
stone-work, 1184, surmounted by a stone-carveon
of arms with supporters, preserved in the vicar's
garden at Eusham.—*T. Warton, History of the*
Parish of Kiblington, p. 14.

Supportful. adj. Abounding with support.

Rare.
Upon the Eolian god's supportful wings,
With cheerful shouts, they parted from the shore.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 821.

Supportless. adj. Wanting, destitute of, support: (in the extract, with doubtful propriety, insupportable).

As if they had a design by making wedlock a sup-
portless yoke to violate it most.—*Milton, Doctrine*
and Discipline of Divorce, b. ii. ch. xvi. (Ord MS.)

Supportment. s. Support. *Obsolete.*

Not taking effect by the supportment of Spain.—
Sir H. Wotton, Romaine, p. 179.

Prately in her fleshy supportments, in her carnal
doctrine of ceremony and tradition.—*Milton,*
Reason of Church Government urged against Pre-
lacy, b. ii.

Supportable. adj. Capable of being sup- posed.

Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number
of men, ready to be confronted against the necessity
of their believing all the severals of any supportable
catalogue.—*Hammond.*

Supposal. s. Position without proof; ima- gination; belief.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak supposal of our worth,
Thinks our state to be out of frame.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.

Little can be looked for towards the advancement
of natural theory, but from those that are likely to
mend our prospect: the defect of events, and men-
able appearances, suffer us to proceed no further
towards science, than to imperfect guesses and
timorous supposals.—*Glazebrook, Scientific*
Method.

When this comes, our former supposal of suffi-
cient grace, as of the preaching of the word, and
God's calls, are utterly at an end.—*Bishop Ham-*
mond.

Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon
supposal at least of a firm and sufficient bottom.—
South, Sermons.

Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless
women by bold supposals and offers.—*Richardson,*
Clarissa.

Supposé. v. a. [Fr. supposer; Lat. suppo- situs, pass. part. of suppono, from sub under + pono = I put.]

1. Lay down without proof; advance by way of argument or illustration without main- taining the truth of the position.

Supposé ye that these Galileans were sinners
above all the Galileans, because they suffered such
things? I tell you, Nay.—*Luke, xiii. 2.*

Where we meet with all the indications and
evidences of such a thing as the thing is capable of,
supposing it to be true, it must needs be very irra-
tional to make any doubt of it.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

2. Admit without proof.

This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that
when we have as great assurance that a thing is, as
we could possibly, supposing it were, we ought not
to make any doubt of its existence.—*A. Archbishop*
Tillotson.

Supposé some so negligent that they will not be
brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not
therefore follow that the rough discipline of the cudgel
is to be used to all.—*Locke.*

3. Imagine; believe without examination.

Let not my lord suppose that they have slain all
the king's sons; for Amonon only is slain.—*2 Samuel,*
xiii. 32.

I suppose.

If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 617.

4. Require as previous.

This supposeth something, without evident ground.

Sir M. Hale.

5. Make reasonably supposed.

One falsehood always supposeth another, and ren-
ders all you can say suspected.—*Femile Quixote.*

6. Put one thing by fraud in the place of an- other.

Supposé. s. Supposition; position without proof; unevicenced conceit.

We come short of our supposé so far,
That after seven years' siege, yet Troy walls stand.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and yours,

Fit to be trusted on a bare supposé

That he is honest?

Dryden, Cleomenes.

Supposedly. adv. By supposition; hypo- thetically.

Though France and Britain supposedly once were,
yet we see the tracts of war have made them several
regions.—*Pittman, Red Rover, iv.*

Supposer. s. One who, that which, sup- poses.

Thou'st last by marriage made thy daughter mine,
While counterfeited supposers heard thine eye.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

Supposition. s. [translates the Gr. *ὑπόθεσις*.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagina- tion yet unproved.

In saying he is a good man, understand me that
he is sufficient; yet his means are in supposition.—
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Sing, sing, for thyself, and I will do;
Spread over the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie;

And in that glorious supposition, on thou lie;
He gains by death that both such means to die.

Id., Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

This is only an infallibility upon supposition, that
if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false.—
Archbishop Tillotson.

Such an original irresistible notion is neither re-
quisite upon supposition of a duty, nor is pre-
sented to by reason.—*Bentley.*

Suppositional. adj. Hypothetical.

Men and angels, indeed, have also a certain know-
ledge of future things, but it is not absolute, but
only suppositional.—*South, Sermons, ix. 327.*

Supposititious. adj.

1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

The destruction of Mautopia was so fatal to
Solymann's line, as the succession of the Turks from
Solymann is suspected to be of strange blood, for
that Solymann II. was thought to be supposititious.

Jacobs.

It is their opinion that no man ever killed his
father; but that, if it should ever happen, the re-
puted son must have been illegitimate, suppositi-
tious, or begotten in adultery.—*Addison.*

There is a Latin treatise among the supposititious
pieces, ascribed to Athanasius.—*Bishop Water-*
land.

2. Supposed; imaginary; not real.

Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the
benefit of the earth and its productions than their
destruction, as all these supposititious ones man-
ifestly would do.—*Wentworth.*

Supposititiously. adv. In a supposititious manner; by supposition.

Supposititiously he derives it from the Lume Montis, fifteen degrees south.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 31.

Suppositive. adj. Supposed; including a supposition.

You can infer from hence but only a *suppositive* necessity of having an infallible guide, and that grounded upon a false supposition.—*Chillingworth, The Bible the Religion of Protestants*, ch. ii. § 145.

Nor was his burial only represented typically, but foretold prophetically, both by a *suppositive* intimation, and by an expressive prediction.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Supposition. s. That which implies supposition: (as, if).

The *suppositives* denote connection, but assert not actual existence; the positives imply both the one and the other.—*Harris, Hermes, or Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar*, b. ii. ch. ii.

Suppositively. adv. In a suppositive manner; upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent; the honest penitent may hope positively.—*Hammond*.

Suppository. s. [Fr. *suppositoire*; Lat. *suppositorium*.] In Medicine. Solid medicament, pill, or bolus, placed in the rectum.

Nothing relieves the head more than the pills; therefore *suppositoria* of honey, aloes, and rickwall ought to be tried.—*Arbuthnot*.

Suppress. v. a. [Lat. *suppressus*, pass. part. of *supprimo* = I suppress; *sub* = under + *primo* = I press.]

1. Crush; overpower; overwhelm; subdue; reduce from any state of activity or commotion.

Gloster would have armour out of the Tower, To crown himself king, and suppress the prince.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

Every rebellion, when it is suppressed, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourses on the State of Ireland*.

Sir William Herbert, with a well-armed and ordered company, set sharply upon them; and oppressing some of the forwardest by their death, suppressed the residue by fear.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

2. Conceal; not tell; not reveal.

Things not reveal'd, which the invisible King,
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 122.

3. Keep in; not let out.

Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice;
For had the passions of thy heart burst out,
I fear we should have seen decyph'rd thine
Mo gh, fu well making brodia.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

Suppression. s.

1. Act of suppressing.

Such a magnificent Society for the *Suppression of Vice* may well be supposed to walk by the most philosophical principles.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner*.

2. Not publication.

You may depend upon a suppression of these verses.—*Pope*.

Suppressive. adj. Suppressing; overpowering; concealing; keeping in.

Johnson gives us expressive and oppressive, but neither impressive nor suppressive, though proceeding as obviously from their respective sources.—*Seward, Letters*, ii. 151.

Suppressor. s. One who, that which, suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

Suppurate. v. a. [Lat. *pus*, *puris*.] This, in the old grammars, dictionaries, and nomenclatures, is rendered *corruption*; a Latinism which may be heard among the most uneducated classes. The vernacular name is *matter* (i.e. in its pathological sense.) Generate pus.

This disease is generally fatal; if it *suppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produces putrefaction.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet*.

Suppurating. part. uij. Secreting pus.

But if the *suppurating* surface of the vein be not so shut off, and pus mingle and circulate with the blood, the disorder is no longer merely local. The contaminated blood is conveyed to distant parts, and the whole system tainted. The malady has become general, and of the most formidable character.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*.

Suppuration. s.
1. Ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *suppuration*, then it must be promoted with suppuratives, and opened by incision.—*Wise, Surgery*.

This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently to *suppurations*.—*Arbuthnot, On Aliments*.

It seems it is supposed to carry off humours from the constitution. *Suppuration* is sometimes regarded as a constitutional disease changed into a local one; which constitutional malady is discharged, or thrown out of the body, either in the form of pus or together with this fluid. Critical abscesses have been thought to be cures of this sort.

Suppuration has also been imagined to carry off local complaints from other parts of the body, on the old principle of derivation or revulsion. For this reason sores or issues are often made in sound parts before other sores are dried up. *Suppuration* is sometimes excited with a view of making parts, such as indurated swellings, dissolve into pus; but I have endeavoured to show that no dissolution of the solids is concerned in the production of pus.—*Cropper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery*.

But in many instances the inflammation does not thus subside. The irritant cause still remains in action, as the original intensity of the inflammation has been too great to admit of resolution—or the means proper to abate it have not been used, or have not succeeded. The symptoms already described continue, and are aggravated in degree; at length the swelling begins to assume a more projecting and pointed form, and the skin in its centre to look white; the central part of the swelling, formerly so hard, becomes softer; the pain is of a throbbing kind; a pulsative sensation keeping time with the beats of the heart is experienced in the part, and often a feeling occurs as if something had given way within it; at last, if art do not interpose, the cuticle breaks, and a yellow cream-like fluid is poured out, which we call pus; and upon its escape there generally ensues a considerable and speedy abatement of all the local symptoms of inflammation, of the pain, the heat, the redness. This is *suppuration*.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lecture ix.

2. Matter suppured; pus.

The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure without cutting us; sin has fastened inwardly, and he must lance the imposthume, to let out death with the *suppuration*.—*South, Sermons*.

Suppurative. s. Suppurating medicine.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *suppuration*, then it must be promoted with *suppuratives*, and opened by incision.—*Wise, Surgery*.

The condition which respects the inflammation itself is probably contained in its greater tendency to certain results. Now inflammation tends to the deposition of lymph, and to the effusion of serum and of blood, and to *suppuration*. And all these results are often found to occur equally and in quick succession, or almost simultaneously; but often one or other is the predominant or almost exclusive result. Accordingly, in different cases, inflammation will bear to be called adhesive, or serous, or hemorrhagic, or *suppurative*. And the more it is adhesive, or has its tendency to the deposition of lymph, the more does it admit the curative impression of mercury.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*.

Supputation. s. Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From these differing properties of day and year arise difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the *supputation* of time.—*Holler, On Time*.

The Jews saw every day their Messiah still further removed from them; that the promises of their doctors about his speedy manifestations were false; that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no longer understand, were covered with obscurity; that all the *supputations* of time either terminated in Jesus Christ, or were without a period.—*West*.

Suppute. v. a. [Lat. *supputo*.] Reckon; calculate; suppose.

Supputed. part. uij. Reckoned; in extract. supposed or imputed.

That in a learned war, the foe they would invade,
And, like to floods, stand free from this *supputed* shame.
Dryden, Polyolion, xix.
(Sings by H. and W.)

Supra. Latin for above: (a prefix in composition).

Supralapsarian. s. One who maintains the supralapsarian doctrine.

The *supralapsarians*, with whom the object of the decree is 'homo conditus,' was created, not yet fallen; and the *sublapsarians*, with whom it is man fallen, or the corrupt man.—*Hammond*.

The *supralapsarians* think that God does only consider his own glory in all that he does; and that whatever is done, arises, as from its first cause, from the decree of God; that, in this decree, God, considering only the manifestation of his own glory, intended to make the world, to put a race of men in it, to constitute them under Adam as their fountain and head; that he decreed Adam's sin, the lapse of his posterity, and Christ's death, together with the salvation or damnation of such as should be most for his glory; that to those who were to be saved, he decreed to give such efficacious assistances, as should certainly put them in the way of salvation; and to those whom he rejected, he decreed to give such assistances and means only, as should render them inexcusable; that all men do continue in a state of grace or of sin, and shall be saved or damned, according to that first decree.—*Bishop Burnet, On the Thirty-nine Articles*, art. xvii.

Supralunary. adj. [Lat. *lunaris* = connected with, relating to, the moon; *luna* = moon.] Placed above the moon.

The generating of *supralunary* comets.—*Snow, Spectulum*, 111.

If it be once granted that there is a providence, 'tis an absurd and ridiculous conceit to confine it, as some do, to the *supralunary* regions; for the arguments that infer the being of providence in general, conclude also for the universality of it.—*Morris, Discourses*, 216. (Ord MS.)

Supramundane. adj. Above the world.

He that was in the form of God, clothed with all the majesty and glory of the *supramundane* life, yet emptied himself of all this unspeakable felicity, and took upon him the form of a servant.—*Hallgood, Searing of Souls*, p. 19: 1677.

Being divine, *supramundane*, and unchangeable.—*Harris, Three Treatises*, notes.

Supravulgar. adj. Above the vulgar.

None of these notions can prevail with a man to furnish himself with *supravulgar* and noble qualities.—*Collier*.

Supremacy. s. Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme.

No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, inasmuch as the order of your discipline admitteth no standing inequality of courts, no spiritual judge to have any ordinary superior on earth, but as many *supremacies* as there are parishes and several congregations.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

As we under heav'n are supreme head, So, under him, that great *supremacy*, Where we do reign, we will alone uphold.

Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.
I am ashamed that woman Should seek for rule, *supremacy*, and sway, When they are bound to serve, love, and obey.

Id., Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.
Put to proof his *supremacy*, Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 132.
You're formed by nature for this *supremacy*, which is granted from the distinguishing character of your writing.—*Dryden*.

From some wild curs that from their masters ran, Abhorring the *supremacy* of man, In woods and caves the rebel race began.

Id., Hunt and Panther, l. 161.
Id., Hunt and Panther, l. 161.

Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion; he continued to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's *supremacy*.—*Sirift*.

Supremacy of nature, or *supremacy* of perfection, is to be possessed of all perfection, and the highest excellency possible.—*Bishop Harewood*.

To deny him this *supremacy* is to debase the Deity, and give his kingdom to another.—*Boggs*.

The English bishops met, in a letter addressed to Boniface VIII., absolutely disclaimed his temporal *supremacy* over their crown, which he had attempted to set up by intermeddling in the quarrel of Scotland.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, p. l. ch. vii.

Nor could it escape reflecting men, during the contest about investitures, that if the church temporarily denied the *supremacy* of the state over her temporal wealth, it was but a just measure of retaliation, or rather self-defence, that the state should restrain her further acquisitions.—*Ibid.*

The earliest traditional notices of the social condition of Greece after the spread of Hellenic *supremacy*, describe that country as divided into petty patriarchal states, where tribes of high-spirited vassals yielded a ready, but not a servile, obedience to martial chiefs descended from the heroes under whose guidance their possessions had been acquired.—*W. Muir, A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece*, ch. vi. § 1.

Roman armies moving from the province of Gaul, established a chain of fortresses along the right as well as the left bank of the Rhine, and, in a series of victorious campaigns, advanced their eagle as far as the Elbe; which now seemed added to the list of vassal rivers, to the Nile, the Rhine, the Rhone, the Danube, the Tagus, the Seine, and many more that acknowledge the *supremacy* of the Tiber.—*Sir C. Cray, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World: The Victory of Arminius*.

Supreme. adj. [Lat. *supremus*.]

1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority: (it may be observed, that *superior* is used often of local elevation, but *supreme* only of intellectual or political).

As no man serveth God, and loveth him not; so neither can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that sin which is the highest degree of treason against the *supreme* Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whose divine authority and power it investeth others.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The god of soldiers,
With the consent of *supreme* Jove, inform
Thy thoughts with nobilities.

My soul asks

To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both.

This strength, the seat of Deity *supreme*,
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vii. 112.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees;
Thirteen centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays.
Dryden, *Palamus and Arcite*, iii. 1038.

2. Highest; most excellent.

No single virtue we could most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For she was all in that *supreme* degree,
That, as no one prevail'd, so all was she.
Dryden, *Eleanora*, 160.

All that on earth he hold most dear
He recommended to his care,
To whom both heaven
The right had given,
And his own love bequeath'd *supreme* command.
Id., *Thersites Argentinus*, 24.

After asserting an absolute prerogative of the *supreme* pontiff to dispose of all preferments, whether vacant or in reversion, [it] confines itself in the ensuing words to the reservation of such benefices as belong to persons dying at Rome (vacantes in curia). These had for some time been reckoned as a part of the pope's special patronage.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Supremely. adv. In a supreme manner; in the highest degree.

The starving chemist in his golden views
Supremely blest, the poet in his muse.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, ii. 208.

Sur. French for *upon, over, above*; a prefix in composition.

Suraddition. s. Something added to the name. *Obsolete*.

He served with glory and admired success,
So gain'd the *suraddition* *Leontineus*.
Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, i. 1.

Sural. adj. [Lat. *sura* = leg.] Being in the calf of the leg.

He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg, into the *sural* artery.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Surance. s. Warrant; security; assurance. *Obsolete*.

Give some *surance* that thou art revenge;
Shalt them, or tear them from thy chariot wheels.
Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

Surbase. s. Skirt, border, or moulding, above the base.

There is a double flight of steps, a rustic *surbase*.
—*Pennant*.
Round this hall, the oak's high *surbase* rears
The field-day triumphs of two hundred years.
Langhorne.

Surbase. v. a. Support by, furnish with, a *surbase*.

Surbased. part. adj. Having a *surbase* or moulding.

The tomb . . . has a wide *sur-based* arch with scalloped ornaments.—*Gray, Letter to Mason*.

Surbate. v. a. [N.Fr. *solbatir*.] Bruise and batter the feet with travel; harass; fatigue.
How be the pope's cardinals' feet *surbated*, in going barefoot to preach the gospel?—*Dr. Falke, Answer to P. Prætorius*, p. 17: 1.28.

Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking many of them behind them; however they could not but be extremely weary and *surbated*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

In the following extracts the participle is improperly formed.

A bear and tiger being met
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,

Copy a traveller with feet *surbat*,
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

Along thy way thou canst not but decry
Fair glittering halls to tempt the hopeful eye;
Thy right eye glins to leap for vain delight,
And *surbat* toes to tickle at the sight.
Bishop Hall, *Satires*, v. 2.

Surcease. v. n.

1. Be at an end; stop; cease; be no longer in use or being.

Small favours will my prayers increase;
Granting my suit, you give me all.
And then my prayers must needs *surcease*;
For I have made your godhead fall. *Donne*.

2. Leave off; practise no longer; refrain finally.

To fly altogether from God, to despair that creatures unworthy shall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under that pretence to *surcease* from prayers, as bootless or fruitless offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our own souls.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Nor did the British squadrons now *surcease*
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *A. Phillips*.

Surcease. v. a. Stop; put to an end.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *surcease*.
Spenser.

God, according to the wise and unsearchable economy of his dealing with sinners, after such a height of provocation, withdraws his grace, and *surceases* the operations of his spirit.—*South, Sermons*, x. 324.

Alighting or *surceasing* the judiciary power.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to History of England*, p. 174.

Surcease. s. Cessation; stop.

It might very well agree with your principles, if your discipline were fully planted, even to end out your writs of *surcease* into all courts of England for the most things handled in them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Surcharge. v. a. [Fr. *surcharger*.]

1. Overload; overburthen.

They put upon every portion of land a reasonable rent, which they called *Revenues*, the which might not *surcharger* the tenant or freholder.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Tannus was returned to Tauris, in hope to have suddenly surprised his enemy, *surcharged* with the pleasures of so rich a city.—*Knotter, History of the Turks*.

More removed,
Left heaven *surcharged* with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ii. 835.

When graceful arrow in her pomp appears,
Sure she is drow'd in Melemdra's tears:
Your head reclined, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharged* with morning dew.
Dryden, *Aurengzebe*.

2. Tax, with or without an accompanying fine, for acting as if a license for anything had been obtained, when, in fact, the liability to it had been concealed.

Surcharge. s. Burthen added to burthen; overburthen; more than can be well borne.

The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the first.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The moralists make this raging of a lion to be a *surcharge* of one madness upon another.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

Surcingle. s. [Lat. *cingulum* = belt, girth, girdle.]

1. Girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse.

2. Girdle of a cassock.

Justly he chose the *surcingle* and gown. *Mareel*.

'This is madness,' said the abbot, when he had read the letter, 'very midsummer madness. . . I should be warranted by the learned, did I recommend a sufficient intermixture of flagellation with belts, stirrup-leathers, or *surcingles*, and flogging those, with riding-whips, switches, and the like.'—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous*, ch. xii.

Surcingle. v. a. Supply with, attach with, a *surcingle*.

Surcingled. part. adj. Attached as with a *surcingle*.

Is't not a shame to see each homely groom
Sic perched in an idle chariot room,
That were not meet some pannel to bestride,
Surcingled to a galled hackney's hide?
Bishop Hall, *Satires*, iv. 6.

Surcote. s. [Lat. *surculus*.] Shoot; twig; sucker. *Rare*.

It is an arboreous excrescence, or superfluous, which the tree cannot assimilate, and therefore sprouteth not forth in boughs and *surcote* of the same shape unto the tree. *Sir T. Browne*.
The basilian dividing into two branches below the cunt, the outward sendeth two *surcotes* unto the thumb.—*Id.*

Surcoat. s. [N.Fr. *surcot*.] Short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

Down the valley 'gan he track,
Bag and bottle at his back,
In a *surcoat* all of array;
Such wear jallours on the way.

R. Greene, *Nearer Too Late*.

The honourable habilliments, as robes of state, parliament-robes, the *surcoat*, and mantle.—*Camden*.

The commons were beset in excess of apparel, in wide *surcote* reaching to their loins. *Id.*

That day in equal arms they fought for fame;
Their swords, their shields, their *surcotes* were the same.
Dryden, *Palamus and Arcite*, i. 147.

Surcrease. s. Increase. *Rare*.

Their *surcrease* grew so great, as forced them at the last
To seek another soil, as best to when they had.
Dryden, *Poliphilus*, song i.

Surcress. s. [N.Fr. *surcressite* = increase.] Augmentation; additional collection. *Rare*.

It [a fever] had once left me, as I thought; but it was only to fetch more company, returning with a *surcress* of those splendid vapours that are called hypochondriacal. *Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 361.

Surculatión. s. [Lat. *surculus* = shoot.] Act of pruning.

When incision and grafting, in the text, is applied unto the olive-tree, it hath an emphatical sense, very agreeable unto that tree, which is best propagated this way; not at all by *surculatión*.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanea*, p. 47.

Surd. adj. [Lat. *surdus*; Fr. *sourd*.]

1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.

He who hath had the patience of Diogenes, to make orations unto statues, may more sensibly apprehend how all words fall to the ground, when upon such a *surd* and careless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction, and rather requiring a exert than an orator for their conversion.—*Dr. T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 6.

2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.

3. In *Algebra*. Not expressed by any term.

Sure. adj. [Fr. *sûr*.]

1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*, and giveth wisdom unto the simple. —*Psalm*, xix. 7.
Who knows . . . whether our angry foe
Can save it, or will ever? How he can?
Is doubtful; that he never will, is *sure*.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ii. 151.

2. Certainly doomed.

Our coin beyond sea is valued according to the silver in it; sending it in bullion is the safest way, and the weightiest is *sure* to go. —*Locke*.

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing.

Friar Laurence met them both;
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she;
But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it.
Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2.

Let no man seek
Henceforth to be foretold what may befall
Him or his children; evil he may be *sure*.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xl. 770.

The youngest in the morning are not *sure*
That till the night their life they can secure.
Sir J. Denham, *Of Old Age*, pt. iv.

While more of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye again
In wars renew'd, uncertain of success?
Sure of a share, as umpires of the peace. —*Dryden*.

If you find nothing new in the matter, I am *sure*
much less will you in the stile. —*Archbishop Wake*.

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, iii. 269.

4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger: (to make *sure* is to secure, so as that nothing shall put it out of one's possession or power).

Thy kingdom shall be *sure* unto thee, after that thou shalt have known that the heavens do rule.—*Daniel*, iv. 26.

He had me make *sure* of the bear, before I sell his skin.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

They would make others on both sides *sure* of pleasing, in preference to instruction.—*Dryden, Translation of Despreux's Art of Painting*.

They have a nearer and *surer* way to the felicity of life, by tempering their passions, and reducing their appetites.—*Sir W. Temple*.

A peace cannot fall, provided we make *sure* of Spain.—*Id.*

Revenge is now my joy; he's not for me,
And I'll make sure he ne'er shall be for thee.
Drayton, Indian Emperour, v. 3.
I bred you up to arms, raised you to power,
All to make sure the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd.

Id., Spanish Friar.
Make Cato sure, and give up Ulica,
Cæsar will ne'er refuse thee such a trifle.

Addison, Cato.
They have reason to make all actions worthy of
observation, which are sure to be observed.—*Bishop*
Atterbury.

5. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure.
Thou the garland wear'st successively;
Yet though thou stand'st more sure than I could do,
Thou art not firm enough.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
I wish your horses swift and sure of foot,
And so I do commend you to their backs.

Id., Macbeth, iii. 1.
I wrapt in sure bands both their hands and feet,
And cast them under hatches.

Chapman.
Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence:
The surest guard is innocence. *Lord Bacon.*
Partition firm and sure the waters to divide.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 267.
Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call
pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and
certainty: I persuade myself that the way I have
pursued, being conformable to truth, lays those founda-
tions sure.—*Locke.*

6. Betrothed.
The king was sure to Dame Elizabeth Lucy, and
her husband before God.—*Sir T. More, History of*
King Richard III. (Trench.)

To be sure. Certainly.
Objects of sense would then determine the views
of all such, to be sure, who conversed perpetually
with them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Though the chymist could not calcine the caput
mortuum, to obtain its fixed salt, to be sure it must
have some.—*Arbutnot.*

Sure. adv. Certainly; without doubt;
doubtless.

Something, sure, of state
Hath puddled his clear spirit.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 4.
Her looks were flush'd, and sullen was her mien,
That sure the virgin goddess, had she been
Aught but a virgin, must the guilt have seen.

Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story
of Calisto.
Sure the queen would with him still unknown;
She loath'd, detests him, flies his hateful presence.

Swift.
Sure, upon the whole, a bad author deserves better
usage than a bad critic.—*Pope.*

Surefooted. adj. Treading firmly; not
stumbling.

True earnest sorrow, rooted misery,
Anguish in grain, reason's ripe and blown,
Surefooted grief, solid calamities. *G. Herbert.*

Surely. adv. In a sure manner.

1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt;
(often used rather to intend and strengthen
the meaning of the sentence, than with any
distinct and explicable meaning).

In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt
surely die.—*Genesis, ii. 17.*
Thou surely hadst not come sole fugitive.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 623.
He that created something out of nothing,
can raise great things out of small. *South, Sermons.*
The curious have thought the most minute affairs
of Rome worth notice; and surely the considera-
tion of their wealth is at least of as great importance
as grammatical criticisms.—*Arbutnot.*

Surely we may presume, without affecting to sit
in the seat of God, to think some very fallible men
liable to errors.—*Bishop Waterland.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.
He that walketh uprightly walketh surely.—*Pro-*
verbs, x. 9.

Sureness. s. Attribute suggested by Sure;
certainty.

The subtleague, that for sureness make
Takes its own time th' assault to make. *Cowley.*
He diverted himself with the speculation of the
weed of coral; and for more sureness he repeats it.—
Woodward.

Suresby. s. Word coined after the manner
of Rudesby; steady old fellow.

Idylus, sive Hercules lapis; he's old suresby.—
Witke, Little Dictionary, p. 261. (Nares by II. and W.)

The most laborious employments which lie upon
them in time of peace, as the old suresbys, to serve
at all times.—*Coryat, Crudities, vol. I. p. 42.* (Nares
by II. and W.)

Suretyship. s. Office of a surety or bonds-
man; act of being bound for another.

Idly, like prisoners, which whole months will
survive
That only suretyship hath brought them there.

Donne.
If here not clear'd, no suretyship can hall
Condemned debtors from th' eternal fall.

Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.
Hath not the greatest slaughter of armies been
effected by stratagem? And have not the fairest
carnages been destroyed by suretyship?—*South, Ser-*
mons.

Surety. s. [Fr. *sûreté.*]

1. Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a
stranger in a land that is not theirs.—*Genesis, xv.*
18.

2. Security; safety.

There the princesses determining to bathe, thought
it was so privileged a place as no body durst presume
to come thither; yet, for the more surety, they
looked round about.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Foundation of stability; support.

We our plain
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds:
On other surety none. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 536.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She called the mints to surety,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

5. Security against loss or damage; security
for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in surety of the which
One part of Aquilain is bound to us.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.

6. Hostage; bondsman; one who gives secu-
rity for another; one who is bound for an-
other.

I will be surety for him; of my hand shalt thou
require him.—*Genesis, xliii. 9.*
That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd
you.

One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my surety.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 4.
Yet he not surety, if thou be a father;
Love is a personal debt: I cannot give
My children's right, nor ought he take it.

G. Herbert.
All, in infancy, are by others presented with the
dishes of the parents, and intervention of *sureties*,
that they may be early admitted by baptism into
the school of Christ.—*Hannond.*

Surf. s. [N.Fr. *eschurfer* = foam.] Swell or
dashing of the sea that beats against rocks
or the shore.

Surf is more particularly applied to the fluctu-
ating motion of the sea, which remains after the ex-
piration of a storm; and also to that which breaks
on the shore, or on rocks and shallows, called surf.
—*Falconer.*

Surf. s. Superficies; surface: (in the
extract from Milton, accented on the last
syllable).

With several medicines the body of the earth is
so every where replenish'd, yea and the surface of
it so every where overstrewn.—*Fletcher, Atheo-*
mastix, p. 24: 1622.

Which of us who beholds the bright surface
Of this ethereal mold, whereon we stand.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 172.
All their surfaces shall be truly plain, or truly
spherical, and look all the same way, so as together
to compose one even surface.—*Sir I. Newton, On*
Opticks.

Surfeit. v. n. Fed to satiety and sickness.

They are as sick that surfeit with too much, as
they that starve with nothing.—*Shakespeare, Mer-*
chant of Venice, i. 2.

Though some had so surfeited in the vineyards,
and with the wines, that they had been left behind,
the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home.
—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
They must be let loose to the childish play they
fancy, which they should be waded from, by being
made to surfeit of it.—*Locke.*

Surfeit. v. a. [N.Fr. *surfeit* = overdone.]
Feed to over-satiety.

One Digory Guezlewit was in the habit of per-
petually dining with Duke Humphrey. So con-
stantly was he a guest at that nobleman's table, in-
deed; and so unceasingly were his grace's hospitality
and companionship forced, as it were, upon him;
that we find him uneasy, and full of constraint and
reluctance: writing his friends to the effect that if
they failed to do so and so by way, he will have
no choice but to dine again with Duke Humphrey;
and expressing himself in a very marked and extra-
ordinary manner as one *surfeited* of high life and
gracious company.—*Dickens, Martin Guezlewit,*
ch. I.

Surfeit. s. Sickness or satiety caused by
overfulness.

When we are sick in fortune, often the *surfeits*
of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our dis-
asters the sun, the moon, and stars.—*Shakespeare,*
King Lear, i. 2.

Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made;
Now shall he try his friends that flatter'd him.
Id., Richard II. ii. 2.

Why, disease, dost thou molest
Lullies, and of them the best?
Do not men grow sick of rites
To thy altars, by their nights
Spent in *surfeits*?

B. Jonson.
Surfeits many times turn to purges, both up-
wards and downwards.—*Bacon, Natural and Ex-*
perimental History.

Pence, which he loved in life, did lend
Her hand to bring him to his end;
When age and death call'd for the score,
No *surfeits* were to reckon for.

Crashaw.
Our father
Has ta'en himself a *surfeit* of the world,
And cries, it is not safe that we should taste it.
Keats, The Grapnel, l. 1.

As the first element in a compound.

How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!
I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,
So *surfeit-swell'd*, so old, and so profane,
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

Surfeited. part. adj. Fed to a surfeit.

The *surfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with mores.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.
Surfeiter. s. One who surfeits; one who
riots; glutton.

I did not think
This an'rous *surfeiter* would have donn'd his helm
For such a petty war.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

Surfeiting. verbal abs. Act of feeding with
meat or drink to satiety and sickness.

Kill not her quickening power with *surfeittings*;
Mar not her sense with immundities. *Sir J. Ince.*

Surfeitwater. s. Water that cures surfeits.

A little cold distilled poppywater, which is the
true *surfeit-water*, with ease and abstinence, often
cure distempers in the beginning.—*Locke.*

Surflew. s. In Heraldry. See extract.

What usually are termed therein [the Grand coat
of arms] reeds, being the handles of spears... are
called by some critics *surflews*, being the necessary
appendants to organs, conveying wind into them;
if (as it seemeth) their dubious form as represented
in the scutcheon cloth, ex æque, answer to both.—
Feller, Worthies, Cornwall, (Rich.)

Surge. s. [Lat. *surgo* = I rise.] Swelling
sea; wave rolling above the general sur-
face of the water; billow; wave.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst
all the raging *surges*, unruled and undirected of
any.—*Spenser.*

The wind-shaken *surge*, with high and monstrous
main

Seems to eat water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the over-fired pole:
I never did like molestation view
On the enclosed flood. *Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.*

He trod the water,
Whose enmity he flung aside, and braved
The *surge* most swollen that met him.

Id., Tempest, ii. 1.
It was formerly famous for the unfortunate love
of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncom-
passionate *surges*.—*Snodgrass.*

The sulph'rous hall
Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery *surge*, that from the precipice
Of heaven received us fallen.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 171.
He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy night:
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Pursues the flaming *surges* to the shore.

Dryden.
Plunged in Scythians by Achilles' force,
Returns the rousing *surge* with men and horse.

Pope, Translation of the Iliad, xii. 22.

Surge. v. n. Swell; rise high.

Surgeful. adj. Abounding in surges.
Her overgrown when she sees 't approach the *surge-*
ful deep.

Drayton, Polyolbion, song I. (Ord 182.)
Upon her spacious breast tumbling the *surgeful*
tides. *Id., song xiv. (Ord 182.)*

Surgeless. adj. Without surges; calm.

In *surgeless* seas of quiet rest when I
Seven years and all y' a pirie did arise,
The blains wherewith abrayn'd my illicite.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 164.

Surgeon. s. [chirurgæon; Fr. *surgien.*] One
who relieves disease by manual operation
or operations.

The wound was past the cure of a better *surgeon*.

than myself, so as I could but receive some few of her dying words.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I meddle with no woman's matters; but withal, I am, indeed, sir, a surgeon to old shoes.—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 1.*

He that hath wounded his neighbour is tied to the expense of the surgeon, and other incidences.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain:

The surgeons soon despoil'd them of their arms,
And some with salves they cure.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 724.

Surgery. s.

1. Act of curing by manual operation.

It would seem very evil surgery to cut off every unsound part of the body, which, being by other due means recovered, might afterwards do good service.—*Spenser.*

Strangely visited people,
The more despair of surgery, he cures.

They are often tar'd over with the surgery of our sleep, and would you have us kiss tar?—*Id., As you like it, iii. 2.*

2. Place, apartment, part of a house where a surgeon receives his patients.

Surgical. adj. Pertaining to the art and skill of a surgeon; chirurgial: (as, 'surgical instruments,' 'surgical instrument-maker').

Surgery. part. adj. Rising in surges.

He, all in rage, his sea-and air besought
Some cursed vengeance on his son to cast;
From surging gulfs two monsters straight were brought.

The mermaid moved, not with intended wave,
Proned on the ground, as sleep; but on his rear,
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze!

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 490.

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, the assault renew,
Vain labour, and in froth or bubbles end.

Id., Paradise Regain'd, iv. 18.

Surgy. adj. Rising in billows. Rare.

Do publick or domestick cares constrain
This toilsome voyage o'er the surgy main? *Pope.*

Sûrîent. s. [Fr.] In Zoology. Animal of the genus Cereleptes.

The sentiments of M. Fred. Cuvier on the situation of this curious animal, called by him the *suricate*, are in unison with those of Erastus. He considers it as intermediate between the genuine carnivora and the plantigrades: the teeth are more tuberculous than those of Herpestes, and less so than those of Nasua. It has the feet the number of toes excepted—of the latter genus; but the sole is entirely bare as in Nasua, which it further resembles in its prolonged muzzle, while the tongue partakes of the characters of both these genera. In size, this animal is rather less than a rabbit; but its long legs and general form, as represented by M. Fred. Cuvier, reminds us much more of a little sharp-nosed dog than of a weasel: when disconcerted, its voice resembles the barking of a puppy. It must be remarked, however, that the resemblance to the dog, after all, is but slight, for the *suricate* has only four toes to the feet, and is provided with an anal pouch; that it will stand on its hind legs only, and feed with its paws; and that in walking the entire sole of the foot is placed upon the ground.—*Savignin, Natural History, Classification of Quadrupeds, § 161.*

Surintendancy. s. Superintendence. Rare.

They have the surintendancy of the highest affairs that concern the prince.—*Howell, Letters, b. xii. letter xv. (Ord MS.)*

Surintendant. s. Superintendent. Rare.

The college consists of the chiefest gentry of the country, *surintendents* of towns, and the principal magistratus.—*Howell, Letters, b. i. letter xv. (Ord MS.)*

Sûrily. adv. In a surly manner.

They were both! hastily passionate; he was sometimes *sûrily* ill-natured, while she was apt to conceive what he never intended.—*The Student, vol. ii. p. 102.*

Sûriness. s. Attribute suggested by Surly; moroseness; sour anger.

Iscarius . . . sent the poor Thales from Crete to prepare and mollify the Spartan *sûriness* with his smooth songs and odes.—*Milton, Arcopagitica.*
Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;
None greets; for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb *sûriness*, each arm'd with care
His foe profess, as brother of the war.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 180.

Sûring. s. Sour morose fellow. Rare.

As for these sour *sûrings*, they are to be commended to stout Gaulard.—*Comden, Remains.*

Sûry. adj. [sour.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour; silently angry.

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'Tis like you'll prove a jolly *sûry* groom,
That take it on at the first so roundly.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

That *sûry* spirit, melancholy,
Had baked thy blood, and made it heavy thick,
Which else runs tickling up and down the veins,
Making that idiot laughter keep men's eyes,
And strain their cheeks to idle merriment.

Id., King John, iii. 3.

Against the Capitol I met a lion,
Who glared upon me, and went *sûry* by,
Without annoying me.

Id., Julius Caesar, i. 3.
If a man be harsh or *sûry* in his discourse, rugged or rude in his demeanour, hard and rigorous in his dealing, it is a certain argument of his defect in charity.—*Barnes, Sermons, i. 333.*

Repulsed by *sûry* groans, who wait before
The sleeping tyrant's interdicted door.

Dryden.

What if among the *sûry* tribe
You lost a place, and saved a bribe?
And then in *sûry* mood came here
To fifteen hundred pounds a year,
And fierce against the Whigs harangued? *Swift.*

Surmîsal. s. Surmise.

From this needless *surmîsal* I shall hope to disengage the intelligent and equal auditor.—*Milton, Reasons of Church Government urged against Prelacy, b. ii.*

Surmise. v. a. [Fr.] Suspect; imagine imperfectly; imagine without certain knowledge.

Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of sense, yet somewhat above capacity of reason, somewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden exultation is rather *surmîsed* than conceived; somewhat it seeketh, and what that is directly it knoweth not; yet very intensive desire thereof doth so invite it, that all other known delights and pleasures are laid aside, and they give place to the search of this but only suspected desire.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Surmise not, then,
His presence to these narrow bounds confined.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 340.

It waited nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmîsed*, was true.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmîsed* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodward.*

But how camest thou, Sybil, whispered lone,
To *surmise* so faithfully the danger I was exposed to? Dost thou know much of the Egyptian? Yes, I knew of his vices.—*Lord Lytton, The Last Days of Pompeii, b. ii. ch. ii.*

Surmise. s. Imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge.

To let go private *surmises*, whereby the thing itself is not made better or worse; if just and allowable reasons might lead them to do as they did, then are these censures frustrate.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They were by law of that proud tyranness,
Provoked with wrath, and envy's false *surmise*,
Condemned to that dungeon merciless,
Where they should live in woe, and die in wretchedness.

Spenser.

My compassionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereto it trembles by *surmise*.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 4.

My thought, whose murdering yet is but fantastical,

Shakes so my single state of man, that function

Is smother'd in *surmise*. *Id., Macbeth, i. 3.*

No sooner did they spy the English turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their shipping: this *surmise* was occasioned, for that the English ships removed the day before.—*Sir J. Hapgood.*

We double honour gain
From his *surmise* proved false.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 332.

Hence, guilty joys, distaste, *surmises*,
False oaths, false tears, deceit, disguise!

Pope, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

No man ought to be charged with principles he actually disowns, unless his practice contradict his profession; not upon small *surmises*.—*Swift.*

The whole day was spent in *surmises* and suppositions; but things all ended in the simple fact, that somehow or another Smallbones had fallen overboard, and there was an end of the poor fellow.—*Maryat, Sharkeygo, vol. iii. ch. ix.*

Surmîser. s. One who surmises.

I should first desire these *surmîsers* to point out the time when, and the person who began this design.—*Lively Oracle, p. 37: 1674.*

Surmîsing. verbal abs. Surmise.

He is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, railings, and evil *surmîsings*.—*1 Timothy, vi. 4.*

Surmînt. v. a. [Fr. surmonter.]

1. Rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas,

overreach and *surmount* all winds and clouds.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Conquer; overcome.

Though no resistance was made, the English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greatest part of one day.—*Sir J. Hapgood.*

He hardly escaped to the Persian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *surmounted* its base ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Persian fleet; but he rather chose a voluntary death.—*Naïf.*

This is a rigorous proviso, and a great obstacle lies in it; one which to many must be insurmountable, yet which it is the chief glory of social culture to *surmount*.—*Carple, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

3. Surpass; exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense, I shall delineate me,
By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal forms,
As may express their best.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 671.

Surmountable. adj. Capable of being surmounted; conquerable; suitable.

The author has, by several arguments hardly *surmountable*, done a great way to destroy the received opinion.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible, b. iii. ch. iv.*

Sûrname. s. [Fr. surnom.]

1. Name of the family; name which one has over and above the Christian name.

Many which are mere English joined with the Irish since the king, taking on their Irish habits and customs, which could never since be clean wiped away; of which sort be most of the *sûrnames* that end in 'an,' as Heron, Shuman, and Mungan, which now account themselves natural Irish.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

He made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *sûrname* also of Barbarossa, began to aspire to the empire.—*Kaulla, History of the Turks.*

The epithets of great men, Monsieur Boileau is of opinion, were in the nature of *sûrnames*, and repeated as such.—*Pope.*

It is a great dispute whether we should write *sûrname* or *surnam*: on the one hand, there are a thousand instances in court-rolls, and other ancient monuments, where the description of the person, 'le Smyth,' 'le Tayleur,' &c. is written over the Christian name of the person, thus only being inserted in the line; and the French always write *surnom*. And certainly *surnam* must be the truth, in regard of the patriarch or first person that bore the name. However, there is no impropriety, at this time of day, to say *surname*, since these additions are so apparently taken from our *sûrs* or fathers. Thus the matter seems to be left to people's option.—*Peage, Anonymiana, or Ten Centuries of Observations, iii. 32.*

There still, however, wanted something to ascertain gentility of blood, where it was not marked by the actual tenure of land. This was supplied by two innovations devised in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; the adoption of *surnames* and of armorial bearings. The first are commonly referred to the former age, when the nobility began to add the names of their estates to their own, or, having any way acquired a distinctive appellation, transmitted it to their posterity. . . . The authors of the Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique trace the use of *surnames* in a few instances even to the beginning of the tenth century; but they did not become general, according to them, till the thirteenth. M. Guérard finds a few hereditary *surnames* in the eleventh century, and many that were personal. The latter are not *surnames* at all, in our usual sense. A good many may be found in Domesday, as that of Hurlet in Leicestershire, Malt in Suffolk, Corbet in Shropshire, Colville in Yorkshire, besides those with 'de,' which of course is a local designation, but became hereditary.—*Mallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. ii. ch. ii. and note.*

2. Appellation added to the original name.

Witness may
My *surname* Coriolanus: the painful service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are required.
But with that *surname*.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 3.

Sûrname. v. a. [Fr. surnommer.] Name by an appellation added to the original name: name by a surname.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel.—*Isaiah, xlv. 6.*

Pyreus, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a scullery, rugosa together by the ears, was *surnamed* Rupocephalus.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

How he, *surnamed* of Africa, diamonds' maid,
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, ii. 190.

God commanded man what was good; but the devil *surnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command.—*South, Sermons.*

Surpass. v. a. [Fr. *surpasser*.] Excel; exceed; go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate,
Fertile the soil, the temple much surpassing
The common praise it bears.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, III. 1.

O, by what name, for thou above all these,
Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher,
Surpass for my naming! how may I
Adore thee. Author of this universe?

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 357.

Achilles, Homer's hero, in strength and courage,
Surpassed the rest of the Grecian army.—*Urgin*.

A nymph of late there was,
Whom heavenly form her fellows did surpass,
The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains.
Id., Translation from *Ovid, Transformation of Syrinx*.

Under or near the line are mountains, which, for
bigness and number, surpass those of colder coun-
tries, as much as the heat there surpasses that of
those countries.—*Woultard*.

Surpassing. part. adj. Excellent in a high degree.

O thou! that with surpassing glory crown'd,
Look at from thy sole dominion like the god
Of this new world. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 32.
His miracles proved him to be sent from God, not
more by that infinite power that was seen in them,
than by that surpassing goodness they demonstrated
to the world.—*Calamy*.

On the day of the public entry, all the streets from
Tower Hill to Pall Mall were crowded with spectators
who admired the painting and gilding of his Excel-
lency's carriages, the surpassing beauty of his
horses, and the multitude of his running footmen,
dressed in gorgeous liveries of scarlet and golden
lace.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Sûrplice. s. [L. Lat. *superpellicium*.] White
vestment which the clergy wear in their
acts of ministration.

It will wear the surplice of humility over the
black gown of a big heart.—*Shakespeare, All's well*,
that ends well, I. 3.

The cinctus Gabinus is a long garment, not unlike
a surplice, which would have trailed on the ground,
had it hung loose, and was therefore gathered about
the middle with a girdle.—*Addison*.

Well, then there's the parson, Doctor (Chris-
stom. He's a gentleman at any rate.' At this Mrs.
Ponto looked at Miss Wirt. '—I hope there's
nothing wrong?' 'Wrong?' says Mrs. P., clapping
her hands with a tragic air. 'Oh!' says Miss Wirt,
and the two girls, gasping in chorus. 'Well,' says
I, 'I'm very sorry for it. I never saw a nicer-
looking old gentleman, or a better school, or heard a
better sermon.' 'He used to preach those sermons
in a surplice,' hissed out Mrs. Ponto. 'He's a
Puseyite, Mr. Snob.' 'Heavenly Powers,' says I,
admiring the pure ardour of these female theo-
logians.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xavii.

Sûrplice-fees. s. [? two words, *sûrplice*-
fees.] Fees paid to the clergy for occa-
sional duties.

With tithes repays his barn he wees,
And chuckles o'er his *sûrplice-fees*;
Studies to find out latent dues,
And regulates the state of pews.

T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

Sûrplised. adj. Wearing a surplice.

Let us as the *sûrplised* train draw near
To this last unman of mankind,
The slow sad bell, the sable bier,
In holy musings wrap the mind.

Mallet, Funeral Hymn.

Sûrplus. s. [Fr.; Lat. *plus* = more.] Super-
numerary part; overplus; what remains
when use is satisfied.

That you have vouchsafed my poor house to visit,
It is a *surplus* of your grace.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

Used adjectively.

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *sur-*
plus tillage, and break no more ground.—*Curew*,
Survey of Cornwall.

'I wonder why ricks are burnt now, and were not
in old days' said Egremont. 'Because there is a
surplus population in the kingdom,' said Lord
Mowbray, 'and no rural police in the county.'—*R. Dimsell, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. vi.

Sûrplusage. s. Surplus; overplus.

If then thou list my offered grace to use,
Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*;
If thee list not, leave leave thou to refuse. *Sponser*.
We made a substance so disposed to fluidity, that
by so small an agitation as only the *surplusage* of
that which the ambient air is wont to have about
the middle even of a winter's day above what it hath
in the first part, it dissolved.—*Hogbe*.

The officers spent all, so as there was no *sur-*
plusage of treasure; and yet that all was not suf-
ficient.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourses on the State of*
Ireland.

Whatever degree of ascent one affords a pro-

position beyond the degree of evidence, it is plain
all that *surplusage* of assurance is owing not to the
love of truth.—*Locke*.

'Under an easy landlord,' said Audley, 'a tenant
seldom thrives; contenting himself to make the
just measure of his rents, and not labouring for any
surplusage of estate. Under a hard one, the tenant
revenge himself upon the land, and runs away with
the rent. I would raise my rents to the present
price of all commodities; for if we should let our
lands, as other men have done before us, now other
wares daily go on in price, we should fall backward
in our estates.' These axioms of political economy
were discoveries in his day.—*F. Dimsell, Curiousities*
of Literature, The Owners of the Seventeenth Cen-
tury.

The document is one half platitudes, and the other
half *surplusage*.—*Saturday Review*, August 22, 1853,
p. 218.

Surprisal. s.

1. Act of taking unawares; state of being
taken unawares.

Parents should mark heedfully the witty excuses
of their children, especially at sudden and *sur-*
prisals; but rather mark than pamper them.—*Sir*
H. Wotton.

This let him know,

Lost, wilfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprisal, unadmonish'd, unforwarn'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 263.

This strange *surprisal* put the knight

And wrathful squire into a fright.

Butler, Hudibras, li. 2, 573.

2. Sudden confusion or perplexity.

Surprise. s. [N. Fr. *surpris*; *sur* + *prendre*
= take.]

1. Surprisal.

I set aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo
in Hispaniola, as *surprises* rather than encounters.
—*Hayden*.

There is a vast difference between them, as vast
as between inadvertency and deliberation, between
surprise and set purpose.—*Smith, Speeches*.

2. Dish covered with a crust of raised paste,
but with no other contents. *Obsolete*.

Few care for carving trifles in disguise,
Or that fantastic dish some call *surprise*.

King, Art of Cookery.

Surprise. v. a.

Take unawares; fall upon unexpectedly.

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*,
Seize upon Fife, give to the edge o' th' sword
His wife, his babes. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.
Now do our cars before our eyes

I like men in mist.

Discover whod the state *surprise*,

And who resist.

B. Jonson, Calisto's Conspiracy, iv. 8, chorus.

Let, by some fair appearing good *surprised*,

She dictate false, and unbind him the will.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 333.

2. Astonish by something wonderful.

People were not so much frightened as *surprised* at
the bigness of the camel.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

3. Confuse or perplex by something sudden.

Up he starts, discover'd and *surprised*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 614.

Surprising. part. adj. Wonderful; raising
sudden wonder or concern.

The greatest actions of a celebrated person, how-
ever *surprising* and extraordinary, are no more
than what are expected from him.—*Addison, Spec-*
tator.

Surprisingly. adv. In a surprising man-
ner; so as to surprise; to a degree that
raises wonder; in a manner that raises
wonder.

If out of these ten thousand, we should take the
men that are employed in public business, the
number of those who remain will be *surprisingly*
little.—*Addison*.

Sûrquedry. s. [N. Fr. *surquidance*.] Over-
weening; pride; insolence. *Obsolete*.

They overween, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moist
Transform'd to fish for their bold *sûrquedry*.

Sponser.

Late-born modesty
Hath got such root in easy waxen hearts,
That men may not themselves their own good parts
Kiss, without suspect of *sûrquedry*. *Donne*.

Surrebutter. s. In *pleading*. See extract
under *Surrejoinder*.

Surrejoinder. s. In *pleading*. Answer on the
part of the defendant to the replication of
the plaintiff; *Surrebutter* being another.

When the defendant admits all or a part of the
plaintiff's facts, but relies on certain other facts as

exonerating him from the liability asserted by the
plaintiff, he ought to state those facts in answer;
for instance, in order to answer the claim of a debt,
that it is barred by length of time, or that the de-
fendant has a set-off to allege against it: this is
termed a plea by way of confession and avoidance.
To this the plaintiff may reply in his second state-
ment, called a replication, either by denying the
defendant's facts, i. e. a replication by way of tra-
versure, or by alleging fresh ones; the defendant may
deny those, or again allege fresh ones, in his re-
joinder; sometimes a *surrejoinder*, a rebuttal, and
a *surrebutter* may be added; and the edifice of
pleading is raised by stories gradually narrowing by
the exclusion of superfluous facts, until it reaches
its summit in the production of one or more de-
finite issues, either in law or fact, the decision of
which finally arranges the dispute.—*Brande and*
Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.

Surrender. v. a.

1. Yield up; deliver up.

Solemn dedication of churches serve not only to
make them public, but further also to *surrender*
up that right which otherwise their founders might
have in them, and to make God himself their owner.
—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Deliver up an enemy.

Ripe age made him *surrender* late,
His life and long good fortune unto final fate.

Palfrey.

He, willing to *surrender* up the castle, forbade
his soldiers to have any talk with the enemy.—
Knutson, History of the Turks.

Surrender. v. n. Yield; give one's self up.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now.—
Glancville.

Surrender. s.

1. Act of yielding.

Our general mother, with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unprovoked,
And neck *surrender*, half-embracing, lean'd

On our first father. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 404.

Having mustered up all the forces he could, the
clouds above and the deeps below, he prepares for a
surrender; asserting, from a mistaken computation,
that all these will not come up to near the quantity
required.—*Woodward*.

Julius's *surrender*

Would give up Africk unto Caesar's hands.

Addison, Cato.

2. Act of resigning or giving up to another.

If our father carry authority with such disposition
as he bears, this last *surrender* of his will but offend
us. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

That hope quickly vanished upon the undoubted
intelligence of that *surrender*.—*Lord Clarendon*,
History of the Grand Rebellion.

In passing a thing away by deed of gift are re-
quired a *surrender* on the giver's part of all the
property he has in it; and to the making of a thing
sacred, this *surrender* by its right owner is neces-
sary.—*South, Sermons*.

The dreadful *surrender* of Bechells had sent back
our army and navy baffled and disgraced.—*F. Dimsell*,
Curiousities of Literature, Charles I. and his
first Parliaments.

Surrendry. s. Surrender. Rare.

An oppressed states made themselves homagers to
the Romans to engage their protection, so we should
have made an entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God,
that we might have gained a title to his deliverance.
—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Surreption. s. [Lat. *sub raptio* = I seize;
whence *surripio*, pass. part. *surreptus*.]

1. Act of obtaining or procuring surrepti-
tiously.

The *surreption* of secretly misgotten dispensa-

tions.—*Bishop Hall, Chace of Conscience*.

Letters forged, or gotten by *surreption*.—*Bishop*
Boswell.

2. Sudden and perceived invasion or intru-
sion.

Sins compatible with a regenerate estate, are due

to a sudden *surreption*.—*Hammond*.

Surreptitious. adj. [Lat. *surreptitius*.]

Done by stealth; gotten or produced
fraudulently.

Scalger hath not translated the first; perhaps
supposing it *surreptitious*, or unworthy so great an
assertion.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The Masorites numbered not only the sections
and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old
Testament, the better to secure it from *surrepti-*
tious practices.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the*
Tongue.

A correct copy of the Dunciad the many *surrepti-*
tious ones have rendered necessary.—*Letter to the*
Publishers of Pope's Dunciad.

O ladies! how many of you have *surreptitious*
milliners' bills! How many of you have pawns and
bracelets, which you aren't show, or which you
wear trembling!—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Surreptitiously. adv. In a surreptitious
manner; by stealth; fraudulently.

Thou hadst got it more surreptitiously than he did, and with less effect.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Besides all this verse, collections of his (Pope's) letters were published, first surreptitiously by Curll, and then by himself in 1737.—*Craig, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 223.

Surrogate. v. a. [Lat. *surrogatus*.] Put in the place of another.

By the report of a French writer, very ancient, king Pepin of France was surrogated into the place of Childerick by the whole nation of the Franks.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, Pt. 4: 1696.

Surrogate. s. Deputy; delegate; deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

The quality of *surrogate*.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, 124.

The next day, there was another visit to Doctors Commons, and a prett to do with an attending hostler, who, being incited, declined swearing anything but profane oaths, to the great scandal of a proctor and surrogate.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. iv.

Surrogation. s. Act of putting in another's place.

I fear Samuel was too partial to nature in the surrogation of his sonnet: I do not leave of God's allowance to this act.—*Bishop Hall, Saint and Sinner at Rador*, (Ord. MS.).

This St. Peter gives as the reason why there should be a surrogation and new choice of an apostle to succeed into the room of Judas the traitor, viz. 'That he might be a witness with those of the resurrection.'—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 120.

Surround. v. a. [N.Fr. *surround*.] Envelop; encompass; enclose on all sides.

Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 43.

Yelling mounds that with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou wast.—*Ibid.*, ii. 793.

As the bodies that surround us diversely affect our: again, the mind is forced to receive the impression.—*Locke*.

Surrounding. part. adj. Encompassing.

Had angels seen
On wing under the burning orb of hell,
'twixt upper, nether, and surrounding fires.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 311.

Surroundance. s. [N.Fr.] Subsidence; quiet; *Obsequie*.

All preachers, especially such as he of good temper, and have wisdom with conscience, ought to incite and beat upon peace, silence, and *surroundance*.—*Bacon, Of Church Government*, (Ord. MS.).

Surround. s. In *Algebra*. Fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

Surround problem. s. In *Mathematics*. That which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic section.

Surcoat. s. [Fr. *sur*=over; *coat*=all.] Large coat worn over all the rest.

Aboard, if the *surcoat* you wear
Repels the rigour of the air,
Would you be warmer, if at home
You had the fabric, and the loom?

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hide fellows to squirt kennel-water upon him, so that he was forced to wear a *surcoat* of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *surcoat* was a little wanty.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

There are the office lads in their first *surcoats*, who feel a belittling contempt for boys at day-schools: club as they go home at night, for savelays and porter; and think there's nothing like 'life.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxi.

Surveillance. s. [N.Fr.] Superintendence; watching over anything.

As the earl alluded to some particular displeasure which had been exhibited by De Valence on a late trivial occasion, his uncle's knowledge of this, and other minute, seemed to confirm his idea that his own conduct was watched in a manner which he did not feel honourable to himself, or denied on the part of his relative; in a word, he conceived himself exposed to that sort of *surveillance* of which, in all ages, the young have accused the old.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Ingomar*.

'Well, my lord, you may give orders for their release; of course a little *surveillance* will be advisable.'—*Marryat, Sturgeson*, vol. ii. ch. xvii.

Survive. v. a. [Fr. *surveoir*.] Supervene; come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a supposition that *survives* charities, which commonly terminates in a consumption.—*Harvey*.

Survay. v. a. [N.Fr. *surveoir*.]

1. Overlook; have under the view; view as from a higher place.

Round he *surveys*, and well might where he stood,
So high above.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 55.

Though with those streams he no resemblance hold,

Whose form is amber, and their gravel gold;
His genuine and less guilty wealth to explore,
Search not his bottom, but *survey* his shore.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. Oversee as one in authority.

3. View as examining.

The husbandman's self came that way,
Of custom to *survey* his ground.

Early abroad he did the world *survey*,
As if he knew he had not long to stay.

With alter'd looks . . .

All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

Survay. s.

1. View; prospect.

Her stars in all their vast *survey*
Unseen beside!—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 24.

Under his proud *survey* the city lies,
And like a mist beneath a hill doth rise.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

No longer letted of his prey,

He leaps up at it with enrac'd desire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *survey*.

And nods at every house his threat'ning fire.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxxii.

2. Superintendence.

3. Mensuration.

In the reign of William Rufus, and down to that of Henry II., when the trial of writs of right by the grand assize was introduced, Hoken has discovered other instances of the original usage. The language of Domesday Book lends some confirmation to its existence at the time of that *survey*; and even our common local expression of trial by the country seems to be derived from a period when the form was literally popular.—*Hollom, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

Survayal. s. Survey.

The truth of this doctrine will further appear by the declaration and *survayal* of those respects, according to which Christ is represented the Saviour of men.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. xxxix.

Survoyer. s.

1. Overseer; one placed to superintend others.

Were 't not madness then,

To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold?

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., iii. 1.

Bishop Fox was not only a grave counsellor for war or peace, but also a good *surveyor* of works.

Ricco, History of the Reign of Henry VII.

2. Measurer of land.

Should we *survey*

The plot of situation, and the model;

Question *surveyors*, know our own estate,

How able such a work to undergo,

To weigh against his opposite

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II., i. 3.

Decempeps was a measuring-rod for taking the dimensions of buildings; from hence came decempepsator, for a *surveyor*, used by Cicero.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Survoyorship. s. Office of a surveyor.

Survay. v. a. [N.Fr. *surveoir*.] Overlook; have in view; survey. *Rare*.

That turret's frame most admirable was,
Like highest heaven compassed round,

And lifted high above this earthly mound,
Which is *surveiw'd*, as hills do lower ground.

Spenser.

Survay. s. Survey. *Rare*.

After some *surveiw* of the state of the body, he is able to inform them.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, p. 197.

Survive. v. a. Look over; survey. *Rare*.

The most vile and ridiculous crotcheton that ever this eye *surveiw'd*.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

Survival. s. Survivorship.

Survivance. s. Survival: (Survivorship the commonest word of the three).

Sir Thomas More and our best chroniclers make it doubtful whether these two princes were so lost in king Richard's time, or no; and infer that one of them was thought to be living many years after his death: that might be enough to acquit him: which opinion I like the better, because it mentions the *survivance* of but one of them.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.*, p. 87: 1644.

His son had the *survivance* of the stadtholder-ship.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time*.

Survive. v. a.

1. Live after the death of another.

I'll assure her of

Her widowhood, be it that she *survives* me,

In all my lands and losses whatsoever.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Mirth, ii. 1.

7 D 2

Those that *survive*, let Rome reward with love.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Try pleasure.

Which, when no other enemy *survives*,

Still conquers all the conquerors.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

2. Life after anything.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *survives*eth,

and flourisheth in the mouths of all people.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

The love of horses which they had alive,

And care of chariots, after death *survive*.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 880.

3. Remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,

When patriarchs with *survived* a thousand years;

Now length of fame, our second life, is lost;

And here three-score is all we can boast

Our sons their fathers' falling language see,

And such as Chaucer is shall Dryden be.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 474.

Survive. v. a. Outlive.

The rhapodies, called the Charactersticks, would never have *survived* the first edition if they had not discovered so strong a tincture of infidelity.—*Watts*.

Surviver. s. One who outlives another.

This excellent person's passage from the world being as exemplary, and conducing to the use of the *survivors*, as the notice of his life.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 2.

Survivor. s. Survivor.

Your father lost a father,

That father, his; and the *survivor* bound

In filial obligation, for some term,

To do obsequious wrong.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 2.

I did discern

From his *survivors* I could nothing learn.

Sir J. Denham, On the Age, pt. i.

Her majesty is heir to the *survivor* of the late king, *Neft*.

The *survivors* might well apprehend that they had escaped the shot and the sword only to perish by famine.—*Murray, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Survivorship. s. State of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void, unless where the grant has been by *survivorship*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Survivorship. s. State of one who survives another; fact of his so doing.

We are now going into the country together, with only one hope of making this life agreeable, *survivorship*.—*Tatler*, no. 53.

Susceptibility. s. Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

The *susceptibility* of those influences, and the effects thereof, is the general principle by which every other physical beings are governed.—*Sir M. Hale*.

His charm forces us full of *susceptibility*; perhaps too much so for its natural vicar.

His novels, accordingly, to judge from the few we have read of them, verge towards the sentimental.—*Carfax, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature*.

True, there is a mass of dulness, awkwardness, and false *susceptibility*, in the lower regions of their literature; but is not bad taste endemic in such regions of every literature under the sun? *Ibid.*

Susceptible. adj. [Fr.] Capable of admitting; disposed to admit.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting first in the choice of the materials, because he found him *susceptible* of good form.—*Sir H. Walton*.

In their tender years they are more *susceptible* of virtuous impressions than afterwards, when solicited by vulgar inclinations.—*Sir E. I. Estlin*.

Children's minds are narrow, and usually *susceptible* but of one thought at once.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

'Nay, Nydia,' answered Glaucus, kindly, divining something of jealousy in her language, though he imagined it only the jealousy of a vain and *susceptible* child: 'I will not give thee pretty flowers to any one. Sit here and weave them into a garland; I will wear it this night: it is not the first that those delicate fingers have woven for me.'—*Lord Byron, The Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ii. ch. iv.

With the accent on the first syllable.

How with empty words the *susceptible* flame.

Prior.

Susception. s. Act of taking.

I see the *susception* of our human nature lays three open to this condition.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, Christ Tempted*.

They confessed their sins to John in the *susception* of baptism.—*Jeremy Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. v. § 2.

A canon, promoted to holy orders, before he is of a lawful age for the *susception* of orders, shall have a voice in the chapter.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Susceptive. adj. Capable to admit.

The limiter of this *susceptive* power unto the matter, in such differing degrees, and measures, and manners, can be none other but only that Omnipotent Creator of the matter.—*Fotherby, Athematicæ*, p. 181: 1652.

Our plea was, that we had neither a decisive voice to determine with them; nor a deliberative voice to consult with them; nor an elective voice in choice of their persons, to make them our trustees to determine for us; nor lastly, as at least we should have, a *susceptive* voice, in a body of our own to receive their resolutions, and of ourselves to submit unto them.—*Sir R. Dering, Speeches*, p. 91.

Since our nature is so *susceptive* of errors on all sides, it is fit we should have notice given us how far other persons may become the causes of false judgments.—*Watts, Logic*.

Susceptivity. s. Capability of admitting.

Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply a natural *susceptibility*, and *susceptivity* of various shapes and modifications.—*Widdatton*.

Susceptor. s. One who undertakes; god-father. *Obsolete*.

In our church, those who are not secular persons are not forbid to be godfathers, (as in the church of Rome,) nor are any *susceptors* supposed to contract any affinity, as that such an undertaking should hinder marriage between the sponsors and the persons baptized, if otherwise it be lawful.—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 281.

Susceptient. s. [Lat. *susciptions*, -entis; pres. part. of *suscipio* (sub + cupio = take), undertake, admit; pass. part. *susceptus*.] One who takes; one who admits or receives.

The sacraments and ceremonies of the Gospel operate not without the concurrent actions, and moral influences, of the *susceptient*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. v. § 4.

Susceptient. adj. Receiving; admitting.

Effecting miracles, superior or contrary to the law and course of nature, without any preparatory dispositions induced into the *susceptient* matter, in the same manner, by mere willing, saying, or commanding, doth persuade the same.—*Barrow, Sermons*.

Suscitate. v. a. [Lat. *suscitatus*, pass. part. of *suscito*.] Rouse; excite.

He shall *suscitate* or rouse the courage of all men inclined to virtue.—*Sir T. Eliot, Governor*, fol. 204.

It concurs with but unto predisposed effects, and only *suscitates* those forms whose determinations are seminal, and proceed from the idea of themselves.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Suscitation. s. Act of rousing or exciting.

The temple is supposed to be here dissolved; and, being so, to be raised again: therefore the *suscitation* must answer to the dissolution.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

Suspect. v. a. [Lat. *suspicio* = I suspect; pres. part. *suspectus*; *suspicio*, -onis = suspicion.]

1. Imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known.

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more.—*Racon*.

Let us not then *suspect* our happy state, As not secure.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 337.

From her hand I could suspect no ill. . . . Her doing men'd to justify the deed; She gave me of the tree, and I did eat.—*Ibid.* l. 140.

2. Imagine guilty without proof.

Though many poets may *suspect* themselves for the partiality of parents to their youngest children, I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my own conceptions.—*Dryden*.

Some would persuade us that body and extension are the same thing, which change the signification of words, which I would not *suspect* them of, they having so severely condemned the philosophy of others.—*Locke*.

3. Hold uncertain; doubt.

I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested, that I have no manner of reason to *suspect* the truth.—*Addison*.

Suspect. v. n. Imagine guilt.

If I *suspect* without cause, let me be your jest.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ill. 3.

Suspect. adj. Doubtful.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspect* or partial.—*Glasseville*.

Suspect. s. Suspicion; imagination without proof. *Obsolete*.

No fancy mine, no other wrong *suspect*, Mak: me, O virtuous shame, thy laws neglect.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The sale of offices and towns in France, If they were known, as the *suspect* is great, Would make them quickly hop without a head.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 1. 8.

My most worthy master, in whose breast Doubt and *suspect*, alas! are placed too late, You should have fear'd false times, when you did feast.

Id., Timon of Athens, l. v. 3.

There be so many false prints of praise, that a man may justly hold it a *suspect*.—*Baron*.
Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the waiting time and *suspect* of sickness.—*Sir II. Wotton*.

They might hold sure intelligence Among themselves, without *suspect* to offend.—*Daniel*.

If the king ends the differences, and takes away the *suspect*, the case will be no worse than when two duellists enter the field.—*Sir J. Suckling*.

Suspectedly. adv. In a suspicious manner; so as to excite suspicion.

[They] have either undiscernibly as some, or *suspectedly* as others, or declaredly as many, used such addressements to their faces, as they thought most advanced the beauty or comeliness of their looks.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 93.

Suspectedness. s. Attribute suggested by Suspected; state of being suspected; state of being doubted.

Some of Hippocrates' aphorisms transplanted into our nation, by losing their lustre, contract a *suspectedness*.—*Dr. Robinson, Endors*, p. 96: 1658.

Suspector. s. One who suspects.

A base *suspector* of a virgin's honour.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.

Suspectful. adj.

1. Apt to suspect; apt to mistrust.

2. Exciting suspicion.

Blundering upon the dangerous and *suspectful* translations of the apostate Aquila, and the heretical Theodotion.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. 1.

Suspectless. adj.

1. Not suspecting; free from suspicion.

Eighty of them being assembled, and *suspectless* of harm, . . . were all knocked down.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 298.

2. Not suspected.

Suspectless have I travell'd all the town through.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess.

Suspend. v. a. [Lat. *pendeo* = hang.]

1. Hang; make to hang by anything.

As 'twixt two equal armies fate
Suspends uncertain victory;
Our souls, which to advance our state,

Were gone out, hung 'twixt *Lev* and me.—*Donne*.

It is reported by Ruffinus, that in the temple of Serapis there was an iron chariot *suspended* by loadstones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and was dashed to pieces.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Make to depend upon.

God hath in the Scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord.—*Bishop Tillotson*.

3. Interrupt; make to stop for a time.

The harmony
Suspended fell, and took with ravishment
The thronging audience.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ll. 553.

At once *suspends* their courage and their fear.

Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

The British dame, famed for resistless grace,
Contents not now but for the second place;
Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fair
For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here.

Graveille.

4. Delay; hinder from proceeding.

Suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, l. 1. 2.

His answer did the nymph attend;
Her looks, her sighs, her gestures all did pray him;

But Godfrey wisely did his grant *suspend*,
He doubts the word, and that a while did stay him.

Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

For I *suspend* their doom.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 604.

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of true felicity, that they can *suspend* this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them.—*Locke*.

5. Keep undetermined.

A man may *suspend* his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no.—*Locke*.

6. Debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood for ceremonies, which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent.—*Bishop Sanderson*.

The Lords of the Articles . . . had been hitherto elected by laymen; but the bishops now effected a change, by virtue of which the right of nomination devolved on themselves. Having thus gained possession of the legislature, they obtained the enactment of fresh penalties against their countrymen. Great numbers of the clergy they *suspended*; others they deprived of their benefices; others they imprisoned.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iv.

Suspend. s. One who, that which, suspends.

I may add the cautiousness of *suspenders* and not forward conclusions.—*Bishop Mountain, Appeal to Cesar*, p. 140: 1623.

Suspense. s.

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indeterminateness.

Till this be done, their good affection towards the safety of the church is acceptable; but the way they prescribe us to preserve it by must rest in *suspense*.—*Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Such true joy's *suspense*
What dream can I present to recompense? *Waller*.
Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd,
Would no man's fate pronounce; at last constrain'd
By Ithacus, he solemnly design'd
No for the sacrifice.

Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

The sloth in its wild state spends its life in trees, and never leaves them but from force or accident. The eagle to the sky, the mole to the ground, the sloth to the tree; but what is most extraordinary, he lives not upon the branches, but under them. He moves *suspended*, rolls *suspended*, sleeps *suspended*, and passes his life in *suspense*, like a young cherubian distantly related to a bishop.—*Sydney Smith, Review of Waterton's Wanderings in South America*.

2. Act of withholding the judgment.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds to suspect that there is fallacy, or proofs are considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there *suspense* or dissent are often voluntary.—*Locke*.

Whatever necessarily determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessarily establishes *suspense*, deliberation, and scrutiny, whether its satisfaction misleads from our true happiness.—*Id.*

3. Stop in the midst of two opposites.

For thee the fate, a-very kind, ordain
A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain.
Pope, Episto to Abolard.

Suspense. adj.

1. Held from proceeding.

The great light of day yet wants to run
Moor'd at his race, though steep, *suspense* in heaven,
Held by his voice.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 98.

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

The self-same orders allowed, but yet established in more wary and *suspense* manner, as being to stand in force till God should give the opportunity of some general conference what might be best for every of them afterwards to do; had both prevented all occasions of just dislike which others might take, and reserved a greater liberty unto the authors themselves, of entering into further consultation afterwards.—*Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

This said, he sat; and expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ll. 417.

Suspension. s.

1. Act of making to hang on anything.

True and formal crucifixion is often named by the general word *suspension*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

2. Act of making to depend on anything.

Had we had time to pray,
With thousand vows and tears we should have sought,
That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought.—*Waller*.

3. Act of delaying.

Had we had time to pray,
With thousand vows and tears we should have sought,
That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought.—*Waller*.

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with *suspension*; these are they which weakened his authorities with former ages, for he is seldom mentioned without derogatory parentheticals.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The mode of the will, which answers to doubt-tation, may be called *suspension*; and that which in the fantastick will is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual.—*Grew*.

5. Interruption; temporary cessation.

Nor was anything done for the better adjusting

things in the time of that suspension, but every thing left in the same state of unconcern as before.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

6. Temporary privation of an office.

Used adjectively: (as, 'suspension bridge').

Suspensive. adj. Doubtful.

Psyche, snatch'd from danger's desperate jaws
Into the arms of this illustrious lover.
The truth of her condition hardly knows,
But in suspensive thoughts while doth hover.

Beaumont, Psycho, p. 18: 1651.

These few of the lords were suspensive in their judgement.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 159.

Suspensory. adj.

1. Suspending; belonging to that by which a thing hangs.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were . . . penile or suspensory, such as they hunged about the posts of their houses in honour of their gods.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 90.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or suspensory muscle of the eye.—*Ray*.

2. Doubtful.

This moves sober pens unto suspensory and timorous assertions.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, li. 4.

Susceptible. adj. Capable of being suspected; liable to suspicion. Rare.

I look upon these two last curus as done out of susceptible principles and upon extravagant objects.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 121: 1693.

Suspicion. s. [Lat. *suspicio*, -onis.] Act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.

This suspicion Miso for the harsh shrewdness of her brain, and Mopon for a very unlikely envy, stampt upon.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Suspicious amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight: they are to be repressed, or at the least well guarded, for they cloud the mind.—*Acensu*.

Suspicion all our lives shall be stuck full of eyes; For treason in but trustful like a fox, Who, ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up, Will have a wild trick of his ancestors.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.
Though wisdom wake, suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's gate; and to simplicity
Begins her charge, while goodness thinks no ill
Where no ill seems.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 686.

Suspicious. adj.

1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will for ever be suspicious, and no man can love the person he suspects.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Indicating suspicion or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a suspicious, fearful, constrained countenance, often turning and blinking through narrow lanes.—*Swift*.

3. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.

They, because the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on so colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of suspicious innovations.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I spy a black suspicious threatening cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 3.
Authors are suspicious, nor readily to be swayed,
Who pretend to deliver antipathies, sympathies,
And the occult abstrusities of things.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

His life
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative,
Little suspicious to any king.

Milton, Paradise Regained, li. 80.
Many mischievous insects are daily at work, to make people of merit suspicious of each other.—*Pope*.

Suspiciously. adv. In a suspicious manner; with suspicion; so as to rouse suspicion.

His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing suspiciously enough, to one already suspicious.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Suspiciousness. s. Attribute suggested by suspicious; tendency to suspicion.

To make my estate known seemed impossible, by reason of the suspiciousness of Miso and my young mistress.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Suspiciousness is as great an enemy to wisdom as too much credulity; it doing oftentimes as hurtful wrongs to friends, as the other doth receive wrongful hurt from dissemblers.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 251.

Suspiral. s. Spring of water passing under ground towards a conduit or cistern; also, a breathing-hole, blowhole, or ventiduct.

Suspiration. s. Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

Not customary suits of solemn black,
Nor windy suspiration of forced breath,
That can denote me truly. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 2.
In deep aspirations we take more large gulpha of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or sorrow.—*Dr. H. More*.

Suspire. v. a. [Lat. *suspiro* (*spiro* = I breathe); pass. part. *suspiratus*; *suspiratio*, -onis.] Sigh; fetch the breath deep; breathe. Rare.

Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday suspire,
There was not such a gracious creature born.

Shakespeare, King John, iii. 4.

By his gates of breath
There lies a downy feather which stirra not:
Did he suspire, that light and weightless down
Perforce must move. *Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.*

Suspired. part. adj. Wished for; desired earnestly. Latinism.

O glorious morning, wherein was born the expectation of nations; and wherein the long suspired Redeemer of the world did, as his prophets had cried, rend the heavens, and come down in the vesture of humanity!—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 230.

Sustain. v. a. [Lat. *sustineo* (*teneo* = I hold); N. Fr. *soustenir*.]

1. Bear; prop; hold up.

The largeness and lightness of her wings and tail
sustain her without leasitude.—*Dr. H. More*.
Vain is the force of man, and heaven's as vain,
To crush the pillars that the pile sustain.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 746.

2. Support; keep from sinking under evil.

Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee;
He shall never suffer the righteous to be moved. *Psalm*, lv. 22.

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to sustain him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

3. Maintain; keep.

What food
Will he convey up thither to sustain
Himself and army? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 74.

4. Help; relieve; assist.

They charged, on pain of perpetual displeasure,
neither to entreat for him, or any way sustain him.
—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 3.

His sons who seek the tyrant to sustain,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death, asserting public right.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1121.

5. Bear; endure.

Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life?
Id., Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyon.

Shall Turnus then such endless toil sustain
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain?
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 692.

The mind stands collected within herself, and sustains the shock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations mapp'd.—*Addison*.

6. Bear without yielding.

Sacharissa's beauty's wine,
Which to madness doth incline;
Such a liquor as no brain
That is mortal can sustain. *Waller, To Amoret*.

7. Suffer; bear as inflicted.

If you omit
The offer of this time, I cannot promise,
But that you shall sustain more new disgraces,
With these you bear already.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.
Were it I thought death menaced would ensue
This my attempt, I would sustain alone
The worst, and not persuade thee.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 977.

Sustain. s. That which sustains or supports. Rare.

I lay and slept, I waked, again,
For my sustain
Was the Lord. *Milton, Paraphrase of Psalm* iii.

Sustained. part. adj. Uniform.

No early English imitator of the Italian poetry, however, has excelled Drummond, either in the sustained melody of his verse, or its rich vein of thoughtful tenderness.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 549.

Sustainer. s.

1. One who props; one who supports.

The first founder, sustainer, and continuer thereof [the church].—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Apollonius to the Seven Churches*, p. 170.

2. One who suffers; sufferer.

Thyself hast a sustainer been
Of much affliction in my cause.

Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Sustenance. s.

1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himself fit sustenance of life, rather than he would spend those goods for whose sake only he seemed to joy in life.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

There are unto one end sundry means; as for the sustenance of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her than to my daughter hers whose sustenance it was?—*Addison*.

2. Necessaries of life; victuals.

The experiment cost him his life for want of sustenance.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

The ancients were inventors of all art necessary to life and sustenance, as plowing and sowing.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Sustentacle. s. [Lat. *sustentaculum*.] Support. Rare.

God's the sustentacle of all nature.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 3, 23.

Sustain. v. a. Sustain. Rare; probably coined for the sake of the rhyme.

The earth, which never all at once doth move
Through her rich orb, received from above
No firmer base her burthen to sustain
Than slippery props of wicket element.

Spectator, Translation of Du Barlas, 61.

Sustentation. s.

1. Support; preservation from falling.

These strains once raised above the earth, have their ascent and sustentation aloft promoted by the air.—*Boyle*.

2. Use of victuals.

A very abstemious animal by reason of its frugidity, and latancy in the winter, will long subsist without a visible sustentation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

3. Maintenance; support of life.

When there be great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation, it is of necessity that once in an age they declare a portion of their people upon other nations.—*Bacon*.

Susurratio. s. [Lat. *susurro* = I whisper; pass. part. *susurratus*; *susurratio*, -onis; *susurrus* = a whisper.] Whisper; soft murmur.

They resembled those soft susurrations of the trees when-with they conversed.—*Hawell, Vocall Poet*, p. 2. (Ord M.N.)

Sute. s. [Fr. *suite*.] Sort.

Touching matters belonging to the church of Christ, this we conceive that they are not of one sute.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Sutle. adj. [Lat. *sutilis*; *suo* = I sew.] Done by stitching.

The fame of her needle work, 'the sutle picture' mentioned by Johnson.—*Hawell, Life of Johnson*.

Sutler. s. [German, *sutler*; Dutch, *sotelaer*.] Man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp; camp hawker, or stall-keeper.

I shall sutler be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue.

Shakespeare, Henry V. li. 1.
Send to the sutler's; there you're sure to find
The bully, match'd with rascals of his kind.

Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 312.

Suttee. s. [Hindustani, from Sanskrit.] See extract.

Sut, corruptly *sutter*, [the feminine of *sut*, good] is a virtuous wife, especially one who consummates a life of duty by burning herself on the funeral pile of her husband, either with the body, or separately, if her husband have died at a distance.—*H. H. Wilson, Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms*, &c., of British India.

Sutured. v. a. Join, or unite, by sutures; stitch or knit together. Rare.

These are by oculists called 'orbita', and are each of them compounded of six several bones, which, being most conveniently sutured among themselves, do make up those curious arched chambers in which these lookers or beholders dwell; in which, and from which, they may be haply said to perform their offices.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 93.

Suture. s. [Lat. *sutura* = sewing; *suo* = I sew.]

1. Manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inoculation; to maintain this situation, several sorts of *sutures* have been invented; those now chiefly described are the interrupted, the Glover's, the quilled, the twisted and the dry *suture*, but the interrupted and twisted are almost the only useful ones.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Sutures, by which I mean such as were made in the flesh with a needle and ligature, were much more frequently employed by the old surgeons than they are by the moderns. The best practitioners of the present day never resort to this method of holding the sides of a wound in contact, except in cases in which there is a real necessity for it, and other modes will not suffice.—*Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery*.

2. In Anatomy. Articulation, or juncture of bones, by irregular indentations, compared with stitches.

Many of our vessels degenerate into ligaments, and the *sutures* of the skull are abolished in old age.—*Arneth, Anat.*

The bones of the skull, and those of the face, are joined together by *sutures* or *sutures*. The cranial *sutures* are commonly said to be five in number, of which three are termed serrated, the margins of the bones being, in a manner, dovetailed one into another; the remaining two are called squamous, as the bones merely overlap one another, like the scales of fishes. The serrated *sutures* are the coronal, lambdoidal, and the sagittal.—*J. Quain, Elements of Anatomy*. (Sharpey and Ellis.)

Suzerain. s. [N.Fr.] Supreme, or highest, lord; sovereign.

During the tenth and eleventh centuries it appears that feudal lands in France had chiefly become feudal; that is, they had been surrendered by their proprietors, and received back again upon the feudal conditions; or more frequently, perhaps, the owner had been compelled to acknowledge himself the man or vassal of a *suzerain*, and thus to confess an original grant which had never existed.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ii.

Suzerainty. s. Jurisdiction of a suzerain.

The letter of Innocent to the Barons was no less lofty and commanding. . . . He urged them to make a virtue of necessity, themselves to renounce this inauspicious treaty, to make reparation to the King for all losses and outrages perpetrated against him. . . . For if we will not that he be deprived of his right, we will not have you oppress, nor the kingdom of England, which is under our *suzerainty*, to groan under bad customs and unjust exactions.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. v.

Swab. n. n. [A.S. *swæbban*; Danish, *svæbr*; Swedish, *swabba*.] Clean (a ship) with a mop.

He made him *swab* the deck.—*Shelton's Voyage*.

Swab. s. Mop to clean floors.

One of the foremast men took a *swab* and swabbed up the blood.—*Hannay, Singleton Fentony*.
In the mean time, the dog had retreated to the cabin, and his howlings had gradually ceased; but he had left a track of blood along the deck, and down the ladder, which Dick Short perceiving, pointed to it, and cried out, '*Swab!*' The men brought *swabs* aft, and had cleaned the deck and the ladder down to the cabin door, when Mr. Vanslyperken came on board. *Maryat, Swarleygo*, vol. iii. ch. i.

As the first element in a compound.

Swab-wringers [are] people appointed to wash the swabs and keep them dry and ready for use.—*Falmer, Nautical Dictionary*. (Burney.)

Swabber. s. Sweeper of the deck: (a sea term).

The master, the *swabber*, the boatswain and I, The gunner and his mate,
Loved Mall, Meg, Marrian, and Mary.
Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 2, song.
Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpaulin and a *swabber* the hero of a tragedy?—*Donna*.
Swabber, a man appointed to use the swabs in drying up the decks. He is sometimes called the ship's sweeper, but more commonly the captain's *swabber*.—*Falmer, Nautical Dictionary*. (Burney.)

Swad. s. [See Swath.]

1. Shell, cod, or legume containing the seeds of a plant: (most usually applied to the pea): peascod.

Take pulses out of the *swads*.—*Cutgrave*, in voce *Gonocypeller*.

2. Squab; short fat person.

There was one busy fellow was the leader,
A blunt squat *swad*, but lower than yourself.
H. Jenson, Tale of a Tub.

3. Runtic; lout; silly person.

Rest, rest-love, find baby be content;
Child, hold thy darts within thy quiver close;
And, if thou wilt be roving with thy bow,
Aim at those hearts that may at end on love:
1126

Let country swains, and silly *swads* be still;
To court, young wag, and wanton there thy fill!
R. Greene.

I'll warrant that was devised by some country *swad*.—*Lily, Midas*, iv. 3.

Wrapt in his russet cloak lay down to rest,
His badge of honour buckled to his legs,
Haro and unhid, there came a pilfering *swad*,
And would have preyed upon this ornament.

Poole, Honour of the Garter: 1693.
But hang them, *swads*, the basest corner in my thoughts is a gallant room to lodge them in.—*Return from Parnassus*: 1696.

I have opinion, and I ever had,
That when I see a staggering drunken *swad*,
Then that a worse man than an ass I see.

Taylor (the Water-poet): 1630.
And for the other, whose he may be styled a young master, will not stick to impute the Lamp Acre till he become like a snake who has casten his slough; a squashed *swad* without either means, manners, or manner.—*Brathwaite, Survey of Quicks*: 1693.
"Wer't not for us, thou *swad*," quoth he,
"Where wouldst thou fly to get a fee?
But to defend such things as these
Thy pity;

For such as you esteem us least,
Who ever have been ready prest
To guard you and your cuckoo's nest,
The City."
The Counter Scuffle.

Swaddle. v. a.

1. Swathe; bind in clothes: (generally used of binding new-born children).

Invented by a veil of clouds,
And *swaddled* as new-born in sable shrouds;
For these a receptacle I design'd.
Sandys.

Where [in the heart] sin is, (as our Saviour tells us) first conceived and brought forth, before it is nourished, suckled, or *swaddled*, in the gifts of God, either natural or artificial.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Hadoomence*, p. 30.

How soon doth man decay!
When cloths are taken from a chest of *swads*,
To *swaddle* infants, whose young breath
Scarcely knows the way;
Those cloths are little winding sheets,
Which do consign and send them unto death.
G. Herbert.

They *swaddled* me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen, till they had wrapt me in about an hundred yards of swathe.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Beat; cudgel. Colloquial or vulgar.

Were it not for taking
So just an execution from his hands
You have belied them, I'd *swaddle* ye.
Till I could draw off both your skins like *swabbers*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain, ii. 2.
(Nares by H. and W.)

A carter had overthrown his cart, and sat in the way crying, Help, Hercules: at last, Hercules, or one in his likeness, came to him, and *swaddled* him thriftily with a good cudgel; and said, Thou very lazy silly fellow, callst thou to me for help, and dost nothing thyself? Arise, set to thy shoulder, and heave thy part, and then pray to me to help thee; and I will do the rest.—*Sir J. Harrington, Broad View of the Church of England*, p. 70: 1633.
Great on the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er as *swaddle*.
Rutler, Hudibras, i. 1, 23.

Swaddle. s. [A.S. *swæðil*.] Clothes bound round the body.

I begged them to uncase me: No, no, say they; and upon that carried me to one of their houses, and put me to bed in all my *swaddles*.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Swaddleband. s. Swaddling-band.

Why you unconscionable strumpets, would you have me
Transform my hat to double cloths and biggins?
My cornet to a cradle? or my belt
To *swaddlebands*? or turn my cloak to blankets?
Or sell my sword and spurs for soap and candles?
Have you no mercy?
Massey, The Unnatural Combat, iv. 2.

Swaddling. verbal abs. Beating. Vulgarism.

But when he came the chamber near,
Behind the door he stood to hear,
For in he durst not come for fear
Of *swaddling*.

The Counter-Scuffle, Dryden's Miscellanies, vol. iii. p. 347. (Nares by H. and W.)

Swaddling-band. s. Band or cloth for swaddling, or swathing anything, especially the cloth wrapped; swaddling-cloth; swaddling clout; binder.

From thence a hairy thrave unwenting reft,
There as thou sleep'st in tender *swaddlingband*,
And her base elfin brood there for thee left.
Sponsor.

The *swaddlingbands* were purple, wrought with gold.
Dryden.

Swaddling-cloth. s. Swaddling-band: (in the following extracts from the current

text, the plural is *clothes*, i. e. vestments, or garments in general).

And she brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in *swaddling-clothes*, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room in the inn. . . . And this shall be a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped in *swaddling-clothes*, lying in a manger.—*Luke*, ii. 7, 12.

Swaddling-clout. s. Swaddling-band.

That great baby you see there is not yet out of his *swaddling-clouts*.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Swag. v. n. ? Suck. Rare.

Swinging. part. adj. Sucking. Rare.

Drenched with the *swinging* waves, and stewed in sweat,
Scarcely able with a rare our boat to set.
Taylor, (the Water-poet): 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Swag. v. n. [A.S. *sigan* = sink, of which it is the radical form.] Swing heavily as if sinking as well.

Swagbellied. adj. Having a large belly.

Your Dane, your German, and your *swag-bellied* Hollander are nothing to your English.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 3.

Swagbilly. s. Swagbellied person.

There is always a great show of the clergy at Bath; none of your thin, puny, yellow, hectic figures, exhausted with abstinence and hard study, labouring under the 'mortal erudition'; but great overgrown dignitaries and rector, with rubicund noses and gouty ankles, or broad bloated faces, dragging along great *swag-bellies*; the emblems of sloth and indolence.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Swage. v. a. Assuage; ease; soften; mitigate; appease; quiet.

Apt words have power to *swage*
The tumours of a troubled mind,
And are as balm to fester'd wounds.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 164.
Nor wanting power to mitigate and *swage*
With solemn touches, troubled thoughts, and chase
Anguish, and doubt, and fear from mortal minds.
Id., Paradise Lost, l. 856.

I will love thee,
Though my distracted senses should forsake me,
I'd find some intervals, when my poor heart
Should *swage* itself, and be let loose to thine.
Henry, Venice Preserved, l. 1.

Swage. v. n. Abate.

It *swageth*, or wazeth cold.—*Barret, Alvarie*: 1540.
Where melt and fresh the pool renews,
As spring or drought, increase or *swage*.
Carece, Survey of Cornwall.

Swagger. v. n. Bluster; bully; be turbulently and tumultuously proud and insolent.

Drunk? squabble? *swagger*? and discourse fasten with one's own shadow? O thou invisible spirit of wine!—*Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 3.
"Is the page of one that I should fight withal, if he be alive; a rascal that *swaggered* with me last night."—*Id., Henry V.* iv. 7.

The lesser sign of mortals love to *swagger* for opinions, and to boast infallibility of knowledge.—*Glanville, Sceptis Scientifera*.

Many such *swags* in the world huff, look big, stare, draw, rock, and *swagger* at the same noisy rate.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.
He clucked again, when other corns he found,
And scarcely deign'd to set a foot to ground,
But *swagger'd* like a lord.

Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 461.
To be great, is not to be starched, and formal, and supercilious; to *swagger* at our footmen, and brust our inferiors.—*Cutler, Essays, Of Pride*.
What a pleasure is it to be victorious in a cause! to *swagger* at the bar! for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will be.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Muddlebrains can't command a single vote," said Mr. Jermy. "He is a political humbug, the greatest of all humbugs; a man who *swaggers* about London clubs and consults solemnly about his influence, and in the country is a nonentity."—*R. Dimsdale, Night*, h. ii. ch. xi.

Swagger. v. a. Overbear with boasting or bluster.

An argument of no small weight; but how one of the more rude and unwholesome opinions of pre-existent *swaggers* it out of countenance, I think it not amiss to set down.—*Annotations on Glanville*, &c. p. 9: 1632.

Swagger. s. Swaggering manner or action; deportment of one who swaggers.

It requires but an impudent *swagger*, and you are taken upon your own representation.—*Maryat, The Pacha of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier*.

Swaggerer. s. One who swaggers; blusterer; bully; turbulent, noisy fellow.

He's no swaggerer, hoodlum; a tame cheater; you may stroke him as gentle as a puppy greyhound.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. li. 4.*

Do not lie;
Were you both faithful, true distributors?
—Lie, madam! what grief is it to see you turn swag-
gerer, and give your poor-minded rascally servants
the lie.—*Manservant, The Virgin Martyr, li. 1.*

Swaggering. *part. adj.* Moving, or speak-
ing, with a swagger.

Confidence, how weakly soever founded, hath
some effect upon the ignorant, who think there is
something more than ordinary in a swaggering man,
that talks of nothing but demonstration.—*Arch-
bishop T. Watson.*

He was very dirty and very jaunty; very bold and
very mean; very swaggering and very slinking;
very much like a man who might have been some-
thing better, and unspeakably like a man who de-
served to be something worse.—*Dickens, Martin
Chuzzlewit, ch. iv.*

Swagging. *verbal abs.* Swaying.

They are more apt, in swagging down, to piven
with their points, than in the jaunt posture, and
cease the wall.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Being a tall fish, and with his sides much com-
pressed, he hath a long sin upon his back, and an-
other answering to it on his belly; by which he is
the better kept upright, or from swagging on his
side.—*Gros.*

Swaggy. *adj.* Dependent by its weight;
swaying.

The beaver is called animal ventricosum, from his
swaggy and prominent belly.—*Sir T. Browne,
Vulgar Errours.*

Swain. *s.* [A.S. *swain*, *swan*.]

1. Young man.

That good knight would not so nigh repair,
Himself estranging from their joyance vain,
Whom fellowship seem'd far unfit for warlike swain.
—*Spenser.*

2. Country servant employed in husbandry.

It were a happy life
To be no better than a homely swain.
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part III. li. 5.*

Let states, that aim at greatness, take heed how
their nobility and gentleness do multiply too fast.
For that maketh the common subject grow to be a
peasant and true swain, driven out of heart, and in
effect but a gentleman's labourer.—*Bacon, Essays,
Of the true Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates.*

3. Pastoral youth.

Best swains! whose nymphs in every grace excel!
Best nymphs! whose swains those graces sing so
well.
—*Pope, Pastoral, Spring.*
Leave the meek country to meek country swains.
—*Hartle.*

4. Wooer; one who courts a female (more or
less after the manner of the shepherds and
neatherds of pastoral poetry).

But compromised I am not;—no, nor will be,
Till it be seen if yet my suit may thrive
With you fair frozen dew-drop: all that's left
To represent Van Moresby's lost blood.—
—*This said she is but backwardly inclined
To any of her swains.*
—*H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. i. 1.*

Swainish. *adj.* Rustic; ignorant.

[It] argues both a gross and shallow judgement,
and withal an ungente and swainish breast.—
—*Milton, A apology for Smectymnus.*

Swainling. *s.* Swain: (the diminutive form,
generally, though not the extract, sug-
gesting contempt).

While we stand,
Hand in hand,
Honest swainling with his sweeting.

—*Wilde's Conversations; 1854.*

Swainmote. *s.* [A.S. *mot* = moot, meeting.]

See extract.

Swainmote [is] a court touching matters of the
forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the
year. This court of swainmote is an incident to a
forest, as the court of pie-powder is to a fair. The
swainmote is a court of freeholders within the
forest.—*Cowell.*

The court of swainmote is to be holden before the
verderers, as judges, by the steward of swainmote
thrice in every year, the swain or freeholders within
the forest composing the jury. The principal juris-
diction of this court is, first, to inquire into the op-
pression and grievance committed by the officers of
the forest; and, secondly, to resolve and try pre-
sentments certified from the court of attachments
against offences in vert and venison: and this court
may not only inquire, but convict also, which con-
viction shall be certified to the court of justice next
under the seal of the jury; for this court cannot
proceed to judgement.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Com-
mentary on the Laws of England, b. iii. ch. vi.*

The swainmote, as his name denotes, was one of
that forest-court which, till a late period, was known
in England as the swainmoot.—*Kemble, The Saxons
in England, b. ii. ch. v.*

As the first element in a compound.

A forest hath her court of attachments, swain-
mote-court, &c.—*Houell, Letters, iv. 16.*

Swail. See Swell.

Swallet. *s.* [?] Water breaking in upon the
miners at their work. Local and pro-
vincial.

Swallow. *s.* [A.S. *swalewe*.] Bird of passage
of the genus *Hirundo*.

The swallow follows not summer more willingly
than we your lordship.—*Shakespeare, Timon of
Athens, iii. 6.*

Daffodils.

That come before the swallow darts.

The swallow makes use ofcelandine, and the lin-
net of euphrasia.—*Dr. H. More.*

Take one handful of mother-thyme, of lavender-
cotton, and strawberry-leaves, of each alike; four
swallows, feathers and altogether, well bruised;
three ounces of salt-oil; beat the herbs and the
swallows, feathers and altogether, until they be so
small that you can see no feathers; then put in the
oil, and stir them well together, and with them in a
poultice, and strain them through a canvas cloth;
and so keep it for your use.—*Cook's Choice Manual; 1676.*

When swallows fleet near lark and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear.

—*Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 29.*

This species [swallow] appears in Great Britain
nearly twenty days before the martin, or any other
of the swallow tribe. They leave us the latter end
of September; and for a few days previous to their
departure, assemble in vast flocks on house-tops,
churches, and even trees, from whence they take
their flight. It is not known that swallows fix their
winter quarters in Senegal, and possibly they may
be found along the whole Moroccan shore. We are
indebted to M. Adanson for this discovery, who
first observed them in the month of October, after
their migration from Europe, on the shores of that
kingdom; but whether it was this species alone, or
all the European kinds, he is silent. The name of
chimney swallow may almost be confined to Great
Britain; for in several other countries they choose
different places for their nests. In Sweden, they
prefer burins; so are styled there Ladi-swala, or the
burn swallow; and in the hotter climates, they
make their nests in porches, gateways, galleries, and
open halls.—*Pennant, British Zoology, vol. i. pp.
543-4.*

The swallow is one of my favourite birds, and a
rival of the nightingale; for he cheers my sense of
seeing as much as the other does my sense of hear-
ing. He is the glad prophet of the year—the har-
binger of the season: he lives a life of enjoyment
amongst the loveliest forms of nature: winter is un-
known to him; and he leaves the green meadows of
England in autumn for the myrtle and groves of
Italy, and for the palms of Africa.—*Sir H.
Dargy, Salmonia.*

The swallow is a periodical visitor to this country;
and more records are preserved of its first appear-
ance every season than that of any other bird. The
average of many records and many seasons seems to
give the 10th of April as the mean period of its ar-
rival; and it remains more than six months in this
country, frequently on its return revisiting the pre-
cise locality it had inhabited for seasons before.
Swallows are occasionally seen earlier than the date
here mentioned, even in a backward spring, the mi-
gration being influenced by the temperature of the
country they proceed from.—*Tarrell, British Birds,
vol. ii. p. 248.*

In Normandy, the swallow knows how to find
upon the sea-beach a pebble which has the mar-
vellous power of restoring sight to the blind. The peb-
bles tell of a certain way of obtaining possession of
this stone. You must put out the eyes of a swallow's
young, whereupon the mother bird will immediately
go in quest of the stone. When she has found it
and applied it, she will endeavour to make away
with the talisman, that none may discover it. But
if one has taken the precaution to spread a piece of
scarlet cloth below the nest, the swallow, mistaking
it for fire, will drop the stone upon it.—*Baring
Gould, Various Myths of the Middle Ages, Second
Series, Schamir.*

Swallow. *v. a.* [A.S. *swelgan*.]

1. Take down the throat.

If little faults

Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
Whose capital crimes chew'd, swallow'd, and di-
gested.

—*Shakespeare, Henry V. li. 2.*

Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the com-
try; and must therefore swallow down opinions, as
silly people do empiricks' pills, and have nothing to
do but believe that they will do the cure.—*Locke.*

The land tortoise has two enemies—man and the
boa constrictor. . . . Man . . . takes him home and
roasts him—and the boa constrictor swallows him
whole, shell and all, and consumes him slowly in the
interior; as the Court of Chancery does a great
estate.—*Snyder Smith, Review of Warton's Wan-
derings in South America.*

A young lady of the Sandwich Islands even now

will swallow half-a-dozn raw mackerel for break-
fast without the smallest inconvenience to herself;
and an Esquimaux will swallow a quantity of train
oil that would turn the stomachs of a dozen English
ploughmen.—*J. Cruesford, On the Civilization of
Man.*

2. Receive without examination.

Consider and judge of it as a matter of reason, and
not swallow it without examination as a matte
faith.—*Locke.*

3. Engross; appropriate: (with up).

Far be it from me, that I should swallow up or
destroy.—*2 Samuel, xx. 29.*

Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in
this, that he has swallowed up the honour of them
who succeeded him.—*Pope.*

4. Absorb; take in; sink in any abyss;
engulph.

Nature would abhor

To be forced back again upon herself,
And like a whirlpool swallow her own streams.
—*Dryden and Lee, Oedipus, l. 1.*

With up.

Death is swallowed up in victory.—*1 Corinthians,
xv. 54.*

If the Lord make a new thing, and the earth open
her mouth and swallow them up, with all that ap-
pear therein to them, and they go down quick into the
pit; then ye shall understand that these men have
provoked the Lord.—*Nahum, ch. xvi. 30.*

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches, though the yeasty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up.

—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.*

As when a wandering fire . . .
Misleads the amazed night-wanderer from his way
To bogs and mires, and oft through pond or pool,
There swallow'd up and lost.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 634.*

Should not the mad obsession swallow up
My other cares, and draw them all into it?

—*Addison, Cato.*

5. Occupy.

The necessary provision for life swallows the
greater part of their time.—*Locke.*

6. Seize and waste.

Corruption swallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty scatter'd.—*Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.*

7. Engross; engage completely.

The priest and the prophet are swallowed up of
wine.—*Isaiah.*

Swallow implies, in all its figurative senses,
some mucous or contemptuous idea, some-
thing of grossness or of folly.

Swallow. *s.*

1. Throat; voracity.

Had this man of merit and mortification been
called to account for his ungaily swallows, in por-
ing down the estates of helpless widows and or-
phans, he would have told them that it was all for
charitable uses.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Gulp; whirlpool.

Gurgles . . . Gouffres. A whirlpool, a gulf, or swal-
low.—*Nomenclator.*

Swallow-tail.

1. Species of willow so called. *Obsolete.*

The shining willow they call swallowtail, because
of the pleasure of the leaf.—*Bacon, Natural and
Experimental History.*

2. Butterfly of the genus *Papilio*; see extract.

The swallow-tail butterfly is the largest of our
indigenous butterflies, the female being sometimes
found to measure upwards of three inches and a
half between the tips of the wings. . . . Although
somewhat local in Britain, this species seems to be
pretty widely diffused through the southern parts
of England, and has been found as far north as
Beverly in Yorkshire. . . . Numerous notices are on
record of this species having occurred in Britain,
but all of them have been found, on strict investi-
gation, to be of no unsatisfactory a nature, as to have
indigenous.—*J. Duncan, British Butterflies, in Na-
turalists' Library.*

3. Swallow-tailed coat.

But . . . you are safe in a swallow-tail.—*Lord
Lyttelton, Pelham.*

Swallow-tailed. *adj.* Having a forked tail.

a. Applied to birds.

The swallow-tailed kite, the *Falco furcatus* of
Linnaeus, is only an occasional visitor to this coun-
try. It is a native of the southern states of North
America, where it remains during summer, but is
observed in autumn going further south to pass the
winter.—*Tarrell, History of British Birds.*

b. Applied to a coat with the bottom of the
tail somewhat forked.

Swallower. *s.* One who, that which, swal-
lows.

I have often considered these different people with

very great attention, and always speak of them with the distinction of the esters, and *swallowers*. The esters sacrifice all their senses and understanding to this appetite; the *swallowers* hurry themselves out of both, without pleasing this or any other appetite at all. The latter are improved brutes, the former degenerated men.—*Tadler*, no. 303. (Ord 188.)

Swamp. s. [A.S. *swam* = mushroom, fungus, sponge.] Marsh; bog; fen.

Behold the duteous son, the sire decay'd,
The modest matron, and the blushing maid,
Forced from their homes, a melancholy train,
To traverse climes beyond the western main;
Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around,
And Niagara stuns with thundering sound.

Eden was a hard school to learn so hard a lesson in; but there were teachers in the swamp and thicket, and the presidential air, who had a wondrous method of their own.—*Dickens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

Swampy. adj. Boggy; fenny.

Swampy fens breathe destructive myriads.
Thomson.

Swan. s. [A.S.] In *Ornithology*. Bird of the genus *Anas*, Anser, or Cygnus.

With untainted eye
Compare her face with some that I shall show,
And I will make thee think thy swan a crow.
Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, l. 2.

The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky,
Like that of *aspens* remurmuring to the floods.

Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, xl. 602.
The idea, which an Englishman signifies by the name of *swan*, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all those of a certain size, with a power of swimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise.—*Locks*.

No as they strayed, a *swan* they saw
Sail stately up and strong,
And by a silver chain she drew
A little boat along,
Whose stranger to the gentle breeze,
Long floating, fluttered light,
Beneath whose crimson canopy
There lay reclined a knight.
With arching crest and swelling breast,
On sailed the stately *swan*;
And lightly up the parting tide,
The little boat came on;
And onward to the shore she drew,
And leapt to land the knight,
And down the stream the little boat
Fell soon beyond the sight.
Southey, *Rudiger*.

The wild *swan* is found, at all seasons in Orkney; a few pairs build in the holms of the loch of Skene. These, however, are nothing to the flocks that visit us in October from the more northern climates, their summer retreats. Part of these continue with us all the winter, and the rest go to Caithness, and the other northern shires of Scotland; in April they go off again to the northward, except the few which remain here for the summer. Like the wild geese, these birds fly in the fashion of a wedge, making a fine melodious clang, which has, perhaps, furnished one occasion to give a musical voice to this bird. . . . The most obvious difference, and that which will immediately strike the observer on comparing the representation of our mute, half-domesticated *swan* with those of the Hooper and Bewick's *swan*, is, that the two most conspicuous colours on the back occupy opposite situations in these species. In the Hooper and Bewick's *swan*, the anterior portion of the back is black. The lams, and the lore to the eye orange-yellow; but in our mute *swan* it is the anterior portion of the back which is of a rich reddish orange, the base and the lore to the eye black, with a prominent black tubercle or knob on the upper part in front of the forehead, which in old males attains considerable size.—*Farrell*, *History of British Birds*, vol. iii. pp. 300-10.

Take three pounds of beef, beat fine in a mortar, Put it into the *swan*—that is, when you've caught her;

Some pepper, salt, mace, some nutmeg, an onion,
Will heighten the flavour in gourmet's opinion.
Then tie it up tight with a small piece of tape,
That the gravy and other things may not escape;
A meal paste, rather stiff, should be laid on the breast.

And some whity-brown paper should cover the rest.
Fifteen minutes at least ere the *swan* you take down,
Pull the paste off the bird, that the breast may get brown.

To a gravy of beef, good and strong, I opine,
You'll be right if you add half a pint of port wine;
Pour this through the *swan*, yes, quite through the belly.

And serve the whole up with some hot currant jelly.
N.B. The *swan* must not be skinned.

Norwich receipt for dressing a Swan, from Yarrell.

Swan-herd. s. One who tends swans.

No person having swans could appoint a *swan-herd* without the king's *swanherd's* licence. Every *swanherd* on the stream was bound to attend upon the king's *swanherd* upon warning, or suffer fine.

The king's *swanherd* was bound to keep a book of swanmarks, and no new marks were permitted to interfere with old ones. Owners of swans, and their *swanherds*, were registered in the king's *swanherd's* book. The marking of the cygnets was generally in the presence of all the *swanherds* on that stream, and on a particular day or days, of which all had notice. Cygnets received the mark found on the parent birds; but if the old swans bore no mark, the whole were seized for the king, and marked accordingly. No *swanherd* to affix a mark but in the presence of the king's *swanherd*, or his deputy. . . . In the language of *swanherds*, the male swan is called a rob, the female a pen. . . . The young during their first year are called cygnets; during the second year-birds. Afterwards, their plumage being perfect, white swans. The black tubercle at the base of the beak is called the berry; and a swan without any mark on the beak is said to be clear-billed.—*Farrell*, *History of British Birds*.

Swan-mark. s. Mark indicating the ownership of a swan.

The *swan-mark* called by Sir Edward Coke, *clignota*, was cut in the skin on the beak of the swan with a sharp knife or other instrument. These marks consisted of annulets, chevrons, crescents, crosses, initial letters, and other devices, some of which had reference to the heraldic arms of, or the office borne by, the swan-owner. . . . The two nicks in the *swan-mark* of the Vintner's Company . . . are probably intended for two half lozenges, or a demi-lozenge on each side. Mr. Kempe appears to discountenance the popular notion that the sign of the 'Swan with Two Necks' has any reference to the nicks in the *swan-mark* of this [the Vintner's] Company; but the sign has been considered a fair heraldic personification of the term, united as it is with the following considerations: that the swan has been for some hundred years identified with the Vintner's Company and its privileges; that the principal governing officers for the time being are, a master and three wardens, the junior warden of the year being called the swan warden; that models of swans form conspicuous ornaments in their hall, and that the first proprietor of the well-known inn, the 'Swan with Two Necks' was a member of the Vintners' Company.—*Farrell*, *History of British Birds*.

Swanhopping. adj. [A.S. *swan-upping*.] Annual excursion by the Lord Mayor of London up the Thames to inspect the swans: (the extracts are the authority for the derivation).

May it please you, sir, this morning I received a letter from you, but no name unto. Wherewith you request me to come up to Portford to confer with you touching the *upping* of swans, which I would most gladly perform, if I were not otherwise very earnestly busied hither of my purpose. For to morrow being Tynesdale I take my journey along the river of Thames at Gravesend. (Date. Hampton Court, July 30, 1521.)—*Mayland*, To W. Moore, appointed by Lord Buckhurst Master of Swans, Surrey, from York.

But this order must be kept that the *upping* of those *swans*, near or within the said branches of the Teme, may be *upped* all in one day with the *upping* of the Thames, which is referred to Mr. Mayland, of Hampton Court, who hath the ordering of the Teme. So if it please you from time to time to send and confer with him.—*Jibb*.

Then whitelait down, and *swan-hopping* up the river.—*Theodore Hank*, Gilbert Garney.

Swanlike. s. In the manner of a swan.

Let music sound, while he doth make his choice;
Then if he low, he makes a *swan-like* end.

Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

How may full-sailed verse express,
How may measured words adore,
The full-flowing harmony
Of thy *swan-like* statelyness? *Tennyson*, *Elzoinora*.

Swannery. s. Breeding-place for swans.

Anciently the crown had an extensive *swannery* annexed to the royal palace or manor of Clarendon, in Wiltshire. It had also a *swannery* in the Isle of Purbeck.—*Farrell*, *History of British Birds*.

Swandown. s. Soft plumage of the swan.

Ha! you mark'd the fall of the snow,
Before the soft lull-murmur'd it?
Ha! you felt the fall of the beaver,
Or *swandown* ever? . . .
Or have you tasted the lux' of the bee?
O no white, O no soft, O no sweet is she. *B. Jonson*.

Swanshot. s. Large kind of shot used for swan-shooting.

I made him take the two fowling-pieces, which we always carried, and loaded them with large *swan-shot*, as big as small pistol-bullets.—*DeFoe*, *Robinson Crusoe*.

Swap. v. a. [A.S. *swapan*.] Strike with a long or sweeping stroke; strike against; throw violently.

He straight
Swoops off the head with his presumptuous iron.
Grinnell, in *Tillot's Songs*; 1587.

Swap. s. Blow; stroke.

They layd his mace,
About his face,
That he was wood for payne;

The fyre frappe,
Gale many a *swappe*,
'Till he was full nigh slayne. *Sir T. More*.
It's to a thwack, I make account of that;
There's no new fashioned *swap* that ere came up yet
But I've the first on 'em.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Nice Valour*.

Swap. v. a. Exchange.

They works purchase thee more
Than they can *swappe* their heritages for.
Verres prefaced to J. Hall's Poems; 1644.

Swap. v. n.

1. Fall down.
2. Fly the wings with noise; strike the air.
Swapping. part. adj. Flying the wings with noise; flapping.

When fowls fly by, and with their *swapping* wings
Beat the inconstant air.

Dr. H. More, *Immortality of the Soul*, l. 1, 11.

Sward. s. [A.S. *sweard* = rind; turf.]

1. Skin of bacon.
Brawling no swords but *swards* of bacon!
Brewer, *Comedy of Languages*, ll. 1.
The churlish chuffs that hath enough
In cock lodger and laid,
And liveth harle with bacon *swards*,
A mule may well be mid.
Kendall, *Flowers of Epigrammes*; 1577.
(Swards by H. and W.)

2. Surface of the ground: (whence *green sward*).

Water, kept too long, loosens and softens the
sward, makes it subject to rushes and coarse grass.
—*Nide on Tassier's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*.

Spelt sward.

The noon of night was past, and then the foe
Came dreadful o'er the level *sward*, that lies
Between the wood and the swift streaming Ouse.
A. Phillips.

Spelt sward.

To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is
very dry and combustible, plow up the *sward*, and
burn it.—*Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

Sward. v. n. Breed a green turf.

The clays that are long in *swelling*, and little
subject to weeds, are the best land for clover.—*Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

Swarm. s. [A.S. *swearm*.]

1. Great body or number of bees, or other small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive.

A *swarm* of bees that cut it a liquid sky . . .
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight.
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 97.

2. Multitude; crowd.

From this *swarm* of fair advantages,
You gripped the general way into your hand.

Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part I. v. 1*.
If we could number up those prodigious *swarms*
that had settled themselves in every part of it, they
would amount to more than can be found.—*Addison*, *Travels in Italy*.

This *swarm* of thunes that settles on my pen,
Which I, like summer-flies, shake off again,
Let others sing. *Young*, *Love of Fame*, vii. 111.

3. Crowd; mob.

While he remained in the Tower, he took pleasure
in baiting lions, but when he came abroad he was
so troubled with *swarms*, that he feared to be baited
by the people.—*Wilson*, *James I*.

Swarm. v. n. [A.S. *swearmium*.]

1. Rise as bees in a body and quit the hive.
All hands employ'd, the royal work grows warm,
Like labouring bees on a long summer's day;
Some sound the trumpet for the rest to *swarm*.

Dryden, *Annu Mirabilis*, call.
They were those heretics which *swarmed* under
various denominations, Cathari or Paterini, from
rebellious and republican Lombardy, the hated and
suspected source of all these opinions.—*Milnes*,
History of Latin Christianity, b. x. ch. iii.

2. Appear in multitudes; crowd; strong; overrun.

The merciless Macdonnell,
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do *swarm* upon. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, l. 2.
Our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action *swarm*
About our squares of battle. *Id.*, *Henry V. iv. 1*.

What a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *swarm*, while I consider
What from within I feel myself, and hear
What from without comes often to my ear.
Milton, *Paradise Regained*, l. 194.

3. Be crowded; be overrun; be thronged.

These garrisons you have now planted throughout all Ireland, and every place swarms with soldiers.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
Her lower region swarms with all sort of fowl, her rivers with fish, and her seas with whole shoals.—*Milton.*

Those days swarmed with fables, and from such grounds took hints for fictions, poisoning the world over after.—*Sir T. Browne.*
Life swarms with ill, the boldest are afraid,
Where there is safety for a tender maid?
Young, Loss of Fame, v. 545.

4. Breed multitudes.

Not so thick swarm'd once the soil
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 535.

5. It is used in conversation for climbing a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs.

Swarm. v. a. Press close together, as bees in swarming; throng.

Borrow, in far more woful wise,
Took on with plaint; upleaving to the skies
Her wretched hands, that with her cry the rout
Gan all in heaps to swarm us round about.
Beckville, Mirror for Magistrates, induction.

How did thy senses quail,
Seeing the shores so swarm'd!
Panahave, Poems, p. 288: 1670.

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spied.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 107.

Swarming. part. adj. Crowding (as bees).

Then mounts the throne, high placed before the shrine;
In crowds around the swarming people join.
Dryden, Translation of the Kuchid, l. 711.

A glorious child, dreaming alone,
In silk-soft folds, upon yielding down,
With the hum of swarming bees
Into dreamful slumber lul'd. *Tennyson, Eleanore.*

Swarming-time. s. Time for bees to swarm.

When bees hang in swarming time, they will presently rise, if the weather hold.—*Mortimer, Household.*

Swart. adj. [A.S. swart, sweart, sweort.]

Black; darkly brown; tawny.
A nation stranger, with visage swart,
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,
Through the world then swarmed in every part.
Spenser.

Whereas I was black and swart before,
With those clear rays which she infused on me,
That beauty am I blest with, which you see.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 2.

No goblin, or swart fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.
Milton, Comus, 430.

Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers rise
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks,
On whose fresh lap the swart star sparsely looks.
Id., Lycidas, 134.

Swart. v. a. Blacken; dusk.

The heat of the sun may swart a living part,
or even black a dead or dissolving flesh.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Swarth. s. Apparition of a person about to die. See extract.

There are the exact figures and resemblances of persons then living, often seen not only by their friends at a distance, but many times by themselves: of which there are several instances in Aubrey's Miscellanies. These apparitions are called fetches, and in Cumberland swarths; they most commonly appear to distant friends and relations, at the very instant preceding the death of the person, whose figure they put on. Sometimes there is a greater interval between the appearance and death.—*Grove.*

Swarth. s. Swath.

Here stretch'd in ranks the level'd swarths are found.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, xviii. 639.

Swarth. adj. Swart.

A man
Of swarth complexion, and of crabbed hue,
That him full of melancholy did shew.
Spenser.

Swarthly. adv. In a swarthy manner;

blackly; duskiy; tawnily.

Swarthiness. s. Attribute suggested by

Swarthy; darkness of complexion; tawniness.

Discontent disjoins mankind, and sends him, with beasts, to the loneliness of untrod deserts, who was by nature made a creature sociable. Nor is it the mind alone that is thus muddled; but even the body suffers: it thickens the complexion, and dyes it into an unpleasant swarthiness: the eye is dim in the discoloured face; and the whole man becomes as if stained into stone and earth.—*Fellham, Resolves, l. 14.*

Swarthness. s. Attribute suggested by

Swarth; blackness; darkness.

Swat. s. Swath.

The other cause of the swarthy of the church is sin.—*Dr. Clarke, Sermons, p. 387: 1837.*

Swarthy. adj. Dark of complexion; black;

dusky; tawny.
Set me where, on some pathless plain,
The swarthy Africans complain. *Lord Beaumont.*
Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black or swarthy, yet the natural colour of the temperate climates is more transparent and beautiful.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Here swarthy Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air. *Addison.*
Their swarthy hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horror of the war,
And making death more grim. *Id., Cato.*

Swarthy. v. a. Blacken; make swarthy or

dusky.
Now will I and my man John swarthy our faces
over as if that country's heat had made 'em so.—*Cowley.*

Swartish. adj. Somewhat dark or dusky;

inclining to black.
Melancholy, that cold, dry, wretched, saturnine
humour, creepeth in with a lean, pale, or swartish
colour, which reigneth upon solitary, careful,
musing men.—*Hulcein, Bulwark of Defence against
Sickness, p. 4: 1570.*

Swarty. adj. Swarthy.

From these first qualities arise many other second,
as that of colour; black, swarty, pale, ruddy, &c.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 170.*

Divine Andate, those who hold at the reins
Of furious battles and disorder'd war,
And proudly roll at thy swarty chariot-wheels
Over the heap of wounds and carcases, &c.
Macanaut and Fletcher, Bonduca.

All the stages of the journey, all the forms which
cross or overtake the pilgrims, giants, and hob-
goblins, ill-favoured ones, and shining ones, the tall,
comely, swarthy Madam Bubble, with her great
purse by her side, and her fingers playing with the
money, the black man in the bright vesture, Mr.
Worldly Wiseman and my Lord Hatogoni, Mr.
Talkative and Mr. Timorous, all are actually exist-
ing beings to us.—*Macanaut, Critical and Historical
Remarks, Pilgrim's Progress.*

Swerve. v. n. Swerve.

So all at once they on the princes did thunder,
Who from his saddle swerved not aside.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Swash. s. See extract.

Swash [is] a figure whose circumference is not
round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at
right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work.—*Mozon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Swash. v. n. Make a great clatter or noise;

make a show of valour; vapour; bully:
(whence a swashbuckler).

Swash. s. Blustering noise, in order to

make a show of valour.
I will flaunt and brave it after the lusty swash.—
The Three Ladies of London: 1584.

Swashbuckler. s. Bully.

A swashbuckler against the pope, and a dormouse
against the devil.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a
Defense of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Nay more, are these swashbucklers of the same
stamp 'sent out' visibly, or sent out presumably,
now in the dress of soldiers, to pick quarrels with
the citizens; now, disguised as citizens, to pick
quarrels with the soldiers?—*Curgle, The French
Revolution, pt. II. b. ii. ch. iv.*

Swasher. s. One who swashes, or makes a

show of valour or force of arms.
I have observed these three swashers; three such
antics do not amount to a man.—*Shakespeare,
Henry V. iii. 2.*

Swashing. part. adj.

1. Having the character of a swashbuckler.
We'll have a swashing and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have,
That do outface it with their swabiances.
Shakespeare, As you like it, l. 2.

Swash. s. Swathe. Rare.

One spreadeth three barrels so in order to lie,
As barlie in swatches may fill it thereby.
*Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good
Housewifery.*

Swath. s. [A.S. swaðe, swaðe = row, line;

swað = peascod is probably of the same
origin.]

1. Line of grass or corn as mown.

With toasting and raking, and setting on cox,
Grass, lately in swaths, is mown for an ox.
*Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good
Housewifery.*

2. Crushing.

Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy
swathing blow.—*Id., Romeo and Juliet, l. 1.*

3. Having the character of a swashbuckler.

With these I went,
Nor idle stood with numbing hands.
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdued; yet those I sway'd
With pow'rful speech: I spoke, and they obey'd.
*Id., Translation of the First Book of the
Iliad, 370.*

4. Line of grass or corn as mown.

The people spontaneously keeping silence; no car-
riage shall enter with its noise; there is crowding
pressure; but the Master of Mirabeau is reverently

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The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's swath.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 5.

As soon as your grass is mown, if it lie thick in the
swath, neither air nor sun can pass freely through
it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Continued quantity.

An affectioned son, that cons state without back,
and utters it by great swaths.—*Shakespeare, Troilus
and Cressida, ii. 2.*

3. Band; fillet.

An Indian comb, a stick whereof is cut into three
sharp and round teeth four inches long; the other
part is left for the handle, adorned with fine straws
laid along the sides, and lapped round about it in
several distinct swaths.—*Dryden.*

Long pieces of linen they folded about me, till
they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards of
swaths.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Swathe. v. a. [A.S. swæthan.]

1. Bind, as a child with bands and rollers.
Their children are never swathed, or bound about
with any thing, when they are first born; but are
put naked into the bed with their parents to lie.—
Abbot, Description of the World.

Swath'd in her lap the bald nurse bore him out,
With olive branches cover'd round about.
*Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Canace to
Macareus.*

Master's feet are swathed no longer,
If in the night too oft he kicks,
Or shows his loco-motive tricks. *Prior, Alma, l. 294.*

Those who saw him [the Earl of Peterborough]
trotter about the galleries of Whitehall, leaning on a
stick and swathed up in flannels and pigsties, com-
forted themselves for his defection by remarking
that he had not changed his religion till he had out-
lived his faculties.—*Macaulay, History of England,
ch. vii.*

2. Confine.

Who hath swathed in the great and proud ocean
with a girdle of sand, and restrain the waves
thereof?—*Bishop Hopkins, Epitaphium, p. 270.*

Swathing-clothes. s. Swaddling-clothes.

He had two sons: the eldest of them at three
years old,
I' the swathing-clothes the other, from their nursery
were stol'n. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 1.*

Sway. v. a. [Dutch, zwaijen; Danish, seije.]

1. Wave in the hand; move or wield any-
thing massy: (as, 'to sway the sceptre').
Glauncing fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil rise,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd.
Spenser.

2. Bias; direct to either side.

Heaven forgive them that so much have sway'd
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

I took your hands; but was, indeed,
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæsar.
Id., Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

3. Govern; rule; overpower; influence.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere not
She could not sway her house, command her fol-
lowers,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

The will of man is by his reason sway'd
And reason says you are the worthier maid.
Id., Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

On Europe thence, and where Rome was to sway
The world. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 405.*

Take heed lest passion sway
Thy judgement to do aught, which else free will
Would not admit. *Id., l. viii. 635.*

A gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moist curb swags the smooth Severn
stream,
Sahrina is her name. *Id., Comus, 824.*

The judgement is sway'd by passion, and stored
with ludicrous opinions, instead of clearly conceived
truths.—*Gilleville.*

To sway the world, and land and sea subdue.

This was the race
To sway the world, and land and sea subdue.
Dryden.

With these I went,
Nor idle stood with numbing hands.
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdued; yet those I sway'd
With pow'rful speech: I spoke, and they obey'd.
*Id., Translation of the First Book of the
Iliad, 370.*

They will do their best to persuade the world that
no man acts upon principle, that all is swayed by
particular malice.—*Dr. Doanant.*

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recognised, and has free way made for her. The people stand mute, heart-stricken; to all it seems as if a great calamity were nigh; as if the last man of France, who could have swept these coming troubles, lay there at hand-grips with the unearthly power.—*Carlie, The French Revolution*, pt. II. b. iii. ch. vii.

Sway. v. n.

1. Hang heavy; be drawn by weight.

In these personal respects, the balance *sways* on our part.—*Bacon*.

2. Have weight; have influence.

The example of sundry churches, for approbation of one thing doth *sway* much; but yet still as having the force of an example only, and not of a law.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Bear rule; govern.

The mind I *sway* by, and the heart I bear. Shall never *sway* with doubt, nor shake with fear.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.

Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do, They never then had sprung like summer flies.

Id., Henry VI. Part III., II. 6.

Aged tyranny *sways* not as it hath power, but as it is suffered.—*Id., King Lear*, I. 2. letter.

Here thou shalt monarch reign; There didst not; there let him still victor *sway*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, I. 376.

4. Incline to one side.

This battle fars like to the morning's war, When dlying clouds contend with growing light:— Now *sways* it this way, like a mighty sea, Forged by the tide to combat with the wind; Now *sways* it that way, like the self-same sea Forced to retire by fury of the wind.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III., II. 3.

Sway. s.

1. Swing or sweep of a weapon.

To strike with huge two-handed *sway*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 251.

2. Anything moving with bulk and power.

Are not you moved, when all the *sway* of earth Shakes like a thing undrest?

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, I. 3.

3. Weight; preponderation; cast of the balance.

Expert When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway* Of battle. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 253.

4. Power; rule; dominion.

This sort had some fear that the filling up the seats in the comitatory with so great number of laymen, was but to please the minds of the people, to the end they might think their own *sway* somewhat.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Only retain The name and all the addition to a king;

The *sway*, revenue, execution of th' best, Beloved sons, be yours.

Shakespeare, King Lear, I. 1.

Her father counts it dangerous That she should give her sorrow so much *sway*, And in his wisdom hastes our marriage, To stop the inundation of her tears.

Id., Romeo and Juliet, IV. 1.

Too truly Tamerlane's successors they; Each thinks a world too little for his *sway*.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, I. 1.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear *sway*, The post of honour is a private station.

Addison, Cato.

5. Influence; direction; weight on one side.

An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the *sway* of the drows already within it, but frames to itself new desires, not before thought of.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the *sway* of time; other odds there was none, saving that some fell sooner, and some later, from the soundness of belief.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Sweal, Swail, or Swale. v. n. Run down, as melted tallow; gutter. *Provincial*.

Swear. v. n. pret. *swore* or *sware*; pass. part. *sworn*. [A.S. *swearian*.]

1. Obtest some superior power; utter an oath.

If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or *swear* an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word.—*Numbers*, xxx. 2.

These, three an hundred languages shall claim, And savage Indians *swear* by Anna's name. *Tickell*.

2. Declare or promise upon oath.

Jacob said, *swear* to me; and he *swore* unto him. *Genesis*, xxv. 33.

I gave my love a ring, and made him *swear* Never to part with it; and here he stands, I dare he *sworn* for him, he would not leave it, Nor pluck it from his finger.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

I would have kept my word; But, when I *swore*, it is irrevocable.

Id., Henry VI. Part II., III. 2.

3. Give evidence upon oath.

At what case Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt To *swear* against you.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., v. 1.

4. Obtest the great name profanely.

Obeys thy parents, keep thy word justly; *swear* not.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, III. 4.

None so nearly disposed to scoffing at religion as those who have accustomed themselves to *swear* on trifling occasions.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Hark! the shrill notes transpire the yielding air And teach the neighbor'ing echoes how to *swear*.

Young, Love of Fame, v. 400.

The Bacchus, taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which he so esteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he *swore* he had rather lose all his father's images than that table.—*Paseham*.

Every senator, on his admission, *swore* to maintain the privileges of the bank, which were confirmed by the pope, and even by the emperor.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. II. ch. IX.

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Young, Love of Fame, v. 400.

Swear. v. a.

1. Put to an oath; bind by an oath administered.

Moses took the bones of Joseph; for he had straitly *sworn* the children of Israel.—*Exodus*, xiii. 19.

Sworn ashore, man, like a duck; I can swim like a duck, I'll be *sworn*.—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, II. 2.

Let me *swear* you all to secrecy

And, to conceal my shame, conceal my life.

Dryden, Don Sebastian.

2. Declare upon oath: (as, 'He *swore* treason against his friend').

3. Obtest by an oath.

Now by Apollo, king, thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.

O villain! miscreant! *Shakespeare, King Lear*, I. 1.

Swearer. s. One who swears.

And must they all be hang'd that *swear* and lie?—Every one.—Who must hang them?—Why, the honest men.—Then the liars and *swearers* are fools; for there are liars and *swearers* enough to beat the honest men and hang them up.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, IV. 2.

Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain; It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse:

Just and wine plead a pleasure, avarice a gain; But the cheap *swearer* through his open sluice

Lets his soul run for nought. *G. Herbert*.

Of all men a philosopher should be no *swearer*: for an oath, which is the end of controversies in law, cannot determine any here, where reason only must induce.—*Sir T. Browne*.

It is the opinion of our most refined *swearers*, that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person.—*Swift, Polite Conversation*.

Swearing. verbal abs. Act of one who swears; act of declaring upon oath; act or practice of using profane oaths.

Because of *swearing* the land mourneth.—*Jeremiah*, xxiii. 10.

We shall have old *swearing* That they did give the rings away to men: But we'll outface them, and outwear them too.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, IV. 1.

All those sayings will I over-*swear*, And all those *swearings* keep as true in soul,

As doth that orbed continent the fire That avers day from night.

Id., Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Sweat. s. [A.S. *swēd*—sweat, also blood.]

1. Matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.

Sweat is salt in taste; for that part of the nourishment which is fresh and sweet, turneth into blood and flesh; and the *sweat* is that part which is excreted.—*Bacon*.

Some insensible effluvia, exhaling out of the stone, comes to be checked and condensed by the air on the superficies of it, as it happens to *sweat* on the skins of animals.—*Boyle*.

Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid In balmy *sweat*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 255.

When Lucilius brandishes his pen, And flashes in the face of guilty men, A cold *sweat* stands in drops on every part, And rage succeeds to tears, revings to smart.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, I. 251.

Sweat is produced by changing the balance between the fluids and solids, in which health consists, so as that projectile motion of the fluids overcomes the resistance of the solids.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Labour; toil; drudgery.

This painful labour of abridging was not easy, but a matter of *sweat* and watching.—*A Macbeth*, II. 20.

The field To labour calls us, now with *sweat* imposed.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 171.

What from Jonson's oil and *sweat* did flow, Or what more easy nature did bestow On Shakespeare's gentler muse, in these full grown Their graces both appear.

Sir J. Denham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.

3. Evaporation of moisture.

Beans give in the mow; and therefore those that are to be kept are not to be thrashed till March, that they have had a thorough *sweat* in the mow.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Sweat. v. n. [A.S. *swetan*.]

1. Be moist on the body with heat or labour.

Let them be free, marry them to your heirs; Why *sweat* they under burdens?

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, IV. 1.

Mistress Page at the door, *sweating* and blowing, and looking wildly, would needs speak with you.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, III. 2.

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stirr'd With such an agony, he *sweat* extremely.

Id., Henry VIII., II. 1.

A young tall squire Did from the camp at first before him go; At first he did, but scarce could follow straight,

Sweating beneath a shield's unruly weight.

Cowley, Davideis.

2. Toil; labour; drudge.

How the drudging goblin *sweat* To earn his crooked bowl duly act;

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn, His shadowy fall hath thrum'd the corn

That ten day labourers could not end.

Milton, L'Allegro, 105.

Our author, not content to see That others write as carefully as he; Though he pretends not to make things complete,

Yet, to please you, he'd have the poets *sweat*.

Waller.

3. Emit moisture.

Waincoats will *sweat* so that they run with water.

—*Bacon*.

Sweat. v. a.

1. Enit as sweat.

(Grease that's *sweaten* From the murderer's gibbet, throw Into the flame.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, IV. 1.

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum.

Dryden.

2. Make to sweat.

3. Exhaust, or get the utmost out of anything: ('To *sweat* a guinea,' or 'a sovereign,' is to reduce it to the minimum weight at which it can pass, and save the gold thus obtained).

Sweater. s. (One who sweats, or makes to sweat.

1. Street ruffian of the time of Queen Anne. These *sweaters* . . . seem to me to have at present but a rude kind of discipline amongst them.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 332.

2. Middleman between slopsellers and working tailors. *Colloquial*.

Sweating. s.

1. Act of making to sweat.

2. Moisture emitted.

In cold evenings there will be a moisture or *sweating* upon the stool.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Used adjectively.

About this time in autumn, there reigned in the city and other parts of the kingdom a disease then new; which, of the accidents and manner thereof, they called the *sweating sickness*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Sweaty. adj.

1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat.

The rabble-mob hooted and clapped their chopped hands, and threw up their *sweaty* night-caps.—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, I. 2.

A *sweaty* vapor from his tillage brought First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 454.

'Tis perils a piky, When Nature wears the gown that doth become her, To lose those best moulins in a *sweaty* city.

Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 45.

2. Consisting of sweat.

And then, so nice, and so genteel, Such cleanliness from head to heel; No humours grow, or frowny steams,

No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* steams.

Swift.

3. Laborious; toilsome.

Those who labour The *sweaty* forge, who edge the crooked scythes, Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleaming armour,

Acknowledge Vulcan's aid.

Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus, 54.

Sweep. v. a. pret. and part. pass. *swept*. [A.S. *swapan*, *sweepan*.]

1. Drive away, or cleanse, with a besom.

What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one, doth not sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it?—*Luke*, xv. 8.

2. Drive or carry off with celerity and violence.

The river of Kishon *sweep* them away.—*Judges*, v. 21.

Though I could,
With barefaced power, *sweep* him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.
The blustering winds striving for victory, *sweep* the snow from off the tops of those high mountains, and cast it down into the plains in such abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow;
They maim or *sweep* but common souls away;
For such a loss (Othello) his life must pay.

Waller.
I have already *sweep* the stakes, and with the common good fortune of prosperous gamblers can be content to sit.—*Dryden*.

My looking in the fire of pestilence,
That *sweep* at once the people and the prince.

Id., *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 418.

Is this the man who braves me?
Who bids my age make way, drives me before him
To the world's ridge, and *sweep* me off like rubbish?

Id., *All for Love*, ii. 1.

Fool! time no change of motion knows;
With equal speed the torrent flows;
To *sweep* flame, power, and wealth away;

The path is all by death power,
And frugal fate that guards the rest.

Ponton.
By giving, bids them live, to-day.

A duke, holding in a great many hands, drew a huge lump of gold; but never observed a sharper, who under his arm *sweep* a great deal of it into his hat.—*Swift*.

3. Pass over with celerity and force.

Then *sweep* they the blue waves.
May, *Translation of the Pharsalia of Lucan*, b. iii.

4. Rub over.

Their long descending train,
With rubies edged and sapphires, *sweep* the plain.

Dryden, *The Flower and the Leaf*, 165.

5. Strike with a long stroke.

Descend, ye nine; descend, and sing;
The breathing instruments inspire,
Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre.

Pope, *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*.

6. Carry with pomp.

Let frantic Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail.

Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part I.* iii. 3.

Sweep. v. n.

1. Pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness.

Haste me to know it, that I with wings as swift
As meditation or the thoughts of love
May *sweep* to my revenge.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, i. 5.

Cowen in her course
Tow'rd the Habriniian shores, as *sweeping* from her source,

Takes Tow'ra. *Drayton*.

2. Pass with pomp; pass with an equal motion.

She *sweep*s it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empress than Duke Humphrey's wife.

Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part II.* i. 3.

In gentle dreams I often will be by,
And *sweep* along before your closing eye.

Dryden.
The giant seems seated on the brow of the mountain, the different shades of the cloud appear to form a white robe that *sweep*s over its vast breast and limbs; it seems to pass with a steady face upon the city below, to point with one hand, as thou sayest, over its glittering seats, and to raise the other (dost thou note it?) towards the higher heaven.—*Lord Lytton*, *Last Days of Pompeii*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Sweep. s.

1. Act of sweeping.

2. Compass of any violent or continued motion.

A door drags when by its ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room, the bottom edge of the door rides in its *sweep* upon the floor.—*Morson*, *Mechanical Exercises*.

A torrent swirl'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its *sweep*, trees, houses, men.

Philips.

3. Violent and general destruction.

In countries subject to great epidemical *sweep*s, men may live very long; but where the proportion of the enormous distemper is great, it is not likely to be so.—*Graunt*.

4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Having made one inclusion a little circularly, begin a second, bringing it with an opposite *sweep* to meet the other.—*Sherr*.

5. Range.

Hooke... had a remarkable quickness and fertility of mechanical invention, and his speculations ranged over the whole field of natural history and natural philosophy, from the minutest disclosures of the microscope to beyond the farthest *sweep* of the telescope.—*Cruik*, *History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 158.

6. See extract.

Sweep [s] a name given to the large cars used on board ships of war, in a calm, either to assist the rudder in turning them round, or to increase the ship's velocity in a chase.—*Falconer*, *Nautical Dictionary*. (Burney.)

Sweeper. s. (One who, that which, sweeps: (chiefly used as the second element in a compound, as, 'chimney-sweeper,' 'crossing-sweeper').

Sweeping. part. adj. Moving, or driving, as with a sweep.

A poor man that oppresseth the poor, is like a *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food.—*Proverbs*, xxviii. 2.

Heave tempestuous winds arise,
The evening stars fall headlong from the skies;
Stars shooting through the darkness gild the night
With *sweeping* glories and long trails of light.

Dryden, *Translation of the Georgics*, l. 501.

Nor always err; for oft the gauntlet draws
A *sweeping* stroke along the crackling jaws.

Id., *Translation of the Æneid*, v. 581.

When we were alone, Dawson said to me, 'We are in great despair at the motion upon the —, to be made in the Lower House. We have not a single person whom we can depend upon for the *sweeping* and convincing answer we ought to make.'—*Lord Lytton*, *Pelham*.

Sweeping. verbal abs.

1. Act of one who, that which, sweeps; result of such act.

He spake of virtue: not the gods
More purely, when they wish to charm
Pallas and Juno sitting by:
And with a *sweeping* of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-bone eye,
Devolves his rounded periods.

Tennyson.

2. Plural. That which is swept away.

Should this one broomstick enter the scene,
Covered with dust, though the *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber, we should despise its vanity.—*Swift*, *Meditation on a Broomstick*.

Slaves, the chance *sweepings* of every conquered country, shoals of Africans, Sardinians, Asiatics, Illyrians, and others, made up the bulk of the population of the Italian peninsula.—*Sir R. Cragg*, *The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, The Victory of Arminius*.

Sweepnet. s. Net that takes in a great compass.

She was a *sweepnet* for the Spanish ships, which happily fell into her net.—*Camden*.

Sweepstake. s. Originally perhaps a game at cards: (now applied, in the plural form, to the whole that is staked or wagered by a certain number of betters; a common phrase at horse-races).

It's writ in your revenge,
That *sweepstake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser? *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

The house of commons were resolved to practice on the church by little and little, and at the last to play at *sweepstake*, and take all together.—*Meylin*, *History of the Presbyterians*, p. 430.

Used adjectively.

Here are the cards, what shall we play at?—At trumps?—Let that be for old men.—I am will the play of childron like you.—That is for women by the fire side.—It is not, but that you will not have any game of virtue but *sweepstake* play.—*Minsheu*, *Spanish Dictionary*, *Dialogue*, p. 25: 1568.

Sweepstake. s. See extract.

Sweepstake is the person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, &c., of refineries of silver and gold, the small residuum of precious metal.—*Ure*, *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Swoopy. adj.

1. Passing with great speed and violence over a great compass at once.

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their *swoopy* way.

Dryden.

2. Wavy.

Behind
The *swoopy* crest hung floating in the wind.

Pope, *Translation of the Iliad*.

3. Strutting; drawn out.

Behold their swelling dogs, the *swoopy* weight
Of ewes, that sink beneath their milky freight.

Dryden, *Translation from Ovid*.

Sweet. adj. [A.S. *sweot*.]

1. Pleasing to any sense.

Sweet expresses the pleasant perceptions of almost every sense: sugar is *sweet*, but it hath not the same sweetness as music; nor hath music the sweetness of a rose, and a *sweet* prospect differs from them all: nor yet have any of these the same sweetness as discourse, counsel, or meditation hath; yet the royal psalmist saith of a man, We took *sweet* counsel together; and of God, My meditation of him shall be *sweet*.—*Watts*.

2. Luscious to the taste.

This honey tasted still is over *sweet*. *Sir J. Davies*.

3. Fragrant to the smell.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn *sweet* wood to make the lodging *sweet*.

Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew*, induction, sc. 1.

Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breatheth a *sweet* smell; for that this happeneth but in certain matters which have some sweetness which the dew of the rainbow draweth forth.—*Bacon*.

Shred very small with thyme, *sweet* marjoram, and a little winter savoury.—*J. Walton*, *Complete Angler*.

The balmy sphyra, silent since her death,
Lament the ceasing of a *sweet* breath.

Pope, *Pastorals*, *Winter*.

4. Melodious to the ear.

The dulcimer, all organs of *sweet* stop.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vii. 596.

Her speech is graced with *sweetest* sound
Than in another's song is found.

Waller.
No more the streams their murmurs shall forbear
A *sweetest* music than their own to hear;
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal shore,
Fair Daphne's dead, and music is no more.

Pope, *Pastorals*, *Winter*.

5. Beautiful to the eye.

Heav'n blem thee!
Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on.

Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* iv. 1.

6. Not salt.

The white of an egg, or blood mingled with salt water, gathens the saltness, and maketh the water *sweeter*; this may be by adhesion.—*Bacon*, *Natural and Experimental History*.

The sails are drunk with showers, and drop with rain,
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main.

Dryden, *Translation from Ovid*, *Cory and Aegleus*.

7. Not sour.

Time changeth fruits from more sour to more *sweet*; but contrariwise liquors, even those that are of the juice of fruit, from more *sweet* to more sour.—*Bacon*, *Natural and Experimental History*.

When metals are dissolved in acid menstrua, and the acids in conjunction with the metal act after a different manner, so that the compound has a different taste, much milder than before, and sometimes a *sweet* one; it is not because the acids adhere to the metallic particles, and thereby lose much of their activity?—*Sir I. Newton*, *On Opticks*.

8. Mild; soft; gentle.

Let me report to him
Your *sweet* dependency, and you shall find
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness.

Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 2.

The Pleiades before him danced,
Shedding *sweet* influence.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vii. 574.

Mercy has, could Mercury's self be seen,
No *sweeter* look than this propitious queen.

Waller.

9. Grateful; pleasing.

Nothing so *sweet* is as our country's earth,
And joy of those, from whom we claim our birth.

Chapman.

Sweet interchange of hill and valley.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 115.

Ruralus, than whom the Trojan host
No fairer face or *sweeter* air could boast.

Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, ix. 229.

10. Not stale; not stinking; (as, 'that meat is sweet').

As the first element in a compound.
Sweet-smelling flowers and early elders' bud.

Cay, *Trinia*, &c. 429.

With upon. Affectionate; tender towards.

'Lookye!' said Anthony in his ear. 'I think he is *sweet* upon your daughter.'—'Tut, my good sir,' said Mr. Pecksniff, with his eyes still closed; 'young people, young people. A kind of cousin, too. No more *sweetness* than is in that, sir.'—'Why, there is very little *sweetness* in that, according to our experience,' returned Anthony. 'Isn't there a trifle more here?'—'Impossible to say,' rejoined Mr. Pecksniff. 'Quite impossible! You surprise me.'—'Yes, I know that,' said the old man, drily. 'It may last; I mean the *sweetness*, not the surprise; and it may die off.'—*Dickens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

Sweet. s.

1. Sweetness; something pleasing.

Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The sweet which is their poison.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Love is a smoke raised with the fume of sighs . . .
A choking gall, and a preserving sweet.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

What softer sounds are these salute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemisphere,
As if the center of all sweets met here! *B. Jonson.*
If every sweet and every grace
Must fly from that forsaken face, *Carew.*
Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domestic sweets!
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 750.

Taught to live
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the sweet of life. *Id., ibid. viii. 182.*
Now since the Latian and the Trojan brood
Have tasted vengeance, and the sweets of blood,
Speak. *Dryden, Translation of the Ræcid, vii. 759.*
Can Cæsa then disdain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life?
Id., Translation from Ovid, Cæsa and Alcyon.
We have no great an abhorrence of pain, that
A little of it extinguishes all our pleasures; a little
bitter mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the
sweet. *Locke.*

Love had obtained that it was Ahn's turn
To mix the sweets, and minister the urn.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 307.

'Ay,' said the Egyptian, 'I have promised thee,
But, woman,' he added, lifting himself upon his
arm, and gazing curiously on her face, 'tell me, I
pray thee, wherefore thou wishest to live? What
sweets dost thou discover in existence?'—'It is not
life that is sweet, but death that is awful,' replied
the king, in a sharp, impressive tone, that struck
forcibly upon the heart of the vain star-seer.—*Lord
Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii.*

2. Word of endearment.

Sweet! leave me here awhile;
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with sleep.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Wherefore frown you sweet?
Have I too long been absent from these lips?
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

3. Perfume.

As in perfumes, composed with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all:
So she was all a sweet.
Dryden, Cleonora, 154.

Innumerable, by the soft south-west
Op'ning, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from th' odoriferous pavement.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus, 102.

4. Sweet, or home-made, wine.

Every one knows that, ever since the year 1680,
we have had a duty of no less than 3d a barrel upon
all sweets made for sale within this kingdom, which
is so high a duty that it has, in some measure, en-
tirely prevented the making of any such liquors for
sale.—*Cæsar and Abuse of Parliaments, ii. 808.*

Sweetbread. *s.* Pancreas, thymus glands,
or thyroid gland, of the calf.

Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy
digesture, as veal, pullets, or sweetbreads.—*Harvey,
Diss. of Consumption.*

When you roast a breast of veal, remember your
sweetheart, the butler, loves a sweetbread.—*Swift,
Advice to a Drunkard.*

Our Cumberland's sweetbread its place shall
obtain;
And Douglas is pudding substantial and plain.
Graham, Retaliator.

Sweetbriar. *s.* Native species of rose; Rosa
spinossissima; eglantine: (though in a
well-known line of Milton's that term is
applied to the honeysuckle).

For March there come violets . . . and peach-tree
in blossom, the carnation-tree in blossom, and sweet-
briar.—*Incom, Essays, Of Gardens.*

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And, singing, startle the dull night
From his watcher in the sky,
Gill the dappled dawn doth rise;
Then to come in spite of sorrow,
And at my window bid good-morrow,
Through the sweetbriar or the vine,
Or the twisted eglantine. *Milton, L'Allegro, 41.*
When frequent tufts of sweetbriar, box, or thorn,
Steal on the greenward.
Mason, English Garden, iv. 197.

Sweeten. *v. a.*

1. Make sweet.

a. As a scent.

The world the garden is, she is the flower
That sweetens all the place; she is the guest
Of rarest price. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Here is the smell of the blood still; all the per-
fumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.—
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 1.

Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to
sweeten my imagination.—*Id., King Lear, iv. 6.*

With fairest flowers, Fidele,
I'll sweeten thy sad grave.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

**b. As a flavour; in the first extract opposed
to salt, its more usual opposite being sour
and bitter.**

All kindnesses descend upon such a temper, as
rivers of fresh waters falling into the main sea;
the sea swallows them all, but is not changed or
sweetened by them.—*North, Norman.*
Be humbly minded, know your post;
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toast. *Swift.*

2. Make less painful.

She, the sweetness of my heart, even sweetens the
death which her sweetness brought upon me.—*Sir
P. Sidney.*

Thou shalt secure her helpless sex from harms,
And she thy cares will sweeten with her charms.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

Interest of state and change of circumstances
may have sweetened these reflections to the polit-
est, but impressions are not so easily worn out of
the minds of the vulgar.—*Addison.*

Thy merry sweetened every soil,
Made every region please;
The hoary Alpine hills it warm'd,
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Id.*

3. Palliate; reconcile.

These lessons may be gilt and sweetened as we
order pills and potions, so as to take off the disgust
of the remedy.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Make grateful or pleasing.

I would have my lawn
Angry sometimes, to sweeten off the rest
Of her behaviour.
R. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, ii. 3.

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind,
sweetens his temper, and makes everything that
comes from him instructive, amiable, and affecting.
—*Law.*

5. Soften; make delicate.

Correggio has made his memory immortal, by the
strength he has given to his figures, and by sweeten-
ing his lights and shadows, and melting them into
each other so happily, that they are even imper-
ceptible.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art
of Painting.*

Sweeten. *v. n.* Grow sweet.

When a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit,
it will sweeten it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experi-
mental History.*

Sweetener. *s.*

1. One who, that which, sweetens; one who
palliates; one who represents things ten-
derly.

But you who, till your fortune's made,
Must be a sweetener by your trade,
Must swear he never meant to ill.
Thou softener, sweetener, and compounder,
shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their
pockets jingle.—*Id.*

2. That which contemperate acrimony.

Powder of eagle's eyes and claws, and burnt egg-
shells, are prescribed as sweeteners of any sharp
humour.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Sweetheart. *s.* [see last extract.] Lover or
mistress.

Mistress, retire yourself
Into some covert; take your sweetheart's hat
And pluck o'er your brow.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.
Sweetheart, your colour, I warrant you, is as red
as any rose.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II. ii. 4.*

One thing, sweetheart, I will ask,
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask. *Cleopatra.*
A wench was wringing her hands and crying;
she had newly parted with her sweetheart.—*Sir R.
L'Estrange.*

She interprets all your dreams for these;
Foretells the estate, when the rich uncle dies,
And sets a sweetheart in the sacrifice.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 707.
Sweetheart, with a single accent, and that on the
first syllable, is one thing. Sweet's heart with two
accents at par is another. The difference between
two separate words and a single word made up
of two has been shown elsewhere; and the only
question that now remains is whether sweetheart
be an ordinary compound, or a derivative, like up-
most and others, i. e. a derivative wearing the garb
of a compound. It may be either. It may be heart
+ sweet, just as black bird—bird + black, or it may be
sweet + hart (as in bragart). In favour of this view
is the German liebhart; a word with the same
meaning. In the Low German, this would be a
possible compound: inasmuch as, in Low German,
hart=heart. In High German, however, the word
is herz—and herz can scarcely give such a com-
pound as liebhart.—*Dr. E. G. Latham, The English
Language.*

Sweeting. *s.*

1. Sweet luscious apple.

A child will chuse a sweeting because it is pro-
sontly fair and pl. want, and refuse a russet, because

it is then green, hard, and sour.—*Ascham, School-
master.*

2. Word of endearment; sweet.

Trip no further, pretty sweeting;
Journeys end in lovers meeting.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 3, song.

Sweetish. *adj.* Somewhat sweet.

They esteem'd that blood pituitous naturally,
which abounded with an exceeding quantity of
sweetish chyle.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Sweetishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Sweetish; quality of being somewhat
sweet.

Tar-water . . . may extract from the clay a side
sweetishness, offensive to the palate.—*Bishop Berke-
ley, Further Thoughts on Tar-Water.*

Sweetly. *adv.* In a sweet manner; with
sweetness.

Like the best wine for my beloved, that goeth down
sweetly.—*Song of Solomon, vii. 9.*
He bore his great commission in his look;
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke.
Dryden.

No poet ever sweetly sung,
Unless he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inspired to rhyme,
Unless like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*

Sweetmeat. *s.* Delicacies made of fruits
preserved with sugar.

Mopsa, as glad of sweetmeats to go of such an
errand, quickly returned.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,
Wine and dainties, and sweetmeats to digest?
Dryden.

There was plenty but the dishes were ill sorted;
whole pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women,
but little solid meat for men.—*Id.*
Make your transparent sweetmeats truly nice,
With Indian sugar and Arabian spice.

King, Art of Cookery.

If a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you
purchase his quiet by giving him a less hurtful
sweetmeat: this may preserve his health, but spoils
his mind.—*Locke.*

At a lord-mayor's feast, the sweetmeats do not
make appearance till people are cloyed with beef
and mutton. *Addison.*

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and
parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will
not suffer them to bring any presents of toys, or
sweetmeats.—*Swift.*

Giametazzi, an Italian Jesuit, celebrated for his
Latin poetry, has composed two volumes of poems
on fishing and navigation. Francistor has written
delicately on an indecent subject, his syphilia. Le
Brun wrote a delectable poem on sweetmeats; an-
other writer on mineral waters, and a third on
printing. Vida places with his silkworms and his
chess; Buchanan is luxurious with his spheres. Ma-
lherbe has aspired to catch the winds; the philo-
sophic Huot amused himself with salt, and again
with tea.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature,
Philosophical Descriptive Poems.*

Sweetness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Sweet; quality of being sweet in any of
its senses; fragrance; melody; luscious-
ness; deliciousness; agreeableness; de-
lightfulness; gentleness of manners; mild-
ness of aspect.

She, the sweetness of my heart, even sweetening
the death which her sweetness brought upon me.—
Sir P. Sidney.

The right form, the true figure, the natural co-
lour that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to
the beauty of a woman, to the sweetness of a young
babe.—*Ascham.*

O our lives' sweetness!
That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth
a sweet smell; for this happeneth but in certain
matters, which have in themselves some sweetness,
which the gentle dew of the rainbow draweth forth.
—*Bacon.*

Whosoever obeys the laws of Jesus, bears with the
infirmities of his relatives and society, seeks with
sweetness to remedy what is ill, and to prevent what
it may produce, and throws water upon a spark.—
Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar, pt. iii. disc. xv.

When, like committed linnet, I
With shriller throat shall sing
The sweetness, mercy, majesty,
And glories of my king;
When I shall voice aloud how good
He is, how great should be;
Enlarged winds that curl the flood
Know no such liberty.

Loveless, To Athens, from prison.
His sweetness of carriage is very particularly
remembered by his contemporaries.—*Bishop Fell.*

Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With sweetness not to be express in prose.

Lord Bacon.

Suppose two authors equally sweet, there is a

great distinction to be made in *sweetness*; as in that of sugar and that of honey.—*Dryden*.
This old man's talk, though honey flow'd
In every word, would now lose all its *sweetness*.

Addison, Cato.
Praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's *sweetness* join.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 340.
A man of good education, excellent understanding, and exact taste; these qualities are adorned with great modesty and a most amiable *sweetness* of temper.—*Swift*.

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. The Marquis de Saint Aulaire, at the age of seventy, began to court the Muses, and they crowned him with their freshest flowers. The verses of this French Anacreon are full of fire, delicacy, and *sweetness*.—*J. Barthelemy, Characteristics of Literature, The Progress of Old Age in New Styles*.
(See, also, under Sweet on.)

Sweetwilliam. s. Garden plant of the genus Dianthus.

Sweet-william, soap-in-wine, the campion, and to these
Some lavender they put.

Dryden, Polyolbion, song xv.

Sweetwood. s. In Botany. See extract.
The *sweetwood* of Jamaica, a hard, yellow, durable wood, belongs to *Crocodaphne exaltata*.—*Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom*.

Sweetwort. s. Infusion of malt for brewing.

Swell. v. n. pass. part. swollen. [A.S. *swellan*.]

1. Grow bigger; grow turgid; extend the parts.

I will help every one from him that *swell*eth against him, and will set him at rest.—*Psalm*, xii. 6.
This intuity shall be as a breach ready to fall,
swelling out in a high wall.—*Lucretius*, xxi. 13.

That same dew which sometimes on the buds
Was wont to *swell* like round and orient pearls,
Now within the pretty flower's eye
Like tears that did their own disfigure bewail.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.
Here be comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock.—*Id.*, Henry V. v. 1.

The hearts of princes kiss obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits
They *swell* and grow as terrible as storms.

Id., Henry VIII. iii. 1.
In all things else above our humble fate,
Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state.

Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 133.

2. Implying commonly a notion of something wrong.
Immoderate valour *swells* into a fault.—*Addison*.

Swell. v. a.

1. Cause to rise or increase; make tumid.

Wind, blow the earth into the sea,
Or *swell* the curled waters 'bove the main.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 1.
You who supply the ground with seeds of grain,
And you who *swell* those seeds with kindly rain.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 28.
In order to *swell* their numbers, it became the practice to admit all who came to reside within their walls to the rights of burghership, even though they were villains appurtenant to the soil of a manor from whom they had escaped.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

2. Aggravate; heighten.

It is low ebb with his accuser, when such peccadilloes are put to *swell* the charge.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

3. Raise to arrogance.

All these miseries proceed from the same natural causes which have usually attended kingdoms *swollen* with long plenty, pride, and excess.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

The king of men, who, *swollen* with pride,
Refused his presents, and his prayers deny'd.

Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 13.

Swell. s.

1. Extension of bulk.

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the *swell* at full of tide,
And neither way inclines.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

2. Fluctuating motion of the sea, after the expiration of a storm; also, the surf.

Swell generally denotes a heavy and continued agitation of the waves, rolling in any particular direction, as 'There is a great *swell* setting into the bay.' It is, however, more particularly applied to the fluctuating motion of the sea, which remains after a storm.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary*. (Barney.)

3. Dandy. Slang.

At the ball, my eldest girl danced with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and found him very dandy, though a bit of a *swell*.—*Theodore Hook, Gleanings of Europe*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

Swelling. s.

1. Tumour.

There is not a chronic disease that more frequently introduces the distemper I am discoursing of, than strumous or scrupulous *swellings* or ulcers.—*Sir E. Blackmore*.

Sometimes even a third nail is indicated by the elongation, *swelling*, and active vascularity of the last joint.—*Queen, Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xii.

2. Protuberance; prominence.

The superfluous of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

3. Effort for a vent.

My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband suppressing and keeping down the *swellings* of his grief.—*Tatler*.

It was something from Mr. Pickwick's waistcoat-pocket, which chinked as it was given into Job's hand, and the giving of which, somehow or other, imparted a sparkle to the eye and a *swelling* to the heart of our excellent old friend, as he hurried away.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlii.

Swelling. part. adj. Rising into a tumour, or tumidity.

My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My mildness hath allay'd their *swelling* griefs.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III., iv. 8.

O for a mass of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene.

Shakespeare, Henry V., i. chorus.

We have made peace of enmity
Between these *swelling* wrong-incensed peers.

Id., Richard III. ii. 1.

Sir Giles Overreach, to make her great
In *swelling* titles, without touch of conscience,
Will cut his neighbour's throat, and, I hope, his own too.

Mansinger, A New Way to pay Old Debts, i. 1.

Then, as thy *swelling* accents rise,
Fair Fancy, waking at the sound,
Shall paint bright visions to her raptur'd eyes,
And waft her spirits to enchanted ground.

Mason, To an Echo's Harp.

Swelt. v. n. [A.S. *sweltan* = die; *swyllt* = death.] Faint; swoon.

Her dear heart nigh *swelt*: . . .

Then when she look'd about, . . .

She almost fell again into a swoon.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 7, 9.

Swelt. v. a. Overpower as with heat; cause to faint.

Is the sun to be blamed that the traveller's cloak
swelts him with heat?—*Bishop Hall, Soliloquies*, 74.

Swelter. v. n. Be pained with heat.

If the sun's excessive heat
Makes our bodies *swelter*,
To an odor lodge we get
For a friendly shelter.

Chalkhill.

Swelter. v. a. Parch, or dry up with heat.

Some would always have long nights and short days; others again long days and short nights; our climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal December blasted another.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Swerve. v. n. [Swedish, *svärfa* = turn; connected with *Swarm*.]

1. Wander; rove.

A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow which from her did *swerve*.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. Deviate; depart from rule, custom, or duty.

The ungodly have laid a snare for me; but yet I *swerve* not from thy commandments.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalm*, cix. 110.

Were I the fairest youth
That ever made eye *swerve*.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

There is a protection very just which princes owe to their servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they *swerve* from the strict letter of the law.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Till then his majesty had not in the least *swerve*d from that act of parliament.—*Id.*

Firm we submit, yet porable to *swerve*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 389.

Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would upon such an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

3. Ply; bend.

Now their mightiest quell'd, the battle *swerve*d
With many an inroad gored.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 336.

4. Climb on a narrow body.

She fled, returning by the way she went,
And *swerve*d along her bow with swift ascent.

Dryden.

Ten wildness have I gather'd for my dear,
Upon the topmost branch: the tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerve*d.

Id., Amoryllis, 20.

Swerving. part. adj. In extract, wandering; roving.

The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by southern showers or northern hail.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 433.

Swerving. verbal abs. Act of one who swerves.

1. Departure from rule, custom, or duty.

However *swervings* are now and then incident into the course of nature, nevertheless so constantly the laws of nature are by natural agents observed, that no man doubteth, but those things which nature worketh are wrought always, or, for the most part, after one and the same manner.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

That which angels do clearly behold, and without any *swerving* observe, is a law celestial and heavenly.—*Id.*

Annihilation in the course of nature, defect, and *swerving* in the creature, would immediately follow.—*Locke, Apology*.

2. Wandering; roving.

Swift. adj. [A.S.]

1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid.

Thou art so far before,

That *swift* wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 4.
Men of war, fit for the battle, that would handle shield and buckler, and whose faces were like the faces of lions, and were as *swift* as the roes upon the mountains.—*1 Chronicles*, xii. 8.

We imitate and practice to make *swifter* motions than any out of other muskets.—*Baron*.

To him with *swift* ascent he up return'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 224.

Things that move so *swift* as not to affect the senses distinctly, with several distinguishable distances of their motion, and so cause not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move.—*Locke*.

It preserves the ends of the bones from incalculable energy, which they, being solid bodies, would contract from any *swift* motion.—*Ray*.

Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind.

Pope.

As the first element in a compound.

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., ii. 5.

Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull red moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the *swift-foot'd* racers of the flood.

Lord Dorset.

Clouded in a deep abyss of light,
While present, too severe for human sight,
Nor staying longer than one *swift-wing'd* night.

Prior, Solomon, ii. 424.

Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the *swift-foot'd* martin pursued him.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Ready; prompt.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak.—*James*, i. 19.

He leading *swiftly* roll'd
In tangles, and made intricate seem straight;
To mischief *swift*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 631.

Swift. s.

1. Current of a stream; rapid.

He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

2. Bird of passage closely allied to the swallow and martin (i.e. the true Hirundines) of the genus *Cypselus*.

Swifts and swallows have remarkably short legs, and their toes grasp any thing very strongly.—*Berham, Physico-Theology*.

I have just met with a circumstance respecting the *swifts*, which furnishes an exception to the whole tenor of my observations, ever since I have bestowed any attention on that species of Hirundines. Our *swifts*, in general, withdrew this year (1781) about the first day of August, all save one pair, which in two or three days was reduced to a single bird. The perseverance of this individual made me suspect that the strongest of motives, that of an attachment to her young, could alone occasion so late a stay. I watched, therefore, till the twenty-fourth of August, and then discovered that under the eaves of the church she attended upon two young, which were hatched, and now put out their white claws from a crevice. These remained till the twenty-seventh, looking more alert every day, and seeming to long to be on the wing. After this day they were missing at once, nor could I ever observe

them with their dam coursing round the church in the act of learning to fly, as the first broods evidently do. On the thirty-first, I caused the coveys to be searched, but we found only two coveys dead *swiftly*, on which a second nest had been formed.—*G. White, Natural History of Selbourne.*

The *swift* comes to this country from Africa, and most probably by the same route as that pursued by the swallow and the martin; it generally appears early in May, and without more variation than is observed in the arrival of the other species of this family; but the greater part of them leaving us again by the middle of August, their stay here seldom much exceeds three months.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Swifter. s. In Navigation. Rope so called.

See extract.

Swift [is] a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, whilst the men are turning it round; for which purpose it is passed through holes in the extremities of the bars, so as to strain them firmly together, like the spokes of a wheel; which operation is called *swift*. *Swift* is also a strong rope, sometimes used to encircle a boat lengthways, as well to strengthen and defend her sides, as to enable her better to resist the impression of other boats which may run against her. It is usually fixed about ten inches below the boat's upper edge, or gunwale.—*Fulconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Barney.)

Swiftfoot. adj. Nimble.

Where now the valley greene, and mountain bare,
The river, furrow, wood, and crystal spring,
The haire, the bound, the blinde, the *swift-foot*
here? *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 655.

Swiftfoot. s. In Ornithology. Bird of the genus *Cursorius* (Europæus); cream-coloured plover; coursor; (the present word seems to be a translation of the Latin, rather than a true vernacular term, the bird being a rare one; the French name, also, is *Courtrite*).

Swiftheeled. adj. Swiftfoot; rapid; quick.

Vows are vain: no suppliant breath
Stays the speed of *swift-heel'd* death.

Varying anon her theme, she takes delight
The *swift-heel'd* horse to praise, and sing his rapid flight.
Congreve, Ode to Lord Godolphin.

Swiftly. adv. In a swift manner; fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.

These move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but then they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is easily stopped.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Pleased with the passage, we slide *swiftly* on,
And see the dangers which we cannot shun.

In decent order they advance to light;
Yet then too *swiftly* fleet by human sight,
And meditate too soon their everlasting flight.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

Swiftness. s. Attribute suggested by Swift; speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity.

Let our proportions for these wars
Be now collected, and all things thought upon,
That may with reasonable *swiftness* add
More fathers to our wings.

We may outrun
By violent *swiftness* that which we run at;
And lose by over-running. *Id., Henry VIII.* i. 1.
Speed to describe whose *swiftness* number fails.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 38.

Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose scent
Betrays that safety which their *swiftness* lent.

Such is the mighty *swiftness* of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind.
Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 100.

Swig. v. n. Take a swig of anything; (as, 'He swigged at the bottle').

Swig. v. a. Suck greedily.

The flock to drain'd, the lambskins *swig* the teag,
But find no moisture, and then idly bleat.
Creek, Translation of Virgil's Eclogues, iii.

When short I have shorn my sow's face,
And *swigg'd* my horned barrel;
In an oaken inn
Do I pawn my skin.

As a suit of gilt apparel. *Tom O'Bedlam's Song.*

Swig. s. [swill.]

1. Large draught.

He first took a good *swig* at the bottle.—*Ben-Eden, Islands of the Archipelago*, p. 25; 1687.

'Now give the old gentleman the small change of that, while I just wet my whistle.' Mustapha having interpreted, and the sailor having taken a

swig at the bottle, he proceeded.—*Maryat, The Pacha of Many Tales, Story of the English Sailor.*

2. Ale and toasted bread.

Swill. v. a. [A.S. *swilian*—wash; *swiling*—gargle.]

1. Drink luxuriously and grossly.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar...
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bowels.

Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 2.

Such is the poet, fresh in pay,
The third night's profits of his play;
His morning draughts till noon can *swill*,
Among his brethren of the quill.

When I see a number of well-dressed people, of both sexes, ... devouring sliced beef, and *swilling* port, and punch, and elder, I cannot help compassionating their temerity, while I despise their want of taste and decorum.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

2. Wash; drench.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 1.

With that a German oft has *swill'd* his throat,
Debuted, that imperial Rhine bestow'd
The generous rummer. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 302.

3. Inebriate; swell with plenitude.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wanners. *Milton, Comus*, 177.

Swill. v. n. Be intoxicated.

As though he were delighted with drinking, and *swilling*, and gaming.—*Whately, Redemption of Time*, p. 50.

Swill. s.

1. Drink, grossly poured down; hogwash.

To be fed with the *swill* and druff.—*Wood, Translation of Bishop Gardiner's De Vera Obedientia*, s. 4; 1553.

Give swine such *swill* as you have.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Wicker basket.

Swilling. part. adj.

1. Drinking grossly.

So unfit a match is a making, *swilling* swine to encounter this roaring lion.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 376.

2. Drenching; intoxicating.

He drinks a *swilling* draught; and lined within,
Will supple in the bath his outward skin.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 177.

Swim. v. n. pret. *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*.

[A.S. *swiman*.]

1. Float on the water; not to sink.

I will scarce think you have *swam* in a gondola.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iv. 1.

2. Keep one's self afloat, and move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, I. 2.

I like little wanton boys that *swim* on bladders,
These many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth. *Id., Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

The soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should *swim* out and escape.—*Acts*, xxvii. 42.

Animals *swim* in the same manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for natation in the water than for progression upon the land.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Blue Triton gave the signal from the shore,
The ready Nereids heard and *swam* before,
To smooth the way.

Dryden, Epistle to the Duchess of Ormond, 44.

The frighted wolf now *swims* among the sheep,
The yellow lion wanders in the deep;
The stag *swims* faster than he ran before.

Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. 1.

Man is the only animal that learns to *swim*, the brute creation having an aptitude more or less by instinct; the best example is exhibited by the motion of a frog on the surface of the water. When a man falls into deep water, he will rise to the surface by floating, and will continue there if he do not elevate his hands. If he move his hands in any manner he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him free liberty to breathe; and if he move his legs as in the action of walking, or rather walking up stairs, his shoulders will rise above the water; so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. By these plain directions, there is not the least doubt but that any person would *swim* tolerably well; and when once the ability to support one's self in the water is acquired, other changes of position and action are

performed with facility. Doctor Franklin observes in his experiments and observations on this useful art:—1st. That the limbs and head of any human body are heavier than fresh water; the trunk is lighter merely because the lungs are inflated. 2nd. That the head is heavier than sea-water, but the limbs and trunk are lighter. 3rd. That a person throwing himself on his back in sea-water, will float with his face clear, so as to breathe with ease. 4th. That in fresh water the legs will gradually sink, and the body will float in an erect posture. 5th. That in this posture, if the head be held in its natural position, the surface of the water will reach just above the nostrils. 6th. That if the head be leaned quite back, the nose and mouth will be always above the water and free for breathing, and the body will rise and fall on every such inspiration and expiration.—*Fulconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Barney.)

3. Glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion.

A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight,
And *swail'd* his eyes in everlasting night.
My slack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,
Friends, altars, victims *swam* before my sight!

The fainting soul stood ready wing'd for flight,
And o'er his eye-balls *swam* the shades of night.

Pope.

4. Be dizzy; be vertiginous: (as, 'My head swims').

5. Be floated.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth *swims* in rain, and all nature wears a lowering countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes into the visionary worlds of art.—*Addison, Spectator.*

6. Have abundance of any quality; flow in anything.

They now *swim* in joy,
Ere long to *swim* at large, and laugh; for which
The world a world of tears must weep.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 622.

Swim. v. a. Pass by swimming.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main,
By stretch of arms the distant shore to gain.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 962.

Swim. s.

1. Kind of smoothly sliding motion.

Both the *swim* and the trip are properly mine; every body will affirm it that has any judgement in dancing, I assure you.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

2. Swimming bladder.

The braves have the nature and use of tendons, in contracting the *swim*, and thereby transfusing the air out of one bladder into another, or discharging it from them both.—*Grew.*

Swimmer. s.

1. One who swims.

Birds and man in the depth of the air, as *swimmers* do in a deep water.—*Bacon.*
And first one universal shriek there rush'd
Louder than the loud ocean, like a crash
Of echoing thunder; and then all was hush'd,
Save the wild wind and the remorseless dash
Of billows; but at intervals there rush'd,
Accompanied with a convulsive splash,
A solitary shriek, the building cry
Of some strong *swimmer* in his agony.

Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

2. Protuberance in the leg of a horse.

The *swimmer* is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the hams: this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

3. In Zoology. Birds akin to the ducks and gulls; the word translating the Latin terms *Natatores*, *Natatorial*.

Swimming. part. adj. Moving gently as if floating.

Swim, with pretty and with *swimming* gait,
Following.

Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Swimming. verbal abs.

1. Act of floating on the water, or of moving progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

The rest, driven into the lake, were seeking to save their lives by *swimming*; they were akin in coming to land by the Spanish horsemen, or else in their *swimming* shot by the harquebusiers.—*Knox, History of the Turks.*

2. Dizziness.

I am taken with a grievous *swimming* in my head, and such a mist before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor see.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iii. 2.

As the first element in a compound.

We have ships and boats for going under water and brooking of sea; also *swimming-griddles* and supporters.—*Bacon.*

As this animal [a species of *Astropecten*] is entirely unprovided with swimming-organs, and was found to be of such specific gravity as to sink immediately when placed in a jar of sea-water, it can scarcely have been taken up anywhere else than from the sea-bottom; and if this be admitted, it is obvious that at least 250 fathoms of the dredge-line must have been lying on that bottom.—*Dr. Carpenter. On Deep-sea Druggings, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, December 17, 1868.

Rondeletius was the first to notice that the swimming or air-bladder was more constantly found in fresh-water fishes than in those of the sea; and Needham and Redi soon after pointed out the diversity of form in the swimming-bladder that prevailed in different species. Redi afterwards described the duct or tube by which this air-vessel communicates with the alimentary canal; and valuable additions to our knowledge on this subject have been since made by Mourin, Lacépède, St. Hilaire, and Cuvier.—*Ferrell, History of British Fishes*.

Swimming-stone. s. In *Mineralogy*. Light spongy kind of quartz so called from its floating on water; floatstone.

Swimmingly. adv. In a swimming manner; smoothly; without obstruction: (condemned by Johnson as a *low* word).

John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope the cause goes on swimmingly.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

The Bill went swimmingly through the Commons, the majority of two gradually swelling into eleven.—*H. Diaries, The Young Duke*, b. v. ch. vi.

Swindle. v. a. [see extract from Wedgwood.] Cheat; impose upon the credulity of mankind, and thereby to defraud the unwary by false pretences and fictitious assumptions: (called by Todd a *cant* word).

Lambs ... under pretext of finding a treasure, had ... added one of them out of three hundred items.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Cant Capharnaïm*.

'What do you mean by this, Mr. Sawyer?' replied the voice with great shrillness and rapidity of utterance. 'Ain't it enough to be *swindled* out of one's rank, and money lent out of pocket besides, and abused and insulted by your friends that dare to call themselves men: without having the house turned out of window, and noise enough made to bring the fire-engines here, at two o'clock in the morning?'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxiii.

Then he celebrated the rogue who had *swindled* him,—but of course never considered whether his own projects had been right, when tried by a moral standard.—*Hansard, Singleton Postscript*, b. i. ch. i. [In a figurative sense (the German) *swindeln* is applied to dealings in which the parties seem to have lost their heads, as we say, to have become dizzy over unfounded or unreasonable prospects of gain. 'An der Assenatzen-*swindeln* (Assenat mania) zu weihen beugen.' 'Er hat bei dem Action-*swindeln* (Share mania) viel Geld verlor.' Goetz in Sanders. The word may be translated madness, delusion. Then, in a fictive sense, *swindeln*, or who induces delusions in others. 'Einen *swindeln* ab-*swindeln*,' to get something out of another by inducing delusions; to *swindle* him out of something.—*Wadsworth, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Swindler. s. Sharper; cheat.

With us, it signifies a person who is more than thoughtless or ridly. We apply to the term the character of premeditated imposition; so that a *swindler* comes under the criminal code, and may be prosecuted accordingly.—*James, Military Dictionary*.

Swindling. verbal abs. Act of one who swindles: (as, 'a case of *swindling*').

Swine. s. [A.S. *swin*, *swyn*, from the same root as Sow; Lat. *sus*; Gr. *ἵπς*.]

O monstrous beast! how like a *swine* he lies!—*Shakespeare, Tit. Andronicus*, induct. sc. 1.

Now I see the *swine*, for others cheer.—*Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey*.

Who knows not Ulysses, The daughter of the sun? whose charmed cup Whom ever tasted, lost his upright shape, And downward fell into a grovelling *swine*.—*Milton, Comus*, 50.

How instinct varies in the growing *swine*, Compared, half reasoning elephant, with thine!—*Pope, Essay on Man*, l. 221.

As the first element in a compound.

He will be *swine-drunk*; and in his sleep he does little harm, save to his bedclothes.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, iv. 2.

Swine-pox. s. In *Medicine*. Cutaneous disease of the genus *Varicella* (globata). See extract.

The globe chikra-pox is known as the *swine-pox*, or *vulgarity*, the liven. The eruption consists of

large vesicles not quite circular in form, but often a little larger than the pustules of the small-pox, surrounded with a red margin, and containing a transparent fluid, which, on the second day of the eruption, resembles milk whey. On the third day they subside, shrivel, and present a yellow tint. Before the conclusion of the fourth day they are converted into thin blackish scales, which dry, and fall off in four or five days more.—*Dr. Aitken, Science and Practice of Medicine*, vol. i. p. 801: 1803.

Swinebread. s. Sowbread.

Swinecress. s. In *Botany*. Native plant; *Coronopus Ruellii*.

Ruellius bucks-horn or *swinecress* hath many small and weak straggling branches.—*Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 428: 1633.

Swinegrass. s. Knotgrass; *Polygonum aviculare*.

Swinegrass, that is knotgrass.—*Gerarde, Herbal*, index: 1633.

Swineherd. s. Keeper of hogs.

There *swineherd*, that keepeth the hog.

Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The whole interview between Ulysses and Eumeus has fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been judged to be of the same rank and condition with our modern *swineherd*.—*Brown*.

Swinepipe. s. Fieldfare.

Swinestone. s. Stinkstone.

Swineward. s. Swineherd.

He is a *swineward*, but I think

No *swineward* of the best.

W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, eclogue ii.

Swineward. s. Piggy.

Then sett down the *swineward*

The foe to the vineyard.

Let Barchus crown his fall.

Christmas Prince, p. 24. (Narra by H. and W.)

Swing. v. n.

1. Wave to and fro hanging loosely; fly

backward and forward on a rope.

I tried if a pendulum would swing faster, or continue swinging longer in our receiver, in case of exaction of the air, than otherwise.—*Boyle*.

If the coach swing but the least to one side, she used to shriek so loud, that all concluded she was overturned.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Jack hath hanged himself: let us go we how he swings.—*Ibid*.

A limb shall swing upon its hinge, or play in its socket, many hundred times in an hour, for sixty years together, without diminution of its activity.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

2. Be hanged. *Slung*.

Shew laws were made for every degree,

To curb vice in others as well as in me,

I wonder we don't better company,

Upon Tyburn tree.

But gold from law can take out the sting;

And if rich men, like us, were to swing,

'Twould hit the land such numbers to string

'pon Tyburn tree. *Gay, Beggar's Opera*, iii. 2.

'Yes, yes, Mr. Vandyperken, you'll pay me for that,' exclaimed she: 'I prophesy that before long you and your naky car, all both swing together.'—*Murray, Sharp's eye*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

Swing. v. a. pret. *swang*, *swang*.

1. Make to play loosely on a string.

2. Whirl round in the air.

Take bottles and swing them: fill not the bottles full, but leave some air, else the liquor cannot play nor flower.—*Baron*.

Seeing thee in the air, then dash thee down, To the hazard of thy brains and slutter'd side. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1240.

I had ... to climb up the side of a huge ship, with nothing to step upon but bits of sticks, flatter for cocks and hens to walk upon than men and women—with nothing to hold on by, but a couple of bits of cord handed to you, swinging from one side to the other, the chance being either that you did not catch them at all, or if you did, the first effect they produced would be to swing you off the infernal little ledgers by which it is expected you are to mount.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. iv.

3. Wave loosely.

If one approach to dare his force,

He swings his tail, and swiftly turns him round.

Dryden.

4. Hang: (as in the execution of offenders).

Swing. s.

1. Motion of anything hanging loosely.

In casting of any thing, the arms, to make a

greater swing, are first cast backward.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History*.

Men use a pendulum, as a more steady and regular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one should ask how he certainly knows that the two successive swings of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to satisfy him.—*Locke*.

2. Line on which anything hangs loose; cord suspended for swinging on.

3. Influence or power of a body put in motion.

The ram that hatters down the wall, For the great swing and rudeness of his pole, They place before his hand that made the engine.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, l. 3.

The descending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that mechanical account Cartesian pretends, namely, the strong swing of the more solid globuli that overflow it.—*Dr. H. More*.

4. Course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.

Parts unjust

Commit, even to the full swing of his lust.

Chapman.

Take thy swing:

For the great swing and rudeness of his pole,

These exuberant productions only excited and fomented his lusts; so that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him leisure to contrive and with full swing pursue his follies.—*Woodward*.

Let them all take their swing

To pillage the king,

And get a blue riband instead of a string. *Swift*.

5. Unrestrained tendency.

Where the swing girth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and be lustily at other men's liking.—*Acham, Schindmaster*.

Those that are so persuaded, desire to be wise in a way that will gratify their appetites, and so give up themselves to the swing of their unbounded propensities.—*Glanville*.

Were it not for these, civil government were not able to stand before the prevailing swing of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage.—*South, Sermons*.

Swinge. v. a. [A.S. *swingan*; *sweng* = whip, blow, stripe.]

1. Whip; bastinado; punish.

Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *swinged* me for my love, which makes me the better to chide you for your.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

This very reverend lecturer, quite worn out With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout, Forgets what he in youthful times hath done, And swings his own views in his own.

C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 76.

The printer brought along with him a bundle of those papers, which, in the phrase of the Whig-coffhouses, have swung off the Examiner.—*Swift*.

2. Move as a lash. *Rare*.

He, wroth to see his kingdom fail,

Swinges the waly horror of his folded tail.

Milton, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 171.

Swinge. s. Sway; sweep of anything in motion. *Rare*.

The shallow water doth her force infringe, And renders vain her tail's impetuous swing. *Waller*.

Swingbuckler. s. Swashbuckler.

You had not four such swingbucklers in all the Inns of court again.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II*, iii. 2.

Swinger. s.

1. One who swings; hurler.

Holy-water *swingers*, and even-song clatterers.—*Julie, For a Course at the Rompash Eve*, fol. 88, b. 1613.

2. Great falsehood: (a *low* expression).

How will he rap out presently half a dozen *swingers*, to get off cleverly?—*Richard, Observations on the Answer to the Complaint of the Clergy*, p. 158.

Swinging. part. adj. Great; huge: (condemned by Todd as a *low* word, but of great antiquity).

I wote not who doth rule the winds, and bear the swinging way.

Turberville, Translation of the Mantuan's Eclogues, 1507.

The sea shall rock it,

'Tis the best nurse: 'twill rear and rock together;

A swinging storm will sing you such a lullaby.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife.

The countryman seeing the lion disarmed, with a swinging cudgel broke off the watch.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

A good swinging sum of John's readiest cash went towards building of Henry's country house.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Martin ... at one twitch brought off a large handful of points; and, with a second pull, stripped away ten down yards of fringe. ... However, the first heat being over, his violence began to cool, and he resolved to proceed more moderately in the rest of the work, having already narrowly escaped a swinging rent in pulling off the points, which, being tugged

with silver (as we have observed before), the judicious workman had, with much capacity, double sewn, to preserve them from falling.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

At the top a fried liver and bacon were seen; In the middle was tripe in a swinging tureen; At the sides there was pudding and bacon made hot; In the middle a space where the party was not.

Goldsmith, Banquet of Venice.
Well, what would I give to have a great man!
No doubt you'll have a swinging recompense.

Byron, Werner, l. 1.
Swingingly, adv. In a swinging manner; vastly; greatly.

Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor lies,
And, if swearing can do't, shall be swingingly mau'd.

Swinish, adj. Beftitting swine; resembling swine; gross; brutal.

They clope us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Boil our addition. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, l. 4.*

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heaven amidst his gorgeous feast;
But with beauteous base ingratitude,
Craves and blasphemous his feeder.

Milton, Comus, 201.
Swinishness, s. Attribute suggested by Swinish.

Johnson laughed heartily at this good Quaker's self-condemning minutes, particularly at his mentioning with such serious regret occasional instances of swinishness in eating, and doggedness of temper.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson, vol. ii. p. 155: 1791.*

Swink, v. n. [A.S. *swincan*.] Labour; toil; drudge. *Obsolete.*

Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men swink and sweat incessantly.

Spenser.
For they do swink and sweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather.

Id.
Swink, s. [A.S. *swinc*; *swincian*—languish, faint.] Labour; toil; drudgery. *Obsolete.*
Ah, Pier, been thy teeth on edge, to think
How great sport they gaynen with little swinke!

Spenser.
Swinked, part. adj. Tired with work; over-worked; hardly, or fully, worked.

The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the swink'd hodge at his supper sat.

Milton, Comus, 201.

Swipe, s. [A.S. *swipe* = winch, lash, crane.] Engine; crane. *Obsolete.*

**Αντλιο, αντλιο, in Latin laustrum, tolleno, or tolleno, &c., a swipe, or engine, to draw up water.*—*Potter, Antiquities of Greece, b. iii. ch. xvi. (Rich.)*

Swipes, s. Small-beer; taplash.
Some vulgar folks love gin and pipes,
Tobacco, too, beside;
But I hold fast to barley swipes,
To blow out well my bile.

Tavern Song, between 1515-25.

Switch, s. [Provincial German, *zwitschern* = pipe like a bird.]

1. Small flexible twig.

Fetch me a down crabtree staves, and strong ones; these are but switches.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 3.*

No man escaped
Your paper-pellets, from the gentleman
To lawyers on the highways, that sold you switches
In your gallantry.—I shall switch your brains out.

Mansinger, A New Way to pay Old Debts, l. 1.
When a circle 'bout the wrist
Is made by beauteous exorcists,
The body feels the spur and switch.

Butler, Hudibras, l. 2, 1155.

Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horse with something like a thread; in her other hand she holds a switch.—*Addison.*

Before concluding the zoology of these islands I must describe more in detail the tameness of the birds. This disposition is common to all the terrestrial species. There is not one that will not approach sufficiently near to be killed by a switch, and sometimes, as I have myself tried, with a cap or hat.—*Derwent, Voyage of the Douglas.*

2. In Railways. See extract.

Switch [is] a contrivance of a variable rail, by means of which the cars on a railroad are passed from one line of rail to another. Innumerable forms of switchbar and frog have been devised for accomplishing the same purpose, and several patents have been taken out for switches, called 'safety switches,' the object of which is to prevent the cars passing off the track, when through negligence the variable rail is left in a wrong position. Mr. Nicholas of Philadelphia is the patentee of a very efficient form.

of safety switch, as is also Mr. Tyler of Worcester, Massachusetts.—*Appleton, Dictionary of Mechanics, Engine-work, and Engineering.*

Switch, v. a. Launch; jerk.

Lay thy bride's weight
Most of thy left side; thy right horse then switch-
tag, all thy throat
Spent in encouragements, give him; and all the
rein let float.

Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.
He, whilst those hardy Scots upon the firm earth
bled,

With his revengful sword, switcht after them that
fled.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xviii.

'Thank you, Fanny,' said I; I used to call her
Fanny in her husband's time, and he was killed,
switching a rapier, three years before.—*Theodore
Thack, Gilbert Garney, vol. i. ch. v.*

Switchbar, s. Switch.

(For extract see under Switch, s. 2.)

Swindle, s. Weak spirits and water.

'Well, I'm d—d,' said Snigg, looking with a
facetious sorrow at the neck. 'It serves me right
for dewatering rum, my proper tripple. Boy, the
amber fluid!' Here Mr. Snigg mixed himself some
swizzle and consoled himself.—*Hannay, Singleton
Fountain.*

Swivel, s. [swipe.]

1. Something fixed in another body so as to
turn round in it.

The gun is placed on the top, where there is an
iron socket for the gun to rest in, and a swivel to
turn the muzzle any way.—*Dampier, Voyages: 1688.*

2. Small cannon, which turns on a swivel:
(used adjectivally in the extract).

A swivel gun may be directed to any object.
Swivel guns are chiefly used at sea.—*Brande and
Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Swabber, s.

1. Swabber.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown George with lousy scobbers fed.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 214.

2. Four cards (the four deuces) left out in
the old game out of which whist origi-
nated. See under Whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and swab-
bers: playing now and then a sober game at whist
for pasture, it might be pardoned; but he could not
digest those wicked swabbers.—*Swift.*

Swollen, part. adj. Swelled.

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love
In my swoll'n bosom with long war had strove,
At length they broke their bounds: at length their
force
Bore down whatever met its stronger course;
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past.

Prior, Solomon, ll. 815.
But, whose swoll'n lip pouted enormously, was
there.—*Hannay, Singleton Fountain.*

Swoon, v. n. [A.S. *aswanian*.] Suffer a
suspension of thought and sensation; faint.

No play the foolish throngs with one that swoons;
Come all to help him, and so stop the air
by which he should revive.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ll. 4.
If thou stand'st not 't' the state of hanging, or of
some death more long in spectatorship, and crueler
in suffering, behold now presently, and swoon for
what's to come upon thee.—*Id., Coriolanus, v. 2.*

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in
fetching men again, when they swoon.—*Bacon.*
The most in years of all the mourning train
Beyan (but swooned first away for pain);
Then, scarce recovered, spoke.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 55.
The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could swoon when she was sick;
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-eyed Susan for his second.

Prior, Alma, ll. 61.

Swoon, s. Fainting-fit.

Immediately after, one of the weakest of the com-
pany fell down in a swoon.—*Bacon, Natural and
Experimental History.*

Swooning, s. Act of one who swoons.

I cannot now wonder at thy qualms and swoon-
ings.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, b. iv.*
Faintings, swoonings of despair.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 631.

Swoop, v. a. [sweep.]

1. Seize by falling at once as a hawk upon
his prey.

A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers
of whose wings are twelve pieces, can with as much
ease swoop up an elephant as our kites do a mouse.
—*Bishop Wilkins.*

This moulder'd diadem in your hands did fall,
And now at last you came to swoop it all. *Dryden.*

2. Prey upon; catch up.

The physician looks with another eye on the me-

dical herb than the grazing ox, which swoops it in
with the common grass.—*Glaucilla, Serpens Medicin-
tibus.*

Swoop, v. n. Pass with pomp.

The nine-stoned trophy thus whilst she doth en-
tertain,
Proud Tamer swoops with such a lusty train,
As fits so brave a food. *Drayton.*

Swoop, s. Fall of a bird of prey upon his
quarry.

All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? What all? O hell-kite! all!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell swoop? *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 2.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried
away a whole litter of cubs at a swoop.—*Mr R.
L'Estrange.*

Swoop, v. a. Exchange; chop and change.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,
And cried, as in derision, spare the strippling;
Oh that insulting word! I would have swoop'd
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been than a momentary man.

Dryden, Cleomenes, iv. 1.
Mean? Why, I mean to be off, to be sure. It
won't do; I tell you it won't do. First of all, I
knock'd up myself and my horse, when they took
for London, and now I have been stewed aboard a
tender. I have wasted three stuns at least. If I
could have rid my match it would not have grieved
me; and so, as I said before, I have swapped her for
Nabob.—*Swapped her! Swapped my daughter for
a horse! Zounds, sir, what d'ye mean?—G. Culman
the elder, Jealous Wife, v. 3.*

Dumey Cane, whose taste for swooping and bot-
tling might turn out to be the sowing of something
worse than wild oats.—*G. Eliot (signature), Silas
Marner, ch. iii.*

Swoop, s. Exchange.

Threw had made a foolish swoop between a couple
of thick bandy legs, and two long trapeticks.—
Spectator, no. 559.

Sword, s. [A.S. *sweord*.]

1. Weapon used either in cutting or thrust-
ing; the usual weapon of fights hand to
hand.

Each man took his sword, and came on the city,
and slew all the males. *Genesis, xxiv. 25.*
Old unhappy traitor, the sword is lost
That must destroy thee.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 4.
But the sword
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge: it met
The sword of Satan with steep force to smite
Descending, and in half cut sheer; nor stay'd,
But with a right wheel reverse, deep entering shared
All his right side: then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro convolv'd; so sore
The griding sword with discontinuous wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 339.*

2. Destruction by war: (us, fire and sword).

The sword without, and terror within.—*Deut.:
onomy, xxxii. 25.*

3. Vengeance of justice.

Justice to Merit does weak aid afford,
She quits the balance and weighs the sword. *Dryden.*

Swordbearer, s. One who bears a sword:

(especially applied to certain officers of
state; e.g. the one who carries a sword
before the Lord Mayor of London, as an
emblem of justice, when he goes abroad).

This I, her sword-bearer, do carry,
For civil deed and military.

Butler, Hudibras, l. 2, 739.

Swordbreaker, s. See extract.

A very curious weapon called a sword-breaker
was now used; it had a hilt, pommel, and guard;
the blade was made in the fashion of a scimitar,
the edge being deeply serrated. It contained a spring,
by means of which the antagonist's sword was held fast
as soon as it came within the teeth. By moving the
hand a little the blade of the antagonist's weapon
was broken, and he was either cut or stabbed with
the sword-breaker at option.—*Fusbroke, Encyclo-
pedia of Antiquities, p. 596: 1840.*

Sworded, adj. Girt with a sword.

The sworded maraphim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd.
*Milton, Ode, (On the Morning of Christ's
Nativity, 113.)*

Sworder, s. Cut-throat; soldier. *Con-
temptuous.*

A Roman sworder and banditto slave
Murder'd sweet Tully.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.
Cesar will
Unstate his happiness, and be staged to th' show
Against a sworder.

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Swordfish. *s.* Fish of the genus *Xiphias* (*gladius*), so called from the swordlike prolongation of the snout: (as *Gr. ξιφιο* and *Lat. gladius* = sword, the three names translate each other).

A swordfish small him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under,
His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*
Malpighi observed the middle of the optic nerve of the swordfish to be a large membrane, folded, according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan. — *Darwin, Physico-Theology.*

Our little fleet was now engaged so far,
That, like the swordfish in the whale, they fought;
The combat only meant a civil war,
Till through their bowels we our passage wrought.

Dryden, Aeneas Mirabilis, lxxix.
Some species, as, for example, the shark and pike, are predatory and ferocious; some, as the anther and stickleback, are combative; some, as the carp and barbel, are peaceful, timid browsers; many fishes are social, especially at the season of oviposition: a few are monogamous and copulate; still fewer nidificate and incubate their own. — *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, lect. viii.*

Swordknot. *s.* Ribbon, or tassel, attached to the hilt of a sword.

Wigs with wigs, swordknots with swordknots
strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Swordlaw. *s.* Violence; law by which all is yielded to the stronger.

No violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and discordance,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 671.

Swordless. *adj.* Not having a sword.

With swordless belt and fettered hand,
O Christ! that thou a son should stand
Ere a father's face!
Yet, thus must Hugo meet his sire
And hear the sentence of his ire,
The tale his divergence. *Byron, Parisina, ix.*

Swordman, or Swordsman. *s.* Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sinewy
swordsman. — *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.*

At Lecca's house,
The shop and mint of your conspiracy,
Among your swordsmen, where so many associates
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met.

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 3.
Knox was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling of the swordsmen. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Swordplayer. *s.* Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in public his skill at the weapons by fighting prizes.

These they called swordplayers, and this spectacle a sword-fight. — *Hall's Cell, A apology.*

Swordstick. *s.* Walking-stick in which a sword is concealed.

'It's strange! You observe the settled opposition to our institutions which pervades the British mind.' 'What an extraordinary people you are!' cried Martin. 'Are Mr. Chollup and the class he represents an institution here? Are pistols with revolving barrels, sword-sticks, bowie-knives, and such things, institutions on which you pride yourself?' — *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxxiv.*
O horrors! why have ye missed Sieur de Lamotte? Why not of him, too, made gallows-carrier? Will spear, or swordstick, thrust at him (or supposed to be thrust,) through a window of hackney-coach, in Piccadilly of the Bagnion of fog, where he jolts discomfited, not let out the imprisoned animal existence. — *Carlyle, Miscellaneous Essays, The Diamond Necklace.*

Sword. *part. adj.* Bound by oath.

I am sworn brother, swear,
To him necessarily, and he and I
Will keep a league till death.

Shakspeare, Richard II. v. 1.
He refused not the civil offer of a pharisee, though his sworn enemy; and would eat at the table of those who sought his ruin. — *Calamy, Sermons.*

Swoon. *v. n.* Swoon.

All in gore blood; I swooned at the sight.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

Swoon. *s.* Swoon; fainting fit.

Shoe strokes and God strikes; and within tenne days that swoon ends in death. — *Bishop Hall, Debat and Abigail, (Ord MS.)*
Here lies a heap half slain, and partly drown'd,
Gaping for breath amongst the slimy weeds;
And there a sort laid in a deadly swoon,
Trod with the press into the mud and dregs.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, li. 40. (Ord MS.)

Swoons. *interj.* Oath by God's wounds.

You, a young and handsome fellow, with high birth, a title, and the name of an estate, . . . to think of throwing your cards on the table when the game is in your very hand, running back to the frozen north, and marrying — let me see — a tall, stinking, blue-eyed, fair-skinned, bony wench, with eighteen quarters in her scutcheon, a sort of Lot's wife, newly descended from her pedestal, and with her to shut yourself up in your tapestried chamber! Ugh, gosh! Swoon, I shall never survive the idea! — *Sir W. Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel, ch. x.*

Sybarite. *s.* Native of Sybaris, of the Greek town in the South of Italy; and, as such, a proper, rather than a common term. However, as the Sybarites were famous for their luxury and effeminacy, it, with its derivatives, has become common as well.

Sybaritic. *adj.* Having the character of the Sybarites, in respect to their proverbial luxury, effeminacy, and voluptuousness; luxurious.

Dine with me on a single dish, to atone to philosophy for the sybaritic dinners of Prior Park. — *Bishop Warburton, Letter to Bishop Hurd.*

Sybaritical. *adj.* Sybaritic.

He should have hoped to match him in their sybaritical cloysters; where they abound with meat and drink and ease. — *Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy.*

Sycamine. *s.* [from the Greek *σικαμινος*.] See under *Sycamore*: (used *adjectivally*).

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say unto this sycamine tree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and be thou planted in the sea; and it should obey you. — *Luke, xvii. 6.*

Sycamore. *s.* [spelt with *a*.] Tree of the genus *Acer* (*pseudoplatanus*).

Sycamores with calamine were spread,
A hedge about the sides and covering over head.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 72.
Sycamore is our *Acer* major; one of the kinds of maples; it is a quick grower. — *Mortimer, Lancashire.*

The indigenous origin of the *sycamore* has been doubted by many British authors, and indeed the earliest records we have speak of it as a stranger, or tree that had been introduced. Turner, who wrote in 1551, and Gerard, in 1587, both mention it as such; and Ray speaks of it as a tree common to courtyards, churchyards, avenues, &c., about noblemen's houses; Sir J. E. Smith, also, in the *English Flora*, states it to be 'not truly wild.' To differ from such authorities may seem presumptuous, but the circumstance of its always ripening seed in our ordinary seasons, and the facility with which it bears the most exposed situations, seem favourable to the supposition that in some parts of England it may be an indigenous plant. In Scotland, and the north of England, where it has long been a favourite tree, and where few residences of any note are without specimens of ancient *sycamores*, it has, no doubt been introduced, as it is only in situations where the operations of man are plainly to be traced that it is found of great age and size. — *Selby, History of British Forest Trees.*

Sycamore. *s.* [spelt with *o*.] The extract from Brande notices the difference of spelling between this word and the name of the well-known British forest tree; the affinities of which are with the maples and the plane trees. The words are essentially the same; the better of the two forms being that which gives *o* in the second syllable. This is because the word is a Greek compound; *o* (*omicron*) in Greek, between the vowel which connects the two elements. These are *σικα* = fig + *μυρον* = mulberry; the *sycamore* having, to some extent, the foliage of the fig, along with the fruit of the mulberry. Its botanical name is *Sycomorus* (originally *Ficus*) antiquorum.

The *a* in *Sycamore*, the English tree, serves as a distinction between the two; and so doing is conveniently retained.

Sycamine is the name of a third tree; of which the species is uncertain. It is formed like *σικαμινος* = cyclamen and is a derivative rather than a compound; i.e. *-μινος* cannot be found as a separate and independent word; and the connecting vowel is not *o* but *a*. Here, then, this

latter letter is in its proper place, in which it may have helped to fix the spelling in *Sycamore*.

This tree [the *sycamore*] is to be distinguished from the *agave* of the Bible (*Luke xix.*), which is a species of tree, though probably the name originated in some confusion of ideas as to the identity of both. Indeed, in old books what is now universally called *agave* was sometimes written *sycamore*, while the *sycamore* is in some modern versions of the Bible printed *agave*. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Sycophancy. *s.* Practice of a sycophant.

a. As an informer.

One that best knew it [the condition of the collectors or farmers of taxes] branded it with polling and sycophancy. — *Bishop Hall, Contemplations, Matthew called.*

b. As a flatterer.

The sycophancy of A. Phillips had prejudiced Mr. Addison against Pope. — *Warburton, Note on Pope's Fourth Pastoral.*

Sycophant. *s.* [Gr. *συκοφάντης*, from *σικον* = a fig, and *φαίνω* = show, denounce. To export figs from Athens was forbidden by law; and they who informed against persons disregarding this law were called *sycophants*.] Talebearer; makebate; malicious parasite.

Accusing *sycophants*, of all men, did best sort to his nature; but therefore not *sycophants* because of no evil they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing into him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more serious, while the fear he had figured in his mind had any possibility of event. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Men know themselves void of those qualities which the impudent *sycophant*, at the same time, both ascribes to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them for being void. — *South, Sermons.*

The laws of Draco at Athens punished it [theft] with death; but his laws were said to be written in blood; and Solon afterwards changed the penalty to a pecuniary mulct. And so the Attic laws in general continued; except that, once in a time of dearth, it was made capital to break into a garden and steal figs; but this law and the informers against the offence grew so odious, that from them all malicious informers were styled *sycophants*; a name which we have much perverted from its original meaning. — *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England, li. iv. ch. xvii.*

Sycophant. *v. n.* Calumniate. *Rare.*

He makes it his first business to tamper with his reader by sycophanting and mismanaging the work of his adversary. — *Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.*

Sycophantic. *adj.*

1. Talebearing; mischievously officious.

2. Fawning.

'Tis well known that in these times the illiberal sycophantic manner of devotion was by the wisest sort condemned. — *Lord Shaftesbury.*

Sycophantical. *adj.* Meanly officious; basely parasitical.

Henry the Eighth of England [was] led by the advice of some of his sycophantical popish prelates. — *Sir Simonds D'Eves, Primitive Practice for Preaching Truth, p. 162.*

They . . . suffered themselves to be cheated and ruined by a sycophantical parasite. — *South, Sermons, viii. 192.*

Sycophanting. *part. adj.* Sycophantic.

His sycophanting arts being detected, that game is not to be played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left towards setting up again. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Sycophantize. *v. n.* Play the talebearer.

To sycophantize is to play the sycophant, or slander, or accuse falsely, to deal deceitfully. — *Blount, Glossographia.*

Sycophantry. *s.* Malignant tale-bearing.

It is fit that the accused should be acquainted with this, that competent time and means may be allowed for his defence, that his plea should receive, if not a favourable, yet a free audience; the contrary practice is indeed rather backbiting, whispering, supplanting, or sycophantry than fair and lawful judging. — *Narrows, Sermons, vol. i. serm. xz.*

Sycosis. *s.* [Gr. *σικον* = fig.] In *Medicine*. Cutaneous, or skin, disease so called.

Sycosis [is] a chronic pustular eruption, either scattered singly, or clustered, over the chin, upper lip, or lateral parts of the face; the pustules being pointed, and matted chiefly in the hair-follicles and converted tissue, and being sometimes propagated by contagion. — *Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Synite. s. In *Geology*. See extract.

Granite is a rock composed of variable proportions of felspar, quartz, and mica, intimately joined together, often separately crystalline, and without any base or ground. Felspar is usually the predominating rock, but it is sometimes equalled in quantity by quartz. In some varieties the quartz is wanting, and sometimes the mica; while occasionally this latter ingredient is replaced by hornblende, in which case the mass is called *syenite*. . . (so called from the ancient Egyptian quarries at Syene; the beautiful red granite, of which the Egyptian statues, and other sculptures, are made, is a *syenite*), and sometimes by talc, or a peculiar form of that mineral called chlorite; and in this latter state it has received the name of protogine, and is very abundantly exhibited in the higher peaks of Mont Blanc. — *Anders, Geology, Introductory, Description, and Practical*, pt. ii. ch. xiv.

Syll. as the first syllable in composition. See under Syn.

Syllabe. s. Syllable: (used more than once by B. Jonson, as in the extract).

A *syllabe* is a part of a word that may itself make up a sound. — *English Grammar*, ch. vi. (Nares by H. and W.)

Syllabic. adj. Relating to syllables.

In the responses also, which are noted for various voices, this *syllabic* distinction is sufficiently attended to. — *Mason, Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 16.

I don't pretend to determine whether the rhythm, in the change which the language has undergone, could have been equally well marked by the ancient *syllabic* quantity. But rhyme appears to have owed its origin to some feeling of its expediency. — *Bertrington, Literary History of the Middle Ages*, b. v.

Syllabical. adj. Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

The Christians have marked over the least various lesson, even *syllabical*. — *Lealie, Truth of Christianity demonstrated*.

Syllabically. adv. In a syllabical manner.

These and many like places, well considered, (upon which no brand of lie or falsity may be fixed,) though they do not literally and *syllabically* agree with the quotation, (but are verified either in a partial or concurrent sense,) may sufficiently justify that place in the first front of the Liturgy to be no lie, but a divine scriptural truth. — *Bishop Gorden, Considerations on the Liturgy of the Church of England*, p. 25.

Syllable. s. [Gr. σίλλαβη; Lat. *syllaba*.] 1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

Each *syllable* that breath made up between them. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, iv. 2.

The world confesses one Rome and one Caesar, And, as his rule is infinite, his pleasures are unconfined; this *syllable*, his will, Stands for a thousand reasons.

Mansinger, The Roman Actor, l. 1.

There is that property in all letters of aptness to be conjoined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. — *Holker, Elements of Speech*.

2. Anything proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded? — *Holker, Ecclesiastical Polity*. To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day, To the last *syllable* of recorded time; And all our yesterday have lighted fools The way to dusty death.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 5.

He hath told so many melancholy stories without one *syllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fear. — *Shoift*.

Syllable. v. a. Utter; pronounce; articulate.

Airy tongues that *syllable* men's names On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses. — *Milton, Comus*, 209.

Syllabus. s. [see extract from Wedgwood] The comparative frequency of the spelling with *y* (*syllabus* rather than *sillabus*) is the only justification (if it is one) of the spelling as it stands here. *Syllabus*, the form of the entry in Wedgwood, is undoubtedly better. See under Syn.]

No *syllabus* made at the milking pail, But what are composed of a pot of good ale.

Beaumont.

Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 'tis nothing but whist *syllabus* and froth, without solidity. — *Pulton*.

'Sister Beatrice' continued the father, resuming his gravity, 'is indeed blessed with a winning gift of making comfits and *syllabubs*; but, on minute enquiry, I do not find that the youth has tasted any of them.' — *Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous*.

I am sorry to find here and every where people out of character, and that wine and tea should enter where they have no pretences to be, and usurp the rural food of *syllabub*, &c. — *Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany*, edited by Lady Llanover, vol. ii. p. 303.

[*Syllabus* (is) a frothy food to be slapped or slubbered up by milking from the cow into a vessel containing wine or spirits, &c. And we will go to the dawns and slubber up a *syllabus*.] (Two Lancashire Lovers, in Halliwell.) The word is a corruption of slap-up, or slub-up, . . . and is the exact equivalent of Platt-Deutsch *slabb* at *Burbs achahitz*, watery food, spoonmeat, explained by Stalder as *schlabb* was, from *schlappen*, *slappen*, to slap, lap, or slap up food with a certain noise. *Schlabbels*, *schlappete*, weak soup. . . . On the same principle are formed Provincial English *slabber*, anything of a gelatinous consistency, the spawn of loads or trucks, *slab*, wet and loose mud. (Halliwell.) Dutch *slomp*, *sillabub*, a certain drink made of milk, sugar, &c. (Bomhoff), is derived in like manner from *slampen*, Bavarian *slampen*, to lap, sup up, junket. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Syllabus. s. Abstract, or compendium, containing the heads of a discourse: (common as the title of a book).

A *syllabus* deals neither in development nor in diversified example; and does not make the space occupied by any detail a measure of its importance as a part of the whole. I have omitted many subjects which are to be found in all the books, or dwell lightly upon them, partly because more detail is contained in my Formal Logic, partly because any one who masters this tract will be able to judge for himself what I should have written on the omitted subjects. I have also endeavoured to remember that as a work of this kind proceeds, less detail of explanation is necessary. — *De Morgan, Sylabus of a Proposed System of Logic*, preface.

His public career was, from first to last, utterly inconsistent with the doctrines of the *syllabus* which form the political creed of modern Rome. — *Saturday Review*, May 22, 1869.

Syllopsis. s. [Gr. λήψις = taking, from root (ληψ-) of λαμβάνω = I take.] In *Grammar*. See extract, where it will be seen that it is an approximate translation of *conception* (con = with + capio = I take).

Syllopsis, in grammar, (is) a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import; and thus make our construction not according to the words, but the intention of the author. — *Koca, Harscopædia*.

Syllogism. s. [Gr. συλλογισμός, from σύν + λογισμός = calculation, reckoning; λογίζω = reckon, reason; λόγος = word, doctrine, reason, principle.] In *Logic*. Argument composed of three propositions; as, 'Every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks.' (This is the explanation of Johnson, which, so far as it goes, is accurate. It is only to the simplest, and the typical form of the syllogism that it applies. The analysis of the example, however, tells us that, while the *propositions* are *three*, the *terms* are *six*, each term being *repeated*, and repeated in *different* propositions. The *two* propositions which, between them, give us *all* the three terms — *man*, *Peter*, *thinks* — are the *premises*; the single one, in which only two of them appear — *Peter*, *thinks* — is the *conclusion*. Hence it is easy to see that the *third* term has served as a kind of measure for the other two. This, i.e. the term used in the premises, but omitted in the conclusion, is the *middle* term; and it is, probably, the one by which the syllogistic character of the argument is determined. It certainly brings together the other two, and, by so doing, explains the etymology. The extent to which the opinions of the chief authorities in Logic and Mental Philosophy take different views both of the value and the structure of the syllogism, is indicated by the numerous and perhaps over-long extracts).

A piece of rhetoric is a sufficient argument of

logic, an apologue of *Aesop* beyond a *syllogism* in *Marlton*. — *Sir T. Dr. Wren*.

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock out deductions and *syllogisms*. — *Bentley*.

That the power of reasoning (or, as it has been sometimes called, the discursive faculty) is implied in the powers of intuition and memory, appears also from an examination of the structure of *syllogisms*. It is impossible to conceive an understanding so formed as to perceive the truth of the major and minor propositions, and not to perceive the truth of the conclusion. Indeed, as in this mode of stating an argument the mind is led from universals to particulars, the truth of the conclusion must have been known before the major proposition is formed. — *Dugald Stewart, Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*, p. 30: 1854.

Among the logicians an instrument of universal empire in the regions of intelligence was supposed to have been discovered by the invention of the *syllogism*. Yet in truth what is the exploit achieved by it? The dividing an argument into three parts or members, distinguished from each other by so many names — names in the invention of which, of two of them at least, not quite so much felicity has been displayed, as in those for which we are indebted to the genius of Lavoisier and Laplace. — *Bentham, Rationale of Judicial Evidence*, b. iii. ch. 2, § 4.

This revelation of the progress of reasoning is one circumstance which distinguishes the *syllogism*; but the absurdity which is implied in the very theory of it distinguishes it still more. It constantly assumes as the first stage of that reasoning by which we are to arrive at a particular truth, our previous knowledge of that particular truth. The major is the very conclusion itself under another form, and its truth is not more felt than that which it professes to develop. Thus to take one of the trifling examples which in books of logic are usually given, with a most appropriate selection, to illustrate this worse than trifling art — when, in order to prove that 'John is a sinner,' I do not adduce any particular sin of which he has been guilty, but draw up my accusation more irresistibly, by the major of a *syllogism*, 'All men are sinners.' 'John is a man,' therefore, 'John is a sinner.' If I really attached any meaning to my major proposition, 'All men are sinners,' I must at that very moment have felt as completely that John was a sinner, as after I had pursued him, technically, through the minor and conclusion. — *Dr. T. Brown*.

Not only is the deductive, thus, in a general way, dependent for its possibility on the inductive, *syllogism*; the former is, what has not been observed — in principle and detail — in whole and in part — in end and in means — in perfection and imperfection, precisely a counterpart or inversion of the latter. The attempts that have been made by almost every logician, except (perhaps) Aristotle, to assimilate and even identify the two processes, by reducing the inductive *syllogism* to the schematic properties of the deductive, proceeding as they do on a total misconception of their analogy and difference, have contributed to involve the doctrine of logical induction in a cloud of error and confusion. The inductive inference is equally independent, and, though far less complex, equally worthy of analysis as the deductive; it is governed by its own laws; and, if judged aright, must be estimated by its own standard. The correlation of the two processes is best exemplified by employing the same symbols in our ascent through an inductive, and our re-descent through a deductive *syllogism*.

Inductive:		Deductive:	
x, y, z are A;	B is A;	x, y, z are A;	B is A;
therefore B is A,	therefore x, y, z are A,	therefore x, y, z are A,	therefore B is A,
or	or	or	or
B contains x, y, z;	A contains B;	x, y, z constitute B;	B contains x, y, z;
therefore A contains B.	therefore A contains x, y, z.	These two <i>syllogisms</i> exhibit, each in its kind, the one natural and perfect figure. — <i>Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature</i> , p. 163: 1853.	

Every conclusion is deduced in reality, from two other propositions (thence called *premises*); for though one of these may be, and commonly is supposed, it must nevertheless be understood as admitted; as may easily be made evident by supposing the denial of the supposed *premise*, which will at once invalidate the argument; e.g. if any one from perceiving that 'the world exhibits marks of design,' infers that 'it must have had an intelligent author,' though he may not be aware in his own mind of the existence of any other *premise*, he will readily understand, if it be denied, that 'whatever exhibits marks of design must have had an intelligent author'; that the affirmative of that proposition is necessary to the validity of the argument; or, again, if anyone on meeting with 'an animal which has horns on the head' infers that 'it is a ruminant,' he will easily perceive that this would be no argument to anyone who should not be aware of the general fact that 'all horned animals ruminate.' An argument thus stated regularly, and at full length, is called a *syllogism*, which therefore is evidently not a peculiar kind of argument, but only a peculiar form of expression, in which every argument may be stated. When one of the *premises* is suppressed,

which for brevity's sake it usually is, the argument is called an enthymeme. — *Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, p. 22.

Language affords the signs by which these operations of the mind are not only expressed and communicated to others, but even, for the most part, carried on by ourselves. The notion obtained in an act of apprehension, is called, when expressed in language, a term; an act of judgment is expressed by a proposition; an act of reasoning by an argument which, when regularly expressed, is a syllogism, as e.g.

Every dispensation of Providence is beneficial; Afflictions are dispensations of Providence; Therefore they are beneficial.

is a syllogism; the act of reasoning being indicated by the word 'therefore.' It consists of three propositions, of which the first is the major, the second the minor, and the third the conclusion. — *Ibid.*, h. i. ch. i. § 2.

A syllogism is the inference of the relation between two names from the relation of each of those names to a third. Three names therefore are involved, the two which appear in the conclusion, and the third or middle term, with which the names or terms of the conclusion are severally compared. The statements expressing the relations of the two concluding terms to the middle term, are the two premises. In this chapter, no ratio of quantities is considered except the definite All and the indefinite Some. A syllogism may be either simple or complex. A syllogism is simple when in it two simple propositions produce the affirmation or denial of a third; or the affirmation of a third, we may say, since every denial of one simple proposition is the affirmation of another. A complex syllogism is one in which two complex propositions produce the affirmation or denial of a third complex proposition. It might be supposed that we ought to begin with the simple syllogism, and from thence proceed to the complex. On this point I have some remarks to offer in justification of following precisely the reverse plan. Hitherto the complex syllogism has never made its appearance in a work on logic, except in one particular case, in which it is allowed to be treated as a simple syllogism, though most obviously it is not so. I allude to the common 'a fortiori' argument, as in 'A is greater than B, B is greater than C, therefore A is greater than C.' There is no middle term here: the predicate of the first proposition is 'a thing greater than B,' the subject of the second proposition is 'B.' — *De Morgan, Formal Logic*, ch. v.

Several of the usual syllogisms are more strong than need be in the premises, in order to produce the conclusion. . . . If we call a syllogism fundamental, when neither of its premises are stronger than is necessary to produce the conclusion, it is obvious that every fundamental syllogism which has a particular premise, gives at least as strong a conclusion when that particular is strengthened into a universal. But, except when strengthening the premise also enables us to strengthen the conclusion, in which case we have a new and different syllogism, it seems hardly systematic to mix up with fundamental arguments, syllogisms which have quantity or quality more than is necessary for the conclusion. — *Ibid.*

The last form of ideal judgements, which I have called the 'apodeictic' (e.g. 'This house, built in such or such a manner, is good or is not good'), is already almost a syllogism; for a syllogism only serves to bring to light that which a judgement keeps hidden. We have, in fact, just seen that the general, the particular, and the individual, the union of which constitutes the proper essence of the idea, are implicitly contained in judgements, and more especially in the apodeictic judgement; whilst, on the contrary, these are explicitly enunciated in the form called syllogism, which openly displays all three of them; deriving them, however, from the anterior forms called notions and judgements, in which they were, so to speak, buried and concealed without the power of revealing themselves. The form, syllogism, then, is the development or product of the first form called notion, combining itself with the second form called judgement. It presents to us the idea become identical with reality, and arrived at that point in its evolution, at which the formal differences which still distinguished notions and judgements have disappeared in meeting with, or correcting, one another. Now, as we are able to say in the preceding chapter, that things are judgements realised, so with still stronger reason can we now say that they are living syllogisms. For syllogism is by no means one thing or idea amongst others; but, on the contrary, all things are syllogisms. So also, for the same reason that we have successively had a right to say that the absolute or God is a notion, and then that he is a judgement, we have now a right to say that he is a syllogism; or, in other words, that he is in the general or universal, which, by means of the particular, becomes the individual. — *The Subjective Logic of Hegel*, translated by H. Sloman and J. Walton, ch. iii.

Syllogistic. *adj.* Having the nature of, constituted by, relating to, a syllogism.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the composition does not belong to the syllogistic form of it. — *Watts, Logic*.

Some writers, and Locke, who profess to despise what they call 'syllogistic reasoning,' distinctly admit as Locke does, e.g. in ch. xvii. that 'all right reasoning may be reduced to the form of syllogism,' which is admitting the utmost that I conceive any logician maintains; only there are, he says, other and better 'ways of reasoning,' that is, as he proceeds to explain, people do not always or usually express their reasoning in a syllogistic form: as if anyone had ever doubted that. — *Whately, Elements of Logic*, h. i. § 2.

(If the syllogistic method, at least for the purpose of demonstration, or of teaching others, he seems to have entertained a favourable opinion, or even to have held it necessary for real demonstration, as his definition shows. Hobbes appears to be aware of what I do not remember to have seen put by others, that in the natural process of reasoning, the minor premise commonly precedes the major. It is for want of attending to this, that syllogisms, as usually stated, are apt to have no formal and unnatural a construction. The process of the mind in this kind of reasoning is explained in *Hallam, History of Literature during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. iii. ch. ii. § 161.

Novels belong to that class of persons who do not recognise the syllogistic method as the chief organ for investigating truth, or feel themselves bound at all times to stop short where its light fails them. — *Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, Novels.

All ratiocination, therefore, starts from a general proposition, principle, or assumption; a proposition in which a predicate is affirmed or denied of an entire class. The other premises asserts that something belongs to or is included in the class respecting which something was affirmed or denied in the major premise. It follows that the attribute affirmed or denied of the entire class may (if there was truth in that affirmation or denial) be affirmed or denied of the object or objects alleged to be included in the class; and this is precisely the assertion made in the conclusion. Whether or not the foregoing is an adequate account of the constituent parts of the syllogism will be presently considered; but, as far as it goes, it is a true account. It has accordingly been generalised and erected into a logical maxim. The maxim is, that whatever can be affirmed (or denied) of a class may be affirmed (or denied) of everything included in the class. This axiom, supposed to be the basis of the syllogistic theory, is termed by logicians the 'dictum de omni et nullo.' — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, vol. i. p. 231.

The inductive moralist looks at the history of past events, and the conditions of the present, and takes for granted that the first step is, to assemble the facts, and then to generalize them. The deductive inquirer, using the facts rather to illustrate his principles, than to suggest them, appeals, in the first place, not to external facts, but to internal ideas, and he makes those ideas the major premises of a syllogistic argument. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Syllogistical. *adj.* Syllogistic.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and propositions, and syllogistical connexions in their reasoning, there is no such matter: but the entire business is at the same moment present with them, without deducing one thing from another. — *Sir M. Hale, Originations of Mankind*.

Syllogistically. *adv.* In a syllogistic manner; in the form of a syllogism.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove syllogistically; so that syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. — *Locke*.

Syllogization. *s.* Act of reasoning by syllogism.

From mathematical bodies, and the truths resulting from them, they passed to the contemplation of truth in general; to the soul, and its powers both of intuition and syllogization. — *Marrie, Treatise on the Soul*, notes, p. 235.

Syllogize. *v. n.* Reason by syllogism.

Men have endeavoured to transform logic into a kind of mechanism, and to teach boys to syllogize, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. — *Watts*.

The gift of ratiocination and making syllogisms—I mean in man—for in superior classes of beings, such as angels and spirits, 'all done, may it please your worship,' as they tell me, by intuition;—and beings inferior, as your worships all know—syllogize by their noses: though there is an island swimming in the sea (though not altogether at its ease) whose inhabitants, if my intelligence deceives me not, are so wonderfully gifted, as to syllogize after the same fashion. — *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. iii. ch. xl.

Syllogizer. *s.* One who reasons by syllogism.

Every syllogizer is not presently a match to cope with Hellenism, Baronius, Stapleton. — *Sir B. Daring, Speeches*, p. 180.

Sylph. *s.* [P] Fairy so called.

I should as soon expect to meet a nymph or a sylph for a wife or a mistress. — *Sir W. Temple, Essays*.

The light equettes in sylpha aloft repair, And sport and flatter in the fields of air.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i. Ye sylpha and sylphids, to your chief give ear, Fays, faeries, gnomes, elves, and demones, hear.

Ibid., canto ii. Then shall the sylpha and sylphids bright, Mild gnomes all, to whose high care

Her virgin charms are given, in circling flight, Skim sportive round thee in the fields of air.

Milton, To an Evening Harp, canto i.

His first idea was, that a heated imagination had raised the image on which it doted into visible existence; . . . the third and abiding conviction, that it was Amy herself, paler, indeed, and thinner than in the days of heedless happiness, when she possessed the form and hue of a wood-nymph, with the beauty of a sylph; but still Amy, unequalled in loveliness by aunt which had ever visited his eyes. — *Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxvii.

'Ah!' cried Mr. Pecksniff, whose eyes had in the mean time wandered to the pupil: 'certainly. And how do you do my very interesting child?' 'Quite well, I thank you, sir,' replied that frosty innocent. 'A sweet face this, my dear,' said Mr. Pecksniff, turning to his daughter. 'A charming manner!' 'Both young ladies had been in ecstasies with the vision of a wealthy house (through whom the nearest road and shortest cut to her parents might be supposed to lie) from the first. Mrs. Tolfers vowed that anything one quarter so angelic she had never seen. 'She wanted but a pair of wings, a dear,' said that good woman, 'to be a young sylph: meaning, possibly, young sylph, or sylph. — *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

Sylph [s] the name given to the spirits of air in the fantastic nomenclature of the Rosicrucians and Chivalists. The use which Pope has made of this fancy in his 'Rape of the Lock' is well known. He seems to have borrowed it from the emblematic romance called the 'Count de Talmah.' — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Sylphid. *s.* Diminutive of Sylph; sylph-like being.

(For extracts see under Sylph.)

Sylphlike. *adj.* Resembling, light or airy as, a sylph.

Sometimes a dance (though rarely on field days, For then the gentlemen were rather tired) Display'd some sylph-like figures in its maze; Then there was small-talk ready when required; Flirtation—but decorous; the mere praise Of charms that should or should not be admired. The hunters sought their fox-hunt o'er again, And then retreated solely—at ten.

Byron, Don Juan, xlii. 104.

At this juncture a smartish ringing at the gate-bell aroused the attention of the ladies, who began putting their faces into the most amiable shape, expecting their sylph-like visitors; but they were somewhat disappointed, and perhaps more surprised, when the servant, throwing open the door, announced 'Mr. Daly.' — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Sylvan. *adj.* [Lat. *sylvanus*; *sylva* = wood, forest.] Woody; shady; relating to woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm, A *sylvan* arceuth and as the ranks ascend, Shade above shade, a wondrous theatre Of stateliest view. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 130. Enough for me that to the listening swains, First in these fields, I sang the *sylvan* strains.

Pope, Windsor Forest.

In general the relation between the adjective and its correlative is less clear and definite than it would be if the connexion were manifested on the face of the word, as it is less clear and definite than it would be if the connexion were manifested on the face of the word as it is in Latin or German. Hence in our Latin adjectives, which are thus less decidedly relative, we often obtain new shades of meaning and tinges of association which our language could not possess if it were less heterogeneous. Thus when Milton says

'Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm, A *sylvan* scene!'

we feel that the epithet implies a picturesqueness in the combination of the trees, while woody would merely have repeated the assertion that they were there. In this way we possess a choice and aptness, which those who are masters of our language know well how to use with advantage. A philosopher might produce an instructive and probably an amusing illustration of this peculiarity, by constructing a synonymy, or comparison, of pure English adjectives with the proximate words of professed Latin origin; and by discriminating, with the aid of the best authors, the shades of meaning that separate each pair; such, for instance, as feminine and womanly. — *Philological Museum, On English Adjectives*.

Sylvan. *s.* Wood-god, or satyr; rustic. Her private orchards, wall'd on every side, To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd.

Pope, Versailles and Pomona.

Sym-, as the first element in a compound.
See under **Syn-**.

Symbol. *s.* [Lat. *symbolum*; Gr. *σύμβολον*, from *σύν* + *βάλλω* = I cast; the original meaning being a contribution to a feast, fund, or the like. See extracts under the first head, especially those that indicate its import in the Greek *σύμβολον* and Latin *symbolum* = creed.]

1. Contribution to a general fund. *Rare.*

This reckoning I will pay

Without conferring *symbols*.

B. Jonson, Epigrams.

Christ hath finished his own sufferings for expiation of the world, yet there are portions that are behind of the sufferings of Christ, which must be filled up by his body, the church, and happy are they that put in the greatest *symbol*; for in the same measure you are partakers of the sufferings of Christ, in the same shall you be also of the consolation.—*Jeremy Taylor, The Faith and Patience of the Saints.*

In like manner he [Jeremy Taylor] employs *symbol* in the sense which the Greek *σύμβολον* sometimes had, namely, the contribution which each person at a picnic throws into the common stock.—*Archbishop Trench, On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries.*

1. The primary meaning of the verb *συμβάλλειν* expresses the act of several in constituting or throwing together portions to form a whole. Hence *σύμβολον* signified a treaty or agreement. It seems to be in this sense that the creeds are termed by early ecclesiastical writers *symbols*; either because (as Augustine says) all the fundamental doctrines of Christianity are collected in them; or from the old traditional story, related by Rufinus, that the creed called the Apostles' Creed was formed by each of them contributing a sentence. 2. The mind may be said to put together outward appearances, and collect from them the notion of a thing signified by them; and hence the outward appearances themselves may be called *symbols*, signs, or emblems; while the act of the mind is termed conjecture (Lat. *conjectio*). Thus, the standards or military banners were called by the Greeks *symbols*; as likewise omens and portents; and expressions or figures denoting a received meaning, as the Pythagorean *symbols*. In this sense, the early Christians gave the general name of *symbols* to all rites, ceremonies and outward forms bearing a religious meaning, to the sacraments and the sacramental elements, to the cross, and, in later times, to images and pictures. *Symbols*, properly so called, must be distinguished from types, and from more symbolical attributes, such as the figures usually introduced in representations of the four Evangelists. Symbolical books are such books as contain the creeds and confessions of different churches: as the three creeds, received by all; the Confession of Augsburg, received by the Lutherans; the articles of the church of England, &c. The Germans call the study of the *symbols*, and mysterious rites of antiquity, and also the study of the history and contents of christian creeds and confessions of faith, by the name of *symbolics* (mythological or theological).—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Abstract; compendium; comprehensive form.

Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith, upon that the author of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith.—*Baker.*

3. Type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

Were't to renounce his baptism,

All souls and *symbols* of redemption sin,
His soul is so infetter'd to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list.

Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in accounts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and names pass for things themselves.—*South, Sermons.*

The heathens made choice of these lights as apt *symbols* of eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every morning.—*Aldrich, Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Models.*

The privileges which these towns of France derived from their charters were surprisingly extensive; especially if we do not suspect some of them to be merely in confirmation of previous usages. They were made capable of possessing common property, and authorized to use a common seal as the *symbol* of their incorporation.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. II. ch. II.*

Let us examine and analyse such an example as:—
'Every animal that has horns on the head is ruminant; the elk has horns on the head; therefore the elk is ruminant.' It will easily be seen that the

validity (or 'conclusiveness,' or 'soundness') of the argument does not at all depend on our conviction of the truth of either of the premises; or even on our understanding the meaning of them. For if we substitute for one of the things we are speaking about, some unmeaning *symbol* (such as a letter of the alphabet), which may stand for anything that may be agreed on, the reasoning remains the same. For instance, suppose we say (instead of 'animal that has horns on the head'), 'Every X is ruminant; the elk is X; therefore the elk is ruminant; the argument is equally valid. And again, instead of the word 'ruminant,' let us put the letter 'Y'; then the argument, 'Every X is Y; the elk is X; therefore, the elk is Y;' would be a valid argument as before. And the same would be the case if you were to put 'Z' for 'the elk'; for the syllogism 'Every X is Y; Z is X; therefore Z is Y,' is completely valid, whatever you suppose the *symbols* X, Y, and Z to stand for. Any one may try the experiment by substituting for X, Y, and Z, respectively, any words he pleases, and he will find that, if he does not preserve the same form of expression, it will be impossible to admit the truth of the premises, without admitting also the truth of the conclusion.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic, i. § 4.*

However, that class of cause-and-effect speculators, with whom no wonder would remain wonderful, and even the Unknown, the Infinite in man's life, had under the words Enthusiasm, Superstition, Spirit of the Age, and so forth, obtained, as it were, an algebraical *symbol* and given value—have now well-nigh played their part in European culture.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays.*

Sign or badge to know one by; memorial.

That as a sacred *symbol* it may dwell

In her some's flesh to mind reversionment.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Its towns may figure on our maps, its revenues, population, manufactures, political connexions, may be recorded in statistical books; but the character of the people has no *symbol* and no voice; we cannot know them by speech and discourse, but only by mere sight and outward observation of their manners and procedure.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Another matter it is, however, when the object to be treated of belongs to the invisible and immaterial class; cannot be pictured out even by the writer himself, much less, in ordinary *symbols*, set before the reader.—*Ibid.*

5. Lot; sentence of adjudication.

The persons who are to be judged, even you and I and all the world, kings and priests, nobles and learned, the crafty and the easy, the wise and the foolish, the rich and the poor, the prevailing tyrant and the oppressed party, shall all appear to receive their *symbol*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons, p. 3: 165.*

Symbol. *v. a.* Symbolize. *Rare.*

So, *symbolized* forth in three twin and fair flowers which Eve saved for Earth out of Paradise, each with the virtue to heal or to strengthen, stored under the leaves that give sweets to the air;—here, soothing the heart when the world brings the trouble—here, recruiting the soul which our sloth or our senses enervate, leave us woman, at least, in the place Heaven assigns to her amidst the multifarious 'Varieties of Life'.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel, conclusion.*

Symbolical. *adj.* Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself.

By this increment idolatry first crept in, men converting the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and receiving the representation of things unto them as the substance and thing itself.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Nectus now sends to his father for advice, which is given by the *symbolical* answer of decapitating the tallest puppets.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, An Enquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History, ch. xi. sect. 34.*

Symbolically. *adv.* In a symbolical manner; typically; by representation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward sense implying an abstinence from certain views, *symbolically* intimated from the nature of those animals.—*Sir T. Browne.*

It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real signature and a sensible sermon.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Symbolism. *s.* See extract.

Symbolism [is] the name applied to the system which invested the forms of Christian architecture and ritual with a symbolical meaning. The extent to which this *symbolism* was carried has been a subject of much controversy. Specimens of such interpretation may be found in the writings of Hugh of St. Victor; but the system was carried out to its utmost extent in the Rationale Divinorum Officiorum by Durandus, bishop of Meude, in the thirteenth century.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Symbolisation. *s.* Act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture, excellently intended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes ranked beyond their *symbolisations*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Symbolize. *v. n.* Have something in common with another by representative qualities.

Our king finding himself to *symbolize* in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation.—*Bacon.*

The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses.—*Howitt.*

I affected *symbolized* in careless mirth and freedom with the liberties, to circumvent liberalism.—*Dr. H. More.*

The soul is such, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing it mightily desires.—*South, Sermons.*

Symbolize. *v. a.* Express, or suggest, by symbols; represent symbolically.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Pandemonium and the stiffest empyrean have faded away, since the opinions which they *symbolized* no longer are.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Symbolizing. *part. adj.* Representing symbolically; serving as symbols.

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water, being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are easily transmutable into one another.—*Bogge.*

Symmetrical. *adj.* Commensurable. *Rare.*

It was both the doctrine of the apostles, and the practice of the church, while it was *symmetrical*, to obey the maxim—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Golconda, p. 201: 1690.*

Symmetrian. *s.* One eminently studious of proportion. *Rare.*

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrian* would allow.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Symmetrical. *adj.* Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

I have known many a woman with an exact shape, and a *symmetrical* assemblage of beautiful features, please nobody.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Such an incoherent medley of laws and magistrates, upon the *symmetrical* arrangement of which all social economy mainly depends, could not fail to produce a violent collision.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. II. ch. vii.*

Symmetrist. *s.* One very studious or observant of proportion. *Rare.*

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Symmetrise. *v. a.* Make proportionate. *Rare.*

He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *symmetrized* every disproportion.—*Burke.*

Symmetry. *s.* [Gr. *μετρον* = measure.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be Examined, measure of all *symmetry*; Whom had that ancient wren, who thought souls made

Of harmony, he would at next have said That harmony was she. *Donne.*

And in the *symmetry* of her parts is found A power, like that of harmony in sound. *Waller.*

Symmetry, equality, and correspondence of parts, is the discernment of reason, not the object of sense.—*Dr. H. More.*

Nor were they only animated by him, but their measure and *symmetry* were owing to him.—*Dryden.*

Not only the capacity for motion, but the aspect and *symmetry* of the body is preserved by the muscles being marshalled according to order; e.g. the mouth is hidden in the middle of the face, and its angles kept in a state of exact correspondence, by two muscles drawing against and balancing each other.—*Paley, Natural Theology, ch. 12.*

Sympathetic. *adj.* Having mutual sensation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the gross mistakes in the cure of diseases, not only from *sympathetic* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all invulnerable applications.—*Sir T. Browne.*

United by this *sympathetic* bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond.

Lord Bacon com-
To confer at the distance of the Indies by *sympa-
thetic* conveyance, may be as usual to future times
as to us in a literary correspondence.—*Glenville,
Sceptic Scientific.*

To you our author makes her soft request,
Who speak the kindest, and who write the best;
Your *sympathetic* hearts she hopes to move.

Prior, Epilogue to Lucina.
Mordid sympathies may be defined to be associated
states of disordered function, or of diseased action;
the disorder or disease of one system, or organ, or
part, affecting other systems, organs, or parts, ac-
cording to their organic connections, their func-
tional relations, and their several tendencies, or
acquired or constitutional predisposition; the con-
secutive *sympathetic* disturbance often being more
prominently manifested than the original or efficient
morbid condition, and thereby frequently conceal-
ing or masking this condition.—*J. Copland, M.D.,
F.R.S., Dictionary of Medicine.*

Sympathetic larks [are] liquids which are colour-
less or so slightly coloured that characters written
with them are invisible till acted upon by some re-
agent. The best is a dilute solution of chloride of
cobalt. Markings made with it become blue when
the paper on which they are written is held in front
of a fire, the slightly tinted pink hydrated salt then
becoming anhydrous and deeply blue.—*Brande and
Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

In *Anatomy*. Term applied to that part of
the nervous system represented by the
Great Sympathetic nerve, supplying the
stomach, connected with processes of nu-
trition, growth, and the like, rather than
with ordinary sensation, and the transmis-
sion of stimulus to the muscles.

Sympathetical. adj. Sympathetic.

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent
in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their
motion upon our senses, and *sympathetical* and
vital passions produced within ourselves.—*Bentley.*

Sympathetically. adv. In a sympathetic
manner; with sympathy; in consequence
of sympathy.

He seems to have caught *sympathetically* San-
dy's sudden impulse to break forth into a devout
song at the awful and inspiring spectacle.—*T. War-
ton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Sympathize. v. n.

1. Feel with another; feel in consequence of
what another feels; feel mutually.

The men *sympathize* with the mastiffs in robus-
tious and rough coming on.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.
iii. 7.*

The thing of courage,
As roused with rage, with rage doth *sympathize*.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.
Nature, in awe to him,
Hath do'd her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to *sympathize*.
*Milton, On the Morning of Christ's
Nativity, 32.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of
himself: he *sympathizes* and is concerned for them.
—*Locke.*

The countrymen were particularly attentive to
all their story, and *sympathized* with their heroes
in all their adventures.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Though the greatness of their minds exempts them
from fear, yet none condole and *sympathize* more
heartily.—*Collier.*

Melmore was soon informed of the language that
had been used against him in the camp, and indig-
nantly complained of it to Perdiccas, whom he prob-
ably suspected to be its secret author. But Per-
diccas was so great a master of dissimulation, that
he completely lulled his suspicions. He affected to
sympathize deeply with his resentment, and pro-
posed to arrest the agitators.—*Bishop Thirlwall,
History of Greece, ch. lv.*

Lady Everingham thoroughly understood the art
of conversation; which, indeed, consists of the exer-
cise of two fine qualities. You must originate, and
you must *sympathize*; you must possess at the same
time the habit of communicating and the habit of
listening. The union is rather rare, but irrevocable.
—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby.*

2. Agree; fit.

Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yel-
low mixed together, and by consequence blue and
yellow are two colours which *sympathize*.—*Dryden,
Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Sympathizer. s. One who feels, or pro-
fesses to feel, for, or with, another: (used,
of late, with reference to common feeling
or common action in political matters).

Can we expect them to respect a policy which in-
duces in inconsistency like aiding the Turks to
crush the Montenegrines, . . . or threatening the
Italian *sympathizers* with our man-of-war, when

the Herzegovinians in their agony appealed to them
for aid against . . . their Turkish taskmasters; when,
on the other hand, we all but aided these same
Gartimadians in their expedition against a govern-
ment, which . . . cannot well have been marked by
characteristics worse than those assigned by Sir H.
Hall to the rule of the Turk.—*Dr. H. Sandwith,
Preface to Notes on the South Slavonic Countries of
Austria and Turkey in Europe, p. 13: 1863.*

Sympathizing. part. adj. Feeling, or show-
ing, sympathy; acting as a sympathizer.

It was made a crime to attend a dissenting place
of worship. A single justice of the peace might con-
vict without a jury, and might, for the third offence,
pass sentence of transportation beyond sea for seven
years. With refined cruelty it was provided that
the offender should not be transported to New Eng-
land, where he was likely to find *sympathizing*
friends.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. ii.*

Sympathy. s. [Gr. *σύνθεσις*.] Fellow feeling;
mutual sensibility; quality of being af-
fected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly blessings to my soul,
If *sympathy* of love unite our thoughts.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.
You are not young; no more am I: go to, then,
there's *sympathy*: you are merry, so am I: ha! ha!
then there's more *sympathy*: you love sack, and so
do I: would you desire better *sympathy*?—*Id.,
Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1, letter.*

But what it is,
The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,
If but for *sympathy*.—*Id., Cymbeline, v. 4.*

It started back: but pleased I soon return'd;
Pleased it return'd as soon, with answering looks
Of *sympathy* and love.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 402.

They saw, but other sight instead, a crowd
Of ugly serpents: horror on them fell,
And horrid *sympathy*.—*Ibid. x. 538.*

Of sympathy, or some comaternal force,
Powerful at greatest distance to unite,
With secret smity, things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance.—*Ibid. x. 240.*

There never was any heart truly great and gener-
ous, that was not also tender and compassionate:
it is this noble quality that makes all men to be
of one kind; for every man would be a distinct species
to himself, were there no *sympathy* among individ-
uals.—*South, Sermons.*

Can kindness to desert like yours be strange?
Kindness by secret *sympathy* is tied;
For noble souls in nature are allied.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

There are such associations made in the minds of
most men, and to this might be attributed most of
the *sympathies* and antipathies observable in them.
—*Locke.*

Horrible forms,
What and who are ye? Ne'er yet there came
Plants thus so foul their monster-forming hell
From the all-miserable brain of Jove;
Whilst I behold such execrable shapes,
Methinks I grow like what I contemplate,
And laugh and stare in loathsome *sympathy*.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

It would be unfair to blame either those concerned
in this commission, . . . or those high-spirited rep-
resentatives of the people, whose patriot firmness has
been hitherto commanding all our *sympathy* and
gratitude, unless we could distinctly pronounce by
what gentler means they could restrain the excesses of
government.—*Millan, View of the State of
Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. iii. ch. viii.*

We may suspect that the partiality which the
mind is apt to acquire for whatever it has made the
subject of long investigation and study, especially if
it be something which has been generally neglected,
and perhaps in some instances a morbid *sympathy*
with depression and defeat, which certain historical
and philosophical speculators have in common with
the readers and writers of sentimental novels, are
at the bottom of much of this unavailing and pur-
poseless lamentation.—*Craik, History of English
Literature, vol. i. p. 104.*

The colour . . . had an appearance of decided
weakness. Some people would have thought it
ridiculous to blunder into it was painful, for his or-
ganization was of a character which entered into
acute and intense *sympathy* with everything and
everybody. Where the mass of people laughed at a
person, Singleton suffered for him.—*Hannay, Sing-
leton Foulness, b. i. ch. iv.*

2. In *Medicine*. Change of condition in one
organ, or one part of the body coinciding
with a change in some other part.

In 1824, I defined *sympathy* to be that state of an
organ or texture having a certain relation to the
condition of another organ or texture, in health and
disease; or a related state of the vital manifestations
or actions in different organs or textures, as when
part is excited or affected, others are likewise affected
or disordered. I then classed *sympathies* into the
reflex and the direct; the former taking place
through the instrumentality of the sensorium, the
latter being independent of it, and occurring through
means of the ganglionic nerves, and chiefly of those

which form communicating chords between the
viscera, and of those which are distributed to the
blood-vessels.—*Cyland, Dictionary of Practical
Medicine.*

Sympathize. v. n. Sympathize. *Rare.*
Pleasures that are not ours, as man is man,
But as his nature *sympathizes* with least.
Mum's Looking Glass: 1638.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Symphonicus. adj. Harmonious; agreeing
in sound.

Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the sound
Symphonicus of ten thousand lips, that tuned
Aurelle harmonies. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 557.*
How sweet a scene will earth become!
Of pure spirits, a pure dwelling-place,
Symphonicus with the planetary spheres.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

Symphonize. v. n. Agree with; be in unison
with.

I mean the law and the prophets *symphonizing*
with the gospel.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture,*
p. 253.

Symphony. s. [Gr. *σύνθεσις*; *φωνή*] = voice,
sound.]

1. Consonance or harmony of sounds.

A learned searcher from Pythagoras's school,
where it was a maxim that the images of all things
are latent in numbers, determines the closest
proportion between breadths and heights, reducing
symmetry to *sympphony*, and the harmony of sound
to a kind of harmony in sight.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Speak, ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,
Angels for ye behold him, and with songs
And choral *symphonies*, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 100.

The trumpet's sound,
And warlike *sympphony* is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their
way;
The great earl-marshal orders their array.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 525.

2. Musical composition so called.

The interim may both with profit and delight be
taken up, in reverting and composing their tra-
velled spirits, with the solemn and divine harmonies
of music heard or learnt; either while the skilful
organist plies his grave and fancied descent in
lofty fugues, or the whole *sympphony* with artful and
unimaginable touches adorn and grace the well-
studied chords of some choice composer.—*Milton,
Tractate on Education.*

There is, perhaps, no musical composition in
which the power of the author is so completely de-
veloped as in a *sympphony*. The musician in it be-
comes a poet, or perhaps rather a painter. Scenes
and the passions are represented by a combination
of musical sounds; as an illustration, we need only
cite that splendid work of Beethoven known to all
under the name of *Il Pastorale*. The general form
of the *sympphony* may be thus described: It opens
with a short, serious, slow movement; this is fol-
lowed by and forms a contrast to one of spirit and
of a lively nature; then comes an andante varied,
or an adagio or slow movement; a minuet with its
trio follows; and the *sympphony* usually closes with
a lively rondo, or a theme of rapid motion.—*Brande
and Cox, Dictionary of Science.*

Symphysis. s. [Gr. *σύνθεσις*; *φύσις*] = I be-
come, am born, grow.] In *Anatomy*.
Contact and partial junction of two bones,
or joints, not admitting of motion.

Symphysis, in its original signification, denotes a
commencement, or growing together; and perhaps is
meant of those bones which in young children are
distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate
into one bone.—*Wise, Surgery.*

Symplesimeter. s. [Gr. *σύνθεσις*] = I com-
press, press, strain + *μέτρον* = measure.] In
Physics. Instrument for determining the
pressure of anything through the compression
(Latin *com + premo* = I press; so that
the two compounds translate one another)
of the object affected by it.

From the barometer the mind easily passes to the
allied instrument of Adie, the *symplesimeter*, from
σύνθεσις, I compress, and *μέτρον*, a measure. The
object of these instruments is similar; and from the
peculiarities of the construction of the latter, it
is exceedingly well adapted for being used at sea.
The principle of its construction is the power of the
atmosphere to compress a column of air separated by
a fluid which neither acts upon the confined gas,
nor is acted upon by the external air. The instru-
ment consists of a glass tube about 18 inches long,
and 0.7 inch internal diameter, having an oval bulb
above, and terminating in an open cistern below.
Into the tube and bulb, hydrogen gas is carefully
introduced, and into the cistern, oil of almonds,
coloured red by alkali root. The atmosphere raises
the unctuous fluid, and thus the gas is compressed

according to the amount of external pressure. To provide against error from the changing bulk of gases under the influence of temperature, a thermometer and sliding scale are introduced, so that the instrument thus made is exquisitely sensitive to atmospheric mutations, even more readily so, than the delicate mercurial barometer, but it is inferior to it for meteorological purposes, chiefly in consequence of absorption of the hydrogen by the oil.—*Thomson, Meteorology*, p. 482.

Sympotical. adj. Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and computation, from the ancient custom of *sympotical* meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

In some of those *sympotical* disputations amongst my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietetic part of medicine depended upon scientific principles.—*Arbutnot*.

Sympotium. s. [Gr. *συμπόσιον* = drinking together, from the same root of *πίνω, πίνω* = I drink; *πόσις* = drinking.] Feast; merry making; drinking together.

It appears that the company dined so very late, (in 1600,) as at half an hour after eleven in the morning; and that it was the fashion to ride to this polite *sympotium* on a Spanish jennet, a servant running before with his master's cloak.—*T. Norton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 18.

Four days in a week I had a place, without invitations, at the hospitable tables of Messieurs Geoffroy and Du Roisac, of the celebrated Helvetius and of the Baron d'Holbach. In these *sympotia* the pleasures of the table were improved by lively and liberal conversation; the company was select, though various and voluntary.—*Gibbon, Memoirs*, p. 79.

Symptom. s. [Gr. *σῆμα, σμῆμα*.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.

The *symptoms*, as Dr. Sydenham remarks, which are commonly scribbled, are often nothing but the principles or seeds of a growing, but unripe gout.—*Sir R. Blackmore*.

2. Sign; token.

Ten glorious campaigns are passed, and now, like the sick man, we are expiring with all sorts of good *symptoms*.—*Swift*.

It is important for us to understand that *symptoms* or *signs* of disease are never to be taken in the like sense with that in which the *signs* of external things are often regarded. . . . There is nothing that we call a *symptom* of a disease, which does not contain within itself much more than a mere *sign*. Heat, pain, redness, swelling, are called the *signs* of inflammation; but nature does not intend by them barely to intimate that inflammation exists; they are essentially connected with the processes she is carrying on. Thus at early dawn we point to the first glimmering in the east, and call it a *sign* of the rising sun; but it is more—it is an emanation from his beams. We look at the cloud above our heads, and say it is a *sign* of rain; but it is the gathering of the waters themselves.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. vi.

Symptomatic. adj. Relating to, connected with, having the character of, constituted by a symptom or number of symptoms.

The *symptoms* and *signs* by which the seats and natures of diseases are indicated, are first, vital or spontaneous, or strictly *sympathetic* and *sympathetic*; or second, physical or artificial. . . . In treating of the *sympathetic* and *sympathetic* manifestations of disease, or of symptoms more especially, I shall first notice those which appertain to the appearance and attitude of the body, and to the animal, locomotive, and sensory functions; secondly, those which belong to the respiratory and circulating organs; thirdly, those which are manifested by the digestive and assimilating organs; and, lastly, those which concern the urinary and sexual functions and organs.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Symptomatical. adj. Symptomatic.

Symptomatical is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in disease; as a fever from pain is said to be *sympomatical*, because it arises from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceases, the fever will cease, without any direct means taken for that.—*Quincy*.

By fomentation and a cataplasm the swelling was dissipated; and the fever, then appearing but *sympomatical*, lessened as the heat and pain mitigated.—*Wise, Surgery*.

Symptomatically. adv. In a symptomatic manner; in the nature of a symptom.

The causes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, exerted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically*.—*Wise, Surgery*.

Symptomatology. s. [Gr. *λόγος* = word, reason, doctrine.] In *Medicine*. Doctrine of symptoms.

Sym-, as an initial element in composition is the Greek *σύν*, the Latin *cum* = with. Before *p, b, f, or v* it becomes *m* (*symbol*); before *l* the result is a double *-l* (*syllable*), from *σύν* + the root of *λαμβάνω* = I take). Compounds with this initial constitute the greater part of the English words beginning with *sy*. With one or two exceptions (*syllabus* and *syllph*, both better spelt with *i*), all the words thus beginning are of Greek origin.

Synagogue. s. [Gr. *συναγωγή*.] Assembly of the Jews to worship.

As his custom was, he went into the *synagogue* on the sabbath-day.—*Luke*, iv. 10.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *synagogue*.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

William the Conqueror permitted great numbers of Jews to come over from Rouen, and to settle in England, about the year 1067. Their multitude soon increased, and they spread themselves in vast bodies throughout most of the cities and capital towns in England, where they built *synagogues*. There were fifteen hundred at York about the year 1180. At Bury in Suffolk is a very complete remnant of a Jewish *synagogue* of stone, in the Norman style, large and magnificent. Hence it was that many of the learned English ecclesiastics of those times became acquainted with their books and language.—*Cruik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 169.

Synalépha. s. [Gr. *συνάληφ*.] Contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel: (as, *ill' ego*).

Virgil, though smooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uses *synalépha*, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse.—*Dryden*.

Synarchy. s. [Gr. *συναρχία*.] Joint sovereignty.

The *synarchies* or joint reigns of father and son have rendered the chronology a little difficult.—*Blackstone, History of the Bible*.

Synarthrosis. s. [Gr. *σύνarthron* = joint.] Close conjunction of two bones.

There is a conspicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthrosis, as in the elbow; an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus.—*Wise, Surgery*.

Synaxis. s. [Gr. *συνίγω* = I lead, bring together.] Meeting of persons; congregation.

They celebrated their *synaxes* and communions in grots and retreats.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 290; 1601.

Synecategorematic. s. See extract.

Categoris is, in the first instance, an Accusation, the language from which it is derived being the Greek. To 'accuse' is 'to charge with'—to impute to—'to attach a certain character,' or even 'a characteristic,' 'to mark'—'to define'—to place in a class. Hence, Category comes to mean 'class,' 'there or thereabouts.' A word which can, by itself, form a term is called *Categorematic*. A word which cannot, by itself, form a term, but can, by itself, form a part of one, is called *Synecategorematic*—*syn* = with, and implying union or conjunction with other words. A word which, by itself, can form a term and something more (a predicate, for instance, and a copula) may be *Hypercategorematic*—*hyper* = over and implying excess. . . . *Categorematic* words are either nouns or pronouns. . . . *Categorematic* words by themselves and single-handed, can form terms, i.e. either subjects or predicates or both. *Hypercategorematic* words are verbs. They can form, by themselves and single-handed, predicates and copulas at once. *Synecategorematic* words are adverbs and prepositions; to which add articles.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Logic as applied to Language*, § 107.

Synchondrosis. s. [Gr. *σύν + χόνδρος* = cartilage.] See extract.

Synchondrosis is an union by gristles of the vertebra to the ribs.—*Wise, Surgery*.

Synchoron. adj. [Gr. *σύν + χρόνος*.] Synchoronic; synchorous.

That glorious estate of the church, which is *synchoron* to the second and third thunder.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, p. 141.

The things, that are found to be *synchoron*, have also a natural connexion and complication one with another.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 182.

Synchoron. s. That which happens at the same time, or belongs to the same time, with another thing.

The near cognation and colligation of those seven *synchorons* that are contemporary to the six first trumpets.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 182.

Synchoron. adj. Happening together at the same time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchoron*.—*Boyle*.

Synchorism. s. Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

The coherence and *synchorism* of all the parts of the Mosaic chronology, after the Flood, bear a most regular testimony to the truth of his history.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Synchorism. v. n. Concur at the same time; agree in regard to the same time.

The most genuine sense to me, is to *synchorism* with the history of that time wherein John lived.—*Dr. Robinson, Kalendar*, p. 101; 1858.

With this coin ends the series of unframed Icelandic coins; I must, however, caution the reader against supposing that there is the slightest attempt at chronological arrangement in the plate just described. There are not at present any facts known on which to base such an arrangement; and all that can be said is, that coins of the types Nos. 1–11 have been found in hoards which also contained inscribed coins, such as are comprised in the preceding plate, which, therefore, these anepigraphous coins probably *synchorism*.—*J. Evans, The Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 463.

Synchorous. adj. Happening at the same time.

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, *synchorous* and proportional to their changes.—*Arbutnot, On the Effects of Air on Human Bodies*.

Here the murmur, which is one to the ear, may be two in fact. The two are made one by being both *synchorous* with the systole of the ventricle. In this case the murmur from the aortic orifice is direct, and that from the mitral is recurvating. Or the murmurs thus conveyed in different directions, as they are two in fact, may be two to the ear. But then one must be *synchorous* with the diastole, the other with the systole of the heart.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*, lect. ii.

Synchysis. s. [Gr. *χύν* = I pour out; *χύνω* = pouring out. Compare with Lat. *fundo* = I pour out, *pass. part. fusus; fusio, -onis*; and *synchysis* and *con-fusio* translate one another.] Confusion; confused arrangement of words in a sentence.

The English translator hath expressed the sense, but not translated strictly to the words, by *con-fusio* of the *synchysis* and involved and perplexed juxtaposition being not well distinguished.—*Knatchbull, Annotations on the New Testament*, p. 133.

Syncope. v. a. Contract; abbreviate, by taking from the middle of a word. *Rare*.

The tyrant time, which hath swallowed many names, hath also in use of speech changed more by contracting, *syncope*, curtailing, and mollifying them.—*Claudian, Remains, Surmises*.

Syncope. s. Syncope.

Syncope. s. [Gr. *σνκωπή*.]

1. In *Medicine*. Fainting fit.

The symptoms attending gunshot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *syncope*.—*Wise, Surgery*.

Also for Sicily! rude fragments now lie scattered, where the shapely column stood. Her palaces are dust. In all her streets The voices of singing and the sprightly chord are silent. Bows, and dance, and show, suffer a *syncope* and solemn pause; While God performs upon the trembling stage Of his own works his dreadful part alone.—*Cowper, Task, Time-piece*.

2. In *Grammar*. Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.

3. In *Music*. Division of a note, used when two or more notes of one part answer to a single one of the other.

Syncope. s. Contractor of words. *Rare*. To outline all the modern *syncope*, and thoroughly content my English readers, I intend to publish a *syncope* that shall not have a single vowel in it.—*Spectator*.

synopses. v. a. Contract; abridge. *Rare.*

Whether to ascribe this to some modish affectation of times and humours, or more particularly to a poetical humour of *synopsizing* and contracting their words.—*Delgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 114: 1680.

Syncretism. s. [Gr. *σπέρμα*=mixture.] See third extract.

They may, both alike, be symptoms of the same predominant disposition to that coalition-system in Christianity, for the expression of which theologians have invented or appropriated the term *syncretism*.—*J. T. Coderidge, Second Lay Sermon*, p. 388: 1835.

The true gospel spirit of toleration we should regard as a matron, a kind and gentle guardian indeed of the pure doctrine, but sedulous, but vigilant, but impatient of seducers. This *syncretism*, on the contrary, which the Laodiceans among us join in extolling as highly, shall nowhere hear from me other or better name than that of harlot, the offspring of a belief either slothful or ignorant of its own condition, and then the parent of worldly-mindedness, and with whom therefore neither sincere faith nor genuine charity will endure to associate.—*Id., Translation of Clementia Keangetica*, note.

What seems most his own (La Bruyère's), and I must speak very doubtfully as to this, is the *syncretism* of the tact of a pervading spirit, an 'anima mundi,' which is itself an imperfect theism, with the more pernicious hypothesis of an universal monad, to which every distinct attribute, except unity, was to be denied.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, vol. i. p. 13: 1835.

Synodus. s. Magistrate.

May it please you, that Dr. Gunning and Dr. Pearson may by your legal *synodica* for you, and in your name, to treat and conclude with the said archbishop concerning his and your right and interest in the said books.—*Grace in the Senate of the University of Cambridge*, July 22, 1662.

They have two or three Greek *synodes* on the part of the people, to take care that the ancient laws of the island are observed.—*Lycocoe, Observations on Greece*.

Ramus . . . inquired his way to the Golden Street, in which resided Myntner Van Krauw, *synode* of the town, and to whom he had obtained his principal letters of introduction. The *synode's* house was too well known not to be immediately pointed out to him.—*Marrgat, Sharleygon*, vol. ii. ch. viii.

Synodrome. s. [Gr. *συνδρομή*.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, every single motion owns a dependence on such a *synodrome* of pre-required motions.—*Glanville, Neptune's Scientifica*.

Synodochia. s. [Gr. *συνδοχία*.] Figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Because they are instruments of grace in the hand of God, and by these his holy Spirit changes our hearts: therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *synodochia*; that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant*.

Synodochical. adj. Expressed by a *synodochia*; implying a *synodochia*.

Should I, Lindauer, bring you into hospitals, and show you there how many souls narrowly lodged in *synodochical* bodies, see their earthen cottages moulder away to dust, those miserable persons, by the loss of one limb after another, surviving but part of themselves, and living to see themselves dead and buried by piecemeal?—*Boyle, Seraphick Love*.

Synodochically. adv. In a *synodochical* manner; according to a *synodochical* way of speaking.

Thus did our Saviour rise from the dead on the third day properly; and was three days and three nights in the earth *synodochically*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of 1's Creed*, article v.

Synodiata. s. Office, state, or jurisdiction of a *synodic*.

Since the being of the little council leads one to the *synodiata*, which is the chief honour of the state, this dignity is courted here with as active and solicitous an ambition, as appears elsewhere for greater matters.—*Bishop Burnet, Travels*, p. 10.

Synodiata. v. a. Judge. *Rare.*

None men must be intimidated and *synodiata* with commissions, before they will deliver the fruits of justice.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 476.

Aristotle undertook to censure and *synodiata* his master, and all law-makers before him.—*Halswell, Apology*.

Synodical. s. Judgment.

Pure of search and *synodical* may retain officers within compass of their duty.—*Time's Store-house*, p. 381. (Ord MS.)

Synopsis. s. [Gr.] In *Prosody*. Confluence of two syllables, originally separate, into one.

'Nor e'er would'—Aldus reads it 'ever would'; but as this would hurt the metre, we have restored it to the genuine reading, by observing that *synopsis* which had been neglected by ignorant transcribers.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 476. (Ord MS.)

Synérgist. s. [Gr. *ἵππος*=work.] See extract.

Melanchthon . . . was suspected [of having introduced] a doctrine said to be nearly similar to that called Semi-Pelagian, according to which, grace communicated to adult persons so as to draw them to God required a corresponding action of their own freewill in order to become effectual. Those who held this tenet were called *synérgists*. It appears to have been the same, or nearly so, as that adopted by the Arminians in the next century.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

Synérgistical. adj. Co-operating.

Luther's notions of the irresistible decrees, which he afterwards published in his book 'De servo arbitrio,' shocked both parties, and caused a kind of revolution on all sides. The papists raised an outcry against their own doctrine, when expressed in so ungoverned a manner; and the Saxon divines, with Melanchthon at their head, silently withdrew themselves from their master Luther in this point; and struck out, or rather adopted, another system, viz. the *synérgistical*. On this system of the co-operation of grace and free-will, the Augustan Confession is wholly built.—*Dean Tucker, Apology for the Church of England*, p. 60: 1772.

Synœneurosis. s. [Gr. *σύνειρος*=nerve.] See extract.

Synœneurosis is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in symphysis we find instances, in the connexion of the ossa pubis together, especially in women, by a ligamentous substance. In articulation, it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibia.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

Synod. s. [Gr. *συνόδος*; Lat. *synodus*.]

1. Assembly called for consultation: (it is used particularly of ecclesiastics).

The glorious gods sit in hourly *synod* about thy particular prosperity.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 2.

Since the mortal and intestine jars 'Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us, I hath in solemn *synod* been decreed, To admit no traffic to our adverse towns.

Id., Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

The opinion was not only condemned by the *synod*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madness.—*Bacon*.

Pla-bitten *synod*, an assembly brew'd Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude Chaos of proph'try, where laymen guide With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.

His royal majesty, according to these Presbyterian rules, shall have no power to command his clergy to keep a national *synod*.—*White*.

We'll have ye judged, well ended long debate, *Synod* of gods! and, like to what ye are, Great things resolved.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ll. 380.

The second council of Nice, he saith, I most irreverently call that wise *synod*; upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I should dare to reflect so much dishonour on a council.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove! And you, bright *synod* of the powers above, On this my son your gracious gifts bestow.—*Dryden*.

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

How'er love's native hours are set, Whatever starry *synod* met, 'Tis in the mercy of her eye, If poor love shall live or die.

Their planetary motions and aspects Of noxious efficacy, and to join In *synod* unbenign.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 626.

As the planets and stars have, according to astrologers, in their great *synods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are ascribed to one or two of them out of that aspect; so divers particulars, which, whilst they lay scattered among the writings of several authors were inconsiderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly useful to physiology in their conjunctions.—*Boyle*.

Synodal. s. Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation.

Synodals were (anciently) the publication or recital of the provincial constitutions in the parish churches.—*Wheatly, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. iii. § 10.

The *synodals* to the bishop at Easter, is two shillings.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kidlington*, p. 2.

Synodal. adj. Synodic. *Rare.*

The authority of some *synodal* canons.—*Milton*.

Synodic. adj. reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the sun to us are the measures of day and year; and the *synodic* revolution of the moon measures the month.—*Holler*.

Synodical. adj.

1. Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod.

The various dignity of their several churches, and of their many functions, rules, and orders in them, by reason of the frequency of their *synodical* and processional meetings, have necessarily raised many questions of place among them.—*Schæne*.

St. Athanasius writes a *synodical* epistle to those of Antioch, to compose the differences among them upon the ordination of Eudimus.—*Ima-p Stillingfleet*.

2. In Astronomy. Connected with the conjunction of heavenly bodies.

The moon makes its *synodical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes.—*Locke, Elements of Natural Philosophy*.

The lunar month is determined by the recurrence of its phases; it reckons from new moon to new moon; that is, from leaving its conjunction with the sun to its return to conjunction. If the sun stood still, like a fixed star, the interval between two conjunctions would be the same as the period of the moon's sidereal revolution; but, as the sun apparently advances in the heavens in the same direction with the moon, only slower, the latter has more than a complete sidereal period to perform to come up with the sun again, and will require for it a longer time, which is the lunar month, or, as it is generally termed in astronomy, a *synodical* period.

The difference is easily calculated by considering that the superfluous arc (whatever it be) is described by the sun with the velocity of 67.0833 per diem, in the same time that the moon describes that arc plus a complete revolution, with her velocity of 13.57816 per diem, and the times of description being identical, the spaces are to each other in the proportion of the velocities.—*Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy*.

Synodically. adv. In a synodic manner; by the authority of a synod or public assembly.

It shall be useful for those churches *synodically* to determine something in those points.—*Bishop Sanderson*.

The alterations made by the commissioners were brought to the convocation, then sitting where they were *synodically* agreed upon.—*Nelson*.

Synonymal. adj. Synonymous.

Repetitions here, and doubled sentences, and enlargements by *synonymal* words, &c. before the shutting up of the period, are but necessary.—*Instructions for Orators*, p. 15: 1682.

Synonymally. adv. Synonymously; in the way, after the manner of, as an equivalent to, a synonym.

The fifth canon uses *synonymally*.—*Sir H. Spelman*.

Synonymen. s. [Gr. *ὀνομα*=name.] Name which signifies the same thing with another: (Massinger uses it more than once; the Greek plural in *a*, was common in the time of the Elizabethan dramatists).

Every thinker for his chink may cry Rogue, bawd, and chawer, call you by the surnames And known *synonyms* of your profession.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

Synonyme. s. Word of the same meaning as some other word.

Most *synonyms* have some minute distinction.—*Reid*.

To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by *synonyms*, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary*.

They could hardly be restrained from inflicting summary punishment on the few who still dared openly to question his title. Jacobite was now a *synonym* for traitor.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

God forbid that the time should ever come when [we] shall esteem riches the *synonym* of god.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature*.

Synonymize. v. a. Express the same thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *synonymize* after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid.—*Candor, Romance*.

Synonymous. *adj.* Expressing the same thing by different words; having the same signification; univocal.

These words consist of two propositions, which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed; for wisdom and understanding are synonymous words here.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Fortune is but a synonymous word for nature and necessity.—*Bentley, Sermon*.

When two or more words signify the same thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are usually called synonymous words.—*Watts, Logic*.

First of parallel lines synonymous; that is, which correspond one to another by expressing the same sense in different but equivalent terms; when a proposition is delivered and is immediately repeated in the whole or in part, the expression being varied, but the sense entirely or nearly the same; as,

O Jehovah, in thy strength the king shall rejoice;

And in thy salvation how greatly shall he exult!

The desire of his heart thou hast granted unto him:

And the request of his lips thou hast not denied. (Psalms xxi. 1, 2.)

—*Bishop Lowth, Translation of Isaiah, Preliminary Dissertation*.

No other term can be found in our language which conveys precisely the same notion, and to this notion it is now so exclusively appropriated, that its literal import is seldom thought of. To use the word sublimity, in prose composition, as synonymous with altitude or height would be affectation and pedantry.—*Jungius, Short tract*.

Which we are told that the Arabians had four-score words to signify Honey, two hundred a Serpent, five hundred a Lion, a thousand a Sword, and to illustrate each of which whole treatises were composed. I must be allowed to withhold my assent from the philologist's prodigy. When a language is perplexed with synonymous words, these are known to have arisen from an intercourse with other nations, caused by conquest or by commerce; but it is said that the Arabians were never subjugated, and they lived in a state of independent seclusion.—*Bertrington, Literature of the Middle Ages, appendix II*.

Cosmo de Medici was the father of a line of princes whose name and age are almost synonymous with the restoration of learning.—*Crack, History of English Literature, vol. i. p. 336*.

Synonymously. *adv.* In a synonymous manner.

It is often used synonymously with words which signify any kind of production or formation.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. I*.

Synonymy. *s.* Quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

We having three rivers of note, *synonymy* with her.—*Idem, Notes on Dryden's Polyolbion, song II*.

Synopsis. *s.* [Gr. *synopsis*.] I see.] General view; all the parts brought under one view.

—*Bravilov, synopsis*, and other hithering gear.—*Milton, Areopagitica*.

He who reads the inscrutable book of Nature as if it were a merchant's ledger, is justly suspected of having never seen that book, but only some school *synopsis* thereof: from which, if taken from the real book, more error than insight is to be derived.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, On History*.

Synoptical. *adj.* Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected so many *synoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly use.—*Erskine, Calendar*.

Synoptically. *adv.* In a synoptical manner. I shall more *synoptically* here insert a catalogue of all dying materials.—*Sir W. Petty, in Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society, p. 256*.

Synostosis. *s.* [Gr. *synostosis* = bone.] In *Anatomy*. Junction of bones.

Synostotic. *adj.* Having the character of a synostosis: (in the extract, one resulting from the obliteration of sutures, and the confluence of two or more bones into one).

Synostotic and artificially deformed skulls are mostly included, for the reason specified, that their lateral capacities are usually not materially interfered with.—*Dr. J. B. Davis, On the Weight of the Brain in the Different Races of Men, Proceedings of the Royal Society, January 23, 1903*.

Synovia. *s.* [Gr. *syn* + Lat. *ovum* = egg, a non-classical and hybrid word.] In *Anatomy*. Joint-oil.

Synovia is that fluid which exists within the membrane lining joints, to assist motion by lubrication; as also in the lungs. . . . *Synovia* was chemically examined by Marsson. The specimen he analysed was viscid, and became gelatinous soon after it was obtained. It then deposited a fibrous matter and became clear above. . . . *Synovia* has, of

late years, been examined by Jahn. It is described as a viscid, transparent, yellowish or reddish fluid, resembling in its odour the serum of the blood.—*Dr. Owen Rees in Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*.

Synovial. *adj.* Having the character of, constituted by, synovia.

It is a matter of no small interest to consider how far the results of peculiar mechanical conditions are modified by variations in the character of lubricating fluids, knowing, as we do, that, while the ventricles of the brain, subject to agitation only, contain no albumen in their lubricating fluid, the liquor of the pericardium contains that principle in abundance; and that in the *synovial* fluid, adapted to the lubrication of the joints, we have in addition to albumen, not only a considerable proportion of phosphate of lime, but probably fibrin also, as a necessary constituent. —*Dr. Owen Rees, in Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*.

Synovial membranes, especially that of the knee-joint, are furnished with little fringe-like projections, which are extremely vascular, and which seem especially concerned in the secretion of the *synovial* fluid. The fluid of the *synovial* cavity is so nearly the same as the serum of the blood, that the simple act of translocation is sufficient to account for its presence in their sacs; on the other hand, that of the *synovial* capsules, and of the Bursa mucosa which resemble them, may be considered as serum with from 6 to 8 per cent. of additional albumen. —*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative, § 167: 1861*.

Synthetical. *adj.*

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the construction of speech.

A figure is divided into tropes, &c. grammatical, orthographical, *synthetical*. —*Peacock, Garden of Eloquence, sign. B. i. p. 1577*.

The various *synthetical* structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our stile capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary*.

Syntax. *s.* [Gr. *synthesis* = arrangement, order; *ráxan*, *táxan* = I arrange, dispose; second aorist, *i-ray-on*.]

1. System; number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependence to the first than what is common to the whole *syntax* of beings.—*Glasse, Thele*.

2. Part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

I can produce a hundred instances to convince any reasonable man that they do not so much as understand common grammar and *syntax*.—*Swift*.

Syntaxis. *s.* Greek form of Syntax.

Words . . . have no power, save with dull grammarians.

Whose souls are nought but a *syntaxis* of them. —*B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady*.

Synteresis. *s.* [Gr. *synesis* = I watch, am anxious.] Remorse of conscience.

Though the principles of *synteresis*, the seeds of piety and virtue, sown and disseminated in the soul, to bring forth the fruit of virtue and felicity may be trampled on and kept under, cropped and snubbed, by the bodily part; yet they will sometimes be starting out, sprouting, and putting forth themselves.—*Bishop Ward, Sermon on the 30th of January, p. 13: 1674*.

Synthesis. *s.* [Gr. *synthesis*; approximately translated by composition (*cum + pono*), and construction (*cum + struo*), its opposite being analysis or dissolution (Gr. *ana + lúo*; Lat. *dis + solvo*), the two words translating each other.] Applied chiefly to the mode of treating certain scientific subjects, i.e. by beginning with the elements and constructing a system, analysis implying a system already formed, but which is taken to pieces. Every subject has its analytic and synthetic aspect; in some, however, one is so much more prominent than the other, that the generality of the correlation is overlooked.

The *synthesis* consists in assuming the causes discovered and established as principles, and by their explaining the phenomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations.—*Sir I. Newton, Optica*.

Synthesis has been the favourite method with philosophers since philosophy began. It is a method

pleasing and wonderfully akin to the human mind; it enables the philosopher to indulge his own tastes, assume the principles he likes, and proclaim them as truths. Should anything adverse in experience arise, *synthesis* easily pushes it away, represses, or removes it. We are easily beguiled into the ideal games of *synthesis*; the race is easy. We fix one goal and bound between it and the starting-place.—*R. Swedenborg, Animal Kingdom, translated by W. White*.

Synthesis is a Greek word which signifies combination, and is applied to the chemical action which unites dissimilar bodies into a uniform compound; as sulphuric acid and lime, into gypsum; or chlorine and sodium into culinary salt.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

The want of a clear notion respecting the nature of reason may be traced to the difficulty of combining the notion of the organ of sense, or a new sense, with the notion of the appropriate and peculiar objects of that sense, so that the idea evolved from this *synthesis* shall be the identity of both.—*Copley, Lay Sermon, Appendix B, note: 1858*.

The idea of affinity, as already explained, implies a disposition to combine. But this combination is to be understood as admitting also of a possibility of separation. *Synthesis* implies analysis as conceivable; or to recur to the image which we have already used, divorce is possible when the marriage has taken place.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, II. 10*.

Each of the words *idea*, *In*, *Mind*, involves a *synthesis*; and the proposition—*ideas exist in mind*, is a *synthesis of synthesis*. Passing from the assumptions of idealism to its argument, it might be shown that each of its syllogisms is a *synthesis of synthesis*; and that its conclusion, reached by putting together many syllogisms, is a *synthesis of synthesis of synthesis*. Instead, then, of the realistic belief being objectionable on the ground of its synthetic nature, its superiority is, that it is less open to this objection than any other belief which can be framed.—*Bertrington, Principles of Psychology*.

Synthétic. *adj.* Constructive: (opposed to analytic. For its import in *Metaphysics* see extracts under Synthetical).

Synthétic method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole; it begins with the most simple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of composition.—*Watts, Logic*.

The third sort of parallel I call *synthetic* or constructive: where the parallelism consists only in the similar form of construction; in which word does not answer to word, and sentence to sentence, as equivalent or opposite; but there is a correspondence and equality between different propositions, in respect of the shape and turn of the whole sentence, and of the constructive parts—such as noun answering to noun, verb to verb, member to member, negative to negative, interrogative to interrogative.—*Bishop Lowth, Translation of Isaiah, Preface*.

Synthetical. *adj.* Synthetic.

The fact is this; the category of causality includes the notion of a subject with two opposed states, an opposition of which time is the only solvent, so that time is presumed as the condition of its coexistence. By time, then, the communion of those states is rendered cogitable, and the resulting principle is therefore *synthetical*.—*Imphay, An Introduction to Metaphysics, II. div. II. § 135*.

In all judgements wherein the relationship of a subject to a predicate is thought (if I only consider the affirmative, as the application to the negative is afterwards easy), this relationship is possible in two ways. Either the predicate B belongs to the subject A, as something which is contained in the conception A (in a covert manner), or B lies completely out of the conception A, although it stands in connexion with it. In the first case, I name the judgment *analytical*; in the other *synthetical*. Analytical judgments (the affirmative) are consequently those in which is conceived the connexion of the predicate with the subject, through identity; but those in which this connexion is conceived, without identity, should be named *synthetical* judgments. We might name the first also explicative, the other extending judgments, since the former add, by means of the predicate, nothing to the conception of the subject; but only through analysis divide this into its constituent conceptions, which were thought already in the same (although confusedly); while, on the contrary, the latter add a predicate to the conception of the subject which was never at all thought in it, and which through no analysis of the same could have been deduced. For example: 'All bodies are extended in an analytical judgment.' For I need not go out beyond the conception which I unite with body in order to find extension connected with it; but I only have to analyze the conception, that is, I only have to be acquainted with the diversity which I at all times think in it (the conception), therein to find this predicate. It is, therefore, an analytical judgment. On the contrary, when I say, 'All bodies are heavy'; this predicate is something quite other than that which I think in the mere conception of a body in general. The addition of such a predicate consequently gives a *synthetical*

judgment. Judgments of experience, as such, are all *synthetic*. For it were absurd to ground an analytical judgment upon experience; because I need not at all go out of my conception to form the judgment, and, consequently, I have no testimony of experience necessary for this purpose.—*Kant's Critique of Pure Reason*, translated by F. Haywood, introduction, p. iv.

Synthetically, adv. In a synthetic manner; by synthesis.

The plan proceeds *synthetically* from parts to the whole.—*Walker*.

Syphilis, s. [P] Venereal disease.

Next to influenza, great destruction was caused by *syphilis*, constantly imported by 15,000 or 20,000 seamen, chiefly winters, who landed in Honolulu and Lahaina. . . . Small-pox, also, caused great devastations in the interior, as we see in the medals and *syphilis*.—(Callagwood, *Translation of Waits, Anthropology*, pt. i. s. ii.)

Syphilitic, adj. Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the venereal disease.

Syphilization, s. In *Medicine*. Inoculation of syphilitic matter: (a new name for a new doctrine).

Syphon, s. See Siphon.

Syracusan, s. Syriac phrase, or expression. The New Testament, though it be said originally writ in Greek, yet hath nothing near so many Atticisms as Hebraisms and Syriacisms.—*Milton, Tetrachordon*. (3rd Ed.)

Syringa, s. In *Botany*. Generic name for the class to which the lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) belongs; applied, as a popular name, to the *Philadelphus coronarius*.

Shrubs there are
Of bolder growth, that, at the call of Spring,
Burst forth in blossomed fragrance; lilacs robed
In snow-white innocence, or purple pride;
The sweet *syringas*, yielding but in scent
To the rich orange.

Mason, The English Garden, iii. 144.

Syringe, s. [Gr. *σῆμα* = reed, pipe.] Instrument through which any liquor is squirted.

The heart seems not designed to be the fountain or conservatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins, and force it out by the arteries through the whole body as a *syringe* doth any liquor, though not by the same artifice.—*Ray*.

Syringe, v. a. Spont by a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye, was stopped by the *syringing* up of oxycerate.—*Wise-man, Surgery*.

Syrt, s. Syrtis. Rare.

The shattered mast,
The *syrt*, the whirlpool and the rock. *Young*.

Syrtis, s. [Gr. *σῆμα*; Lat. *syrtis*; a proper, rather than a common, name, denoting certain quicksands on the north coast of Africa.] Quicksand.

A boggy *syrtis*—neither sea
Nor good dry land. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 630.

Syrup, s. [Fr. *sirup*; Lat. *syrupus*; Italian, *siroppo*; Spanish, *jurabe*; from the Arabic root of *sherbet* and *shrub*.] Juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.

Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,
Her words in *syrup* laid of sweetest breath.
Belent? *Sir P. Sidney*.

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy *syrups* of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,
Which thou owedst yesterday.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

And first, behold this coral julep here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds.
With spirits of iulius, and fragrant *syrups* mixt.

Milton, Comus, 672.

Those expressed juices contain the true essential salt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the consistency of a *syrup*, and set in a cool place, the essential salt of the plant will shoot up on the sides of the vessels.—*Arbuthnot*.

Syrup is a solution of sugar in water. Cane-julic, concentrated to a density of 1300, forms a *syrup* which does not ferment in the transport home from the West Indies, and may be boiled and redistilled at one step into superior sugar-loaves, with eminent advantage to the planter, the refiner, and the revenue.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

The criterion by which the negro boilers judge of the concentration of the *syrup* in the touch, is difficult to describe, and depends almost entirely on the sagacity and experience of the individual. Some of them judge by the appearance of the incipient grain on the back of the cooling ladle; but most

decide by 'the touch,' that is, the feel and appearance of a drop of the *syrup* pressed and then drawn into a thread between the thumb and fore-finger. The thread eventually breaks at a certain limit of extension, shrinking from the thumb to the suspended finger, in length somewhat proportional to the insipidity of the *syrup*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Syruped, adj. Sweet, like syrup; bedewed with sweets.

Yet, when there happens a honey fall,
We'll lick the *syrup* leaves:
And tell the bees that theirs is gall. *Drayton*.

Syrupy, adj. Resembling syrup.

Apple are of a *syrupy* tenacious nature.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Systasis, s. [Gr. *συστάσις*.] Consistence of anything; constitution.

It is a worse pre-emptive of a general constitution than the *stasis* of Crete, or the confederation of Poland, or any other ill-derived corrective which has yet been introduced in the necessities produced by an ill-constructed system of government.—*Barke, Reflections on the Revolution in France*.

Sytem, s. [Fr. *système*; Gr. *συστήμι*.]

1. Complexure or combination of many things acting together.

2. Scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.

3. Scheme which unites many things in order.

He presently bought a *system* of divinity, with design to apply himself straightway to that study.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, by treating of happiness under heads, and ranges it in classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled systematically before.—*Baker*.

The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular *system*, or a short and plain scheme of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass.—*Watts*.

System-maker, s. One who forms systems.

We *system-makers* can sustain
The thesis, which you grant was plain.
Prior, Alma, iii. 320.

System-monger, s. One fond of framing systems.

A *system-monger*, who, without knowing any thing of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell, lays it down, that flattery is pleasing.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Systematic, adj. Systematical.

The phenomenal portions of each science imply classification, for no description of a large and varied mass of phenomena can be useful or intelligible without classification. A representation of phenomena, in order to answer the purposes of science, must be *systematic*. Accordingly, in giving the History of Descriptive or Phenomenal Geology, I have called it *Systematic Geology*, just as *Classificatory Botany* is termed *Systematic Botany*. . . . In the history, I have pointed out Werner, William Smith, and Cuvier, as the three great authors of the *Systematic Geology of Europe*.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 248: 1854.

It is a remarkable evidence of this formative power of the German language, that it should have been able to produce an imitation of the *systematic* chemical nomenclature of the French school, so complete, that it is used in Germany as familiarly as the original system is in France and England.—*Id., Neues Organon Renovatum*, p. 322: 1854.

Systematical, adj. Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

It will be necessary, in a discourse about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of some of the most principal and *systematical* phenomena that occur in it. *Boyle*.

Now we deal much in *systems*, and unreasonably despise *systematical* learning; whereas our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems.—*Watts*.

Systematically, adv. In a systematic manner; in form of a system.

I treat of the usefulness of writing books of *essays*, in comparison of that of writing *systematically*.—*Boyle*.

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, and ranges it into classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled *systematically* before.—*Baker*.

He was accused of using his power *systematically* for the purpose of favouring the enemies and silencing the friends of the Sovereigns whose bread he ate.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Systematist, s. One who reduces things to any kind of system.

Systematists in botany . . . arrange plants into certain orders, classes, or genera.—*Chambers*.

Systematization, s. Act of systematizing.

If viewed, analytically, all methods are simply complex intellectual processes. . . . If further, in the several instances above given, methods arose by the *systematization* and deliberate carrying out of mental operations which were before irregularly and unwittingly pursued, may we not fairly infer that all methods arise after this manner?—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 107.

Systematize, v. a. Reduce to a system.

Diseases were healed, and buildings erected, before medicine and architecture were *systematized* into arts.—*Harris, Philological Inquiry*.

Systematized, part, adj. Reduced to a system.

Systematized regicide.—*Burke, Letter on a Regicide Pease*.

Systematizer, s. Systematist.

Aristotle may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines.—*Harris, Philological Inquiry*.

Systémic, adj. In *Medicine*. See extract.

Systémic is a word applied to designate the circulation of the general system, beginning at the left ventricle and aorta, and ending at the venæ cavae and right auricle, as contradistinguished from the circulation through the lungs, which is called pulmonary. They have also been termed the greater and lesser circulations. The parts concerned in these circulations have also received the same names; thus, the left ventricle is called the *systémic* one.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Systole, s. [Gr. *συστολή*; *συστάναι* = I place, or put together; i. e. I contract.] In *Anatomy*. Contraction.

The *systole* resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the *diastole* its flying out again to its natural size. *Rap*.

Morren has minutely described the circulating system of the earth-worm; in a species of which (*Lumbricus variegatus*) Bonnet saw the red blood propelled forward by the *systole* and *diastole* of the dorsal vessel towards the head, and noticed its accelerated course near that part.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xi.

The following are among the prominent facts which suggested, and taught, and established this doctrine of regulating murmurs. . . . In numerous well-watched cases, where a single murmur, constantly and uniformly coincident with the *systole* of the heart, had been heard during life, the valve at the entrance of the aorta, and this valve only, was found diseased after death. Here the murmur marked the time of the blood passing onward from the ventricle into the aorta, through an orifice only half open, which should be open altogether. This was no murmur of regurgitation. Again, in numerous cases, where a single murmur had been heard during life, but constantly and uniformly coincident with the *diastole* and not with the *systole* of the heart, still this same valve at the entrance of the aorta, and this valve only, was found diseased after death.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*.

Systolic, adj. In *Anatomy*. Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the systole.

It has been said, that the aortic orifice of the heart may be the seat of two murmurs, in consequence of disease of its valve; one *systolic*, from the blood in its direct course, the other *diastolic*, from the blood during regurgitation. *Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*.

Systyle, s. [Gr. *συστύλος* = column, pillar.] In *Architecture*. Close intercolumniation.

Systyle, one of the five species of intercolumniation defined by Vitruvius. In this the columns are set at a distance equal to twice the diameter of the shaft measured at its lower part, just above the apophyse, or (which is the same thing according to the Vitruvian proportions), the distance between the plinths is exactly equal to the diameter of the plinths.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

Syzygy, s. [Gr. *σύνζυγος*; from root of *σύνζυγος* = I join; *ζυγός* = yoke.] In *Astronomy*. Conjunction: (the two words being approximate translations of one another; Lat. *con, cum* = with + *jungo* = I join).

With regard to these changes, it is necessary to distinguish three cases, in which the perturbations of planet by planet are very distinct in character. 1st. When the disturbing planet is exterior. In this case there are four neutral points of either force. Those of the tangential force occur at the *syzygies*, and at the points of the disturbed orbit, which we call points of equidistance, equidistant from the sun and the disturbing planet, at which points, as we have shown, the total disturbing force is always directed inwards towards the sun.—*Sir J. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy*, § 718.

T.

TABARD

TABA

TABARD. *s.* [L. Lat. *tabardium*.] Short gown; herald's coat: (sometimes written, incorrectly, *taberd*).

The *tabard* [was] a jacket or sleeveless coat, worn in times past by noblemen in the wars, but now only by heralds.—*Spaghi, Glossary to Chaucer*: 1597.

Their apparel is said to shine beyond the power of description, and their *tabards* to be studded with diamonds and rubies.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, li. 354.

Tabarder. *s.* One who wears a tabard, or short gown: (the name is still preserved in certain bachelors of arts on the old foundation of Queen's College in Oxford).

Tabasheer. *s.* [? Persian, *tabazukh*—rock salt, which, in appearance, *tabasheer* resembles.] Silicious or stony excretion from the inner surface of the stem of the bamboo, remarkable for its optical properties.

In the joints of some grasses a perfect silicious deposit is found, particularly in a kind of jungle grass mentioned in a letter from Dr. Moore to Dr. Kennedy of Edinburgh. . . . The silicious matter of the bamboo is often secreted at the joints, where it forms a singular substance called *tabasheer*.

It was found by Turner that the *tabasheer* of India consisted of slices containing a minute quantity of lime and vegetable matter.—*Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom*.

Tabby. *s.* [Italian, *tabi*, *tabino*; Fr. *tabis*.] Waved or watered textile fabric.

Broccades, and laces, and *tabbies*, and gauzes.

Tabby. *adj.* Waved, or watered as silk; hence brindled: (applied especially to cats).

And on her *tabby* rival's face,
She deep will mark her new disgrace.

A *tabby* cat sat in the chimney corner.—*Addison*.

Used substantively; in extract, figurative for old maid.

Gone!—pon honour, I am not sorry for the coming in of these old *tabbies*, and am much obliged to her ladyship for leaving us to such an agreeable *tabby*.—*O. Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, li. 3.

Upon the rest 'tis not worth while to dwell,
Such tales being for the tea-hours of some *tabby*.

Tabby. *v. a.* Pass a stuff under a calender to make the representation of waves thereon, as on a *tabby*. It is usual to *tabby* mohairs, ribbons, &c.

Tabefaction. *s.* See extract. *Rare*.
Tabefaction, a rotting, corrupting, consuming, or wasting away.—*Philips, New World of Words*.

Tabery. *v. n.* [Lat. *tabefacio*.] Waste; extenuate.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body.—*Harvey, Discourses on Consumption*.

Tabernacle. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *tabernaculum*, *taberna*.]

1. Temporary habitation; casual dwelling.
They suddenly rear'd
Celestial *tabernacles*, where they slept
Fann'd with cool winds.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 653.

2. Sacred place; place of worship.
The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but set them to music: his works, though consecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people.—*Addison*.

Tabernacle. *v. n.* Enshrine; house.
He assumed our nature, and *tabernacled* among us in the flesh.—*Scott, Works*, li. 467: 1718.

Tabernacular. *adj.* Latticed.
The sides of every street were covered with cloisters, crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fringed with *tabernacular* or open work.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, li. 33.

Tabes. *s.* [Lat.] In Medicine. Wasting: (sometimes used laxly, and generally for any disease accompanied by loss of flesh,

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especially consumption, more conveniently and specifically limited to atrophy, or marasmus).

Tabes, in medicine, [is] a general name for consumptions of all kinds.—*Chambers, Cyclopædia*.

Tabid. *adj.* [Fr. *tabide*; Lat. *tabidus*, from *tabes*—wasting, wasting ailment.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.

Those slender hairs are not in vain placed there, but as nets to catch the dust and mists, which with our breath we should else draw in, and *tabid* all our lungs, the engines of life.—*Felltham, Essays*, 85. (Ord. M.)

The *tabid* disposition, or the ulcer or ulcers of the lungs, which are the foundation of this disease, is very different from a diminution of the body, and decay of strength from a mere relaxation.—*Sir R. Blackmore*.

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative, being chyle already prepared.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Tabidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Tabid*. *Rare*.

Profuse sweatings in the night, a *tabidness* of the flesh, hot and cold fits alternately succeeding.—*Leigh, Natural History of Lancashire*, p. 63: 1700.

Tabinet. *s.* Waved, or watered, stuff or silk.

That is the widow; that stout woman in . . . crimson *tabinet*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xlii.

Tablature. *s.*

1. Way of expressing musical sounds by letters or cyphers; piece of music for the lute.

No such plain-sons are set out in the books of divine *tablature*.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, l. 1. b.: 1604.

What means this stately *tablature*,
The balance of thy strains?
Which seems instead of sifting pure,
To extend and rack thy veins:
Thy odes first their own harmony did break,
For singing truth is but in tune to speak.

Lovelace, Lucasta Postuma, p. 70.

2. In Painting. See extract.

By the word *tablature* we denote (according to the original word *tabula*) a work not only different from a mere portraiture, but from all those wilder sorts of painting, which are in a manner absolute and independent: such as painting in fresco upon the walls, the ceilings, the stair-cases, the cupolas, and other remarkable places either of churches or palaces. It is not merely the dimension of a cloth or board, which denominates a piece of *tablature*. 'Tis then, that in painting we may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design.—*Lord Shaftesbury*.

Table. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *tabula*.]

1. Any flat or level surface.

Upon the castle hill there is a baigno paved with fair *tables* of marble.—*Sandys*.

2. Horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes.

We may again
Give to our *tables* meat, sleep to our nights.

Children at a *table* never asked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

If there is nothing else to discourage us, we may safely come to the Lord's *table*, and expect to be kindly entertained by him when we do.—*Kettlewell*.

The nymph the *table* spread,
Ambrosial cakes, and nectar, rosy red.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 117.

Used adjectively.

Help to search my house; if I find not what I seek, let me not for ever be your *table* sport.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

This shuts them out from all *table* conversation, and the most agreeable intercourse.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet it is a good *table* fruit.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

3. Persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.

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Give me some wine, fill full;
I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

4. Fare or entertainment itself: (as, 'He keeps a good *table*').

When a man keeps a constant *table*, he may be allowed sometimes to serve up a cold dish of meat.
Tutler, no. 228.

5. Tablet; surface on which anything is written or engraved; table-book.

He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

'Twas pretty, though a plague,
To see him every hour; to sit and draw
His arched brow, his hawking eye, his curls,
In our heart's *table*.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, l. 1.

All these true notes of immortality
In our heart's *table* we shall written find.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

I prepared to pay in verses rude
A most detected act of gratitude:

Ev'n this had been your elegy which now
Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow.

Dryden, Epistle to the Duchess of Ormond, 127.

There are books extant which the atheist must allow of as proper evidence even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting *tables* of right reason; wherein if they do not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible sentence than Belshazzar's was by the hand upon the wall.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Among the Romans, the judge or prior granted administration, not only according to the *tables* of the testament, but even contrary to those *tables*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

By the twelve *tables*, only those were called into succession of their parents that were in the parent's power.—*Ibid*.

6. Picture or anything that exhibits a view of anything upon a flat surface.

I never loved myself,
Till now, infix'd, I beheld myself
Drawn in the flatt'ring *table* of her eye.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

His Jalyas or Rarulus he so esteemed, that he had rather lose all his father's images than that *table*.—*Peckham*.

Maint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant, who fancied the maint had saved his neck.—*Addison*.

7. Index; collection of heads; catalogue; syllabus.

It might seem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a *table*; but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant.—*Boyle, Calendar*.

Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents.—*Watts*.

8. Synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of ancestors,
Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged *tables*
Of long descents, to boast false honours from.

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iii. 1.

9. In Palmistry. Lines of the hand.

Mistress of a fairer *table*
Hath not history nor fable.

B. Jonson.

10. Plural. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares or points; backgammon.

Monsieur the nice.

That, when he plays at *tables*, chides the dice.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

We are in the world like men playing at *tables*: the chance is not in our power, but to play it is; and when it is fallen, we must manage it as we can.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Turn the *tables*. Change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: (a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming-tables).

They that are honest would be aright known, if the *tables* were turned.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

If it be thus, the *tables* would be turned upon me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt.—*Dryden*.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound; or, as in *table-beer*, which is

two words rather than a true compound and combination.

But how came you to reckon so punctually? Did Ananias tell us upon the *table-dormant* what year of the persecution of the saints? I wonder you did not rather count it by the shekells; that's the more sanctified coin.—*Cleveland*: 1831. (Nares by H. and W.)

This is explained by the editors, 'an immovable table.' It has, probably, a more special and technical meaning than this.

Table. v. n. Take meals. *Nare.*

He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts, and to graze with oxen.—*South Germana.*

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you *table* with them; they are all for rank and soul feeding.—*Fulton.*

Table. v. a.

1. Make into a catalogue; set down.

I could have looked on him without admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 2.

2. Represent as in painting.

I entreat you much to meditate sometimes upon the effect of superstition in this last powder-treason, fit to be *tabled* and pictured in the chambers of meditation as another hell above the ground.—*Bacon, Supplement to the Cobala*, p. 68.

3. Supply with a table or food.

When he himself *tabled* the Jews from heaven, that owner, which was every man's daily portion of manna, is computed to have been more than might have well sufficed the heartiest feeder thrice as many meals.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Tablebook. s. Book on which anything is graven or written without ink.

What might you think,
If I had play'd the deak or *table-book*?

Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.
Nature wipes clean the *table-book* first, and then portrays upon it what she pleases.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender souls,
We wravel all o'er with old and empty rules,
State memorandums of the schools.

Swift, Miscellaneous.
On these tablets, or *table-books*, Mr. Asle observes that the Greeks and Romans continued the use of waxed *table-books* long after the use of the papyrus, leaves, and skins became common; because they were convenient for correcting extemporaneous compositions; from these *table-books* they transcribed their performances correctly into parchment books, if for their own private use; but if for sale, or for the library, the 'librarian' or scribe, performed the office. The writing on *table-books* is particularly recommended by Quintilian. . . . Some of these *table-books* are conjectured to have been large, and perhaps heavy, for in Plautus, a school-boy is represented breaking his master's head with his *table-book*.—*J. Diaristi, Curiosities of Literature, Origin of the Materials of Writing.*

Tablecloth. s. Linen spread on a table.

I will end with Odo holding master doctor's mule, and Anne with her *table-cloth*.—*Cruden, Remains.*
The *table-cloth* was a very old one, darned in a score of places. There was mustard in a tea-cup; a silver fork for Goldnure—all ours were iron.—*Thackeray, Book of Noobs*, ch. xxv.

Tableland. s. Tract of country at once elevated and level; plateau.

Of *table-lands* some are nearly level for great distances, but others undulate, and occasionally they form the basis of lofty mountain chains. In Europe the *table-land* is peninsular. In Asia it chiefly extends north of the mountain chain. In Africa there are tracts of high land of the nature of plateaux ranging round the coast from Abyssinia to the Cape, and again from the Cape to near the equator. In America the chief *table-lands* are amongst the mountains. Australia has very little *table-land*.—*Asted, in Brander and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tableman. s. Man at draughts.

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the *tablemen*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Tabler. s. One who boards.

But he is now to come
To be the musick-master: *tabler*, too,
He is, or would be. *B. Jonson, Epigrams.*

Tabletalk, or Table-talk. s. Conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse.

Let me praise you while I have a stomach.—
No, let it serve for *table-talk*.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

His fate makes *table-talk*, divulged with scorn,
And he a jest into his grave is borne.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, l. 21A.

His industry and memory are more remarkable than his judgment or good taste; and we are sorry

to find that the *table-talk* is too often turned towards eating and drinking.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

Tablet. s.

1. Small level surface.

2. Medicine in a square form.

It hath been anciently in use to wear *tablets* of arsenick, or preservatives, against the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the spirits.—*Bacon.*

3. Surface written on or painted.

It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood.—*Dryden.*

Tableting. s. Board.

My daughter hath there already now of me ten poundes, which I account to be given for her *tableting*: after this poundes will follow another, for her apparel.—*Terence in English*: 1614. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tableting-house. s. ? Gaming-house: (by Nares considered to mean lodging-house.)

They allege that there is none but common gaming-houses and *tableting-houses* that are condemned, and not the playing sometimes in their own private houses.—*Northbrooke, Against Dring*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Taboo. v. a. Word taken from the languages of the South Sea islands, where it means 'sacred, forbidden as sacred, not to be touched or used;' the *tabooed* objects being numerous—stones, trees, and even certain words. 'A subject *tabooed*,' is one that is thus treated, i.e. as sacred ground not to be ventured on.

Tabour. s. [see *tambourine*.] Small drum; drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

The *tabours* and the pipe some take delight to sound.
Drayton.
Morricen-dancers danced, a maid marian, and a *tabour* and pipe.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Tabour. v. n. Drum; strike, beat, as on a drum.

And her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breasts.—*Nahum*, ii. 7.

Tabourer. s. One who beats the tabour.

Would I could see this *tabourer*.
Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 2.

Tabouret. s. Tambourine.

They shall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minstrelsy.—*Speculator.*

Tabourine. s. [Fr.] Separated by Nares from the tambourine, and considered to be 'a common side drum.'

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mickle of which our rattling *tabourines*,
That heav'n and earth may strike their sounds together,
Applauding our approach.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 8.

Tabrére. s. Tabourer. *Obsolete.*

I saw a shole of shepherds outgo;
Before them yode a lousy *tabrére*,
That to the mynele a hornpipe plaid,
Whereto they daunced.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Tabret. s. Tabour.

Wherefore didst thou flee away secretly, and steal away from me; and didst not tell me, that I might have sent thee away with mirth and with songs, with *tabret* and with harp.—*Genesis*, xxii. 27.

Tabular. adj. [Lat. *tabularia*.]

1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.

2. Formed in laminas.

All the nodules that consist of one uniform substance were formed from a point, as the crusted ones, nay, most of the spotted ones, and indeed all whatever, except those that are *tabular* and plated.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*
Tabular spar [is] a silicate of lime, which sometimes occurs in distinct *tabular* prisms, but mostly in broad prismatic or laminar masses of a white tint inclining to yellow, green, red, or brown.—*Asted, in Brander and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

3. Set in squares.

Tabulate. v. a.

1. Reduce to tables or synopses.

His [Maitre's] book of the dialects is a sad heap

of confusion: the only way to write on them is to *tabulate* them with notes, added at the bottom of the page, and references.—*Dr. Johnson, in Boswell's Life.*

It was remarked by Niebuhr, in his History of Rome, that, 'according to the chronology of Fabius, the history from the founding to the taking of the city divides itself into two portions, 210 years under the kings, and 120 after them, or to express it differently, into three periods, each containing ten times twelve years, twelve being the number of the birds in the augury of Romulus. This scheme was the bed of Procrustes, to which whatever was known or believed about the early time was fitted.' The first part of the task was to *tabulate* the kings; and as these were seven in number, this was done by making the middle of the reign of the fourth king coincide with the middle of the whole period of twenty-four years assigned to all seven. To this king a reign of twenty-three years was given, because twenty-three, together with seventy-seven assigned (as being what was called the heroic age) to Romulus and Numa, make exactly 100, and because 132, the year in which his reign was thus made to close, was the number of the astronomical years in a cycle. This chronology Niebuhr pronounces to be throughout 'a forgery and a fiction.' A fabrication of a similar kind, though far less complicated and ingenious, is found in the chronology of the Ætolians, or founders of the kingdom of Kent, in which the events take place in an eight times repeated cycle of eight years, the *deceap*, of the Greeks.—*Cox, in Brander and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Shape with a flat surface.

Tabulated. adj. Having a flat surface.

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square.—*Grew, Museum.*

Tabulation. s. Constructive chronology.

See extract.

Tabulation of chronology; the arrangement of historical or professedly historical events according to their real or supposed dates is sometimes spoken of under this name. . . . In no case can a *tabulation* be of the slightest worth so long as it rests on mere conjecture or ingenious hypothesis apart from all contemporary evidence.—*Cox, in Brander and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tacamahac, and Tacamahaca. s. In Botany. Secretion from the leaf-buds of the poplar and other trees; secretions of similar character. The name is sometimes given to the tree; e.g. the Tacamahac, or Tacamahac-tree.

Poplar buds, especially those of the *Populus nigra*, balsamifera, and canadensis, are beamed in winter with a resinous, balsamic, bitter, aromatic exudation, which, under the name of *tacamahac*, is said to be diuretic and antiseptic; they are also formed into an ointment for tumours, wounds, and burns, and are the basis of a balsam and tincture used for colic. &c.—*Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom.*

The seeds of *Calophyllum inophyllum* yield an oil, and a resin exudes from the roots, which is supposed by some authors to be the same as the *Tacamahac* of the Isle of Bourbon. The true East India *Tacamahac* is produced by *C. calais*; and Maynaia resin is referred to the same species.—*Ibid.*

Tacamahac [is] a balsamic bitter resin, different varieties of which are attributed to *Leuca Tacamahaca*, to *Elaphrium tomentosum*, and to *Calophyllum inophyllum*. East Indian *Tacamahac* is the resin of *Calophyllum inophyllum*. The name *Tacamahac* is also given in America to the resin obtained from the buds of the *Tacamahac* poplar, *Populus balsamifera*.—*Brander and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tache. s. [N. Fr. = spot, stain, bluish.] Vice. *Nare.*

First Jupiter that did
Usurp his father's throne,
Of whom even his admirers write
Evil *taches* many a one. *Warner, Albion's England*, b. xiii. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tache. s. [*tuck*.] Anything taken hold of; catch; loop; button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains

together with the *taches*.—*Erasmus*, xxvi. 8.

They made several curtains with loops and *taches*, and so coupled them to one another that they became one tabernacle.—*Bishop Reynolds, Sermons*, p. 11: 1680.

Tachometer. s. [Gr. *taich* = speed + *metron* = measure.] See extract.

Tachometer . . . [is] a contrivance for the purpose of measuring the velocity of a moving body. When a vessel containing a fluid is whirled rapidly round a vertical axis, the centrifugal force produced by the whirling motion causes the fluid to recede from the axis, and to rise on the sides of the vessel, so that the surface of the fluid assumes a concave parabolic form; and the distance to which the centre of the surface falls below its original level is proportionate to the velocity of rotation, and is subject to correction.

sponding variations. Any method, therefore, of measuring or rendering visible the depression of the central surface, will indicate variations in the velocity of rotation, and an instrument constructed on this principle is sometimes employed to measure the velocity of machinery. . . . Woltmann's *tachometer* . . . consists substantially of a small windmill set in the stream.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tachy. *adj.* Vicious; corrupt. *Rare.*

With no less furie in a throng,
Away these tachy humans flung.
Wid and Drillery. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tachygraphy. *s.* [Gr. *ταχός* = quick + *γραφω* = I write.] Art or practice of quick writing; brachygraphy; shorthand; stenography: (these last two terms being the commoner, indeed, the only current ones).

There have been various kinds of *tachygraphy* invented.—*Chambers, Cyclopaedia.*

Tact. *adj.* [Lat. *tactus*.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words.

As there are formal and written leagues respective to certain enemies, so is there a natural and *tact* consideration amongst all men, against the common enemy of human society, pirates.—*Baron, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

In elective governments there is a *tact* covenant, that the king of their own making shall make his makers princes.—*Sir E. L. Estlin.*

Captiousness not only produces misbecoming exposure and carriage, but is a *tact* reproach of some inequity.—*Larke.*

Tactily. *adv.* In a *tact* manner; silently; without oral expression.

While they are exposing another's weakness, they are *tactily* aiming at their own commendations.—*Addison.*

Constantinople had *tactily* renounced the western provinces of Rome by her inability to maintain them.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. l. notes.

Tacturn. *adj.* [Fr. *taciturne*; Lat. *taciturnus*.] Silent; uttering little.

Grieve was very submissive, respectful, and remarkably *tacturn*.—*Smollett.*

Tactfulness. *s.* Habitual silence.

The secret of nature
Have not more gift in *tactfulness*.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 2.

Some women have some *tactfulness*.
Some nunneries some grains of chastity. *Dumas.*
Too great loquacity, and too great *tactfulness*, by fits.—*Arbuthnot.*

Tack. *s.* Tache. *Rare.*

You do not the thing that you would; that is perhaps perfectly, purely, without some *tack* or mixture.—*Dammond, Works*, iv. 312.

Tack. *s.* [tact.] Touch; feeling; flavour; taste. *Rare.*

Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quarter sends,

Whose *tack* the hungry clown and plowman so commends. *Dryden, Poliphilus*, song xix. 1030. (Ord MS.)

Tack. *s.* [German, *zacke* = jag.]

1. Small nail, as *tin-tack*.

2. In *Navigation*. Rope or chain by which the weather clew of a course is hauled forward and down to the chestree.

The *tack* of a fore and aft sail is the rope which keeps down its lower forward clew; and of a studding sail, down its lower outer clew; the *tack* of a lower studding sail is called the out-laul.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary.*

3. Act of turning ships at sea.

At each *tack* our little fleet grows less,
And, like main'd fowl, swim lapping on the main. *Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*, lxxv.

Tack. *v. n.* Turn, as a ship.

This verbiage they construe to be the compass, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ship: as we say, makes it *tack* about.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

On either side they nimbly *tack*,
Roth strive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*, lviii.

M. S. 'Patagonian' was built as a three-decker, at a cost of 120,000*l.*—when it was discovered that she could not sail. She was then cut down into a frigate at a cost of 50,000*l.* when it was found out that she would not *tack*.—*Hannay, Singleton Pioneering*, b. ii. ch. i.

Again the 'Viper' *tacked*. She worked her sails as beautifully as a girl manœuvring a parasol. And now she lay on the larboard tack nearly up for the 'Patagonian's' stern.—*Ibid.* ch. vii.

2. Turn or manœuvre generally.

Bacon with the servility of the courtier, when he stood the wind in his teeth, *tacked* round, and pro-

mixed Buckingham to promote the match he so much abhorred.—*I. Diarceli, Curiousities of Literature, Of Cook's Style, and his Conduct.*

Tack. *v. a.* [Italian, *attaccare*; Fr. *attacher*.]

1. Fasten to anything.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r
In thy great arm, which spans the east and west,
And *tacks* the centre to the sphere! *G. Herbert.*
France so as to be covered with the hair-cloth, or a blanket *tacked* about the edges.—*Mortimer, Illustrations.*

I sought not this employment—it has been thrust upon me; and I will not cumber myself with more form in the discharge of it than needs must be *tacked* to such an occupation.—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot*, ch. xx.

2. Join; unite; stitch together.

There's but a shirt and an half in all my company; and the half shirt is two napkins *tack'd* together, and thrown over the shoulders like a heron's coat without sleeves.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* iv. 2.

I *tack'd* two plays together for the pleasure of variety.—*Dryden.*

3. Add a supplement to a bill in its progress through parliament.

A third gave utterance to a sentiment which it is difficult to understand how any assembly of civilized and Christian men, even in a moment of strong excitement, should have heard without horror. 'They object to *tacking*; do they? Let them take care that they do not provoke us to *tack* in earnest. How would they like to have bills of supply with bills of attainder *tacked* to them?'—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

Tack. *s.*

1. Addition; supplement: (especially in bills passing through parliament).

Some *tacks* had been made to money-bills in King Charles's time.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time.*

Only three days later, a strong party in the Commons, burning with resentment, proposed to *tack* the bill which the Peers had just rejected to the Land Tax Bill. This motion would probably have been carried, had not Foley gone somewhat beyond the duties of his place, and, under pretence of speaking to order, shown that such a *tack* would be without a precedent in parliamentary history.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

2. Lease; bargain: (in use chiefly in Scotland, whence Tacksman).

Heir tack; hold tack. Last; hold out: (*tack* is still retained in Scotland, and denotes hold or persevering cohesion).

Martins beefs doth bear good *tacks*,
When country folks do daintily lacke.

Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

If this twig be made of wood
That will *hold tack*, I'll make the fur
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur.

Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 376.

Tacker. *s.* One who makes an addition or supplement.

The noise has been so long against the *tackers*, that most of them thought their safest way was to deny it in their several countries.—*Account of the Tack to a Bill in Parliament*, p. 1: 1703.

Tackle. *s.* [Dutch, *takel*; Welsh, *tachl*.]

1. Arrow; weapons; instruments of action.

She to her *tackle* fell,
And on the knight let fall a peal
(Of blows so fierce, and press'd so home,
That he retired. *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 3, 823.

'Tush, man,' said Varney, 'never look at me with so sad a brow—you trap me not—nor am I in your power, as your weak brain may imagine, because I name to you freely the engine, the springs, the screws, the *tacks*, and bracers, by which great men rise in stirring times.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. v.

2. Ropes of a ship; in a looser sense, all the instruments of sailing.

After at sea a small ship did appear,
Made all of helen and white ivory,
The sails of gold, of silk the *tacks* were,
Mild was the wind, calm seem'd the sea to be.

Spenser.

At the helm
A seeming marmalad stern; the silken *tackles*
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That rarely frame the office.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

A stately ship
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,
Sails fill'd, and streamers waving,
Court'd by all the winds that hold them play.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 716.
As for *tackle*, the Boetians invented the car,
Dentatus, and his son Icarus, the masts and sails.—*Meylin.*

If he drew the figure of a ship, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that escaped him.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Tackle. *v. a.* Supply with tackle.

My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to disembarque, *tackled* and mann'd,
Ev'n to my wishes.

Rowland and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.
The moralist tells us that a quadruple solid wise man should involve and *tackle* himself within his own virtue.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 6, 66.

Tackled. *part. adj.* Mude of ropes *tackled* together.

My man shall
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* stair,
Which to the high top-mast of *any* joy
Must be my convey in the secret night.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

Tackling. *s.*

1. Furniture of the mast.

Tackling, as sails and cordage, must be foreseen, and laid up in store.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*
Red sheets of lightning o'er the seas are spread,
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at last succeed.

Garth.

2. Instruments of action.

I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make him a fisher.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Tacksman. *s.* Tenant; lessee.

No chief . . . was willing to act the example of submission. Glenagarry blustered, and pretended to fortify his house. 'I will not,' said Lochiel, 'break the ice. That is a point of honour with me. But my *tacksman* and people may use their freedom.' His *tacksman* and people understood him, and repaired by hundreds to the Sheriff to take the oath. The Marston of St. Clair, Clannonald, Kippoch, and even Glenagarry, imitated the Cameron; and the chiefs, after trying to outstay each other as long as they durst, imitated their vassals.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Tact. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *tactus*.] Touch; sense of feeling: (an old word, long disused; but of late revived in the secondary sense of delicacy of touch, as applied, figuratively, to the feelings, sentiments, or opinions of the persons dealt with).

Lady Marney had great knowledge of society, and some acquaintance with human nature, which she fancied she had fathomed to its centre; she plumed herself upon her *tact*, and indeed she was very quick, but she was so energetic that her art did not always conceal itself.—*B. Diarceli, Nybil*, b. i. ch. v.

The Countess [afterwards Duchess of Marlborough] boasted that she had selected the name of Freeman because it was peculiarly suited to the frankness and boldness of her character; and, to do her justice, it was not by the ordinary arts of courtiers that she had established and long maintained her despotic empire over the feeblest of minds. She had little of that *tact* which is the characteristic talent of her sex: she was far too violent to flatter or to dissemble; but, by a rare chance, she had fallen in with a nature on which dictation and contradiction acted as philtres.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Then we have descriptions of things which should not be described; a genuine want of *tact*, nay, often a hollowiness, and want of sense.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Tactician. *s.* One skilled in tactics: (added by Todd and noted, without an example, as 'a modern word').

It is not improbable that the circumstance which prevented William from attaining any eminent dexterity in strategy may have been favourable to the general vigour of his intellect. If his battles were not those of a great *tactician*, they entitled him to be called a great man. No disaster could for one moment deprive him of his firmness or of the entire possession of all his faculties.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vii.

In war he showed some great moral and intellectual qualities; but, as a *tactician*, he did not rank high; and of his many campaigns only two were decidedly successful.—*Ibid.* ch. xvii.

Tactics. *s.* [see Chromatics.—Gr. *τακτικός* = appertaining to arrangement, order.] Art of ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tactics*, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle.—*Dryden.*

Tactile. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *tactilis*.] Susceptible of touch.

At this proud yielding word
She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented.

Rowland, Psyche.

We have iron, sounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; some of a more active, some of a more passive nature.—*Sir M. Hale.*

If we imagine a human being without sight, hearing, taste, smell, or the sense of temperature, and having no channels through which to receive impressions of the outer world, save the tactile and muscular senses; then the only attributes of body cognisable by him, will be the statical-dynamical and the statal. . . . All tactile resistances are unconditionally known as consistent with some extension.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 53.

Taction. s. [Fr.; Lat. *tactiv*, -onis.] Act of touching.

They neither can speak, or attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external taction.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Tactile. adj. Tactile.

Whether visual or *tactile*, every perception of the space-attributes of body is decomposable into perceptions of relative position.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 52.

This accepted doctrine, I hold to be a natural illusion: to trace it backwards, I hold that our external world, as the extended and resisting object, is given us by intuition and sensation; and that in such intuitional representations what we know as visual sensations play the foremost part; that it is mainly through these, and to serving men almost wholly through sight, that the *tactile* and muscular sensations, and in general the locomotive energy, become significant of a world of three dimensions.—*Inglis, Introduction to Metaphysics*.

Tadpole. s. [*pole* = head; the origin of the first syllable *tad*, uncertain.] Young frog.

I'll brach the tadpole on my rapier's point.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

Poor Tom that eats the tad and the tadpole.—*Id., King Lear*, iii. 4.

The result is not a perfect frog but a tadpole, without any feet, and having a long tail to swim with.—*Rog.*

A black and round substance began to dilate, and after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernible, and at last became what the ancients called gyrinus, we a purwidge or tadpole.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Tafeta. s. [Fr. *taffetas*; Spanish, *tufetan*.]

All hail, the richest beauties on the earth!—*Beauties no richer than rich taffeta.*

Not to mention the claspable *taffety*, whose colours the philosophers call not real, but apparent.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Used adjectively.

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd
Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,
Three piled hyperboles.

Shakspeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

Taffrail. s. Upper part of the stern of a ship.

A tall of blue flame pitched upon the knight's head, and then came bounding and dancing aft to the taffrail.—*Marygalt, Seafaring*, vol. i. ch. v.

The brig came close by the stern of the 'Fatagonian.' All her sails shook and trembled as the huge hull took the wind out of them. Singleton lent over the taffrail. The stranger was standing on a carrousel-slide.—*Hannay, Singleton Pontenoy*, ch. vii.

Tag. s.

1. Point of metal put to the end of a string.

A poor man finding the tag of a point, and putting it into his pocket, one asked him, What he would do with it? He answered, What I find all the year, be it never so little, I lay it up at home till the year's end, and then, with all together, I every new year's day add a dish to my cupboard.—*Ward, Theological Treatises*, p. 36; 1673.

It was the fashion, in those days, to wear much ribbon; which some adorned with tags of metal at the end.—*Richardson, Life of Milton*, p. cxi.

2. Anything paltry and mean.

Before the tag return, whose rage doth rend like interrupted waters?
Shakespeare, Cor. Xenus, iii. 1.

Tag, rag, and bobtail. Rabble.

He invited tag, rag, and bob-tail, to the wedding.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Used adjectively.

The tag-rag people did not clap him and hiss him.—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, l. 2.

As two words.

If tag and rag be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of some, not of the law.—*Archbishop Whigg*.

Tag. v. a.

1. Fit anything with an end, or point of metal: (as, to tag a lace).

There was hardly a thread in any garment that was not be seen, but an infinite quantity of lace and ribbons, and fringes, and embroidery, and points; I mean only those tagged with silver; for the rest fell off.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 6.

2. Fit one thing with another, appended. **Contemptuous.**

His courteous heat
Well knowing nothing's by good breeding lost,
Tugs every sentence with some fawning word,
Such as my kind, my prince, at least my lord.

Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 283.

'Tis tagg'd with ridius, like Herceythin Alys,
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, l. 188.

3. The word is here improperly used.

Compell'd by you to tag in rhimes
The common slanders of the times.

Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

4. Join: (this is properly to tack).

Resistance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the Whig writers perpetually tag together.—*Swift, Miscellanies*.

Tag-lock. s. Eliflock.

His food the bread of sorrow, his clothes the skins of his out-worn cattle, and tag-locks of his travel.—*Leconte's Lovers*.

Tágtail. s. Worm which has the tail of another colour.

There are other worms; as the marsh and tagtail.
—*J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Tail. s. [A.S. *teygel*.]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; continuation of the vertebrae of the back hanging loose behind.

Off have I seen a hat o'erworned our
Ran back and hie, because he was withheld,
Who, being suffer'd with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his tail betwix his legs, and cried.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., v. 1.

Sometimes comes also with a little pig's tail
Tickling a parson's nose as he lies asleep:
Then dreams he of another brother.

Id., Romeo and Juliet, l. 4.

This sees the cub, and does himself oppose,
And men and boats his active tail confounds.

Waller.

The lion will not kick, but will strike such a stroke with his tail, that will break the back of his encounter.—*Dr. H. More*.

Roused by the lash of his own stubborn tail,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail.
Dryden, Astraea Redux, 117.

Used adjectively.

The tail fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the tail.—*Grew*.

2. Luminous train attached to the nucleus or body of a comet.

From the head (of the comet), and in a direction opposite to that in which the sun is situated from the comet, appear to diverge two streams of light, which grow broader and more diffused at a distance from the head, and which most commonly close in and unite at a little distance behind it, but sometimes continue distinct for a great part of their course; producing an effect like that of the trains left by some bright meteors, or like the diverging fire of a skyrocket (only without sparks or perceptible motion). This is the tail. This magnificent appendage attains occasionally an immense apparent length. Aristotle relates of the tail of the comet of 371 B.C., that it occupied a third of the hemisphere, or 66°; that of A.D. 1618 is stated to have been attended by a train of no less than 101° in length. The comet of 1680, the most celebrated of modern times, and on many accounts the most remarkable of all with a head not exceeding in brightness a star of the second magnitude, covered with its tail an extent of more than 70° of the heavens, or, as some accounts state, 90°; that of the comet of 1780 extended 97°, and that of the greatest comet (1835) was estimated at about 65°, when longest. . . . The tail is, however, by no means an invariable appendage of comets.—*Sir J. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy*, § 556.

3. Lower part.

The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath.—*Isaiah*, xxviii. 13.

4. Anything hanging long; catkin.

Duratus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those tails that hang upon willow trees.—*Marrey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

5. Hind part of anything.

The government is call'd the helm;
With which, like vessels under sail,
They're turn'd and winded by the tail.

Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1600.

Turn tail. Fly; run away.

Would she turn tail to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch.—*Sir F. Sidney*.

Tail. v. a. Pull by the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trailla starved and Gordon tail'd,
Until their manes loosed their holds.

Butler, Hudibras, l. 2, 138.

Tailed. adj. Furnished with a tail.

Spouted and tailed like a boar, footed like a goat.

—*Grew*.

Tailonastie. s. Poop of a ship. **Obsolete.**

Puppis . . . is poupe. The hind deck, or tail-castell.—*Nomenclatur*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tailage. s. [Fr. *tailleur*.]

Tailage originally signifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies a toll or tax.—*Concise*.

Taille. s. In Law. See extract.

Taille, the fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so mined or parcel, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many sever women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten.—*Concise*.

Tailless. adj. [the l double in sound as well as in spelling.] Wanting, destitute of, a tail.

The several sorts of dogs . . . show us in a marked manner the hereditary transmission of small differences—each sort, when kept pure, reproducing itself not only in size, form, colour, and quality of hair, but also in disposition and speciality of intelligence. Rabbits, too, have their permanently-established races. And in the Isle of Man, we have a *tailless* kind of cat.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

Tailor. s. One whose business is to make clothes.

I'll entertain a score or two of tailors,
To study fashions to adorn my body.

Shakespeare, Richard III., l. 2.

Here's an English tailor come for stealing out of a French hose; come, tailor, you may roast your power.—*Id., Macbeth*, ii. 3.

The knight came to the tailor's to take measure of his gown.—*Camden*.

The world is come now to that pass, that the tailor and shoemaker may cut out what religion they please.—*Steech*.

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the same rather not cut than be murthered. For as Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a tailor, Friendship ought not to be unripp'd but unstitch'd.

—*Collier, Essay of Friendship*.

In Corvett-Garden did a tailor dwell
That sure a place deserved in his own hell. *King*.

Tailor-bird. s. In Ornithology. Indian

bird of the genus *Orthotomus* (longicauda) so called from the structure of its nest, which is made with leaves joined by sutures.

Tailoring. part. adj. Working as a tailor.

These tailoring artists for our lays
Invent cramp'd rules; and, with strait stays,
Striving free nature's shape to hit,
Enunciate sense before they sit.

Green, The Spleen, 320: 1754.

Tailpiece. s. Opposite to headpiece.

I desire, in the next place, that this work of mine may come abroad without any foppish or pedantic ornaments of head and tailpiece.—*Armstrong, Miscellanies*, vol. i. p. 173: 1770.

Taint. v. a. [Fr. *teindre*.]

1. Imbue or impregnate with anything that causes, or has a tendency to corruption or putrefaction, or the evolution of a bad odour; hence, stain, sully.

We come not by the way of accusation
To taint that honour every good tongue blesses.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., iii. 1.

The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint
With their attractions.

Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

They the truth
With superstitious and traditions taint.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 511.

Those pure immortal elements
Eject him tainted now, and purge him off
As a distemper.

Id., xi. 51.

In France, the offspring of a gentleman by a plebeian mother were reputed noble for the purposes of inheritance, and of exemption from tribute. But they could not be received into any order of chivalry, though capable of simple knighthood; nor were they considered as any better than a bastard class deeply tainted with the alloy of their maternal extraction.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

2. Infect; poison; disease.

Nothing taints sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

With wholesome herbage mixt, the direful bane Of vegetable venom taints the plain. *Pope.*

3. Corrupt.

A sweet-bread . . . you found it tainted or fly-blown.—*Swift.*

Taint. v. n. Be infected; be touched with something corrupting.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane I cannot taint with fear. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.*

Taint. s. [Fr. teinte.]

1. Tincture; stain.

2. ? Taintworm.

There is found in the summer a spider called a taint, of a red colour, and so little that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Infection; corruption; depravation.

Her offence Must be of such unnatural degree, That monsters it; or your reverence'd affection Fall'n into taint. *Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.*
My hellhounds shall lick up the draft and filth, Which man's polluting sin with taint hath shed On what was pure. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 630.*
A father that breeds his son at home, can keep him better from the taint of servants than abroad.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*
But is no rank, no station, no degree, From this contagious taint of sorrow free? *Prior, Solomon, iii. 240.*

4. Spot; soil; blemish.

Now I Tarnish mine own detraction; here abjure The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*

5. Complexion.

Face rose-lust, cherry-red, with a silver taint like a rily; Venus' pride might abate, might blush with a blush to behold her. *R. Greene, Heracles in Laudem Rosamunda.*

Taintfree. adj. Clear; guiltless.

Nor were most of his relations taintfree of those principles.—*Heath, Flagellum, or Life of Cromwell, 7. 146. 1679.*

Taintless. adj. Free from infection; pure.

No humours gross, or frowzy steams, Could from her taintless body flow. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

Tainture. s. [Lat. tinctura; Fr. teinture.]

Taint; tinge; defilement. See here the tainture of thy nest, And look thyself be faultless. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.*
Peace, if it may be, Without the too much tainture of our honour. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.*

Taintworm. s. Probably the same word as Taint, the species to which either or both apply being uncertain.

As killing as the canker to the rose, Or taintworm to the weanling herbs that graze. *Milton, Lycidas, 43.*

Take. v. a. pret. took, part. pass. taken, sometimes took. [A.S. tæcan.]

1. Receive what is offered: (correlative to give; opposed to refuse).

Then took I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink.—*Jermyn, xxv. 17.*
Be thou advised, thy black design forsake; Death, or this counsel, from Lucippus take. *Waller.*

An honest man may take a knave's advice, But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, 787.*

Madam, were I as you, I'd take her counsel. *A. Philips.*

2. Seize what is not given.

In fetters one the larking porter tyed, And took him trembling from his sovereign's side. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 535.*

3. Receive.

No man shall take the nether or the upper millstone to pledge.—*Exaltation, xxiv. 6.*

4. Receive with good or ill will.

The king being in a rage, handled him worse than all the rest, and took it grievously that he was mocked.—*2 Macabees, vii. 39.*

For, what we know must be, Why should we, in our peevish opposition, Take it to heart? *Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.*

I will frown as they pass by, and let them take it as they list.—*Id., Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.*
La you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he takes it at heart.—*Id., Twelfth Night, iii. 4.*

Damson, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks; which the same took in so good part, that he would not suffer his soldiers to enter it.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

The queen hearing of a declination of monarchy, took it so ill as she would never after hear of the other's suit.—*Bacon.*

A following . . . hath ever been a thing civil, and well taken even in monarchies, so it be without too much pomp of popularity.—*Id., Essays, Of Followers and Friends.*

The diminution of the power of the nobility they took very heavily.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

If I have been a little pilfering, I take it bitterly of thee to tell me of it, since it was to make thee rich.—*Joyles, Don Sebastian, iv. 2.*

The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be that which he would take ill.—*Swift.*

5. Lay hold on; catch by surprise or artifice.

Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth wheresoever the night taketh him?—*Boetius, xxvi. 28.*

They silenced those who opposed them, by traducing them abroad, or taking advantage against them in the house.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Men in their loose unguarded hours they take, Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 227.*

6. Snatch; seize.

I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and take up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation.—*Sir M. Hale.*

7. Make prisoner.

This man was taken of the Jews, and should have been killed.—*Acts, xxii. 27.*

Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow, Where we may take him, and disgrace him for it. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.*

King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter too.—*Id., King Lear, v. 2.*

They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew and took three hundred Janizaries.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

8. Captivate with pleasure; delight; engage.

Last not after her beauty in thine heart; neither let her take thee with her eyelids.—*Proverbs, vi. 25.*

More than history can pattern, though devised And play'd to take spectators. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.*

To hear the story of your life, which must Take the ear strangely. *Id., Tempest, v. 1.*

Taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as became the person of Richard duke of York.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Their song was partial, but the harmony Suspended hell, and took with ravishment The thronging audience. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 553.*

If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when she is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and take the heart.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

This beauty shines through some men's actions, sets off all that they do, and takes all they come near.—*Locke.*

Cleomedes was so taken with this prospect, that he had no patience.—*Archbishop Wake.*

9. Entrap; catch in a snare.

Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines.—*Song of Solomon, ii. 15.*

10. Understand in any particular sense or manner.

His father was called Philip of Macedon as I take it.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 7.*

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

I take it, and anon brass, called white brass, hath some mixture of tin to help the lustre.—*Bacon.*

You take me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war.—*Id., Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

Why, now you take me; these are riles That grow love's days, and crown his nights: These are the notions I would see. *B. Jonson.*

Give them one simple idea, and see that they take it right, and perfectly comprehend it.—*Locke.*

Charity, taken in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbour.—*Archbishop Wake.*

11. Exact.

Take thou no usury of him, or increase.—*Leviticus, xxv. 36.*

12. Get; have; appropriate.

And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, Give me the persons, and take the goods to thyself.—*Genesis, xiv. 21.*

13. Use; employ.

This man always takes time, and ponders things maturely before he passes his judgment.—*Watts.*

14. Blast; infect.

The nights are wholesome: then no planet strikes, No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.*

15. Judge in favour of; adopt.

The nicest eye could no distinction make, Where lay the advantage, or what side to take. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 574.*

16. Admit anything bad from without.

I ought to have a care To keep my wounds from taking air. *Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 323.*

17. Get; procure.

Striking stones they took fire out of them.—*2 Macabees, x. 3.*

18. Turn to; practise.

If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their relief: if any be subject to vice, or take ill courses, they are reprov'd.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

19. Close in with; comply with.

Old as I am, I take thee at thy word, And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. *Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. ii. 1.*

She to her country's use resign'd your sword, And you, kind lover, took her at her word. *Id., Indian Emperor, iii. 1.*

I take thee at thy word. *Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother.*

20. Form; fix.

Resolutions, taken upon full debate, were seldom prosecuted with equal resolution.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

21. Catch in the hand; seize.

He put forth the form of an hand, and took me by a lock of mine head.—*Esau, viii. 3.*

I took not arms, till urged by self-defence. *Dryden.*

22. Admit; suffer.

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command; Unwrought and easy to the potter's hand; Now take the mould; now bend thy mind to feel The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 30.*

23. Perform any action.

Czech put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took hold of it, for the oxen shook it.—*2 Samuel, vi. 6.*

Prædventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him, and we shall take our revenge on him.—*Jermyn, xi. 10.*

Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia.—*2 Corinthians, ii. 13.*

Before I proceed, I would take some breath.—*Bacon.*

His wind he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth; but observed the rule of drinking with one breath.—*Hale, Apology.*

[He] shew'd his grisly wound: and last he drew A piteous sigh, and took a long adieu. *Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, 325.*

The Sabine Clausus came, And from afar at Dryden took his aim. *Id., Translation of the Æneid, x. 678.*

Her lovers' names in order to run o'er, The girl took breath full thirty times and more. *J. Dryden, Juno, Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 31.*

The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to take a voyage to Naples.—*Addison, Spectator.*

I took a walk in Lincoln's Inn Garden.—*Talbot.*

The Carthaginian took his seat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own person.—*Id.*

I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favourites, and take vengeance on my enemies.—*Swift.*

24. Receive into the mind.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus.—*Acts, iv. 13.*

It appeared in his face, that he took great contentment in this our question.—*Bacon.*

Doctor Moore, in his Ethics, reckons this particular inclination, to take a prejudice against a man for his looks, among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a prosopopoeia.—*Addison, Spectator.*

A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance on lectures, unless he clearly takes up the sense.—*Watts.*

25. Go into.

When news were brought that the French king besieg'd Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to take ship.—*Clarendon.*

Tyrers and lions are not apt to take the water.—*Sir M. Hale.*

26. Go along; follow; pursue.

Overruling still the motions of thy flight, What course they took, what happy signs they shew. *Dryden.*

The joyful short-lived news soon spread around, Took the same train. *Id., Threnodia Augustalis, 110.*

27. Swallow; receive.

Consider the insufficiency of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Turkeys take down stones . . . having found in the gizzard of one no less than seven hundred.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

28. Swallow as a medicine.
Toll an imorous in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and as fulsome a dose as you give him he shall readily *take* it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing.—*South, Sermons*.
Upon this assurance he took physick.—*Locke*.
29. Choose one of more.
Take to thee from among the cherubim Thy choice of flaming warriors.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 100.
Either but one man, or all men are kings: take which you please, it dissolves the bonds of government.—*Locke*.
30. Copy.
Our phoenix queen was pourtray'd too so bright, Beauty alone could beauty take so right.
Dryden, Essay to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, 134.
31. Convey; carry; transport.
He sat him down in a street of the city; for there was no man that *took* them into his house to lodging.—*Judges*, xii. 18.
Carry art John Falstaff to the Fleet; Take all his company along with him.
Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, v. 3.
32. Fasten on; seize.
Wherever he *taketh* him he teareth him; and he fasteneth.—*Mark*, ix. 14.
There hath no temptation *taken* you, but such as is common to man.—*I Corinthians*, x. 13.
When the frost and rain have *taken* them, they grow dangerous.—*Sir W. Temple*.
At first they warm, then scorch, and then they *take*. Now with long necks from side to side they fowl; At length grow strong their mother fire forsake, And a new colony of flames succeed.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxxiv.
No head will eat our grass till the frost hath *taken* it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.
In burning of stubble, take care to plow the land up round the field, that the fire may not *take* the hedge.—*Isid.*
33. Not refuse; accept.
Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, which is guilty of death; but he shall be surely put to death.—*Numbers*, xxxv. 31.
Thou *take'st* thy mother's word too far, said he, And hast usurp'd thy blasted pedler's.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.
He that should demand of him how bygetting a child gives the father absolute power over him, will find him answer nothing: we are to *take* his word for this.—*Locke*.
Who will not receive clipped money whilst he sees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and goldsmiths will *take* it of him?—*Id.*
34. Adopt.
I will *take* you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God.—*Exodus*, vi. 7.
35. Change with respect to place.
He put his hand into his bosom; and when he *took* it out, behold his hand was leprous as snow.—*Exodus*, iv. 8.
When he departed, he *took* out two pence, and gave them to the host.—*Luke*, x. 38.
If you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and cast a strait ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will not beat below the ligature; yet do but *take* it off, and it will beat immediately.—*Key*.
Lovers flung themselves from the top of the precipice into the sea, where they were sometimes *taken* up alive.—*Addison, Spectator*.
36. Separate.
A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of number, where still there remains as much to be added as if none were *taken* out.—*Locke*.
The living fabric now in pieces *takes*, Of every part due observation make; All which such art discovers.—*Sir R. Blackmore*.
37. Admit.
Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threescore years old.—*I Timothy*, v. 9.
Though so much of Heaven's grace appears in my make, The foulest impressions I easily *take*.—*Swift*.
38. Pursue; go in.
He alone, To find where Adam shiver'd, *took* his way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 222.
It was her fortune once to *take* her way Along the sandy margin of the sea.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Canis.
To the port she *takes* her way, And stands upon the margin of the sea.
Id., Cypri and Aleyona.
Where injured Numa *takes* his airy course.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, l. 638.
Give me leave to seize my destined prey, And let eternal Justice *take* the way.
Id., Theodore and Honoria, 137.
39. Receive any temper or disposition of mind.
They shall not *take* shame.—*Micaiah*, ii. 6.
Thou hast scourged me, and hast *taken* pity on me.—*Tobit*, xi. 18.
They *take* delight in approaching to God.—*Isaiah*, lviii. 2.
Take a good heart, O Jerusalem; for he that save thee that name will comfort thee.—*Barnock*, iv. 80.
Men die in desire of some things which they *take* to heart.—*Bacon*.
Few are so wicked as to *take* delight In crimes unprofitable.
Dryden.
Children, kept out of ill company, *take* a pride to believe themselves prettily, perceiving themselves esteemed.—*Locke*.
40. Endure; bear.
I can be as quiet as any body with those that are quarrelsome; and he as troublesome as another when I meet with those that will *take* it.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.
Won't you then take a jest?—*Spectator*.
He met with such a reception as those only deserve who are content to *take* it.—*Swift, Miscellanies*.
41. Draw; derive.
The firm belief of a future judgement is the most forcible motive to a good life; because *taken* from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.
42. Leap; jump over.
That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your door, To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.
43. Assume.
Fit you to the custom, And *take* 't'ye, as your predecessors have, Your honour with your form.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 2.
I *take* liberty to say, that these propositions are so far from having an universal assent, that to a great part of mankind they are not known.—*Locke*.
44. Allow; admit.
Take not any term, however authorized by the language of the schools, to stand for any thing till you have an idea of it.—*Locke*.
Chemists *take*, in our present controversy, something for granted, which they ought to prove.—*Boyle*.
I *took* your weak excuses.—*Dryden*.
45. Receive with fondness.
I loved you still, and Took you into my bosom.
Dryden.
46. Carry out for use.
[He] commanded them that they should *take* nothing for their journey, save a staff only.—*Mark*, vi. 8.
47. Suppose; receive in thought; entertain in opinion.
This I *take* it Is the main motive of our preparations.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.
The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are scarce known, sometimes they *take* them for vacuum, whereas they are the most active of bodies.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
He *took* himself to have described as much as any man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner, in their first approach towards rebellion.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.
Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is because he was deceived; and so *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in a disguise.—*South, Sermons*.
Depraved appetites cause us often to *take* that for true imitation of nature which has no resemblance of it.—*Dryden*.
So soft his tress, a fill'd with trickling pearl, You'd doubt his sex, and *take* him for a girl.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 178.
Time is *taken* for so much of infinite duration, as is measured out by the great bodies of the universe.—*Locke*.
They who would advance in knowledge, should lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things.—*Id.*
Few will *take* a proposition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands for an innate moral principle, since it teaches so little.—*Id.*
Some Tories will *take* you for a Whig, some Whigs will *take* you for a Tory.—*Pope*.
As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is so.—*Swift*.
48. Separate for one's self from any quantity; remove for one's self from any place.
I might have taken her to me to wife.—*Genesis*, xii. 14.
Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him.—*Id.*, v. 24.
Hath God assented to go and *take* him a nation from the midst of another?—*Deuteronomy*, iv. 34.
I will also *take* of them for priests and for Levites.—*Isaiah*, lvi. 9.
49. Not leave; not omit.
The discourse here is about ideas, which he says are real things, and we see in God; in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove anything to his purpose, the argument must stand thus.—*Locke*.
Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures, but likewise to exercise their arithmetic in reducing the sums of money to those of their own country.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.
50. Receive payments.
Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will, *take* all, pay all.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.
51. Obtain by mensuration.
The knight coming to the tailor's to *take* measure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there.—*Cumtens*.
With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walk, he *took* the dimensions of the room.—*Swift*.
52. Withdraw.
Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, *took* me aside, and asked me, whether I would advise him to marry?—*Addison, Spectator*.
53. Seize with a transitory impulse; affect so as not to last.
Tiberius, noted for his nigardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generosity, and divided them into three classes.—*Arbuthnot*.
54. Comprise; comprehend.
We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world.—*Bishop Atterbury*.
Had those who would persuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in *prose*, but considered separately the parts, they would not have been so forward to believe they were innate.—*Locke*.
55. Have recourse to.
A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a stoop at a hare.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.
The cat presently *takes* a tree, and sees the poor fox torn to pieces.—*Id.*
56. Produce; suffer to be produced.
No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the good of that land will prosper, or *take* good effect.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
57. Catch in the mind.
These do best who *take* material hints to be judged by history.—*Locke*.
58. Hire; rent.
If three ladies like a luckless play, *Take* the whole house upon the poet's day.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. vi.
59. Engage in; be active in.
Question your royal thoughts, make the case your own.
He now the father, and propose a son; Hehold yourself so by a son disin'd;
And then imagine us *taking* your part, And in your *power* no silencing your son.
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, v. 2.
60. Incur; receive as it happens.
In streams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance, There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. iii.
Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother should, Attend your brother to the Stygian flood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 846.
61. Admit in copulation.
Five hundred years yearly *took* the horse, Producing mules of greater speed and force.
Saunders, Paraphrase of Job.
62. Catch eagerly.
Drances *took* the word; who grudged, long since, The rising glories of the Dauntian prince.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xl. 410.
63. Use as an oath or expression.
Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord thy God in vain.—*Exodus*, xx. 7.
64. Seize as a disease.
They that come abroad after these showers, are commonly *taken* with sickness.—*Bacon*.
I am *taken* on the sudden with a grievous swimming in my head.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iii. 2.
- Take away.
a. Deprive of.
If any man shall *take away* from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall *take away* his part out of the book of life.—*Revelations*, xxi. 19.
The bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal jurisdiction.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.
Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majesty which gives beauty to the piece.—*Dryden*.

You should be hunted like a beast of prey,
By your own law I take your life away.

Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. l. 1.
The funeral pomp which to your kings you pay,
Is all I want, and all you take away.

Id., Translation of the Aeneid, vii. 827.
One who gives another anything, has not always a
right to take it away again.—*Locke.*

Not does nor fortune takes this power away,
And is my Abelard less kind than they?

Pope, Episto to Abelard.

b. Set aside; remove.

If we take away consciousness of pleasure and
pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place per-
sonal identity.—*Locke.*

Take care.

a. Be careful; be solicitous for; superin-
tend.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out
the corn. Both God take care for oxen.—*1 Corin-
thians, ix. 9.*

b. Be cautious; be vigilant.

Take course. Have recourse to measures.

They meant to take a course to deal with parti-
culars by reconciliations, and cared not for any
head.—*Bacon.*

The violence of storming is the course which God
is forced to take for the destroying, but cannot,
without changing the course of nature, for the con-
verting of sinners.—*Hammond.*

Take down.

a. Crush; reduce; suppress.

Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy
as he is counted, or that it is so hard to take him
down as some suppose?—*Spenser, View of the State
of Ireland.*

Take down their motto, keep them lean and bare.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 299.

Lacqueys were never so many and pragmatical as
now, and he should be glad to see them taken down.
—*Addison.*

b. Swallow; take by the mouth.

We cannot take down the lives of living creatures,
which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be
taken down, would make us immortal: and next for
subtlety of operation, to take bodies putrefied, such
as may be easily taken.—*Bacon.*

Take from.

a. Derogate; detract.

It takes not from you, that you were born with
principles of generosity; but it adds to you that you
have cultivated nature.—*Dryden.*

b. Deprive of.

I will smite thee, and take thine head from thee.
1 Samuel, xvii. 49.

Gentle gods, take my breath from me.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 8.

Conversation will add to their knowledge, but be
too apt to take from their virtue.—*Locke.*

Take heed. Be cautious; beware.

Take heed of a mischievous man.—*Ecclesiasticus,*

xi. 33.

Take heed lest passion
Sway thy judgement to do ought.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 635.

Children to serve their parents' interests live;
Take heed what doom against yourself you give.

Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

Take heed to. Attend.

There is nothing sweeter than to take heed unto
the commandments of the Lord.—*Ecclesiasticus,*
xxiii. 27.

Take in.

a. Include.

Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would
pay well for the taking in.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

b. Lessen; contract: (as, 'He took in his
sails').

If fortune fill thy sail
With more than a propitious gale
Take half thy canvas in.

Copey, Translation from Horace, b. ii. ode x.

c. Cheat; gull: (as, 'The cunning ones
were taken in').

d. Comprise; comprehend.

These heads are sufficient for the explication of
this whole matter; taking in some additional dis-
courses, which will make the work more even.—
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

This love of our country takes in our families,
friends, and acquaintance.—*Addison.*

The divine of the tucker has enlarged the neck of
a fine woman, that at present it takes in almost half
the body.—*Id.*

Of these matters no satisfactory account can be
given by any mechanical hypothesis, without taking
in the superintendence of the great Creator.—*Der-
ham, Physico-Theology.*

e. Admit.

An opinion brought into his head by course, be-
cause he heard himself called a father, rather than

any kindness that he found in his own heart, made
him take us in.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and
then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not
fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may
take in more.—*Bacon.*

Porter was taken in not only as a bedchamber
servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in
the Spanish.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can take in all; and verge enough for more.

Dryden.

The sight and touch take in from the same object
different ideas.—*Locke.*

There is the same irregularity in my plantations:
I take in none that do not naturally rejoice in the
soil.—*Spectator.*

f. Win by conquest.

He sent Awan-aga with the Janissaries, and pieces
of great ordnance, to take in the other cities of
Tunis.—*Kaestler, History of the Turks.*

Should a great beauty resolve to take me in with
the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for
a thief to set upon a new-robb'd passenger.—*Sir J.
Buckling.*

g. Receive locally.

We went before to ship, and sailed unto Amos,
there intending to take in Paul.—*Acts, xx. 13.*

That which men take in by education is next to
that which is natural.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

As no acid is in an animal body but must be taken
in by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get
into the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and
Choice of Aliments.*

h. Receive mentally.

Though a created understanding can never take in
the fulness of the divine excellencies, yet so much
as it can receive is of greater value than any other
object.—*Sir H. Hale.*

The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably
with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no
one without taking in impressions of extension too.
—*Locke.*

It is not in the power of the most enlarged un-
derstanding to frame one new simple idea in the
mind, not taken in by the ways afore mentioned.
—*Id.*

A man can never have taken in his full measure
of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage.
—*Addison.*

Let him take in the instructions you give him in
a way suited to his natural inclination.—*Watts.*
Some genius can take in a long train of proposi-
tions.—*Id.*

Take in hand. Undertake.

Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing
would prosper that they took in hand.—*Lord
Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Take notice.

a. Observe.

b. Show by an act that observation is made.
Some laws restrained the extravagant power of
the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very
heavily, though at that time they took very little
notice of it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion.*

Take oath. Swear.

The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, . . .
and hath taken of the king's seed, and made a
covenant with him, and hath taken an oath of him.
—*Ezekiel, xvii. 13.*

We take all oath of secrecy, for the concealing of
those inventions which we think fit to keep secret.
—*Bacon.*

Take off.

a. Invalidate; destroy; remove: (when it
is immediately followed by from, without
an accusative, it may be considered either
as elliptically suppressing the accusative,
or as being neutral).

You must forsake this room and go with us;
Your power and your command is taken off,
And Cassio rules in Cyprus.

Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.

Who as 'tis thought, by self and violent hands,
Took off her life.

Id., Macbeth, v. 7.

Mena loses its windiness by decreeing; and subtle
or windy spirits are taken off by incension or eva-
poration.—*Bacon.*

To stop schisms, take off the principal authors by
winning and advancing them, rather than enrage
them by violence.—*Id.*

If the heads of the tribes can be taken off, and the
mild multitude return to their obedience, such an
extent of mercy is honourable.—*Id., Advice to Vil-
liers.*

What taketh off the objection is, that in judging
scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh.
—*Bishop Sanderson.*

The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the
commander, must be the topic whence that argu-
ment is drawn; and all force of these is taken off
by this doctrine.—*Hammond.*

It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who
endeavour the advancement of learning, as being
likely to find a clear progression when so many un-
truths are taken off.—*Sir T. Browne.*

This takes not off the force of our former evidence.
—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes
it less valuable, the melting-pot can easily take it
off.—*Locke.*

A man's understanding failing him would take off
that presumption most men have of themselves.—
Id.

It shows virtue in the fairest light, and takes off
from the deformity of vice.—*Addison.*

When we would take off from the reputation of an
action, we ascribe it to vain-glory.—*Id.*

This takes off from the elegance of our tongue,
but expresses our ideas in the readiest manner.—
Id.

The justices decreed to take off a halfpenny in a
quart from the price of ale.—*Sir J. Miscellanea.*

Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to take
off the odium.—*Watts.*

b. Withhold; withdraw.

He, perceiving that we were willing to say some-
what, in great courtesy took us off, and condescended
to ask us questions.—*Bacon.*

Your present disclaimer is not so troublesome,
as to take you off from all satisfaction.—*Archbishop
Wake.*

There is nothing more ready and ungovernable
than our thoughts: they will be diverted what
objects to pursue, nor be taken off from those they
have once fixed on; but run away with a man in
pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do
what he can.—*Locke.*

Keep foreign ideas from taking off our minds from
its present pursuit.—*Id.*

He has taken you off, by a peculiar instance of his
mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the
world.—*Archbishop Wake.*

c. Swallow.

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the
moment a man takes off his glass, with that sick
stomach which, in some men, follows not many
hours after, no body would ever let wine touch his
lips.—*Locke.*

d. Purchase.

Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own
rate, else he'll not take it off the farmer's hands for
wages.—*Locke.*

The Spaniards having no commodities that we
will take off, above the value of one hundred thou-
sand pounds per annum, cannot pay us.—*Id.*

There is a project on foot for transporting our
best winter straw to Dunstable, and obliging us
to take off yearly so many tons of straw hats.—*Swift,
Miscellanies.*

e. Copy; imitate; mimic.

Take off all their models in wood.—*Addison.*

f. Find place for.

The multiplying of nobility brings a state to ne-
cessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred
scholars than preferments can take off.—*Bacon,
Maxims.*

g. Remove.

When Moses went in he took the veil off until he
came out.—*Exodus, xxxiv. 35.*

If any would reign and take up all the time, let
him take them off and bring others on.—*Bacon.*

Take on. See Take upon.

Take order with. Check; take course with.

Though he would have turned his teeth upon
Spain, yet he was taken order with before it came
to that.—*Bacon.*

Take out. Remove from within any place.

Griefs are green;
And all thy friends which thou must make thy
friends
Have but their stings and teeth newly taken out.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Take part. Share.

Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the
Turks.—*Pope.*

Take place. Prevail; have effect.

Where arms take place, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 302.

The debt a man owes his father takes place, and
gives the father a right to inherit.—*Locke.*

Take up.

a. Borrow upon credit or interest.

We take up corn for them, that we may eat and
live.—*Nehemiah, v. 2.*

The smoothpates now wear nothing but high
shoes; and if a man is through with them in home
taking up, they stand upon security.—*Shakespeare,
Henry IV. Part II. i. 2.*

She to the merchant goes,
Rich crystals of the rock she takes up there,
Hugs again vases, and old china ware.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 224.

I have anticipated already, and taken up from
Rebecca before I come to him.—*Id., Preface to the
Tales and Fables.*

TAKE

- Men, for want of due payment, are forced to take up the necessaries of life at almost double value.—*Swift*.
- b. Be ready for; engage with.
His divisions are, one power against the French, And one against Glendower; perforce, a third Must take up us.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.*
- c. Apply to the use of.
We took up arms not to revenge ourselves, But free the commonwealth.—*Addison, Cato*.
- d. Begin.
They shall take up a lamentation for Tyra.—*Reckiel, xvi. 17*.
Princes' friendship, which they take up upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour.—*South, Sermons*.
- e. Fasten with a ligature passed under.
A large vessel opened by incision must be taken up before you proceed.—*Sharp, Surgery*.
- f. Engross; engage.
I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have taken up my life in the performance.—*Dryden*.
Take my esteem;
If from my heart you ask or hope for more,
I grieve the place is taken up before.
Id., Conquest of Granada, Part I. ii. 1.
To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, takes up his whole time.—*Locke*.
Every one knows that unites alone furnish them; but withal, countries stored with metals taking up the digging and refining of these metals taking up the labour, and wasting the number of the people.—*Id.*
We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow-workers were taken up with the same imagination.—*Id.*
The following letter is from an artist, now taken up with this invention.—*Id.*
There is so much time taken up in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the dialogue is half ended.—*Id., Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Metaphors*.
The affairs of religion and war took up Constantine so much, that he had not time to think of trade.—*Arbuthnot*.
When the compass of twelve books is taken up in this, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious.—*Pope, Essay on Homer*.
- g. Have final recourse to.
Arnobius asserts, that men of the finest parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, physicians, despising the sentiments they had been once fond of, took up their rest in the Christian religion.—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion*.
- h. Seize; catch; arrest.
Though the sheriff have this authority to take up all such stragglers, and imprison them, yet shall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marshal will, whom they know to have power of life and death.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
I was taken up for laying them down.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2*.
You have taken up.
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his subsistence.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 3*.
- i. Admit.
The ancients took up experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
- j. Answer by reproving; catch up any statement, argument, or excuse; reprimand.
And then a whoreson jackanapes must take me up for swearing; as if I borrowed mine oaths of him, and might not spend them at my pleasure.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 1*.
One of his relations took him up roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.
- k. Begin where the former left off; keep up a continuous succession; succeed in taking a part of anything.
The plot is purely fiction; for I take it up where the history has laid it down.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian, prologue*.
Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth
Repeats the story of her birth.—*Addison, Paraphrase of Psalm XIX.*
- l. Lift.
Take up these clothes here quickly: where's the cowlsaid!—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2*.
The least things are taken up by the thumb and forefinger; when we would take up a greater quantity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers.—*Id.*
Milo took up a calf daily on his shoulders, and at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull.—*Watts*.

TAKE

- m. Occupy locally.
The people by such thick throngs swarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the scaffold were taken up.—*Sir J. Hayward*.
All vicious enormous practices are regularly consequent, where the other hath taken up the lodging.—*Hammond*.
Committees, for the convenience of the common council who took up the Guildhall, sat in Greyseshall.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.
When my concernment takes up no more room than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe, I know also where to be happy.—*South, Sermons*.
These things being compared, notwithstanding the room that mountains take up on the dry land, there would be at least eight oceans required.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.
When these waters were annihilated, so much other matter must be created to take up their places.—*Id.*
Princes were taken up with wars, that few could write or read besides those of the long robe.—*Sir W. Temple*.
The buildings about took up the whole space.—*Arbuthnot*.
- n. Manage in the place of another.
I have his horse to take up the quarrel.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 4*.
The greatest empires have had their rise from the pretence of taking up quarrels, or keeping the peace.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.
- o. Comprise.
I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palamon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Iliad, only it takes up seven years.—*Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables*.
- p. Adopt; assume.
God's decrees of salvation and damnation have been taken up by some of the Romish and reformed churches, affixing them to men's particular entities, absolutely considered.—*Hammond*.
The command in war is given to the strongest, or to the bravest; and in peace taken up and exercised by the boldest.—*Sir W. Temple*.
Assurances in properly that confidence which a man takes up of the pardon of his sins, upon such grounds as the Scripture lays down.—*South, Sermons*.
The French and we still change, but here's the course.
They change for better, and we change for worse.
They take up our old trade of conquering,
And we are taking theirs to dance and sing.—*Dryden, Prologue to the Spanish Friar*.
He that will observe the conclusions men take up, must be satisfied they are not all rational.—*Locke*.
Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and taken up, under a bold vow.—*Bishop Atterbury*.
Lewis Baboon had taken up the trade of clothier, without serving his time.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.
Every man takes up those interests in which his humour engages him.—*Pope*.
If those proceedings were observed, morality and religion would soon become fashionable court virtues, and be taken up as the only methods to get or keep employments.—*Swift*.
Take up no more than you by worth may claim,
Least soon you prove a bankrupt in your fame.—*Young*.
- q. Collect; exact a tax.
This great house was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Christian parents, by such as take up the tribute children.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.
- Take upon.
a. Appropriate to; assume; admit to be imputed to.
He took not on him the nature of angels, but he took on him the seed of Abraham.—*Hebrews, ii. 14*.
If I had no more wit than he, to take a fault upon me that he did, he had been hanged for't.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4*.
For confederates, I will not take upon me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain.—*Bacon, Considerations touching War with Spain*.
Would I could your sufferings bear;
Or once again could some new way invent,
To take upon myself your punishment!—*Dryden*.
She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake;
And on herself would my refusal take.—*Id., Tyrannick Love*.
- b. Assume; claim authority.
These dangerous, unsafe lures I th' king! beehrow them.
He must be told on't, and he shall; the office Becomes a woman best: I'll take it upon me.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 2*.
The parliament took upon them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge.—*Bishop Sanderson*.

TAKE

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This verb, like *prendre* in French, is used with endless multiplicity of relations. Its uses are so numerous, that they cannot easily be exemplified; and its references to the words governed by it so general and lax, that they can hardly be explained by any succedaneous terms. But commonly this is hardest to explain which least wants explication. I have expanded this word to a wide diffusion, which, I think, is all that could be done. (Johnson.)

Take. v. n.

1. Direct the course; have a tendency to.
The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will take unto other things.—*Bacon*.
The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the delusion taking also into his breast, wasted his lungs.—*Id.*
All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some took towards the park.—*Dryden*.
To slum thy lawless lust the dying bride,
Unwary, took along the river's side.—*Id., Translation of the Georgics, iv. 661*.
2. Please; gain reception.
Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre, and yet without these a play may take.—*Dryden*.
Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing should take.—*Addison*.
The work may be all performed, but will take if it is not set off with proper scenes.—*Id., Freeholder*.
Many the man grow wittier and wiser by finding that his stuff will not take nor please; and since by a little smattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind.—*Hentley*.
3. Have the intended or natural effect.
In impressions from mind to mind, the impression taketh, but is overcome by the mind passive before it work any manifest effect.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
The clouds, exposed to winter winds, will take;
For putrid earth will beat in vineyards take.—*Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 334*.
4. Catch; fix.
When flame taketh, and openeth, it giveth a noise.—*Bacon*.
Take after. Learn of; resemble; imitate.
Heasts, that converse
With man, take after him, as hogs
Get pigs all th' year, and liches dogs.—*Potter, Hudibras*.
We cannot but think that he has taken after a good pattern.—*Bishop Atterbury*.
Take in with. Resort to.
Men once placed take in with the contrary faction to that by which they enter.—*Bacon, Essays*.
- Take on.
a. Be violently affected.
Your husband is in his old lures again; he so takes on yonder with my husband, that any madman I ever yet beheld seemed but tameless to this distemper.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2*.
In horses, the smell of a dead horse maketh them fly away, and take on as if they were mad.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
- b. Claim a character.
I take not on me here as a physician:
Nee do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather
To purge the obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1*.
- c. Grieve; pine.
How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfied?
—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 3*.
- Take to.
a. Apply to; be fond of.
Have him undert and it as a play of older people, and he will take to it of himself.—*Locke*.
Miss Betty won't take to her book.—*Swift*.
The heirs to titles and large estates could never take to their books, yet are well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half a year's rent.—*Id., Miscellanies*.
- b. Betake to; have recourse.
If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benches by writing libels.—*Dryden*.
The callow storks with liard and with snake
Are fed, and soon as o'er to wing they take,
At night these animals for food pursue.—*Id., Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 96*.
Men of learning who take to business, discharge

It generally with greater honesty than men of the world.—*Addison*.

Take up.**a. Stop.**

The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averse to that diligent search necessary to its discovery, it must needs *take up* short of what is really so.—*Glaville*.

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the strangeness of all the former articles that took up chiefly in speculation.—*South, Sermons*.
Sinners at last *take up*, and settle in a contempt of religion, which is called sitting in the seat of the scornful.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

b. Reform.

This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good husband.—*Locke*.

Take up with.**a. Be contented with.**

The ass *takes up with* that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and such a piety as *takes not up with* idle inclinations, but shows itself in solid instances of practice.—*South, Sermons*.

I could as easily *take up with* that senseless assertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and distinct animals, as with this of the atheist, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies.—*Bentley*.

A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a parish, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, because whoever had half his cunning would never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds.—*Swift*.

In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities.—*Watts, Logic*.

b. Lodge; dwell.

Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make such a clutter in the world?—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with*?—*South, Sermons*.

Take with. Please.

Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and reasonable mementos may be useful; and, being discreetly used, cannot but *take well with* him.—*Bacon*.

Take. s. Quantity of anything, especially fish, taken or caught.

That herrings do breed in all the seas in which they have been found, admits of the most decisive evidence, for there is scarcely a *take* of herrings anywhere in which there are not to be found individual fishes in all their stages of generation.—*Anderson, Natural History of Fishes*. (Ord MS.)

Take-in. s. Cheat. Colloquial.**Taker. s.****1. One who, that which, takes.**

He will hang upon him like a disease; he is sooner caught than the pestilence, and the taker runs presently mad.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, l. 1.

The dear sale beyond the seas increased the number of *takers*, and the *takers* jarring and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fishes, taking their kind within harbour, decreased the number of the taken.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Heavy coffee and tobacco, of which the Turks are great *takers*, condense the spirits, and make them strong.—*Bacon*.

Few like the Faldi or the Scipios are, *Takers* of cities, conquerors in war.

Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. 1.

He to betray us did himself betray,

At once the taker, and at once the prey.

Id., Destruction of Troy.

Rich cullias may their boasting spare,

They purchase but sophisticated ware:

'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,

Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden*.

Beise on the king, and him your prisoner make,

While I, in kind revenge, my taker take.

Id., Indian Emperor, ll. 2.

2. Purveyor.

The far distance of this county from the court hath afforded it a supersedeas from *takers* and purveyors.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Pray God they have not taken him along;

He hath a perilous wit to be a cheat,

He'd quickly come to be his majesty's taker.

Carterwright, Ordinary: 1651. (Nares by H. and W.)

3. One who takes a better on the conditions offered: (as, 'three-to-two offered, but no takers').**Taking. verbal nbs. Seizure; distress of mind.**

What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket!—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, III. 2.

She saw in what a taking

The knight was by his furious quaking.

Butler, Hudibras, III. l. 1073.

'Why so crusty, good sir?' 'Zounds, crims Will

in a *taking*,

'Who would not be crusty with half a year's

baking?'

G. Colman the younger, Lodgings to Let.

Taking. part. adj. Captivating.

An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and foulness: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most *taking* things are.—*South, Sermons*.

How seldom do we perceive the disagreeableness of a single feature, in a face that is very *taking* in the whole!—*Spence, On the Odyssey*, 104. (Ord MS.)

You often see a face which in very *taking*, without any regularity of features.—*Ibid.* 114. (Ord MS.)

Takingness. s. Attribute suggested by

Taking; quality of pleasing.

All outward adornings... have something in them of a complaisance and *takingness*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 41.

Talapoia. s. Buddhist priest in Pegu.

Diderot... has omitted a scheme of the world to which all that Oriental Mullah, Bouda, or Talapoia has done in that kind is poor and feeble.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Diderot*.

Talbot. s. [P] Old variety of the hound so

called; its present nearest representative is the beagle.

Then match them well; and thus a noble seed

Derive; these parents will your talbot breed.

Wass, Grati Pictici Cynogeticon

Englished: 1661.

Used adjectively.

The bold talbot kind,

Of these the prime, as white as Alpine snows.

Nonerville.

Talbotype. s. Process of photography;

so called from the inventor, the Honourable Fox Talbot; true form Talbot-type.

Tale. s. [Fr. from German taly = tallow.]

In Mineralogy. Hydrated silicate of mag-

nesia.

Stones composed of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and elastic: as, *talc*, cat-aliver, or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Venetian *talc* kept in a heat of a glass furnace though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much of its bulk and seemed nearer of kin to *talc* than mere earth.—*Boyle*.

Tale is a mineral genus which is divided into two species, the common and the indurated. The first occurs massive, disseminated in plates, laminar, or crystallized in small six-sided tables. It is splendid, pearly, or semi-metallic, translucent, flexible, but not elastic.... It is found in beds of clay-slate, and mica-slate.... It is an ingredient in rouge for the toilette, communicating softness to the skin. It gives the flesh-pink to soft alabaster figures, and is also used in porcelain paste. The second species... has a greenish-grey colour; is massive, with tabular fragments, translucent on the edges, soft, with a white streak, easily cut or broken, but is not flexible, and has a greasy feel. It occurs in the same localities as the preceding. It is employed in the porcelain and crayon manufactures; and also as a crayon itself, by carpenters, tailors, and glaziers.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Tale forms the basis of the rouge used by ladies; it is also employed by tailors for marking lines on cloth; and, in a powdered state, for making gloves and boots slip on easily; and to diminish the friction in machinery.—*Bristow, in Brands and Cur, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a

compound: (as, *talc-apatite*, *talc-spar*, *talc-slate*).

Talc. adj. Having the nature of talc.

The *talc* flakes in the strata were all formed before the subsistence, along with the sand.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Tale. s. [A.S., in the sense of number, reckon-

ing, account.]

1. Narrative; story.

This story prepared their minds for the reception

of any *tales* relating to other countries.—*Watts*.

2. Oral relation.

We spend our years as a *tale* that is told.—*Psalm*, xc. 9.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,

And every tongue brings in a several *tale*,

And every *tale* condemns me for a villain.

Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

[*Tale*] is a *tale*

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,

Signifying nothing.

Id., Macbeth v. 5

Ah, me! for aught that ever I could read,

Could ever hear by *tale* or history,

The course of true love never did run smooth.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, l. 1.

3. Number reckoned.

Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who measure by *tales* and not by weight.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

For every bloom his trees in spring afford,

An autumn apple was by *tales* restored.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Georgics, IV. 211.

Roth number twice a-day the milky dams,

And once she takes the *tales* of all the lambs.

Ibid., Belshazzar, III. 80

The herald for the last proclaim

A silence, while they answer'd to their names,

For so the king decreed, to shun the care,

The fraud of musters false, the common bane of war;

The *tales* was just. *Id., Palamon and Arcite*, III. 572.

4. Reckoning; numeral account.

In packing, they keep a just *tales* of the number

that every logistical containeth.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Money being the common scale

Of things by measure, weight and *tales*;

In all the affairs of church and state,

'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler*.

And now the innermost door opens; discloses the

long gown'd senators of France: a hundred and

sixty-seven by *tales*, seventeen of them peers; sitting

there, majestic, 'in permanent session'.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. I. b. III. ch. viii.

5. Information; disclosure of anything;

secret.

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,

And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;

And thereby hangs a *tales*.

Shakespeare, As you like it, II. 7.

Birds live in the air sweet, and are aptest by their

voice to tell *tales* what they find, and by their sight

to express the same.—*Bacon*.

Talebearer. s. One who gives officious or

malignant intelligence.

The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation

to all intruders: as buffoons, spies, *talebearers*, flat-

terers. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

In great families, some one false, paltry *tales-*

bearer, by carrying stories from one to another,

shall inflame the minds, and discompose the quiet

of the whole family.—*South, Sermons*.

One stumbles unawares on fantasies, as well as

realities, and thus one gets, not altogether un-

deservedly, the character of a *talebearer* and mischief-

maker among his comrades, and methinks I would

not willingly fall under that accusation.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous*.

For a time William was a negligent husband....

Mary well knew that he was not strictly faithful

to her. Spies and *talebearers*, encouraged by her

father, did their best to inflame her resentment.—

Murray, History of England, ch. vii.

Talebearing. s. Act of informing; officious

or malignant intelligence.

The said Timothy was extremely officious about

their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery

and *talebearing*, to set her against the rest of the

servants.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Talent. s. [Lat. talentum.]

1. A *talent* signified so much weight, or a

sum of money, the value differing accord-

ing to the different ages and countries.

Five talents is his debt,

His means most short, his creditors most straight.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, l. 1.

Two tripods cast in antick mould,

With two great talents of the finest gold. *Dryden*.

2. Faculty; power; gift of nature: (meta-

phor borrowed from the talents mentioned

in the holy writ. Used sometimes seriously

and sometimes lightly).

Many who knew the treasurer's *talent* in remov-

ing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering

affections, believed the loss of the duke was un-

reparable.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand*

Rebellion.

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different

talents, as a critic, satirist, and writer of odes.—

Dryden.

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts,

Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face,

When discontent sits heavy at my heart.

Addison, Cato.

He, Agellus, though otherwise a very worthy

man, yet having no *talent* for disputation, recom-

mended Salsinius, his lecturer, to engage in a con-

ference.—*Bishop Waterland*.

3. Quality; disposition: (an improper and

mistaken use).

Though the nation generally was without any ill

talent to the church in doctrine or discipline, yet

they were not without a jealousy that popery was

not enough discountenanced.—*Lord Clarendon, Ill-tory of the Grand Rebellion*.

It is the talent of human nature to run from one extreme to another.—*Swift*.
Talented. *adj.* Possessing talents; (Todd writes, 'The word is old, but hitherto overpassed; and is now again in use.' For Coleridge's remarks see second extract; and for the editor's criticism on them see under Landed).

What a miserable and restless thing ambition is, when one talented but as a common person, yet, by the favour of his prince, hath gotten that interest, that in a sort all the keys of England hang at his girdle!—*Archbishop Abbot, in Rushworth's Collections*, p. 449.
I regret to see that vile and barbarous vocabulary, stealing out of the newspapers into the leading reviews and most respectable publications of the day. Why not Shilliburel, Parthingred, Yennepened, &c.? The formation of a participle passive from a noun is a licence that nothing but a very peculiar felicity can excuse. If more convenience is to justify such attempts upon the idiom, you cannot stop till the language becomes, in the proper sense of the word, corrupt.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

Tales. *s.* [Lat. plural of *talis* = such.] Supply for men impanelled upon a jury or inquest, and not appearing, or challenged; equal in reputation to those that were impanelled, and present in court; *tales de circumstantibus*.

Twelve returned upon the principal panel, or the tales, are sworn to try according to their evidence.—*Sir M. Hale*.
At inconsiderable value,
To serve for jurymen or tales. *Butler, Hudibras*.

As the first element in a compound.
In practice this seldom arrives, except in the case of special jury trials, when the *talesmen* are taken from the common jury panel in the same court.—*Brace, and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Taloteller. *s.* One who relates tales or stories.

Talotellers, in the north of Ireland, are hired to tell stories of giants and enchanters, to lull people asleep.—*Guardian*, 1842.
The minstrels are named separately from the go-rounds or talotellers.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 174.

Talion. *s.* [Lat. *talis*.] Law of retaliation; (*lex talionis*). *Rare*.

Crimes not capital were punished by fines, flagellation, and the law of *talion*, eye for eye.—*Cicero, Preface to his Translation of the Bible*, p. xv.

Talismán. *s.* [Arabic; the older form being *Telesm*, whence *telesmatic*, q. v.] Magical character; charm; word of power; password; amulet.

If the physicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatism, and stone, would that serve like so many talismáns to destroy the diseases!—*Swift*.
Of talismáns and signs knew the power,
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope*.
It was not that she fear'd the very worst:
His grace was an enduring, married man,
And was not likely all at once to burst
Into a scene, and swell the clients' clan
Of Doctors' Commons; but she dreaded first
The magic of her grace's talisman,
And next a quarrel (as he never'd to fret)
With Lord Augustus Fitz-Plantagenet.
Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 62.

Talismánic. *adj.* Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as talismánic in dresses of this nature.—*Adams*.

Talk. *v. n.* [A.S. *talian* = reckon; Danish, *tal* = speak; the *-k* is not accounted for.]

1. Speak familiarly; not in set speeches; converse.

The children of thy people still are talking against thee.—*Reekiel*, xxiii. 30.

I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you; but I will not eat with you.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Now in this vice's dagger become a squire, and talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Here free from court-compliances he walks,
And with himself, his best adviser, talks. *Waller*.
As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and so talks with us as once with Moses through a cloud; so he forgets not that he breathed into us breath of life, a vital active spirit.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Mention the king of Spain, he talks very notably; but if you go out of the time, he, you drop him.—*Addison*.

2. Prattle; speak impertinently.

Hypocrites austere talk
Of purity. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 714.

My headless tongue has talk'd away this life.
Rome, Jane Shore.

Consider well the time when Petrus first began to talk in that manner.—*Bishop Waterland*.

3. Give account.

The crystalline sphere, whose balance weighs
The tropicallion talk'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 492.

The natural histories of Switzerland talk much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done.—*Addison*.

We will consider whether Adam had any such heir as our author talks of.—*Locke*.

4. Speak; reason; confer.

Let me talk with thee of thy judgements.—*Jeremiah*, xii. 1.

Will ye speak wickedly for God, and talk deceitfully for him?—*Job*, xii. 7.

It is a difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourse.—*Cutler, Essays, Of Prudence*.

Talking over the things which you have read with your companions fixes them upon the mind.—*Watts*.

Talk. *s.*

1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks?—*Reckiel*, xxviii. 25.

We do remember; but our argument
Is all too heavy to admit much talk.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

Preceding his soldiers dismayed, he forbade them to have any talk with the enemy.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge.—*Locke*.

In various talk th' instructive hours they pass,
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

2. Report; rumour.

I hear a talk up and down of raising our money, as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away.—*Locke*.

3. Subject of discourse.

What delight to be by such extoll'd,
To live upon their tongues and be their talk,
Of whom to be despised were no small praise?
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 54.

Talkative. *adj.* Full of talk; loquacious; (a slightly disparaging term).

If I have held you overlong, by hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is talkative.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

This may prove an instructive lesson to the disaffected, not to build hopes on the talkative seals of their party.—*Addison*.

I am ashamed I cannot make a quicker progress in the French, where everybody is courteous and talkative.—*Id.*

The cockroach bird so talkative and grave,
That from his cage cries cuckoo, where, and knave;
Though many a passenger he rightly call,
You hold him no philosopher at all.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 5.

Talkativeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Talkative; loquacity; garrulity; fullness of prate.

We call this talkativeness a feminine vice; but he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Learned women have lost all credit by their impertinent talkativeness and conceit.—*Swift*.

Talker. *s.*

1. One who talks.

Let me give for instance some of those writers or talkers who deal much in the words Nature or Fate.—*Watts*.

Holingsbrooke was one of the most brilliant orators and talkers, and in every species of mere cleverness one of the most distinguished figures.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 224.

Loquacious person; prattler.

Keep me company but two years,
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.—*Farwell, I'll grow a talker for this year*.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
If it were desirable to have a child more break talker, ways might be found to make him so; but a wise father had rather his son should be useful when a man, than pretty company.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

3. Brouster; bragging fellow.

The greatest talkers in the days of peace have been the most pusillanimous in the day of temptation.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Talking. *verbal abs.* Oral conversation.

Neither flattery, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not convenient.—*Ephesians*, v. 4.

Tall. *adj.* [Fr. *taille* = cut, figure: the German *tall* = mad, but which might also mean *lusty*, &c., is the English *dull*. The origin of the word is by no means certain.]

1. High in stature.

Bring me word how tall she is.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Two of far nobler sinne,
Erect and tall. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 287.

2. High; lofty.

Winds rush'd abroad
From the four hinders of the world, and fell
On the vast wild-ruins, whose tallest pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 414.

3. Sturdy; lusty; bold; spirited; courageous.

I'll swear thou art a tall fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no tall fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldst be a tall fellow of thy hands.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

Spoke like a tall fellow, that respects his reputation.—*Id., Richard III.* i. 4.

He married it [his castle] with a very great number of tall soldiers.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

I know your spirit to be tall; pray, be not vexed.—*Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Cupid's Revenge*.

Tallage. *s.* [Fr. *taille*.] Impost; excise.

The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinand, because he had imposed upon them many taxes and tallages.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The king, at the request of the same, in case of his people, grants that the commissions lately made to certain persons assigned to set tallages on cities, towns, and demesnes throughout England shall be immediately repealed; and that in time to come he will not set such tallage, except as it has been done in the time of his ancestors, and as he may reasonably do.—*Mallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Tallage. *v. a.* Lay an impost on.

Edward I. tallaged his demesnes very heavily, by commissioners of his own.—*Bishop Eliza, Tracts on Liberty*, p. 67: 1763.

Tallboy. *s.* Long upright glass for drinking. *Obsolete*.

She then ordered some cups, goblets, and tall-boys of gold, silver and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink.—*Ozell, Translation of Rabelais*, b. v. ch. xliii. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tallman. *s.* False dice so made as to throw the high numbers: (opposed to *lowman*).

Here's fallows and guards, here's tallness and low-men.—*Nobody and Somebody*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tallness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tall; height of stature; procerity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high,
Tint with his tallness seem'd to threaten the sky.
Spenser.

The eyes behold so many naked bodies, as for tallness of stature could hardly be equalled in any country.—*Sir J. Heyward*.

Tallboy. *s.* Tallboy. *Rare*.

Charge the pottles and the gallons,
And bring the loghead in,
We'll begin with a tallon,
A brimmer to the king.
Ballad, The Courtier's Health. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tallow. *s.* [German, *talg*.] Mutton fat as prepared for making candles.

She's the kitchen wench, and all grease; and I know not what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her wax, and the tallow in them, will burn a Lapland winter.—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

The new world is stocked with such stores of kine and bulls, brought hither out of Europe since the first discovery, that the Spaniards kill thousands of them yearly, for their tallow and hides only.—*Hogbin*.

Snuff the candles close to the tallow, which will make them run.—*Swift*.

The tallow of the ox consists of seventy-six parts of stearine, and twenty-five of oleine; that of the sheep contains somewhat more stearine.—*Dre, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Tallow. *v. a.* Grease; smear with tallow.

Tallowed. *part. adj.* Greased with tallow. Now faces the tallowed keel.

Lord Surrey, Translation of the Fourth Book of the Æneid.

Tallowchandler. *s.* One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as *tallow-chandler*, butchers, and neglect of cleansing of gutters, are great occasions of a plague. — *Harvey, On the Plague.*

Tallowcoloured. *adj.* Tallow-faced.

The drops stood on his brow from haste and toil, but his cheek was still pale and *tallow-coloured* as before; what seemed stranger, his very hair, when he raised his head, hung down on either cheek as straight and sleek and undisturbed as it was when we first introduced him to our readers, seated at his quiet and humble desk. — *Sir W. Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel.*

Tallowfaced. *adj.* Having a pale, sickly complexion.

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be deformed, wrinkled, pimply, *tallow-faced*. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 324.

Tally. *s.* [Fr. *tailleur* = cut.]

1. Stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by. So right his judgement was cut fit, And made a *tally* to his wit.

Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 305.

The only talents in esteem at present are those of Exchange-Alley; one *tally* is worth a grove of bays. — *Garth.*

Have you not seen a baker's maid Between two equal panniers away'd? Her *tallies* useless lie and idle, If placed exactly in the middle.

Prior, Alma, ii. 214.

2. Anything made to suit another.

So suited in their minds and persons, That they were framed the *tallies* for each other: If any alien love had interposed, It must have been an eyesore to beholders.

Dryden.

Tally. *v. a.* Fit; suit; cut out, so as to answer anything.

Nor sister either had, nor brother: They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other.

Prior, An Epitaph.

Tally. *v. n.* Be fitted; conform; suitable.

I found pieces of tile that exactly *tallied* with the chimney. — *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Tally. *adv.* Stoutly; with spirit.

You, Lodowick, That stand so *tally* on your reputation, You shall be he shall speak it.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Captain.

Tallyman. *s.* One who sells for weekly or monthly payments.

Tallyshop. *s.* Shop at which goods are sold to customers who pay for them by instalments.

Talmud. *s.* [Chaldee.] Book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions, and explications of the Law.

They have this tradition in their *talmud*. — *Lightfoot, Miscellanies*, p. 108.

Talmudic. *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, constituted by, the Talmud.

These phrases are by the great Broughton called *talmudick* (Greek, when Jewish and talmudical phrases are used in holy writ. — *Lightfoot, Miscellanies*, p. 64.

Talmudical. *adj.* Talmudic.

Talmudical sentences and phrases. — *Skinner, To Archbishop Usher, Letters*, p. 347.

Talmudist. *s.* One well versed in the Talmud.

The Jewish *talmudists* take upon them to determine how God spends his whole time. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 308.

Ask a *talmudist* what aids the modesty of his marring Keri, that Moses and all the prophets cannot persuade him to pronounce the textual Chativ. — *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

Talmudistic. *adj.* Talmudic.

The name Ariel came from the *talmudistic* mysteries, with which the learned Jews had infected this science. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 478.

Tallwood. *s.* [Fr. *tailleur* = cut.] Cut wood. *Obsolete.*

Also, if any person . . . offer or put to sale any *tallwood*, billets, faggots, or other firewood, &c. — *Callaghan's Reports*, 1000. (Nares by H. and W.)

Talon. *s.* [Fr.] Claw of a bird of prey.

It may be tried whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer talons. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Upward the noble bird directs his wing, And towering round his master's earth-born foes, Swift he collects his fatal stock of ire, Lifts his fierce talons high, and darts the forked fire.

Prior, Ode to Queen Anne.

Tamarind. *s.* [Lat. *tamarindus*.] In *Botany* and *Pharmacy*. Fruit so called.

Lentives are casia, *tamarinda*, manna. — *Wissman, Surgery.*

Purgative properties are . . . found in the fruit of *Cathartocarpus Fistula* and *Ceratonia Miliqua*, and also of the *tamarind*, the preserved pulp of which is so well known as a delicious confection, and in the leaves of *Poinciana pulcherrima*. Many cases of eatable fruit occur in this part of the order, *Malium indicum*, also called the *tamarind* plum, has a pod formed with a delicate agreeable pulp, much less acid than the *tamarind*. Two *Codariana* are called brown and velvet *tamarinds* in Sierra Leone. — *Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Used adjectivally.

The flower of the *tamarind-tree* consists of several leaves which are so placed as to resemble a papilionaceous one in some measure; but these expand circularly, from whose many-leaved flower-cup rises the point, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. — *Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Tamarisk. *s.* Shrub of the genus *Tamarix*.

The flowers of the *tamarisk* are roseaceous. — *Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Tamarisk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. — *Mortimer, Hæmaturgia.*

Botanists are divided in opinion as to the proper place, in the Natural System, of the *tamarisk*, that common but beautiful bush, and its allies. — *Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

The *tamarisk* will bear exposure to any degree of wind. The stems and leaves abound in sulphate of soda, and a species either closely allied to or identical with the common *tamarisk* produces in Arabia a substance considered by the Hebrews a great dainty, and called by them mann or manna. In the month of June it drops from the branches upon the fallen twigs and leaves, which always cover the ground beneath the tree, and being collected and cleaned is eaten with bread. Some travellers suppose this substance to be not an exudation from the tree, but the produce of an insect which infests the *tamarisk*. It is said to be most abundant in rainy seasons. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tambourine. *s.* [Arabic, *tabl* = drum, whence also labour, timbrel.] Musical instrument for percussion; small drum.

Calliope with *Muses* moe, Soon as thy cæten pipe began to sound, Their ivory lutes and *tambourines* forgoe.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

The bells, pipes, labours, *timbournes* ring.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Tame. *adj.* [A.S. *tam*.]

1. Not wild; domestic.

Thales the Milesian said, That of all wild beasts a tyrant is the worst, and of all *tame* beasts a flatterer. — *Addison.*

2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless.

If you should need a pin, You could not with more ease a tongue desire it. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, ii. 2. And now their pride and mettle is asleep, Their courage with hard labour *tame* and dull. *Id., Henry IV. Part I.* iv. 3. A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows, Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrow, Am pregnant to good pity. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 6. Praise him, each savage furious beast, That on his shores do daily feast; And you, *tame* slaves of the laborious plough, Your weary knees to your Creator bow.

Lord Roscommon.

3. Spiritless; unanimated; (as, a *tame* poem; condemned by Johnson as 'a low phrase').

Tame. *v. a.* [A.S. *tamian*.]

1. Reduce from wildness; reclaim; make gentle.

Those that *tame* wild horses, Face 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle; But stop their mouths with stithborn bits.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 2.

2. Subdue; crush; depress; conquer.

If the heavens do not their visible spirits Send quickly down to *tame* these vile affections, Humanity must perforce prey on itself.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

A pulling cuckold would drink up The lees and dregs of a flat *tamed* place.

Id., Troilus and Cressida, iv. 1.

They cannot *tame* Or overcome their riches; not by making

Baths, orchards, fish-pools, letting in of seas Here, and then there forring them out again.

H. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

A race unconquer'd, by their clime made bold, The Cheloniens, arm'd with wit and cold, Have, by a fate indulgent to your fame, Been from all ages kept for you to *tame*.

Waller, Panegyric to my Lord Protector.

Tameable. *adj.* Capable of being tamed. Gazars are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily *tameable*; divers of which may be so brought up as to join with men in carrying the weight of a man. — *Bishop Wilkins.*

Tameless. *adj.* Wild; untamed. *Rare.* The *tameless* steed could well his wagon wield.

Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 1.

Tamely. *adv.* In a tame manner; not wildly; meekly; spiritlessly.

True obedience, of this madness cured, Stoop *tamely* to the foot of majesty.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

What courage *tamely* could to death consent, And not by striking first the blow prevent?

Dryden.

Once, but in vain, a champion of renown, So *tamely* can you be the ravish'd crown?

Id., Translation of the Æneid, v. 517.

Has he given way?

Did he look *tamely* on, and let them pass?

Addison, Cato.

Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you *tamely* suffer to be abused? — *Id.*

Tameness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tame; want of spirits; timidity.

Such a conduct must appear rather like *tameness* than beauty, and expose his authority to insult. — *Rogers.*

Tamer. *s.* One who tames; conqueror; subduer.

He, great *tamer* of all human art, Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend. *Pope.*

Tamine. *s.* Woven stuff so called. See *Thames* (on fire).

The men were apparelled after their fashion; their stockings were of *tamine*, or of cloth serge, of white, black, scarlet, or some other ingrained colour. — *(iz II.) Translation of Rubelais*, b. i. ch. lvi. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tamkin. *s.* Tampion.

Tammy. *s.* See *Thames* (on fire).

Tamper. *v. n.* [? *temper*.]

1. Be busy with physic.

'Tis in vain To *tamper* with your crazy brain, Without tramping of your skull As often as the moon's at full.

Butler, Hudibras, Epistle to Sidorophel.

2. Meddle; have to do without fitness or necessity; trifle.

'Tis dangerous *tampering* with a muse, The profit's small, and you have much to lose.

Lord Roscommon.

Karl Waltheof, being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conspiracy; but repenting next morning, repaid to the king, and discovered the whole matter: notwithstanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having but thus far *tampered* in it. — *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. Deal; practice secretly.

Others *tamper'd* For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert. *Butler, Hudibras*, iii. 2, 200.

Tampering. *verbal abs.* Trifling.

That key of knowledge, which should give us entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much *tampering* and wrenching made useless. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

He tried wishes to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done; the very *tampering* cast him into a disease. — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Tamping. *s.* See *extract*.

Tamping is a term used by miners to express the filling up of the hole which they have bored in a rock, for the purpose of blasting it with gunpowder. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tampton. *s.* [Fr. *tampon*.] Stopper; stopple; bung.

Tan. *v. a.*

1. Impregnate or imbue with bark.

A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some limy soil, was *tanned* or turned into a kind of leather. — *Grew, Museum.*

Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to *tan* them. — *Swift.*

2. Imbrown by the sun.

His face all *tann'd* with scorching sunny ray, As he had travell'd many a sunny day Through broiling sands of Araby and Ind. *Spenser.*

Tan. adj. [see extract from Colgrave.] Brown; of the colour of tan: (common with black, in description of dogs).

Several beautiful black and tan spaniels of the breed of King Charles the Second were rearing near him on velvet cushions, with a haughty luxuriousness which would have become the beauties of the merry monarch.—*B. Disraeli, Spill.*

Tan, the bark of the young oak, . . . also as taken, also as *tan* . . . *tanned*, tanned . . . *tanned*, to *tann* . . . *tanned*, m., *-an*, *t. tann*; also *dunk*, *swart*, *milow*. *Mattives tanned*; *dingy* or *ill-coloured* *bitches*, *fell* and *ill-favoured* *queans*.—*Colgrave.*

Tándem. s. [Lat. *-at length*.] Fanciful name given to a two-wheeled vehicle when drawn by two horses, one of which is in front of the other.

The Duke of St. James's now got on rapidly, and also found sufficient time for his boat, his *tándem*, and his toilette.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. i. ch. ii.

Tang. s. [? *twang*, the sense originally impressed being that of hearing: hence, savour, flavour, feeling generally.]

1. Strong taste; taste left in the month.

Scanning matters otherwise distasteful and insipid with an unusual and thence grateful *tang*.—*Borrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xiv.

His taken into the soul is like a liquor poured into a vessel, so much of it as it fills it also seasons:—so that although the body of the liquor should be poured out again, yet still it leaves that *tang* behind it.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 324.

It is strange that the soul should never once recede over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed anything from the body; never bring into the waking mind a view any other ideas but what have a *tang* of the *canal*, and derive their original from that union.—*Locke.*

2. Relish; taste.

There was not the least *tang* of religion, which is indeed the worst affectation, in any thing he said or did.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it.

She had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a sailor, go hang.
Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 2, song.

4. Sound; tone.

There is a pretty affectation in the Altemain, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours.—*Holker, Elements of Speech*, p. 73.

Tang. v. n. Ring with.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with the servants: let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state; put thyself into the trick of singularity.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 2, letter.

Tang. s. [Swedish.] Kind of seaweed; tangle.

Calling it the sea of weeds, or flax, or rush, or *tang*.—*Bishop Richardson, Choices (Observations upon the Old Testament)*, p. 11: 1855.

Tángent. s. [Lat. *tangens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *tango* = I touch.] In Geometry. Right line which touches a curve, but does not cut it when produced.

Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the planets in their orbit, but they would immediately desert them and the neighbourhood of the sun, and vanish away in *tangents* to their several circles into the mundane space.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Tangibility. s. Quality of being perceived by the touch.

Tangible. adj. Capable of being touched; perceptible by the touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the contact of air, but endeavour to subvert it into a more dense body.—*Boveri.*

By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth.—*Locke.*

This is an inference resting on broad and *tangible* proofs accessible to all the world; and as such cannot be overturned, or even impeached, by any of those hypotheses with which metaphysicians and theologians have hitherto perplexed the study of past events.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. i.

Tángibleness. s. Attribute suggested by Tangible.

When only one attribute, neither variable in degree nor in kind, is designated by the name, as, *visibility*, *tangibility*, equality, squareness, milk-whiteness, then the name can hardly be considered general; for though it denotes an attribute of many different objects, the attribute itself is always considered as one, not many.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. i. ch. i. § 4.

Tángo. s. Tang; seaweed. See extract.

The young stalks of *Laminaria digitata* and *socharina* are eaten under the name of *tango*.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Tángo. v. a. Entangle.

1. Implicate; knit together.

2. Ensnare; entrap.

She means to *tangle* mine eyes too.
'Tis not your lily brow, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream.
Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 5.

I do, quoth he, perceive

My king is *tangled* in affection to

A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.

Id., Henry VIII, iii. 2.

You must lay time to *tangle* her desires

By wallful sonnets, whose composed rhymes

Shall be full fraught with servicable vows.

Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,

Stands with the snares of war to *tangle* thee.

Id., Henry VI. Part I, iv. 1.

Now 't is virtuous

Among thy slain, self-kill'd,

Not willingly, but *tangled* in the fold

Of dire necessity.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1063.

Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw

Hearts after them, *tangled* in amorous nets.

Id., Paradise Regained, ii. 161.

With subtle cobweb cheats,

They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;

In which when once they are embroil'd,

The more they stir, the more they're *tangled*.

Butler, Hudibras.

3. Embroil; embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays,

Tangled in forbidden ways,

He, my shepherd I am my guide,

He's before me, on my side.

Crashaw.

Clear-headed friend, whose joyful scorn

Edged with sharp laughter, cuts atwain

The knots that *tangle* human creeds.

The wounding cords that bind and strain

The heart until it bleeds.

Tennyson, To —.

Tángo. s. Knot of things interwoven in one another, or different parts of the same thing perplexed; entanglement.

He leading swiftly roll'd

In *tangles*, and made intricate seem straight,

To mischief swift.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 631.

Sport with Amorylla in the alms,

Or with the *tangles* of Neera's hair.

Id., Lycidas, 68.

Tángled. part. adj. Entangled.

The blind mazes of this *tangled* wood.

Milton, Comus, 181.

Tánuist. s. [Gaelic, *tánaiste*, *tánaiste*.] Chief (elected) of an Irish sept or clan.

Presently after the death of any of their captains, they assemble themselves to choose another in his stead, and nominate commonly the next brother, and then next to him do they choose next of the blood to be *tánuist*, who shall next succeed him in the said captaincy.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Any one of the reigning family might succeed the chief. The heir apparent was nominated by election among the tribe in the chief's lifetime, and called *tánuist*. Among the strange principles of tanistry was one that no man could bind his successor.—*J. H. Prarrow, The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxx.

Tánuistry. s. [Gaelic, *tánaisteachd*.] System of elective chieftainship.

The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life-time that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted thereto by election.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates of freeholds, which might descend to their children, must they not continue their custom of *tanistry*?

which makes all their possessions uncertain.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

By the Irish custom of *tanistry*, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every sept, had no longer estate than for life in their chieftaincies; and when their chieftains were dead, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them, but their *tanists*, who were elective, and purchased their elections by strong hand.—*Ibid.*

Tank. s. [Fr. and Portuguese, *tanque*; ? from Hindustani.] Large cistern or basin.

I saw a *tank* or magazine of water, a very stately work indeed.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 43.

Handle your pruning knife with dexterity; go tightly to your business: you have cost me much, and must earn it: here's plentiful provision, rascal; mowing in the garden, and water in the *tank*; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deserve it.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

Ballie's detachment was destroyed. Munro was forced to abandon his baggage, to fling his guns into the *tanks*, and to save himself by a retreat which might be called a flight.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings*.

The *tank* consisted of a rectangular zinc framing, twenty inches long by thirteen broad, and twenty-one in depth, having slate cemented into it at the bottom and sides, and being placed at the back and front. . . . The bottom of the *tank* was covered, for about two inches, with a mixture of sandy loam and gravel, into which several plants of the *Vallisneria spiralis*, the vegetable member of the arrangement, were inserted. . . . The *tank* was loosely covered with a plate of glass, so as to allow of a free admission of the external air, and at the same time keep out a great deal of the work and dust of the London atmosphere and impede the too rapid evaporation of the water. As the *Trichomanes* were stated to delight in shade, a thin muslin blind was placed over the covering glass. *Warrington, On Alteration of Carbonate-of-Lime, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, December 5, 1847.

Tánuard. s. [N.Fr. *tanquard*.] Large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

Hath his *tanquard* touch'd your brain?

Sure they're fall'n asleep again.

B. Jonson.

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tanquard*, after the manner of Barchus.—*Arius, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

When any calls for ale, all the largest *tanquard* cup top full.—*Swift*.

Tánning. s. One tanned by the heat of the sun.

The king

Hath not deserved my service, nor your loves;

Who find in my exile the want of breeding.

The certainty of this hard life; aye hopeless

To have the courtesy your erule promised,

But to be still hot summer's *tannings*, and

The shrinking slaves of winter.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 4.

Tánmill. s. Mill for breaking up bark for tanning.

The first machines employed to squeeze the canes, were mills similar to those which serve to crush apples in some cider districts or somewhat like *tan-mills*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Tánuer. s. One who tans; one whose trade is to tan leather.

Tannery was that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not slack'd with water or air.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.

The older *tanuers*, who prided themselves on producing a substantial article, were so much impressed with the advantages of slowly impregnating skin with astringent matter, that they employ no concentrated infusion (*ozon*) in their pots, but stratified the skins with alternate layers of ground bark, and covered them with soft water, knowing that its active principles are very soluble, and that, by being gradually extracted, they would penetrate uniformly the whole of the animal fibres, instead of acting chiefly upon the surface and making brittle leather, as the strong infusions never fail to do.

In fact, 100 pounds of skin, quickly tanned in a strong infusion of bark, produce 135 of leather; while 100 pounds, slowly tanned in a weak infusion, produce only 117. This additional 19 per cent weight in the former case serve merely to swell the *tanuer's* bill, while they deteriorate his leather, and cause it to contain much less of the textile animal solid.

Leather thus highly charged with tannin is, moreover, so spongy as to allow moisture to pass readily through its pores, to the great discount and danger of persons who wear shoes made of it. That the saving of time, and the increase of product, are temptations strong enough to induce many modern *tanuers* to steep their skins in a succession of strong infusions of bark, is sufficiently intelligible: but that any shoemaker should be so ignorant or so foolish as to pretend that his leather is made by a process so injurious to its quality, is unaccountably stupid.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Tánuery. s.

1. Establishment for tanning.

2. Art, or process, of tanning.

Then Equalisation of Weights and Measures, with decimal division; Institutions, of Music and of much else; Institute in general; School of Arts, School of Music, . . . Normal Schools; amid such Gun-boring, Altar-burning, Sulphure-digging, and miraculous improvements in *tanuary*!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, b. v. ch. vii.

Tánnis, or Tánnis féid. s. Astringent principle in certain vegetable substances, e.g., oak bark, galls, &c., by which the change from raw hides to leather is effected.

Galls consist principally of three substances; *tannin* or *tannic acid*; yellow extractive; and mallic acid. . . . pure *tannin* . . . exists in galls to the amount of from 40 to 45 per cent. . . . *Tannin*, or *tannic acid*, consists of carbon 51.56; hydrogen, 4.20; oxygen, 44.24.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Tánnis. verbal abs. Act of one who, that

which, tans; process by which anything is tanned; result of such process.

1. Process of preparing leather with tan or bark.

2. Appearance or stain of a brown colour.

Diseases and distempers, incident to our face, are industriously to be cured without any thought or blame of pride; as flushings, redness, inflammations, pimples, freckles, roughness, tanning, and the like.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 105.

Tanpickle. s. Brine of tanning.

The charge to the public was less than it had been when the vessels were unseaworthy, when the sailors were riotous, when the food was also with vermin, when the drink tasted like tanpickle, and when the clothes and hammocks were rotten.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Tansy. s.

1. Native plant of the genus *Tanacetum*.

Strong tansy, fennel coul.

Drayton, Polyolbion, song xv.

The flower heads of *Artemisia cerulea* are anthelmintic. . . . The nature of tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*, is not very different.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

2. Pudding or cake, of which tansy forms a principal part.

In the spring time are made with the leaves hereof, (*tansy*) newly sprung up, and with eggs, cakes or tansies.—*Johnson, Gerarde's Herbal*, p. 681, f. 683.

Our tansies at Easter have reference to the bitter herbs.—*Selden, Table-Talk*.

Tantalism. s. Condition like that of Tantalus.

Let his banquetings be *tantalism*;

Let thy diadim spurn the diwomber out.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at Several Weapons.

A lively representation of a person lying under the torments of such a *tantalism*, or platonick hell.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Tantalization. s. Act of tantalizing; state of being tantalized.

Boissante's pains and *tantalizations*, in this night's round, were more irksome to the beast than all his other outridings; which were ever, though somewhat long first, gratified with the welcome rest of an inn.—*Gilpin, Prolusive Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 253; 1653.

Among the paths of Juan, undecided Above the ice had like a skater glided: When from play, he flirited without sin With some of those fairer satures who have prided Themselves on innocent *tantalization*, And hate all vice except his reputation.

Byron, Don Juan, xii. 25.

Tantalize. v. a. [from *Tantalus*, who-e punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] Torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.

Thy vain desires, at strife Within themselves, have *tantalized* thy life.

Dryden.

The maid once sped was not suffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth.—*Addison*.

'You *tantalize* us, my lord,' said the queen—'Master Philip Sidney is, we know, a minion of the muses, and we are pleased it should be so. Valour never shines to more advantage than when united with the true taste and love of letters. But surely there are some others among our young courtiers who can recollect what your lordship has forgotten and weightier affairs.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xvii.

Tantalizer. s. One who tantalizes.

I made, however, no discovery of my determination to this fair *tantalizer*; willing to allow her all the merit of no generous an interference with her great friends on my behalf.—*Walsford, Memoirs*, p. 227.

Tantalizing. part. adj. Irritating, or tormenting, after the manner of the irritation or torment under which Tantalus suffered.

Can Egypt's Almas—*tantalizing* group—Columbia's capereers to the warlike whoop—Can aught from cold Kamschatka to Cape Horn With Walts compare, or after Walts be borne?

Byron, The Walts.

This was tempting news, but *tantalizing* too: for Martin knew that his getting any employment on board a ship of that class was hopeless.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxiv.

While the major was going on in this *tantalizing* way, not proposing, and declining to fall in love, there came another ship from Europe bringing letters on board, and amongst them some more for the heartless man.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Tantalum. s. Metal so called; considered to be Columbium under another name.

Tantamount. adj. [Fr.] Equivalent.

God hath inserted it into our reasonable nature; or by his providence hath conveyed it into the minds of all men, which is *tantamount* unto it.—*Gloucester, Sermons*, p. 294.

If it be said the Apostles did ordain presbyters in every city it is true, but not sufficient, for so they ordained deacons at Jerusalem, and in all established churches, and yet this will not be *tantamount* to an immediate divine institution for deacons, and how can it then be for presbyters?—*Jeremy Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted*, lx. 1. (Ord MS.)

No man could be tried but by a legal warrant specifying his offence; and, by a usage nearly *tantamount* to constitutional right, he must be speedily brought to trial by means of regular sessions of gaol-delivery.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. l.

The Irish Lords and Commons had presumed, not only to re-enact an English Act passed expressly for the purpose of binding them, but to re-enact it with alterations. The alterations were indeed small; but the alteration even of a letter was *tantamount* to a declaration of independence.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Tantivy. s. [see under Tilly-vally.] Hunting cry denoting full chase: (applied to eager, impetuous characters and actions; construction, in 'ride *tantivy*,' i.e. ride at a great speed, *adverbial*).

Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost grant, and the prodigal son, and not in such a *tantivy* of language; but I perceive your communication is not always Yea, Yea.—*Gloucester*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Collier . . . was a Tory of the highest sort, such as in the cant of his age was called a *tantivy*.—*Macaulay, Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration*.

Tantrum. s. Burst of ill-humour: (generally plural, as, 'She is in her *tantrums*').

Tanyard. s. Yard for tanning.

He was a man as dusky as a Spaniard, Sunburnt with travel, yet a partly figure; Though colour'd, as it were, within a *tanyard*, He was a person both of sense and vigour.

Byron, Beppo, xvi.

Tap. v. a. [Fr. *taper*.] Touch lightly; strike gently.

I hope, continued the stranger, stroking down the face of his mule with his left hand as he was going to mount it, that you have been kind to this faithful slave of mine—it has carried me and my cloak-bag, continued he, *tapping* the mule's back, above six hundred leagues.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. iv. ch. l.

Tap. v. a. [A.S. *tappan*.] Pierce a vessel; bronch a vessel.

That blood, already like the pelican, Had thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly caroused.

Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 1.

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood.—*Addison*. Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Tap. s. Gentle blow.

This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

Each shakes her fan with a smile, then gives her right-hand woman a *tap* upon the shoulder.—*Addison, Spectator*.

As at hot cockles once I laid me down, And felt the weighty hand of many a clown, Buxoma gave a gentle *tap*.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 66.

No Huron-leeches, when their patient lies In feverish restlessness with unclosed eyes, Apply with gentle strokes their osier rod, And *tap* by *tap* invite the sleepy god.

Harte.

Tap. s. [A.S. *tappe*.]

1. Pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Gascogne's distemper, upon hearing the noise of a tap running.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

2. Department in a public-house or tavern, where the liquors are drawn.

Tap. s. [A.S. *tappe*.]

1. Narrow fillet or band of linen.

Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cap, My dainty duck, my dear?

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3, song.

This pouch that's tied with *tape* of resident hue, I'll wager, that the prize shall be my due.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 37.

2. Spirituous or fermented drink. *Slang*.

They seem to be linen-drappers . . . for I just heard one of them talk about *tape*.—*Lord Lytton, Paul Clifford*.

As the first element in a compound.

On once a flock bed, but repair'd with straw, With *tape-tied* curtains never meant to draw.

Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 301.

Tape-part. s. ? Purl-odging.

And can you handle the bobbin well, good woman? Make *tape-part* lace? you shall have my daughter.— And mine, to make *tape-part* lace: can you do it?

Brown, Aquino and Ombino; 1692.

(Nares by H. and W.)

Taper. s. [A.S.] Wax candle; light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius:

When it is lighted come and call me.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

My daughter and my little son we'll dress With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads, And rattle in their hands.

Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

If any snatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but shall not rob me of the reward of my good intention.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

There the fair light,

Like Hero's *taper* in the window placed, Such fate from the malignant air did find, As that exposed to the boist'rous wind.

Waller.

To see this fleet upon the ocean move Angela drew wide the curtains of the skies; And heaven, as if there wanted lights above, For *tapers* made two glaring comets rise.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, vi.

Turn, gentle hermit of the dale,

And guide my lonely way

To where yon *taper* cheers the vale,

With hospitable ray.

Goldsmith, Edwin and Angelina.

Taper. adj. Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers and her panting breast; He praises all he sees.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Daphne.

Used substantively.

From the beaver the officer differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*.—*Gruu*.

Taper. v. n. Grow gradually smaller.

Taper. v. a.

1. Make gradually smaller.

2. Light with tapers.

The *taper'd* choir, at the late hour of prayer, Oft let me visit. *Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy*.

Tapering. part. adj. Growing gradually smaller.

he back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebrae being the broadest and largest; the superior lesser and lesser, for the greater stability of the trunk.—*Ray*.

Such be the dog,

With *tapering* tail, that nimbly cuts the wind.

Tickle.

Taperness. s. Attribute suggested by Taper; state of being taper.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage.—*Shenstone, On Taste*.

Tapestried. part. adj. Covered with tapestry.

Mrs. Chuff covered the drawing-rooms with prodigious *tapestries*, the work of her own hands. Mrs. Sackville had a particular genius for making covers of tape or network for these *tapestried* cushions.—*Thackeray, Book of Nodes*, ch. xlii.

Tapestry. s. [Fr. *tapesterie*, *tapisserie*, *tapis*; Lat. *tupetum*.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the drak

That's covered o'er with Turkish *tapestry*,

There is a purse of ducaats.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

At prime they entered on the Sunday morn; Rich *tapestry* spread the streets, and flowers the poets adorn.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. iiii.

Our room is hung with *tapestry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons of the family.—*Addison*.

I call upon the spirit and humanity of my country to vindicate the national character. I invoke the genius of the constitution. From the *tapestry* that adorns these walls, the immortal ancestor of this noble lord frowns with indignation at the disgrace of his country.—*Lord Chatham*.

'As for Nelson Collingwood,' Sackville would say, laughing, 'we could not do without him in the house.' If he did not spoil the *tapestry*, we should be over-cushioned in a few months.—*Thackeray, Book of Nodes*, ch. xlii.

Tapestry. v. a. Adorn with tapestry.

Flowers, with which the earth is *tapestried*.—

Hermer, Translation of Bana, p. 281; 1865.

Some *tapestried* hall, or gilded bower.

Sir W. Jones, Palace of Artaxerxes.

TAPE

Tápet. s. [*Lat. tapetia.*] Worked or figured stuff.

The mantles rent, wherein enwrapped becom
The gladness grows, that now lay overhime;
The *tapets* torn, and every tree down blowin.
Sackville, Mirror for Magistrates, Induction.
(Nares by H. and W.)

To their work they sit, and each doth chuse
What story she will for her *tapet* take. *Sponsor.*

Tápeworm. s. Intestinal worm of the genus *Tænia*.

Of the order Cestoides, the members of which inhabit the intestinal canal, the common *tænia*, or *tapeworm*, may be selected as a typical example.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative*, 1881.

Tápouse. s. Beer shop; house for tipping; house with a tap or taproom.

The talk of drunkards in *tapouses*.
Bonnamant and Fletcher, Woman Hater.
Many a *tapet* *tapouse* white linen and glassed
The front towards the streets, and with out a costly
painted sign.—*R. Justice, Curs of Misprision*, 148.
The device of a *tapouse* or a tavern.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 97.

Tápison. s. [? Carib or Brazilian.] Amylaceous, starchy product of the root of the *Jatropha Manihot* (*Manihot utilisima*).

It is not a little remarkable that here, as in so many other cases, we should find in a very dangerous natural order such an abundant secretion of starch as renders certain species useful for food when the acrid matter is removed. This is most especially the case with the mandiva plant, *Manihot utilisima*. . . . Of this plant, the large root, weighing as much as thirty pounds, is full of venomous juice, which, if taken internally, produces death. The roots are rasped, the pulp well bruised, and then thoroughly washed, after which the mash is placed on iron plates to be heated. In this way the venom is washed out or driven off, and the residue becomes *casava*. The powder which floats off in the water is a very pure starch, which, when it settles down, becomes *tapioca*.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Tápir. s. Pachydermatous animal (i.e. animal belonging to the same order as the elephant, &c.) of the genus *Tapirus*.

To these three genera should succeed that of the *tapir*, in which the twenty-seven cheek-teeth present before the effect of trituration two transverse recedilinear hills; in front there are in each jaw, six incisors and two canines, separated from the cheek-teeth by a void space. The nose is in the form of a little fleshy trunk; the anterior feet have four toes; the posterior three.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal*.

The *Paleotherium* is also a last . . . genus, with the same cheek-teeth as the two last, six incisors, and two canines in each jaw, like the *tapir*, a short fleshy trunk, for the muscles of which the bones of the nose were shortened, and left under them a strong slope. We have discovered the bones of this genus mixed up with those of the *Anoplotherium* in the plaster quarry of the environs of Paris, and they came in many other parts of France.—*Ibid.*

The American *tapir* is the largest quadruped in South America, and is extensively distributed over that continent, extending over almost every part of it east of the Andes, but probably most abundant within the tropics. It reaches from five to six feet in length, is powerfully formed, and is covered with a waxy close lying hair, forming a bristly mane upon the neck. The colour is a deep brown.—*Sir W. Jardine, in the Naturalist's Library*.

Tápis. s. [Fr.] Literally tapestry, which formerly covered tables; whence matters laid upon the table for discussion.

The house of lords sat till past five at night. Lord Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the *tapis*.—*Henry Lord Clarendon, Diary*, 1690.

Táplash. s. Poor beer; last running of small beer; dregs.

Did ever any man run such *taplash* as this at first
braunching?—*Bishop Parker, Sermon of the Re-
surrection Transcribed*, p. 111, l. 172.

If it be *taplash*, as you call it, it is of your own
brewing, and is both the first and last running of
your brains.—*Ibid.*, p. 221.

Táproom. s. Room adjoining the tap or bar of a public-house; common drinking-room.

'There is a great stir in Hell-house yard,' said a
miner who entered the *tap-room* at this moment,
much excited.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. vi.

Táppice. v. g. Conceal behind, or as behind, a tapestry.

When the sly beast, *tapiced* in bush or briar,
Nor art nor pains can rouse out of his place.

*Jeffrey, Translation of Zoroaster's Zoroastrian
Delivered*, vii. 2. (Nares by H. and W.)

So soon, accordingly, as Augustine re-entered his
apartment, he was greeted in a whisper by the

TARB

sister, who, during the interval of his absence, had
contrived to slip into the cell, and having *tapped*
herself behind the little bed, came out, with great
appearance of joy, to greet the return of the youth.
—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous*, ch. xl.

Táproot. s. Root of a plant or tree striking vertically downwards, and tapering towards the end, e.g. that of the radish or carrot.

None put under the trees raised of wood, about
four inches below the place where they sow their
seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down
of the *taproot*, which occasions it to branch when it
comes to the tile.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Táprooted. adj. Having a tap root.
Beans are *tap-rooted*.—*Hunter, Geographical Es-
says*, i. 124. (Ord MS.)

Tápshackled. adj. ? Drunk.

[He] being truly *tap-shackled*, mistook the win-
dow for the door.—*Hentley, Discoveries of a New
World*, p. 82. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tápster. s. [A.S. *tapstere*, and *tappestre* =
she who had the care of the tap in a public-
house. Chaucer's *tapster* is stated by Mr.
Tyrwhitt to be a woman.] One whose
business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word
of a *tapster*; they are both the confessions of false
reckonings.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 4.

Though you change your place, you need not
change your trade: I'll be your *tapster* still.—*Id.*,
Measure for Measure, i. 2.

The world is come now to that pass, that the
vintner and *tapster* may broach what religion they
please; and the apothecary may mingle her as he
pleases.—*Hovell*.

Though the painting grows decay'd,
The house will never lose its trade;
Nay, though the treacherous *tapster* Thomas
Hangs a new angel two doors from us.

Swift, Stella's Birthday.

Tar. s. [A.S. *tarr*, *tear*.] Viscid liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances.

Then, foaming *tar*, their brides they would
chump,
And tramping the fine element would fiercely ramp.

A man will not lose a hog for a halfpenny worth
of *tar*.—*Cauden, Remains*.

Tar is the viscid, brown-black, resin-oil compound, obtained by distilling wood in close vessels, or in ovens of a peculiar construction. According to Reichenbach, it contains the peculiar proximate principles, paraffine, eupion, creosote, picamar, pittacal, besides pyrogenous resin, or pyroline, pyrogenous oil, or pyroleine, and vinegar. The resin oil and vinegar are called empyreumatic in common language.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Tar. v. a. Smear over with tar.

I have 'tainted ye, and *tarr'd* ye with my doctrine.

And yet the murrain sticks to ye.
Bonnamant and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

Tar. s. Sailor; seaman. *Colloquial*.

In senates bold, and fierce in war,
A loud commander, and a *tar*.

Swift, To the Earl of Peterborough.

Tar. v. a. [Provincial German, *targen*, (*tarren*).] Teaze; provoke.

There has been much to do on both sides; and
the nation holds it no sin to *tar* them on to contro-
versy.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Two curms shall tame each other; pride alone
Must *tar* the mastiffs on, as 'twere the bone.

Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Tarantula. s. [Italian; Fr. *tarantule*.] See last extract.

This word, lover, did no less please poor Pyrocles
than the right tune of music toucheth him that is
sick of the *tarantula*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Of all which, moreover, a national assembly must
be eloquently apprised. Such three weeks of swear-
ing! Saw the sun ever such a swearing people? Have they been hit by a swearing *tarantula*? No; but they are men and Frenchmen: they have hope; and, singular to say, they have faith, were it only in the Gospel according to Jean Jacques.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. vi.

Tarantula (so called from Taranto in Sicily) [is] the name of a Fabrician genus of pectinipalpus pulmonary Arachnida, infesting the torrid regions of Asia and America. The group is now divided into the genera *Phrynus* and *Thelyphonus*. The term is also applied to a genus of spiders found in some parts of Sicily, whose bite produces a train of symptoms long believed to be curable only by music. From this word is derived the term *tarantella*, the national dance of the Sicilians.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tárbareel. s. Barrel of, or for, tar: (often used in illuminations and bonfires).

TARD

{TARD
TARD}

What a work, O Earth and Heaven, what a work!
Battles and bloodshed, September Massacres, Bridges
of Lodi, retreats of Moscow, Waterloo, Peterloo,
temporal franchises, *tarbarrels*, and guillotines;—
and from this present date, if one might prophesy,
some two centuries of it still to fight.—*Carlyle, The
French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iv. ch. iv.

Tárdigrade. s. [*Lat. tardus* = slow + *gradus* = step.] In Zoology. Name of the class of Mammalia represented by the sloth.

The *tardigrades* will form the first class [of the Edentata]. They have a short face. . . . Their gnam is derived from their excessive slowness, the consequence of a construction truly heteroclitic, in which nature seems to have amused herself by the production of something imperfect and grotesque.—*Translation (by Griffith, Smith, and Pidgeon) of Cuvier's Règne Animal*, 1827.

Tárdigradeous. adj. Moving slowly.

It is but a slow and *tardigradeous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwise may be escaped.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Tárdily. adv. In a tardy manner; slowly; sluggishly.

He was indeed the glass,
Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves;
And speaking thick, which nature made his blemish,
He made the accents of the valiant:
For these that could speak slow and *tardily*,
Would turn their own perfection to abuse,
To seem like him.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part. II. li. 2.

Tárdiness. s. Attribute suggested by Tardy; slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion.

A *tardiness* in nature,
Which often leaves the history unspoke,
That it intends to do. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

Tárdity. s. Tardiness; slowness; want of velocity.

Suppose some observable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then ask how we should arrive to perceive it?—*Sir K. Lloyd*.

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity*.—*Id., Operations and Nature of Man's Soul*.

Tárdy. adj. [*Lat. tardus*; Fr. *tardif*.]

1. Slow; not swift.

Nor should their age, by years be told,
Whose souls more swift than motion climb,
And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandys*.

As the first element in a compound.

Sweet the dawn's ambiguous light,
Quiet pause 'tween day and night,
Where, afar, the mellow horn
Chides the *tardy*-gaited morn,
And asleep in yet the pale
On sea-beat mount and river's vale.

Clifton, Ode to Fancy. (Ord MS.)

2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that navy which a while before
Provoked the *tardy* English close to fight,
Now draw their beaten vessels close to shore,
As larks lie dazed to shun the hobbies' flight.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cæv.

When certain to overcome, inclined to save,
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior*.

3. Dilatory; late; tedious.

You shall have letters from me to my son
In your behalf, to meet you on the way;
Be not 'tard *tardy* by unwise delay.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 1.

Death he as oft accused
Of *tardy* execution, since denounced
The day of his offence.

Milton, Paradise Lost, z. 552.

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards placed,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's taste:
There a small grain in some few months will be
A firm, a lofty, and a spacious tree.

Waller.

Tardy of aid, unequal thy heavy eyes,
Awake, and with the dawning day arise.

Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, 247.

You may freely ensure him for being *tardy* in his payments.—*Arbuthnot*.

4. Unwary: (condemned by Johnson as 'a low word').

Yield, scoundrel base, quoth also, or die,
Thy life is mine, and liberty;
But if thou think'st I took thee *tardy*,
And dar'st presume to be so hardy,
To try thy fortune o'er afresh,
I'll wave my title to thy flesh.

Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 785.

5. Criminal; offending: (condemned by Johnson as 'a low word').

If they take them *tardy*, they endeavour to humble them by way of reprisal: those allies and mismanagements are usually ridiculed.—*Collier, Essay, Of Pride*.

Tardy. *v. a.* Delay; hinder: (Retard the commoner word).

I chose
Camillo for the minister, to poison
My friend Polixenes; which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo tardied
My swift command.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

Taro. *s.* [?]]

1. Cultivated species of vetch; *Vicia sativa*.
A poor grain of oat, or taro, or barley.—*Pope, Account of Edward Carl.*

2. *Figuratively*. Weed that grows among corn.

Through hatred of taros, the corn in the field of
God is plucked up. *Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The liberal contributions such teachers met with
served to invite more labourers, where their weak-
ness was their harvest, and by sowing taros they
reaped gold.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian
Piety.*

Taro. *s.* [Italian, *turn*.] Mercantile word
denoting the weight of anything contain-
ing a commodity; also the allowance made
for it.

Tarentella. *s.* Italian dance so called.
(For extract see under Tarantula.)

Targe. *s.* [A.S. *targ*; N.Fr. *tarque*.] Kind
of buckler or shield borne on the left arm;
(it seems to be commonly used for a de-
fensive weapon, less in circumference than
a shield).

Glancing on his helmet made a large
And open crash therein, were not his targe
That broke the violence. *Spenser.*

Those leaves
They gather'd, broad as Amazonian tarpe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1110.

Target. *s.*

1. Targe.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair shining suns.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.
The arms she useth most is the target, to shroud
herself under, and fence away the blow.—*Howell,*
England's Tears.
The Greeks the gates approach'd, their targets cast
Over their heads, some scaling-ladders placed
Against the walls.

Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

2. Mark at which archers practise.

Targetier. *s.* One armed with a target.

For horsemen and for targetiers none could with
him compare. *Chapman.*

Targetted. *adj.* Having a shield; armed as
with a target.

Not rough and targetted as the rhinoceros, but
soft and gently clothed as the sheep.—*Bishop*
Gauden, Hieraspates, p. 527: 1653.

Targum. *s.* [Chaldee, = interpretation; (the
word *dragoman* = interpreter, is from the
same origin.)] Paraphrase of the Scrip-
tures in the Chaldee language.

This seed, there spoken of, is Christ, as both the
targums expound it.—*Archbishop Patrick, On*
Genesis, iii. 15.

Targumist. *s.* Writer in the targums; stu-
dent thereof.

Jonathan or Onkelos the targumists were of
clement language.—*Milton, Apology for Smectym-
nues.*

Tarif. *s.* [Arabic, *ta'arif* = notification.]
Cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff*,
or declaration of the duties of import and export.—
Addison.

It is well known, that, among the different causes
of war, commerce: jealousy was formerly one of the
most conspicuous; and there are numerous instances
of quarrels respecting the promulgation of some
particular *tariff*, or the protection of some favourite
manufacture. Disputes of this kind were founded
upon the very ignorant, but the very natural notion,
that the advantages of commerce depend upon the
balance of trade, and that whatever is gained by
one country must be lost by another.—*Buckle, His-
tory of Civilization in England, vol. i. ch. iv.*

Tartan. *s.* See Tartan.

Tara. *s.* [Icelandic, *tjörn*.] Mountain lake.
A pasture overflowed with water, not much unlike
a tars or lough, whence the grass by the superfluity
of an obnoxious moisture degenerates into coarse
piles.—*Rag, Collection of English Words, p. 137.*
The situation of this ancient fortress was remark-
able. It occupied a small rocky islet in a mountain
lake, or tara, as such a piece of water is called in
Westmoreland. The lake might be about a mile in
1160

circumference, surrounded by hills of considerable
height. . . . The surprise of the spectator was chiefly
excited by finding a piece of water situated in that
high and mountainous region. . . . Under the burn-
ing sun of summer, the clear azure of the deep un-
ruffled lake refreshed the eye, and impressed the
mind with a pleasing feeling of deep solitude. In
winter, when the snow lay on the mountains around,
these dazzling masses appeared to ascend far beyond
their wonted and natural height, while the lake
which stretched beneath, and filled their bosom
as frozen waves, lay like the surface of a
darkened and broken mirror around the black and
rocky islet, and the walls of the gray castle with
which it was crowned.—*Sir W. Scott, Monastery,*
ch. xxiii.

Tarnish. *v. a.* [Fr. *ternissant*, pres. part.
of *ternir*.] Sully; soil; make not bright.

Let him pray for resolution, that he may discover
nothing that may discredit the cause, *tarnish* the
glory, and weaken the example of the suffering.—
Cullier.

Tarnish. *v. n.* Lose brightness.

If a fine object should *tarnish* by having a great
many see it, or the music should run mostly into
one man's ears, these satisfactions must be made
inclosure.—*Cullier, Essays, Of Envy.*

Taro. *s.* [Polynesian.] Edible root of a
plant of the genus *Colocasia*, serving in
the South Sea islands as an important
article of food. See extracts.

Whole fields of *Colocasia macrorhiza* are culti-
vated in the South Sea islands, under the name of
taro or *kopu* roots.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

When first discovered, the fairer race was found
to have made by far the greater advance in civiliza-
tion. They cultivated the banana, the cocoa-palm,
the bread-fruit, the yam, the lotus or sweet potato,
the taro, the sugar-cane, and the orange.—*J. Craw-
ford, On the Civilization of Man, in Transactions*
of the Ethnological Society.

Tarpaulin. *s.* [tar-pulling.]

1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dandy marling bind,
Or scarcloth masts with strong tarpauling coats.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xlviii.

Used adjectively.

He asked a few more questions, and then disembled
the corporal, put on his *tarpaulin* hat, put his
speaking-trumpet under his arm, and went on deck.
—*Murray, Snarellgown, vol. i. ch. xiii.*

2. Sailor.

Lawson was the man of whose judgement the
duke had the best esteem; and he was, in truth, of
a man of that breeding (for he was a perfect *tar-
paulin*), a very extraordinary person: he under-
stood his profession incomparably well, spoke clearly
and pertinently.—*Lord Chesham, Life, ii. 478.*

Was anything wanting to the extravagance of this
but the making a living *tarpaulin* and a swab-
ber the hero of a tragedy?—*Ikenia.*

Therefore look for hot entertainment whenever
you engaged any of those aboriginal *tarpaulins*.—
Turkish Spy, vol. v. b. ii. letter xii.

Tarragon. *s.* Herb of the genus *Artemisia*.

Tarragon, celebrated for its excellence in pickles,
and in the medication of vinegar, is the *Artemisia*
dracunculina. *Artemisia matellina*, an alpine plant,
is intermediate in quality between *tarragon* and
wormwood. It and *Artemisia spirata*, another
alpine species, furnish between them the bitter
aromatic liqueur called *crème d'absinthe*.—*Lindley,*
Vegetable Kingdom.

Tarriance. *s.* Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn.

Dispatch me hie.

Canst, answer not, but do it presently;

I am impatient of my *tarriance*.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.
"So please you," answered Bertram, "he did but
pass through the apartment. Mr. Thomas Dickson,
at my entreaty, as well as in respectful reverence to
your honour's health, carried him through the room
without *tarriance*, judging his own bed-chamber
the fittest place for a young man recovering from a
severe illness, and after a day of no small fatigue."—
Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.

Tarrier. *s.* One that carries or stays; one
that waits; whatever delays or puts off.

He is oftentimes called of them *Fabius Cunctator*,
that is to say, the *tarrier* and *delayer*.—*Sir T. Elgot,*
Governour, fol. 76.

Writs of error are the *tarriers* that keep his client
undoing somewhat the longer.—*Sir T. Overbury,*
Characteristics, M. 7. b.

Tarry. *v. n.* [Fr. *tarder*; Lat. *tardus*.]

1. Stay; continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;

But fly I hence, I fly away from life.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.
I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,
And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, v. 2.

2. Delay; be long in coming.

Thou art my help and my deliverer; make no *tar-
rying*, O God.—*Psalm, xl. 17.*

Who hath woe and redness of eyes? they that
tarry long at the wine.—*Proverbs, xxiii. 30.*

3. Wait; expect attending.

Tarry ye here for us until we come again to you.
—*Isodus, xlv. 14.*

Tarry. *v. a.* Wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* din-
ner.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.*

Tarry. *adj.* Consisting of, resembling, tar.

I can't fish up the Righteous Endeavour, or bring
Solomon Weevil back, or coin twenty thousand
pounds out of those rum punchbombs and *tarry*
ropes, to meet those drafts withal, by stopping here.
—*G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*

Tarsel. *s.* See Tiercel.

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of *tarsels* and of larks he talks.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 100.

Tarsus. *s.* [Lat.; pl. *tarsi*.] Complex of
bones forming the ankle joint, or parts
corresponding to it.

An obscure motion, where the conjunction is
called synarthrosis; as, in joining the *tarsus* to the
metatarsus.—*Wise, Surgery.*

Tart. *adj.* [A.S. *teart*.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.

She called for a goblette, wherein she did pour
a quantity of very tart vinegar.—*Sir T. Elgot,*
Gore, fol. 193. b.

Of the best wines you make your *tarted* vinegar.
—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel, p. 163.*

2. Sharp; keen; severe.

Take her vinegar now;—mout-lipped, long-faced,
Thin like an iron wedge, so sharp and *tart*,
As 'twere of purpose made to cleave Love's heart:
Well were this lovely beauty rid of her.

Marlowe and Chapman, Translation of
Hero and Leander.

Why so *tart* a favour

To trumpet such good tidings?

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.
When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in
the leas of favour, they broke forth into certain
sudden excesses.—*Sir H. Walton.*

Tart. *s.* [Fr. *tourte*.] Small pie of fruit.

Figures with divers coloured earthen, under the
windows of the house on that side near which the
garden stands, be but toys; you may see as good
sights in *tarts*.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Alas! was worth the scribbler I often seen
In Morning Post, or Monthly Magazine.
There lurk his earlier lays; but soon, hot-press'd,
Behold a quarto!—*Tart* must tell the rest.

Byron,Hints from Horace.

Tartan. *s.* [see extract.] Stuff of which the
kilts of the Scotch Highlanders are made.

[*Tartan* [is] a word of known in the Gaelic; and
probably taken from French, *tartan*, Dutch,
trecken; Milanese, *tartantana*, linsey-woolsey, in
. . . later times the word has come again in the shape
of *tartan*, a kind of clear muslin. — *Wedgwood,*
Dictionary of English Etymology.]

Tartane. *s.* [Italian, *tartana*; Fr. *tartane*.]

Vessel used in the Mediterranean, with
one mast and a three-cornered sail.

I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *tartane*,
and arrived late at a small French port called *Casla*.
—*Addison.*

Tartar. *s.* [Lat. *Tartarus*; Gr. *Tárapos*.]

1. Hell.

With this the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furcs rules, and *tartars* tempereth. *Spenser.*

Used adjectively.

He's in *tartar* limbo worse than hell;
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

2. Substance that concretes upon the inside
of wine casks; argol; when purified, cream
of tartar; concretion in general, especially
that on the teeth.

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned
into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust
or dry feculence that is commonly called *tartar*.
—*Boyle.*

Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard
stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine
from whence it comes; the white is preferable,
as containing less dross or earthy parts: the best comes
from Germany, and is the *tartar* of the Rhemish
wine.—*Quincy.*

Tartar, called also *argal* or *argol*, is the crude
bitartrate of potassa, which exists in the juice
of the grape, and is deposited from wines in their fer-
menting casks, being precipitated in proportion as
the alcohol is formed, in consequence of its insolub-
ility in that liquid. There are two sorts of *argal*
known in commerce, the white and the red. The
former, which is of a pale-pinkish colour, is the

erent let fall by white wines; the latter is a dark red, from red wines.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Catch a Tartar. See *Catch*.

Tartareous. *adj.* Hellish. *Rare.*
His throne mix'd with tartareous sulphur.
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 63.

Tartareous. *adj.* *Rare.*

1. Consisting of tartar.

In fruits, the tartareous parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it.—*Grew, Cosmology: Sacra.*

2. Hellish.

The spirit of God downward purged
The black tartareous cold infernal drops,
Adverse to life. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 237.

Tartaric. *adj.* In Chemistry. See *extract*.

Tartaric acid is prepared by adding gradually to a boiling-hot solution of 100 parts of tartar, in a large copper boiler, 20 of chalk, made into a smooth pulp with water. A brisk effervescence ensues, by the disengagement of the carbonic acid of the chalk, while its base combines with the acid excess in the tartar, and forms an insoluble precipitate of tartaric lime. The supernatant liquor, which is a solution of neutral tartaric acid, must be drawn off by a syphon, and decomposed by a solution of chloride of calcium (muriate of lime); most parts of the dry chloride are sufficient to 100 of tartar.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tartarization. *s.* Act of forming tartar.

By dissolution of one subject, and concretion of another; by evaporation and reimpregnation; by sublimation, and precipitation or tartarization.—*Job's Theat. Helios*, l. 48.

Tartarize. *v. a.* Impregnate with tartar.

Tartarized. *part. adj.* Impregnated with tartar; acid; tartarized antimony being, chemically, the potassio-tartrate of antimony.

Tartareous. *adj.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.

The asperity of tartareous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alkaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce morose passions and anxieties in the soul.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 56.

Tartish. *adj.* Somewhat tart.

Tartlet. *s.* Small tart.

"Eat another Tartlet!" No, no! my grief chokes me!—*Lord Byron, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. iv. ch. xvii.

Tartly. *adv.* In a tart manner.

1. Simply; sourly; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity.
Sneer, an invidious and sententious writer, was by Caligula tartly called "arena sine calce," sand without lime. *Walker.*

3. With sourness of aspect.

How tartly that gentleman looks!—He is of a very melancholy disposition.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Tartness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tart.

1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity.

Of those sweets put in three gallows, more or less, into an horsehead, as the tartness of your cider requires.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language.

They cannot be too sweet for the king's tartness. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, v. 1.

Tartuffe. *s.* French nickname for hypocritical pretenders to devotion; name of the chief character in a celebrated comedy of Molière's.

Cibber translated it [Molière's *Tartuffe*], and made the hero a non-juring churchman; and the play is still acted under the name of the Hypocrite, in which the *Tartuffe* is a methodical divine.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tartuash. *adj.* Having the character of Tartuffe.

God help her, said I; she has some mother-in-law, or tartuash aunt, or non-sensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself.—*Milner.*

Task. *s.* [N.Fr. *tasche* = taskwork; connected with Low Lat. *tasco*.]

1. Something to be done imposed by another.

There am I wont to sit, when any chance
Believes me from my task of servile toil
Daily in the common prison else enjoined me.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, l. 4.

2. Employment; business.

His mental powers were equal to greater tasks.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

No happier task these faded eyes pursue;
To read and weep is all they now can do.
Pope, Epistles to Abolard.

Take to task. Reprove; reprimand.

A holy man took a soldier to task upon the subject of his profession.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He discovered some remains of his nature when he met with a football, for which Sir Roger took him to task.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Task. *v. a.* Burthen with something to be done.

Forth he goes,
Like to a harvest-man, that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 3.

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what invention it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not task my weakness with any more.—*Id., Othello*, ii. 3.

is turn, and to divert thy thoughts at home,
There task thy maid, and exercise the loom.
Dryden, Last Parting of Hector and Andromache, 183.

Task-work. *s.* Work set as a task; definite quantity of work.

Our little poems are but humble, but they have no name. You must read them, remembering they were task-work; and perhaps you will admire the number of subjects, all of children, picked out by an old beggar and an old maid.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Tasker. *s.*

1. Taskmaster.

And now to task the tasker.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.
Hear, ye sullen powers below;
Hear, ye taskers of the dead.
Dryden and Lee, Cato.

2. One who undertakes taskwork, as a day-labourer. *Colloquial.*

Taskmaster. *s.* One who imposes tasks.

All is, if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great taskmaster's eye.
Milton, Sonnets, vii. 13.

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unresisting taskmaster, and an unmeasurable exactor.—*South, Sermons.*

Tass. *s.* [Fr. *cuissier*.] Armour for the thigh.

Their legs were worn with greaves, and their thighs with tass.—*North, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 274. (Nares by H. and W.)

Tassel, or Tarsel. *s.* In Falconry. See *extract*.

When hawks lay three eers, the first produce a female and large hawk, the second of a middle sort, and the third a smaller bird (female or hawk) of the male sex.—*Sir L. Brouncker, Miscellaneous*, p. 113.

As the first element in a compound.

A fearful dove
Having far off espied a *tass*—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

O, for a falconer's voice,
To lure this *tass*—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

To lure this *tass*—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Tassel. *s.* [Fr. *tasce* = tuft of grass.] Ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

Then took the squire an horn of huckle small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And *tass* it away.
Their heads are tricked with *tassels* and flowers.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Tasseled. *adj.* Adorned with tassels.

Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or *tass*'d horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about.
Milton, Arcades, 70.

Tastable. *adj.* Capable of being tasted; savoury; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable*.
—*Boyle.*

Taste. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *taster*, *tâter* = handle, try.]

1. Perceive and distinguish by the palate.

The ruler of the feast... *tasted* the water that was made wine.—*John*, ii. 9.

2. Try by the mouth; eat at least in a small quantity.

Hold deved to *taste* it under han to touch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 925.

3. Essay first.

Boastet was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but such as the princes before *tasted* of.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

7 I

Thou and I
Like time and death, marching before our troops,
May *taste* fate to them, move them out a passage.
Dryden, All for Love, l. 1.

4. Obtain pleasure from.
So small then be desirous, fair maid,
When by the sated lover *tasted*;
What first he did with tears invade,
Shall afterwards with scorn be wanted. *Carew.*

5. Feel; have perception of.
No should *taste* death for every man.—*Hebrews*, ii. 2.

6. Relish intellectually; approve.
A nice and subtle happiness I see
Thou to thyself propos'st, in the choice
Of thy associates, Adam, and will *taste*
No pleasure, though in pleasure, solitary.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 390.

7. Try. *Hellenism.*
And he now began
To *taste* the bow, the sharp shaft took, turned hard.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey, b. xxi.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Taste. *v. n.*

1. Try by the mouth; eat.
Of this tree we may not *taste* nor touch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 651.

2. Have a smack; produce on the palate a particular sensation.
When kine feed upon wild garlick, their milk
tastes of it.—*Bacon.*

When the mouth is out of taste, it maketh things
taste bitter and loathsome, but never sweet.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

If your butter *tastes* of brass, it is your master's
fault, who will not allow a silver saucepan. *Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Cook.*

3. Distinguish intellectually.

1. Be instructed, or receive some quality or character.
Every idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

5. Try the relish of anything.

6. Have perception of.
Towards die many times before their deaths:
The valiant never *taste* of death but once.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 2.

7. Take to be enjoyed.

What hither brought us? not hope here to *taste*
Of pleasure. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 476.

Of nature's bounty men foregoe to *taste*,
And the best portion of the earth lay waste.
Waller.

8. Enjoy sparingly.
This fiery caner your active youth restrain'd,
Not yet by years extenuish'd, though restrain'd;
You season still with sports your serious hours.
For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours.
Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman John Dryden, 58.

Taste. *s.*

1. Act of tasting; gustation.
Great are thy virtues, doubtless, best of fruits,
Though kept from man, and worthy to be admired.
Whose *taste*, too long forborne, at first assay
Gave ebullition to the mute.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 715.

2. Sense by which the relish of anything on the palate is perceived.
Rever delight more in one flower than another, and therefore have *taste*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

These delicacies
I mean of *taste*, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 525.

The fairly plants in our cool orchards placed,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's *taste*. *Waller.*

3. Sensibility; perception.

I have almost forgot the *taste* of tears:
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night shriek. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 5.

Music in the close,
As the last *taste* of sweets, is sweetest last.
Id., Richard II. ii. 1.

4. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give, particularly to the tongue, the papillae of which are the principal instruments hereof.

The house of Israel called the name thereof
manna; it was like coriander seed, white; and the
taste of it was like waters made with honey.—*Ezekiel*, xvi. 31.

Though there be a great variety of *tastes*, yet, as
in smells, they have only some few general names.—*Locke.*

5. Intellectual relish or discernment.
Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other psalms
which are in like manner appointed to be daily
read, why do these so much offend and displease
their *tastes*?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

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Rion's songs to all true *tastes* excelling,
Where God is praised aright.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 347.

I have no *taste*

Of popular applause. *Tryden, Spanish Friar*, l. 1.
As he had no *taste* of true glory, we see him
equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's
skin.—*Addison*.

This metaphor would not have been so general,
had there not been a conformity between the mental
taste and that sensitive taste which gives us a
relish of every flavour.—*Id.*

Your way of life, in my *taste*, will be the best.—
Pope.

Now ill a *taste* for wit and sense prevails in the
world!—*Swift*.

Pleasure results from a sense to discern, and a
taste to be affected with beauty.—*Seed, Sermons*.

However contradictory it may be in comedy, it
is true in *taste*, that many little things will not
make a great one.—*Reynolds*.

First, then, of the first: it is objected that the
Germans have a radically bad *taste*. This is a deep-
rooted objection, which assumes many forms, and
extends through many ramifications. Among men
of less acquaintance with the subject of German
taste in general, the spirit of the accusation seems
somewhat as follows.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscel-
laneous Essays, State of German Literature*.

Taste, if it mean anything but a paltry connois-
sance, must mean a general susceptibility to
truth and nobleness; a sense to discern, and a heart
to love and reverence, all beauty, order, goodness,
wherever or in whatever forms and accompani-
ments they are to be seen.—*Ibid.*

6. Essay; trial; experiment.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote
this as an essay or *taste* of my virtue.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 2.

7. Small portion given as a specimen.

They thought it not safe to resolve, till they had
a *taste* of the people's inclination.—*Bacon, History
of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Besides the prayers mentioned, I shall give only a
taste of some few recommended to devout persons
in the manuals and offices.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Tasted. *adj.* Having a particular relish.

Coleworts prosper exceedingly, and are better
tasted if watered with salt water.—*Bacon, Natural
and Experimental History*.

Tasteful. *adj.* Highly relished; savoury.

A sharp kind of sourness in saucers is esteemed
pleasing and *tasteful*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*,
p. 184.

Musick of sighs than shalt not hear,
Nor drink one lover's *tasteful* tear. *Cowley*.
Not *tasteful* herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies.
Pope.

Tastefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tasteful.

The young man had rather a long job in showing
them out; for Mr. Pecksniff's delight in the *taste-
fulness* of the house was such that he could not help
often stopping (particularly when they were near
the park or door) and giving it expression, in a loud
voice and very learned terms.—*Dickens, Martin
Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

Tasteless. *adj.*

1. Having no power of perceiving taste.

You dear, won't you think me *tasteless* to the joy
you've given me, to suffer at this time any concern
but you to employ my thoughts?—*Cibber, The Care-
less Husband*.

2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid.

By depriving chemical oils, and reducing them
to an elementary simplicity, they could never be
made *tasteless*.—*Boyle*.

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; in- sipid.

If by his manner of writing a critique is heavy and
tasteless, I throw aside his criticisms.—*Addison, Spectator*.

The understanding cannot, by its natural light,
discover spiritual truths; and the corruption of our
will and affections renders them *tasteless* and in-
sipid to us.—*Rogers, Sermons*.

4. Having no intellectual gust.

With all his faults, [as a prose-writer,] and exclu-
sive of his character as a poet, he [Milton] must
ever remain the only learned author of that *tasteless*
era in which he flourished.—*Lord Orrery, On
Swift*, p. 217.

Tastelessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tasteless.

1. Insipidity; want of relish.

They are tainted with that creature vanity, a
tastelessness (as it were) that is in all created pleasure
or profit external.—*Whitlock, Observations on
the Present Manners of the English*, p. 237: 1634.

2. Want of perception of taste.

3. Want of intellectual relish.

The work of writing notes is performed by railing
at the stupidity, negligence, ignorance, and admi-
ne *tastelessness* of the former editors.—*Swift, Letters*.

Taster. *s.* One who tastes.

1. One who takes the first essay of food.

Your wife! But touch her, that respect forgotten
That's due to her whom mightiest Cæsar favours,
And think what 'tis to die. Not to lose time,
She's Cæsar's taster; it is sufficient honour
You were his *taster* in this heavenly nectar;
But now must quit the office.

Manning, The Roman Actor, l. 2.

Fair hope! our earlier heaven! by thee
Young time is *taster* to eternity. *Cranshaw*.

Says the fly, Are not all pleasures open to me? Am
not I the *taster* to princes in all their entertain-
ments?—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat,
There's poison in thy drink, and in thy meat.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 827.

Apicius, here, the *taster* of the town,
Feeds twice a-week, to witte their renown.

Young, Love of Fame, iii. 70.

The next morning, at dinner-time, an unusual in-
cident occurred. While Lady Douglas of Lochleven
performed her daily duty of assistant and *taster* at
the Queen's table, she was told a man-at-arms had
arrived, recommended by her son, but without any
letter or other token than what he brought by word
of mouth.—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot*, ch. xxv.

2. Dram cup.

Tasting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who tastes.

The *tasting* of death touched the righteous also,
and there was a destruction of the multitude in the
wilderness.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xviii. 20.
Scholar, when good sense describing,
Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift*.

Used adjectivally.

The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the soul doth use the *tasting* power
In veins, which, through the tongue and palate
spread,

Distinguish every relish sweet and sour.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Tasty. *adj.* Expressed or done so as to show intellectual relish: (added by Todd, and noted as a modern word).

Still, notwithstanding the resources we thus have
in our double language, we are in some instances
perplexed to form such adjectives as we require; for
instance, one to correspond to the substantive
"taste." If we merely mean the bodily sense, we
might probably say the gustatory nerves, though
the word is little used. But the task is more diffi-
cult when we want an adjective referring to the
critical faculty, and not to the physical perception.
Tasty, as Mr. Coleridge has observed, is a word
which milliners only can venture upon; and yet, as
right and wrong depend upon moral principles, so
beautiful and ugly depend on principles of taste,
which it would be very convenient to designate by
an adjective. Baumgarten, and since him many
German and some English writers, have adopted
the term *æsthetic*.—*Philological Museum, On Eng-
lish Adjectives*.

Tatter. *v. a.* Tear; rend; make ragged.

Like a lion, that hath *tatter'd* here
A goodly heifer, there a lucky steer,
There a strong bull, too weak for him by halfe,
There a fair cow, and there a tender calf,
Struts in his rage, and wallows in his prey,
And proudly doth his victory survey;
So swelleth she.

Sylvester, Translation of Durbartas, 230.
(Ord M.)

Tatter. *s.* [A.S. *tetteran* = rags.]

1. Rag; fluttering rag.

This fable holds, from him that sits upon the
throne, to the poor devil that has scarce a *tatter*.—
Sir R. L'Estrange.

God wot, her garments were full loosely tuck'd,
As one that careless was in some despair:
To *tatters* were her robes and vestures pluck'd,
Her naked limbs were open to the air:
Yet for all this her looks were blithe and fair;
And wondering how Religion grew forlorn,
I spied her robes by Hersey was torn.

R. Greene, A Maiden's Dream.

2. Tatterdemalion. *Rare.*

What *tatter's* that that talks there.
*Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Royal King and
Loyal Subject*.

Tatterdemalion. *s.* Ragged fellow.

Numbers of poor French *tatterdemalions*, being
as it were the scum of the country.—*Howell, In-
structions for Foreign Travels*, p. 84: 1612.

As a poor fellow was trudging in a bitter cold
morning with never a rag, a mark that was warm
and called to this *tatterdemalion*, how he could
endure this weather?—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Tattered. *part. adj.* Ragged; fluttering in tatters.

Through *tatter'd* clothes small vices do appear.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

An apothecary late I noted
In *tatter'd* weeds, with overwhelming brown,
Culling of simples.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

Where waved the *tatter'd* tunic of Ragfair,
A yawning ruin hangs. *Pope*.

He was met at Clairvaux by the poor of Christ,
not clad in purple and fine linen, but in *tattered*
raiment; not bearing (crosiers or sacred books em-
bossed in gold, but a rude stone cross.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. iv.

Tattle. *v. n.* [German, *tadeln* = blame, scold.] Prate; talk idly; use many words with little meaning.

The one is too like an image, and says nothing;
and the other too like my lady's eldest son, ever-
more *tattling*.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about No-
thing*, ii. 1.

The world is forward enough to *tattle* of them.—
Locke.

The French language is extremely proper to *tattle*
in; it is made up of so much repetition and compun-
ment.—*Addison*.

Tattle. *s.* Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.

They asked her, how she liked the play?
Then told the *tattle* of the day.
Swift, Cadogan and Vanessa.

Such *tattle* often entertains
My lord and me as far as Staines.

Id., Imitation of Horace, b. ii. sat. vi.
A young academic shall dwell upon taste and
politics in a dictatorial stile, while at the same
time persons well skilled in those different subjects
hear the impertinent *tattle* with a just contempt.—
Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.

Tattler. *s.* One who tattles; idle talker.

Going from house to house, *tattlers*, busy bodies,
which are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness
is the rust of time, are reproved by the apostle.
—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Tattling. *part. adj.* Prating; talking idly.

He stands on terms of honourable mind,
No will be carried with every common wind
Of court's inconstant mutability,
Ne after every *tattling* fable fly. *Spenser*.
Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is
always narrative.—*Dryden*.

Tattoo. *s.* [?]

1. Beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

All those whose hearts are loose and low,
Start if they hear but the *tattoo*. *Prior, Alma*, i. 451.

2. The Devil's tattoo is an expression for that rapping, or tapping, a table or any piece of wood, often practised by people when vacant or impatient.

"Ah, Doctor," said Mr. Macgregor, "let me in-
troduce you to Lord Dalhousie." The peer bowed
laughingly; Mr. Gawtry did not return the salu-
tation, but with a sort of gulp as if he were swallow-
ing some burst of passion, strode to the fire; and
then, turning round, again fixed his gaze upon the
new guest. Dalhousie, however, who had never lost
his self-composure at this strange rudeness, was
now quietly talking with their host. "Your doctor
seems an eccentric man—a little absent-minded,"
I suppose. Have you been to Como, yet?" Mr. Gaw-
try remained by the fire heating the devil's *tattoo*
upon the chimney-piece, and ever and anon turning
his glance towards Dalhousie, who seemed to have
forgotten his existence.—*Lord Lytton, Night and
Morning*.

Tattoo. *v. a.* [?] Puncture the skin, and insert in the puncture some colouring mat- ter, so as to leave a permanent stain; the colouring, perhaps, is not essential, as in some countries the process consists in merely raising the skin; generally, the marks are arranged in figures, sometimes in such a manner as to serve for a badge of the tribe or family of the person so marked.

Taunt. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *tanser*.]

1. Reproach; insult; revile; ridicule; treat with insolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her,
She in mild terms begged my patience.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

2. Exprobrate; mention with upbraiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults
With such full licence.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, l. 2.

Taunt. *s.* Insult; scoff; reproach; ridi- cule.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious *taunts*,
In open market-place produced they me,
To be a public spectacle.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., i. 4.
Julian thought it more effectual to persecute the

Christians by *taunts* and ironies than by tortures.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
[He.] by vile hands to common use delamed,
Shall send them flowing round his drunken feast,
With sacrilegious *taunt* and impious jest.

Prior, Solomon, iii. 790.

Taunt, adj. Taunting. *Rare.*

I did not so much mind the cadence as the sense and expressiveness of my words, and therefore chose not those which were best disposed for placing themselves in rhyme, but rather the most keen and *taunt*, as being the most suitable to my argument.—*Oldham.*

Tauntingly, adv. In a taunting manner: with insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

It *tauntingly* replied
To th' discomfited members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.
From head to foot, and *tauntingly* she said.

Those who *tauntingly* reminded Fenwick that he had supported the bill which had attained Monmouth might perhaps themselves be *tauntingly* reminded, in some dark and terrible hour, that they had supported the bill which had attained Fenwick.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxi.*

Tauricornous, adj. [Lat. *tauricornis*, from *taurus* = bull + *cornu* = horn.] Having horns like a bull.

Their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of the one the same with the other.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Taurus, s. [Lat. = bull.] Second sign in the zodiac.

Were we not born under *Taurus*?—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 3.*

Taut, adj. Tight.

Nor 's health had suffered greatly while he was in the *tautness*. 'My complaint,' he said, 'is as if a girl were tucked *taut* over my breast; and my endeavour in the night is to get loose.'—*Southey, Life of Nelson, ch. vi.*

Tautological, adj. [Gr. *ταυτολογος* = I repeat the same thing.] Repeating the same thing; Pleonasm of words, *tautological* repetitions.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, preface.*

His prose, again, is among the worst known to degraded with stiffness; diffuse, may *tautology* yet obscure and vague; contorted into endless involutions; a misshapen, lumbering, convoluted coil, well nigh inexplicable in its entanglements, and seldom worth the trouble of unraveling.—*Tristram, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner.*

One writer... desperately declares that the laws of motion are more trifling, or *tautological* judgments. It never seems to have occurred to him, that of all wonders, one of the greatest would be to find men in doubt for centuries as to whether 'the whole is greater than its part,' or whether 'everything that happens continually has a cause'; yet if the laws of motion are, like these, *tautological* judgments, that marvel has been often enacted by men of the greatest ability specially engaged in the cultivation of science.—*Inglby, Introduction to Metaphysics.*

Tautologize, v. n. Repeat the same thing.

That in this brief description the wise man should *tautologize*, is not to be supposed.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 25: 1690.*

Tautologizing, part. adj. Repeating the same thing; practising, having the habit of tautology.

The *tautologizing* babler, if he be a physician, certainly is more troublesome than the disease; if your companion in a voyage, more insupportable than the qualms occasioned by the tumbling of the sea; if he praise thee, his panegyric's a more offensive than the reproaches of another; it is a greater pleasure to converse with vicious men, so they be discreet in their language, than with twaddlers, though never so honest.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals, vol. iv. p. 220. (Ord MS.)*

Tautologous, adj. Tautological.
The participle in *tautologous*.—*Scott, Essays, p. 288. (Ord MS.)*

Tautology, s. Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

All science is not *tautology*; the last ages have shewn us what antiquity never saw in a dream.—*Glanville, Scopia Scientifica.*

Saint Andrew's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
Nor e'en the feet of thy own Psyche's rhyme;
Though they in numbers as in sense excel,
No just, so like *tautology*, they fell.

Dryden, Macbeth, 53.

Every paper addressed to our beautiful incendiaries, hath been filled with different considerations, that enemies may not accuse me of *tautology*.—*Addison, Freholder.*

Tavern, s. [Fr. *taverne*; Lat. *taberna*.] House where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

Enquire at London, 'mong the *taverns* there;
For there they may be daily doth frequent,
With unrestrained loose companions.

Shakespeare, Richard II. v. 3.

To reform the vice of this town, all *taverns* and alehouses should be obliged to disband their company by twelve at night, and no woman suffered to enter any *tavern* or alehouse.—*Swift.*

Used *adjectively*.

You shall be called to no more payments; fear no more *tavern* bills, which are often the sadness of parting, as the procuring of mirth.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 4.*

During the last century a very laudable industry has been shown by antiquaries in the publication of account-books belonging to private persons, registers of expenses in convents, returns of markets, valuations of woods, *tavern* bills, and in short every document, however trifling in itself, by which this important subject can be illustrated.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. ii. ch. ix.*

Tavern, v. n. Live in, or as in, a tavern.
Rare.

Who would reverence thy way, when, like Nero, thou shouldst *tavern* out thy time with wantons?—*Filliam, Roscius, 67. (Ord MS.)*

Taverner, s. One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as, tailor, archer, *taverner*.—*Crocker.*

Taverning, s. Act of feasting at taverns.

The misrule of our *tavernings*.
Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 1.

Taw, v. a. [see TOW.] Dress white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, which is dressed with bark.

He's to be made more tractable, I doubt not.—*Yes, if they *taw* him as they do a whit-leather.*

Upon an iron, or bent him soft like stock-fish.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Captain.

Taw, s. Marble to play with.

Trembling I've seen thee dare the kitten's paw;
Nay, mix with children as they play'd at *taw*;
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you.

Gay, Laetitia of Gildarditch.

As it must greatly raise our expectation of the future conduct in life of boys, whom in their tender years we perceive instead of *taw* or balls, or other childish playthings, to chase, at their leisure hours, to exercise their genius in contentions of wit, learning, and such like; so must it inspire one with equal contempt of a man, if we should discover him playing at *taw*, or other childish play.—*Folding, Address of Joseph Andrews.*

Tawdriness, s. Attribute suggested by Tawdry; tinsel; finery; finery ostentations without elegance.

There was a kind of *tawdriness* in their habits.—*Scott, State of England, p. 161: 1670.*

A clumsy beauty makes his unbecomingness appear the more unbecoming by his *tawdriness* of dress.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Tawdry, s. [St. Audrey.] Necklace like one attributed to St. Audrey, worn by country girls.

Not the smallest beek,
But with white pebbles makes her *tawdries* for her neck.
Dryden.

Tawdry, adj. Meanly showy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; showy without elegance; (used both of things and of persons wearing them).

Bind your illets fast,
And bind in your war waste,
For more fineness, with a *tawdry* lace.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

He has a kind of cockatoo upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Old Romulus and father Mars look down,
Your herdsman primitive, your homely clown,
In turn'd a beak in a loose *tawdry* gown.

Deplan, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 118.

He rails from morning to night at escorted fops and *tawdry* courtiers.—*Addison, Spectator.*
Her eyes were wan and eager, her dress thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childish.—*Ibid.*

That the false and *tawdry* ware, which was in all hands, should reach us before the elude and truly excellent, which it required some excellence to recognise: that Kotzebue's insanity should have spread faster, by some fifty years, than Lessing's wisdom; that Kant's philosophy should stand in the background as a dreary and abortive dream; and Gall's craniology be held out to us from every booth as a reality: all this lay in the nature of the

case.—*Cropper, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays State of German Literature.*

An impure style of speaking and writing does not recommend itself to fastidious and refined judges, merely because it pleases a popular audience, or a wide circle of readers. A discourse full of *tawdry* ornament, false brilliancy, far-fetched metaphors, and turgid exaggeration, which might obtain the applause of an uneducated audience, would offend the taste of a more instructed class of hearers.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. vi.*

Tawed, part. adj. Rendered like leather.

His knuckles knob'd, his flesh deep dented in,
With *tawed* hands, and hard stann'd skin.
Beaumont, Mirror for Magistrates, induction.

Tawny, adj. Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy, that Arnado knight,
For interim to our studies, shall relate,
In high-born words, the worth of many a knight
From *tawny* Spain, lost in the world's delirium.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

Kurus his body must be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red sun.—*Poacham, On Ureaning.*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 481.
Whilst they make the river Seneca to bound the Moors, so that on the south side they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they seem not to derive it from the sun.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Where's the worth that sets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* sons?

Addison, Cato.

Tax, s.

1. Imposit; tribute imposed; excise; tollage.

With wars and *taxes* others waste their own,
And houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems enshrine.

Dryden.

The *tax* upon tillage was two shillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations; this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumae or tithes.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Charge; censure.

Fly far from hence
All private *taxes*, and imputed phrases,
Whatever may but show like vicious;
For wicked mirth never true pleasure brings,
But honest minds are pleas'd with honest things.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pedlar.

He could not with ut of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold license of some pamphlets.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Task; lesson to be learned. *Obsolete.*

At the archdeacon's visitation, the archdeacon shall appoint the curate to certain *taxes* of the New Testament, to be coined without book; and at their next synod to exact a rehearsal of them.—*Archdeacon of Ecclesiastical Visitation and Inquiry: 1566.*

Tax, v. a. [Low Lat. *taxo*.]

1. Load with imposts.

Jehoiakim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money.—*2 Kings, xviii. 35.*

2. Charge; censure: (with *of* or *with*, and sometimes *for*, before the fault imputed; used both of persons and things).

How many hath he killed? I promised to eat all of his killing.—*Nice, you *tax* Senator Bonedick too much; but he'll be met with you.*—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.*

I am not justly to be *taxed* with any presumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Tax not divine disposal: wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived.

Milton, Nymphs, Apollonius, 210.

They cannot *tax* others' omissions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of the First Part.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil for interweaving their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a supernatural argument.—*Deplan.*

Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes.—*Ibid.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed* with superstition.—*Ibid.*

Like some rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for prison which he breaks with gold,
Who fresher for new mischief does appear,
And darts the world to *tax* him with the old.

Id., Anna Mirabilis, cxxix.

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;
And sure enough he heard, but durst not hear.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.

This salutation cannot be *taxed* with flattery, since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died.—*Addison.*

Tax-gatherer. s. Collector of taxes.

He, says Horace, being the son of a *tax-gatherer* or collector, smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth.—*Dryden*.

Edward IV. was courteous in this newly-invented style, and was besides the handsomest *tax-gatherer* in his kingdom! His royal presence was very dangerous to the purses of his loyal subjects, particularly to those of the females.—*J. Diarist, Curiosities of Literature, Taxation in Tyranny*.

Taxable. adj. Capable of being taxed.**Taxation. s.**

1. Act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king than arduous *taxations* to some vain purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

The daily such *taxations* did exact,
As were against the order of the state. *Isaac*.

Various news I heard...
Of old mismanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true.

Among the English clergy the encroachments of the Pope, especially in two ways, the direct *taxation* and usurpation of benefices for strangers, had kindled such violent resentment, alike among the laity and the prelates, as almost to threaten that the realm would altogether throw off the papal yoke.—*Milton, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. v.

2. Accusation; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, i. 2.

Taxatively. adv. As a tax.

If these ornaments or furniture had been put *taxatively*, and by way of limitation, such a thing bequeathed as a legacy shall not be paid, if it wants ornaments or furniture.—*1st, 2d, Paragon Juris Canonici*, 355. (Ord MS.)

Taxer. s. One who taxes.

These rumours beset scandal against the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Taxidermy. s. [Gr. *τάξις* = arrangement + *τεμα*, *τεμα* = skin.] Art of arranging and preserving the skins of animals; the preservation of dead zoological specimens in general.

The most popular treatise on *taxidermy* is Mr. Swainson's volume in Jardner's Cabinet Encyclopedia.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Taxis. s. [Gr. = arrangement.] In *Surgery*. Replacement of parts which have quitted their natural position without an operation, as in the reduction of hernia or rupture; (as, 'It was reduced by *taxis*, which saved the necessity of an operation').**Taxonomy. s.** [Gr. *τάξις* + *νόμος* = law.] Principle of classification.

All that is not strictly definition, that is, all that is not artificial character, in the descriptions of such classes, is a statement of truths, more or less general, more or less precise, but making up, together, the positive knowledge which constitutes the science. As we have said, the consideration of the properties of plants in order to form a system of classification, has been termed *taxonomy*, or the systematic of botany; all the parts of the descriptions, which, taking the system for granted, convey additional information, are termed the physiography of the science; and the same terms may be applied to the other branches of Natural History.—*W. & W., History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 123: 1853.

Tea. s. [Chinese, *tsu*.] Chinese plant of the genus *Thea*, of which the infusion gives the drink so called.

The mutes' friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repress those vapours which the head invades. *Waller*.

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotic juice, which exudes by roasting; this is performed with great care before it is exposed to sale.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Tea was first imported from Holland by the earls of Arundel and Chesbury, in 1660; from their ladies the women of quality learned its use. Its price was then three pounds a pound, and continued the same to 1707. In 1715, we began to use green *tea*; and the practice of drinking it descended to the lower class of the people.—*Johnson, Review of Hanway's Journal*.

Applied to infusions other than those of tea: (as, linseed *tea*).

Why will Delia thus retire?
Why so languish, live away?

Whilst the fighting crews admire,
Tis too late for harlots' love.

Judith M. W. Montague.

As the first element in a compound.

One has a design of keeping an open *tea-table*.—*Addison*.

I have filled a *tea-pot*, and received a dish of it.—*Id.*

He swept down a dozen *tea-dishes*.—*Spectator*.
Nor will you encourage the common *tea-table* talk.—*Id.*

A living *tea-pot* stands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.
The mistress of the *tea-shop* may give half an ounce.—*Swift*.

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea-tables*.—*Id.*

When you sweep, never stay to pick up *tea-spoons*.—*Id.*

Yet, as Catherine of Braganza was certainly the first *tea-drinking* queen of England, she has had the credit of setting the fashion for the use of that temperate beverage, in an age when India, as well as gentlemen, at all times of the day, heated or supped their brains with ale or wine, for the want of the more refined substitutes of tea, coffee, and chocolate.—*Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Catherine of Braganza*.

Teach. v. a. pret. and part. pass. taught, sometimes *taughted*. [A.S. *tecan*.]

1. Instruct; inform, as a master: (correlative to learn).

Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord... he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths.—*Isaiah*, ii. 3.

I am too sudden bold:
To teach a teacher ill benevolent man.

Shakespeare, Lord's Labour's lost, ii. 1.
Teach us further by what means to shun
The inclement seasons.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1002.

2. Deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moses wrote this song, and taught it.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxi. 22.

In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men.—*Matthew*, xx. 9.

[They] teach all nations what of him they learn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 440.

3. Show; exhibit so as to impress upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can easily teach twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

If some men teach wicked things, it must be that others should practise them.—*South, Sermons*.

4. Tell; give intelligence;

Huswies are *taughted*, instead of a clock,
How winter night passeth by crowing of cocks.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Teach one's grandmother to suck eggs. Advise a person more competent than one's self: (the extract gives a variation of the phrase).

You teach your good maid; teach your grandmother to *suck her duck*.—*W. & W., Dictionary*, p. 575: 1631. (Says by H. and W.)

Teach. v. n. Perform the office of an instructor.

They build up Zion with blood... the heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests teach for hire, and the prophets divine for money.—*Micah*, iii. 10.

Teachable. adj. Capable of being taught; susceptible of instruction; docile.

'Tis sufficient that matters of faith and religion be propounded in such a way, as to render them highly credible, so as an honest and *teachable* man may willingly and safely assent to them, and according to the rules of prudence be justified in so doing.—*Bishop H'dkins*.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiased, and *teachable* to learn our religion from the word of God.—*Watts*.

Teachableness. s. Attribute suggested by Teachable; docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

Docility, *teachableness*, tractableness, is the property of wisdom; and he that is wise, is nearest unto happiness.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 165: 1681.

It is difficult, again, to discriminate between *teachableness*, humility, and reverence for high authorities, and a tame and passive submission to the understanding.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

Teache. s. [?] See extract.

As the liquor grows hot in the clarifier, a steam is thrown up, consisting of the coagulated feculency of the cane juice. The fire is now gradually increased till the temperature approaches the boiling heat—to which, however, it must not be suffered to rise. It is known to be sufficiently heated, when the steam rises in bladders, which break into white froth; an appearance observable in about forty minutes after kindling the fire. The damper being shut down, the fire dies out; and after an hour's repose the clarified liquor is ready to be drawn off into the last and larvæ in the series of evaporating pans. In the British colonies, these are merely numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, beginning at the smallest, which laves right over the fire, and is called the *teache*; because in the trial of the syrup by touch is made.—*Gr. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Teacher. s. One who teaches.

1. Instructor; preceptor.

Nature is no sufficient teacher what we should do that may attain unto life everlasting.—*Hooker Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I went into the temple, there to hear
The teachers of our law, and to propose
What might improve my knowledge or their own.

Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 211.

Those were notions born with us; such as we were taught without the help of a teacher.—*South, Sermons*.

Imperious, with a teacher's air,
Boastful he claims a right to wisdom's chair.

Sir R. Blackmore.

2. One who without regular ordination assumes the ministry.

Dissonant teachers are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments.—*Swift*.

3. Preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the teachers in all the churches assembled themselves.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Our lecture men, and some others, whom precept people stile powerful teachers, do seldom labour it.—*Waller*.

Wives shall succeed for teachers.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 95.

He may teach his disciples who ceases to be able to preach to it; he may do it by appointing teachers, and by a violent exacting from them the instruction of their flocks.—*South, Sermons*.

Teaching. verbal abs. Act of one who, that which, teaches.

I have laboured,
And with no little study, that my teaching,
And the strong course of my authority,
Might go one way.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

All the evidence we have, shows that various kinds are not more common in Russia than in France or England; and it is certain that the Russians are able to the teachings of the church with a docility or ardour than that displayed by their civilised opponents.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Teach. s. See Tode.**Teak. s.** [?] In Botany. Valuable timber-tree of the genus *Tectona*.

There is reason to believe that the timber reported from the coast of Africa, under the name of African *teak*, belongs to some tree of this order [the Euphorbiaceæ].—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Teak (compared with oak)... is equally strong, and somewhat more buoyant. Its durability is more uniform and decided; and to insure that durability, it demands less care and preparation; for it may be put in use almost green from the forest, without danger of dry or wet rot. It is fit to endure all climates and alterations of climate.—*Crawford, Eastern Archipelago*, vol. i. p. 45.

Teal. s. [?] Small species of duck; Anas crecca; half-bird.

Some serve for food to us, and some but to feed themselves; amongst the first sort we reckon the dip-chick, coot, teal, widgeon.—*Cresset, Survey of Cornwall*.

The teal bear confinement well, and at the markets of the Zoological Society, though restricted to a very small pond with a margin of thick and high grass, with some low shrubs, have bred regularly for five seasons in succession. The eggs are white tinged with buff, measuring one inch nine lines in length by one inch four lines in breadth. The food of the teal consists of seeds, grasses, water-plants, and insects, in their various states. In confinement they require grain. Some teal breed about the lakes of Wales and a few in Romney Marsh.—*Furcell, History of British Birds*.

Team. s. [A.S. = issue, succession, row, line.]

1. Number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

Then a ploughman all unwitting found,
As he his toilsome team that way did guide,
And brought thee up in ploughman's state to hide.

TEAM

We strive that do run

By the triple Heaven's team,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream,
Now are frolick.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.
Making such difference betwixt wake and sleep,
As is the difference betwixt day and night,
The hour before the heavenly harness'd team
Begins his golden progress in the east.

Id., Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.
I am in love; but a team of horses shall not pluck
that from me, nor who 'tis I love.—*Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.*

After the declining sun
Had changed the shadows, and their task was done,
Home with their weary team they took their way.
Lord Roscommon.

He heaved with more than human force to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a team. *Dryden.*
In still clays they may plough one acre of wheat
with a team of horses.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Any number passing in a line.
Like a long team of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky.
Dryden.

3. Working body.
When a team of twenty-five millions begins rearing,
what is Lomonte's whip?—*Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. i. b. iii. ch. vi.*

Team, v. a. Join together in a team.
By this the knight forth from the darkness bow'd
Of Erebus her teamed steeds ran call.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.

Tear, s. [A.S. *tear, tær.*]
1. Water which violent passion forces from the eyes.

The pretty vaulting sea refused to drown me,
Knowing, that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore
With tears as salt as sea, through thy unkindness.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.
Crom: "I, I did not think to shed a tear
In all my miseries; but thou hast forced me
Out of thy honest truth to play the woman."

Id., Henry VIII. iii. 2.
Tears are the effects of compression of the
moisture of the brain upon dilatation of the spirits.
—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
She silently a gentle tear let fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 130.

2. Moisture trickling in drops.
Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flowers, her trees with precious tears,
Her second harvests. *Dryden.*

Tear, v. a. pret. tore, unciently tare; part. pass. torn. [A.S. *teran.*]

1. Pull in pieces; lacerate; rend; separate by violent pulling.
The one went out from me; and I said, Surely he
is torn in pieces, and I saw him not since.—*Genesis, xiv. 23.*

Come, seeing night . . .
Cancel and tear to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.*
Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to be
torn to pieces by the populace. *Arbuthnot.*
John tore off lord Strel's servants' clothes; now
and then they came home naked.—*Id., History of John Bull.*

2. Wound with any sharp point drawn along.
Neither shall men tear themselves for them in
mourning, to comfort them for the dead.—*Jeremiah, xvi. 7.*

3. Break or take away by violence.
As storms the skies, and torrents tear the ground,
Thus raged the prince, and scatter'd death around.
Dryden.

4. Divide violently; shatter.
Is it not as much reason to say that God destroys
fatherly authority, when he suffers one in possession
of it to have his government torn in pieces, and
shared by his subjects?—*Locke.*

5. Pull with violence; drive violently.
He roar'd he beat his breast, he tore his hair.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 323.
From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb;
At least thou art not from some fierce barren stone;
Or on rough seas from their foundation torn.
Got by the winds, and in a tempest born.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Ibis to Lucan.
Blush rather, that you are a slave to passion.
Which, like a whirlwind, tears up all your virtues,
And gives you not the leisure to consider.
A. Phillips.

6. Take away by sudden violence.
Nolyman.
Rhodes and Buda from the Christians tore. *Waller.*
The hand of fate
Has torn thee from me, and I must forget thee.
Addison.

Tear, v. n. Fume; rave; rant turbulently.

Tear, s. Rent; chiefly in combination with Wear.

TEAR

Mr. Hallam has formed, we think, a most correct
estimate of the character and administration of
Clarendon. But he scarcely makes a sufficient al-
lowance for the wear and tear which honesty almost
necessarily sustains in the friction of political life,
and which, in times so rough as those through
which Clarendon passed, must be very considerable.
—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Hal-
lam's Constitutional History.*

Tearful, s. and adj. Ranting.

I had rather hear two good jests, than a whole
play of such tear-cut thunderclaps.—*Day, Isle of Gulls, induction.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Tearful, adj. Tender; shedding tears.
Rare.

I am in
So far in blood, that sin will pluck on sin:
Tearful pity dwells not in this eye.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 2.

Tearful, adj. Weeping; full of tears.
Is't meet that he
Should leave the helm, and like a fearful lad,
With fearful eyes and wat'ry to the sea?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 4.

Tearing, part. adj.
1. Raving; ranting; noisy; astonishing.
All men transported into outrages for small tri-
vial matters, fall under the immoderate of this land,
that ran tearing mad for the pinching of a mouse.—
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The gallant young Indian at home on furlough—
immense dandies these—chained and moustached—
driving in tearing cabs, the pillars of the theatres,
living at West End Hotels, nevertheless admired
Mrs. Osborne, liked to bow to her carriage in the
Park, and to be admitted to have the honour of
paying a morning visit.—*Thackeray, Family Pair.*

2. Making a violent rent.
In the midst a tearing gown did break
The name of Antony.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Tearless, adj. Destitute of tears.
They look on with tearless eyes.
Sandys, Psalm cvi.

Why weep ye now? ye saw with tearless eye
When your fleet perish'd on the Punick wave.
Shenstone, Elysia, xix.

Tearthroat, s. Vociferous; ranting; dis-
tressing the throat.

The majestic king of fishes, the herculean most
magnificent herring, armed with white and red,
keeps his court in all this hurly-burly, not like a
tyrannical tearthroat in open arms, but like wise
Diogenes in a barrel.—*Taylor (the Waterpoet).*
(Nares by H. and W.)

Used adjectively.
With gout, consumptions, palsies, lathargies,
With apoplexies, quinzies, pleurisies,
Cramp, catarrhs, the four-throat cough and tiselek,
From which to health men are restored by physick.
Id.

Tearful, adj. Tearful; weeping.
But when the storm and the heavy shower
Of her weeping was somewhat overdone,
The litel corpse was graven under stone.
Liulgate, The Story of Thibes. (Rich.)

Tease, v. a. [A.S. *tesan.*]
1. Comb or unravel wool or flax; scratch
cloth in order to level the nap.

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to tease the housewife's wool.
Milton, Comus, 740.

2. Torment with importunity; vex with as-
siduous importunement.

My friends always tease me about him, because he
has no estate.—*Spectator.*
After having been present in public debates, he
was teased by his mother to inform her of what had
passed.—*Addison.*
We system-makers can sustain
The thesis, which you grant was plain;
And with remarks and comments tease ye,
In case the thing before was easy.
Prior, Alca, iii. 320.

Teaser, s. One who, that which, teases.
These teasers, rather to rouse than pinch the
game, only made Whitaker find his spirits.—*Faller,*
Holy State, p. 60.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the
best advice. If you would have him come to him-
self, you must take off his little teaser, which holds
his reason at bay.—*Collier.*

Teat, s. [Gr. *τῆτις*; German, *tittle, titze*;
Fr. *téton*.] Dug; pap.

Like *Phœbus* fire, so sparkle both her eyes;
As air perfumed with amber is her breath;
Like swelling waves, her lovely teats do rise;
As earth her heart, cold, datheth me to death:
Ah me, poor man, that on the earth do live,
When unkind earth death and despair doth give!
E. Greene.

TECH {TECHNOLOGY

Even at thy *test* thou hadst thy tyranny.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.
It more pleased my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the taste
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 580.
Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when
hunger calls for the *test*.—*Locke.*
The most, how bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind *Amalthæa*, reach'd her teat distant
With milk. *Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus*

Teatish, adj. Teatish. *Rare.*

Her sickness
Had made her somewhat *teatish*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman's Prize, v. 1.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Teazel, s. [A.S. *teazl.*] Native plant, used
in making cloth, of the genus *Dipsacus*.

Teazling, s. In the Woolen Manufacture
Raising a nap by means of the teazel.

The object of *teazling* is to raise up the loose fla-
ments of the woollen yarn into a nap upon one of
the surfaces of the cloth, by scratching it either
with thistle heads, called *teazls*, or with *teazling*
cards or brushes made of wire. . . . In large manu-
factures this operation is performed by a machine
called a *guz-mill*.—*Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manu-
factures, and Mines.*

Technical, adj. [Gr. *τεχνή* = art.] Relating
to the (useful) arts.

In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refer a
not from calling the same substance sometimes the
sulphur, and sometimes the mercury of a body.—
Locke.

Of the terms of art I have received such as would
be found either in books of science or *technical* dic-
tionaries; and have often inserted, from philoso-
phical writers, words which are supported perhaps
only by a single authority, and which being not
admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates
or probationers, and must depend for their adoption
on the suffrage of futurity.—*Johnson, Preface to*
Dictionary.

The knights and burghers thus chosen, as well as
the clergy within the province of Canterbury, met
at Northampton; those within the province of York,
at that city. And neither assembly was opened by
the king. This anomalous convention was never-
theless one means of establishing the representative
system, and, to an inquirer free from *technical* pre-
judice, is little less important than a regular parlia-
ment.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the*
Middle Ages, pt. ii. ch. viii.

It is hardly necessary to give any warning, gene-
rally, against the unnecessary introduction of *tech-
nical* language of any kind, when the meaning can
be adequately, or even tolerably, expressed in com-
mon, i.e. unscientific words. The terms and phrases
of art have an air of pedantic affectation, for when
they do not compensate, by even the smallest ap-
pearance of increased energy.—*Archibald, Whittell,*
Elements of Eloquence, pt. iii. ch. i. § 6.

Technicality, s. Term applied to words
or arguments derived from the limited and
narrow character of technical language, as
used in broad and comprehensive subjects.

Into such follies the schoolmen appear to have
launched, partly because there was less danger of
running against a heresy in a matter where the
church had defined so little; partly from their pre-
sumption, which disdained all inquiries into the
human mind, as merely a part of physics, and in
no small degree through a sort of mystical func-
tionism, derived from the oriental philosophy and
the later Platonists, who identified itself with the
cold-headed *technical* *dialectics* of the Aristotelian school.
—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the*
Middle Ages, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Men who had the irresistible calling to be artists
became Francisians or Dominicans, not because
mendicancy was favourable to art, but because it
awoke, and elevated, and strengthened those
emotions which were to express themselves in art.
Religion drew them into the cloister; the cloister
and the church offered them its work; they drew
from all quarters the traditions, the *technicalities*
of art.—*Milton, History of Latin Christianity,*
b. xiv. ch. x.

Technically, adv. In a technical manner.
The first professed English satirist, to speak *tech-
nically*, is bishop Joseph Hall.—*T. Warton, History*
of English Poetry, iv. 2.

Technicological, adj. Relating to, consti-
tuted by, technology.

Had the apostle used this *technicological* phrase
in any different sense from its common acceptation
he would have told us of it.—*Scott, Christian Life,*
pt. ii. ch. vii. (Rich.)

Technology, s. [Gr. *λογος* = word, principle.]
Doctrine, system, philosophy, of the useful
arts.

There were not any further essays made in *tech-
nology* for above fourteen years; but all men ac-
quiesced in the common grammar.—*Tweed, Gram-
mar of Grammar, preface, p. 17: 1853.*

Tectily. *adv.* [Lat. *tectus* = covered.] Closely. *Rare.*

He had very close and tectily a company of his men in an old house, that by the castle.—*Holmshurst, Chronicles of Ireland*, A.D. 1381. (Rich.)

Ted. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *zetten*.] Spread abroad new-mown grass, in order to make it into hay.

Tedded. *part. adj.* Spread, as grass for making into hay.

The smell of grain, or tedded grass, or kine, Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 450.

Prudent his fall'n heaps Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths Of tedded grass, and the sun's mellowing beams Rival'd with artful heats. *J. Phillips, Cyder*, ii. 130.

Tedding. *verbal abs.* Act of spreading grass for making into hay.

Hay-makers following the mowers, and casting it abroad, they call *tedding*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Tede. *s.* [Lat. *teda*.] Torch. *Rare.*

His own two hands, for such a turn most fit, The bounding fire did kindle and provide, And holy water thereon sprinkled wide, At which a bushy tede a green old light.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 12, 87.

The one his bow and shafts, the other spring A burning tede about his head did move.

Id., Melpomene, 292.

Bellama's bridal tede is lighted now.

Whiting, Athina and Bellama, p. 27: 1638. (Nares by H. and W.)

Te Deum. *s.* Hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin. *Te Deum laudamus* = Thee, God, we praise, i.e. We praise thee, O God, &c.

The choir,

With all the choicest music of the kingdom, Together sing *Te Deum*.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., iv. 1.

Te Deum was sung at Saint Paul's after the victory.—*Bacon*.

Tédious. *adj.*

1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome.

The one intense, the other still remiss, Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove *Tédious* alike. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 387.

2. Wearisome by prolixity.

They unto whom we shall soon *tédious* are in no-wise injured by us, because it is in their own hands to spare that labour which they are not willing to endure.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

That I be not further *tédious* unto thee, I pray thee that thou wouldst hear us of thy clemency a few words.—*Acts*, xxiv. 4.

Chief mastery to disswet

With long and *tédious* havock fish'd knights. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 29.

Tédiously. *adv.* In a tedious manner; in such a manner as to weary.

Why dost thou wrong

Our mutual love so much, and *tédiously* prolong Our fruitful marriage-hour?

Dryden, Polyolbion, song xiii.

Tédiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tedious.

1. Wearisomeness by continuance.

She distastes them all within a while; And in the sweetest finds a *tédiousness*. *Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul*.

2. Wearisomeness by prolixity.

In vain we labour to persuade them that any thing can take away the *tédiousness* of prayer, except it be brought to the same measure and form which themselves assign.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Prolixity; length.

Since brevity's the soul of wit, And *tédiousness* the limbs and outward flourish, I will be brief. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

4. Unpleasantness; tiresomeness; quality of wearying.

In these very actions whereby we are especially perfected in this life we are not able to persist; forced we are with very weariness, and that often, to interrupt them; which *tédiousness* cannot fall into those operations that are in the state of bliss when our union with God is complete.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

More than kisses, letters mingle souls, For thus friends absent speak: this case controuls The *tédiousness* of my life. *Donne*.

Tédium. *s.* [Lat.] Weariness; wearisomeness: (not entered in the previous editions).

In faded naval uniform, Paul Jones lingers visible here; like a wineskin from which the wine is all drawn. Like the ghost of himself! Low is his once loud bruit; scarcely audible, save, with extreme *tédium*, in ministerial ante-chambers, in this or the other charitable dining-room, mindful of the past.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. iii.

Near this same chair were her writing-table, with vellum-covered account-books on it, the cabinet in which she kept her neatly-arranged drugs, her basket for her embroidery, a folio volume of architectural engravings, from which she took her embroidery patterns, a number of the 'North Lonsdale Herald,' and the cushion for her fat Blenheim, which was too old and sleepy to notice its mistress's readiness: for, just now, Mrs. Transome could not abridge the sunny *tédium* of the day by the feeble interest of her usual indoor occupations.—*George Eliot, Felix Holt the Radical*, ch. i.

As the first element in a compound.

To seize a character, even that of one man, in its life and secret mechanism, requires a philosopher; to delineate it with truth and improvidence, is a work for a poet. How shall one or two shrewd clerical tutors, with here and there a *tédium-stricken* squire, or speculative half-pay captain, give us views on such a subject?—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*.

Teen. *v. n.* [A.S. *teman*.]

1. Bring young; be pregnant; engender young.

If she must *teen*,

Create her-child of spleen, that it may live, And be a thwart disordered torment to her.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

2. Be full; be charged as a breeding animal.

We live in a nation where there is scarce a single head that does not *teen* with pollocks.—*Addison*.

Teen. *v. a.*

1. Bring forth; produce.

What's the newest grief?

That of an hour's date doth hiss the speaker; Each minute *teens* a new one.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Common mother, thou

Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast, *Teens* and feeds all. *Id., Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

The earth obey'd; and straight Opening her fertile womb, *teens'd* at a birth Innumerable living creatures.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 453.

2. Pour.

Teen out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer. *Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler*.

Teeming. *part. adj.* Prolific; fruitful in offspring of any kind.

Have we more sons? or are we like to have? Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time, And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age?

Shakespeare, Richard II., v. 2.

When the rising spring adorns the mead, The *teeming* buds and cheerful greens appear.

Dryden.

Teemless. *adj.* Unfruitful; not prolific. *Rare.*

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of death, Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*, i. 227.

Teen. *s.* [A.S. *teón* = injury.] Sorrow; grief. *Obsolete.*

Arrived there

That barehead knight, for dread and doleful *teen* Would fain have fled, no durst approachen near.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

My heart bleeds

To think o' the *teen* that I have turn'd you to. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, i. 2.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen, And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*.

Id., Richard III., iv. 1.

Cold winter's storms and wretched *teen*.

W. Browne.

Teen. *v. a.* Excite; provoke to do a thing.

Religious reverence doth burial *teen*, Which *whoso* wants, wants so much of his rest.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 1, 69.

Teend. *v. n.* [iunder.] Kindle (as a fire). *Rare.*

Wash your hands, or else the fire, Will not *teend* to your desire; Unwashed hands, ye misdeeds know, Dead the fire, though ye blow.

Herick, (Nares by H. and W.)

Used more than once by this writer.

Téens. *s.* [*ten*.] Years reckoned by the termination *-teen*; as, *thirteen*, *fourteen*, i.e. those between twelve and twenty: often applied to the age of young people; 'Miss in her *Teens*,' is the title of a once popular comedy.)

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes, Begotten at his entrance, in his *teens*! Some childish fancies may approve the toy, Some like the mame the more for being a boy. *Granville*.

Teething. *verbal abs.* Dentition.

When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by softening ointment.—*Dr. Keilmead, On Diet*.

Teetotal. *adj.* Connected with, constituted by, teetotalism.

Come, Master Gerard, here's a table: what shall I call for? glass of the Mowbray slay-lings? No better; the receipt has been in our family these fifty years. Mr. Morley I know won't join us. Did you say a cup of tea, Mr. Morley? Water, only water; well, that's strange. Boy, alive there! do you hear me call? Water wanted, glass of water for the secretary of the Mowbray Temperance and Teetotal, Sir! it out. I like titled company.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. x.

Teetotalism. *s.* [derivation uncertain; sometimes derived from *tea* as a beverage to be contrasted with wine and spirits: sometimes said to have originated in the stammering of some advocate of *t-t-total* abstinence.] Extreme form of Temperance, q.v.

Teetotaler. *s.* One who practices or maintains the doctrine of teetotalism.

Teetótum. *s.* Whirligig.

Fanny Thompson, a thing like a *teetótum*, died in the year '99 of a dropsy.—*Theobald Thick, Gilbert's Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. iii.

Tégument. *s.* [Lat. *tegumentum*, from *tego* = I cover.] Cover; outward part: (in tegument the commoner word).

Clip and trim those tender strines in the fashion of beard, or other hairy teguments.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating the teguments.—*Winston, Surgery*. In the midway another tegument is the space between the green pericarpium and the hard shell. *Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Tegumentary. *adj.* Having the character of a tegument: unlike the preceding, *tegumentary* is commoner than *integumentary*.

Téhée. *interj.* Old expression for a laugh.

Our poor young prince gets his opera pascals changed into mocking *téhés*; and cannot become a grand-admiral.—the source to him of woes which one may call endless.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. ii. ch. v.

Téhée. *v. n.* Laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of exclamation; titter. To that laugh'd and *téhée'd* with derision, To see them take your deposition.

Beller, Indubius iii. v. 3.

Tell. *s.* [Lat. *tellus*.] Lime or limen tree. *Rare.*

From purple violets and the *tell* they bring Their father'd sweets, and rifle all the spring. *Addison, Translation of the Fourth Eclogue*, 255.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

A *tell*-tree and an oak have their sublimities in them when they cast their leaves.—*Lucian*, vi. 13.

Teint. *s.* [Fr. *teinte*; Lat. *tinctus* = dyed, stained.] Colour; touch of the pencil.

Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the most brilliant colours, because the different *teints* are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another.—*Dryden*.

Télary. *adj.* [Lat. *tela* = web.] Spinning webs.

The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made literal, and regarding the horizon; although we shall commonly find it downward, and their heads respecting the center.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Télegram. *s.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, *τῆλεγραφος* = writing.] Signal transmitted by telegraph: (a word of recent origin, which, though etymologically, it applies to telegraphs of any kind, is chiefly limited to and seems to have been coined for, the communications made by means of the electric telegraph).

Télegraph. *s.* [Gr. *τῆλε* = far, *γράφω* = I write; *γραφῆς* = writing.]

Télegraph. *v. a.* Communicate by means of a telegraph.

A little before sunset, however, Blackwood, in the *Karyalus, telegraphed*, that they appeared determined to go to the westward.—*Southey, Life of Wilson*, p. 245.

Telegraphy. s. System of telegraphic communication.

Compliments alike in the early history and in the latest development of this magnificent invention, Professor Wheatstone has recently constructed instruments of the most ingenious construction, which are not only capable of working with electric currents produced by a mere pocket magnet through sixty miles of wire, but which also print off the messages upon a strip of tin in plain Roman characters. These instruments are especially adapted and now extensively used for private telegraphy.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Teleological. adj. Relating to, connected with, final causes.

A final purpose is no doubt, also, subserved in most of the separate centres of ossification which relate homologically to permanently distinct bones in the general vertebrate series; it has long been recognised in relation to facilitating birth in the human fetus; but some facts will occur to the human osteologist, of which no teleological explanation can be given. . . . Here, then, we have the homological, without a teleological explanation of the separate centre for the coracoid process in the ossification of the human bladebone.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

We may, therefore, without any teleological implication, consider the fitness of such organizations.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 79.

Teleologically. adv. In a teleologic, or teleological, manner.

But, besides these, the above discussed deeper and more essential differences of the bones require that they should be divided into simple, as being developed from a single centre, and compound, as developed from separate centres; and the compound bones, in the human subject, for example, may be subdivided into the teleologically compound, as the ossa cylindrica, which are originally developed from separate centres in relation to a special final purpose; and the homologically compound, as most of the ossa lata (scapula, scapula), and many ossa mixta (vertebrae, sacrum), which are developed from separate centres, representing permanently distinct simple bones in other vertebrates. The teleologically compound bones have their relations limited to the particular exigencies of particular classes, but the homologically compound bones have relations extending over the whole vertebrate series.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Homologically they are the last pair of humeral homomorphoses advanced, as in many reptiles, from the scapular to the osseous status; teleologically they belong to the category of the trochanteric ossicles, commonly called osseum.—*Id., Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Teleologist. s. Advocate, supporter, of the doctrine of final causes, or teleology.

The explanation of the teleologist is untrue, it is often an obverse to the truth; for though, on the hypothesis of evolution, it is clear that things are not arranged thus or thus for the securing of special ends, it is also clear, that arrangements which do secure these special ends tend continually to establish themselves—are established by their fulfilment of these ends.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 79.

Teleology. s. [Gr. τέλος, τέλος = end + λόγος = word, principle, method.] Doctrine of final causes, i. e. of causes which are the effect of an intention or aim, and, as such, indicative of design.

But I would remark, that history, viewed as a philosophical science, will be found to contain a final element, a distinct teleology, or consideration of final causes, which its sister sciences have not. I do not speak here of the view to teleology which regards the all-ordinating, Overruling Intelligence, of what Paley terms the design of the Designer, but of a proximate teleology of the machinery in change.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, Spirit of Historical Study*.

Without attempting in this place to justify my opinion, or even to define the kind of justification which it admits of, I merely declare my conviction, that the general principle to which all rules of practice ought to conform, and the test by which they should be tried, is that of conduciveness to the happiness of mankind, or, rather, of all sentient beings: in other words, that the promotion of happiness is the ultimate principle of teleology.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. vi, b. ii, § 7.

Telescope. s. [Gr. τήλη = far off + σκοπία = I see, view, look, spy.] The word is not old in the language; in 1655, it is placed in Biggwell's *Mystery of Astronomy* among words requiring an explanation.] Optical

apparatus for the purpose of magnifying distant objects; as such, to be contrasted with the Microscope.

We have no doubt that this invaluable instrument was invented by Roger Bacon or Baptista Porta, in the form of an experiment; though it had not, perhaps, in their hands assumed the maturity of an instrument made for sale, and applied to useful purposes, both terrestrial and celestial. If a telescope is an instrument by means of which things at a distance can be seen better than by the naked eye, then Baptista Porta's concave lens was a real telescope; but if we give the name to a tube having a convex object-glass at one end, and a concave eyepiece lens at the other, placed at the distance of the sum of difference of their focal lengths, then we have no distinct evidence that such an instrument was used before the beginning of the seventeenth century. *Sir D. Brewster, in Encyclopedia Britannica, Optics*.

Telescope. adj. Relating to, connected with, resulting from, a telescope.

Mr. Molyneux discoursed of telescope sights.—*History of the Royal Society*, vol. iv, p. 273.

Telescopical. adj. Telescopic.

Plain or telescopical sights for astronomical instruments.—*Ward, Greenwich Lectures*, p. 177: 17th.

Telesm. s. Talisman. Rare, or obsolete.

He made there many talismans the instance of the citizens, as that against the storms, against the river Lyons, and other strange things.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 34.

This is luckily like the converted talisman of the pawns.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote to Idolatry*, ch. ix.

Telesmatic. adj. Belonging, relating to, constituted by, telesms. (This and the following form are catechrestic; telesm being taken for a Greek word, as if it were τελεσμα, telestema.)

They had a telesmatic way of preparation, answerable to the beginnings and mediocrity of the art.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 41.

There was brought into Aleppo a little copper vessel, out of a strong imagination that it was endowed with a telesmatic virtue to draw thenceinto a sort of birds which lived on locusts.—*Sir P. Riccardi, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 374.

Telesmatically. adv. In a telesmatic manner.

The part of Fortune found out, was mysteriously included in statue of brass, telesmatically prepared.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 32. (Ord 318.)

Telistic. s. Poem, where the final letters of each line make up a name.

Acrosticks and telistics on jump names.—*D. Jonson, Underwoods*.

Tell. v. a. preterit and part. pass. told. [A.S. tellan.]

1. Utter; express; speak.

I will not eat till I have told mine errand.—*Genesis*, xiv. 33.

2. Relate; rehearse.

I will declare [what] wise men have told from their fathers, and have not hid it.—*Job*, xv. 18.

When Gideon heard the telling of the dream, and the interpretation, he worshipped.—*Judges*, vii. 1.

He longer will delay to hear thee tell.

His generation.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 101.

You must know; but break, O break my heart,

Before I tell my fatal story out.

The usurper of my throne is my wife!

—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 2.

3. Teach; inform.

The fourth part of a shekel of silver . . . will I give to the man of Gal to tell us our way.—*1 Samuel*, ix. 8.

I told him of myself; which was as much

As to have ask'd him pardon.

—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

Tell me now, what lady is the same,

To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,

That you to-day promised to tell me of.

—*Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

Tell me how may I know him, how adore.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 250.

4. Discover; betray.

They will tell to the inhabitants of this land.—*Numbers*, xiv. 14.

5. Count; number.

Here lies the learned Savile's heir,

So early wise, and lasting fair;

That none, except her years they told,

Thought her a child, or thought her old.

Numerous sails the fearful only tell;

Courage from hearts, and not from numbers grown.

—*Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*, lxxvi.

She doubts if two and two make four,

Though she has told them ten times o'er.

—*Prior, Alma*, iii. 71.

A child can tell twenty before he has any idea of infinite.—*Locke*.

6. Make excuses.

Tush, never tell me, I take it much unkindly, That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse,

As if the strings were thine, shouldst know of this.

—*Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 1.

Tell. v. n. Give an account; make report.

I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may

publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of

all thy wondrous works. —*Psalms*, xxi. 7.

Ye that live and move, fair creatures! tell,

Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here?

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 276.

Others of a more noble

As story tells, have told this wondrous reign.

—*Id., Paradise Regained*, ii. 304.

Tell on. Inform of: (noted as 'a doubtful phrase').

David saved neither man nor woman alive, to

bring tidings to Gath, saying, Lest they should tell

on us, saying, so did David.—*1 Samuel*, xxvii. 11.

Teller. s.

1. One who tells or relates.

The nature of bad news infects the teller.

—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

2. One who numbers; numberer.

The indefatigable and implacable Wharton was

on both occasions teller for the minority.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

3. Exchequer officer so called.

A teller is an officer of the exchequer, of which

there are four in number: their business is to re-

ceive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk

of the poll a bill to charge him therewith: they also

pay all persons any money payable to them by the

king by warrant from the auditor of the receipt:

they also make books of receipts and payments,

which they deliver to the lord treasurer.—*Concil*.

Tellings. s. Secret; what may be told if

the enquirer makes it worth while to tell the

informant. *Colloquial*.

'But now,' observed Vandykerken, 'where is this

carzo to be seen, and when?' 'That's tellings,' re-

plied the man, 'I know that; but you have come

to tell, or what the devil else?' replied Vandyker-

ken, who was getting angry. 'That's according

to the man. 'According to what?' 'The

smoke,' replied the man. 'What will you give up?

'Give up! How do you mean?' 'What is my

share to be?' 'Share! You can't share; you're not

a king's officer.' 'No, but I'm an informer, and

that's the same thing.' 'Well, depend upon it, I'll

behave very liberally.' 'How much, I ask?'

'We'll see to that afterwards; something handsome,

depend upon it.' 'That won't do. Wish you good-

evening, sir.' —*Maregg, Smackeggon*.

Telltale. s.

1. One who gives malicious information;

one who carries officious intelligence.

You speak to Casen, and to such a man

That is no fleeing telltale.

—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, i. 3.

What, shall these papers lie like telltale here?

—*Id., The Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

A telltale out of school

Is of all wits the greatest fool. —*Swift*.

2. In Navigation. Dial-plate at the wheel

of a ship, showing the position of the

tiller.

Telltale. adj. Blabbing; telling tales;

giving malicious information.

Let not the heavens hear these telltale women

Bail on the Lord's anointed.

—*Shakespeare, Richard III*, iv. 4.

'Tis done; report displays her telltale wings,

And to each ear the news and tidings brings.

—*Fairfax*.

And to the telltale sun decry

Our general'd solemnity.

—*Milton, Comus*, 141.

Eurydice and he are prisoners here,

But will not long be so: this telltale ghost

Perhaps will clear them both.

—*Dryden and Lee, Edipus*.

Morals and minnets, virtue and her stays,

And tell-tale powder—all have had their days.

—*Byron, The Walth*.

Telluric. adj.

1. Connected with, relating to, the earth.

2. In Chemistry. See extract.

It [tellurium] forms a series of compounds resembling those of sulphur and selenium, as hydrotelluric acid, anhydrous telluric acid, hydrated tellurous acid, anhydrous telluric acid, hydrated telluric acid, a chloride and bichloride, and also a hydrosulphide, and a tellurhydride. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tellurium. s. [Lat. tellus, -uris; the word is

an artificial one, belonging to the technical

language of Chemistry, where the final

-um shows that the name is that of a metal; -ic, and -ous denoting acids.] Metal so called. See extract.

Tellurium . . . has only been found in small quantities in the gold mines of Transylvania; it occurs in the metallic state, combined with gold or silver. It is white, brilliant, brittle, and easily fusible. Its specific gravity is about 5.25. It is combustible, and exhales a peculiar odour, like horse-radish, which Berzelius ascribes to the presence of minute portions of selenium. Its atomic weight is 51.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Temerarious. *adj.* [Fr. *teméraire*; Lat. *temerarius*.]

1. Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contemptuous of danger. *Rare.*

Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious* folly; and the consequences of things are the first point to be taken into consideration.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Careless; heedless; done at random.

Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment, an oration written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant phrases, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* dashes of an unguided pen.—*Ray.*

Temerariouly. *adv.* In a temerarious manner; rashly; with unreasonable contempt of danger; without heed.

The greatest mistake, of all others, was to publish such a notorious untruth to the world so *temerariouly*, without better advice.—*Bishop Burnell, Church of England, di. f. ad. d., ch. ii.*

I have ventured, perhaps too *temerariouly*, to contribute my mite to the learned world, from whose candour I may hope to receive some appreciation.—*Swift, Antiquity of the English Tongue.*

Temeration. *s.* [Lat. *temeratus*, pass. part. of *temero*=I pollute.] Contamination. *Rare.*

Not those egyptic ways of institution by which the ancients did hide a light, and keep it in a dark lantern from the *temeration* of under handiness and popular preachers.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons, iii. 312. (Ord MS.)*

Temerity. *s.* Rashness.

The fervid and irresistible enthusiasm which distinguished the youthful period of Mohammedism might sufficiently account for this conquest; even if we could not assign additional causes,—the factions which divided the Galla, the resentment of disappointed pretenders to the throne, the provocations, as has been generally believed, of Count Julian, and the *temerity* that risked the fate of an empire on the chances of a single battle.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. i. ch. iv.*

Temper. *v. a.* [Lat. *tempero*; Fr. *tempérer*.]

1. Mix so as that one part qualifies the other.

I shall *temper* so Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most them fully satisfied, and their appease.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 77.

2. Compound; form by mixture; qualify as an ingredient.

If you could find out to what a man To bear a poison, I would *temper* it; That Romeo should upon receipt thereof Soon sleep in quiet.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

3. Mingle.

Thou shalt prepare a meat off-rine for it every morning; the sixth part of an ephah and the third part of an hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour.—*Exod. xlv. 11.*

The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and master of the family, *tempered* the inquiries after his own affairs with kind questions relating to themselves.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. Beat together to a proper consistence.

Th' univell kerns of Ireland are in arms, And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

The potter *tempering* soft earth, fashioneth every vessel with much labour.—*Wisdom of Solomon, xv. 7.*

5. Accommodate; modify.

Thy sustenance . . . serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking.—*Wisdom of Solomon, xvi. 21.*

6. Bring to due proportion; moderate excess.

These soft fires with kindly heat Of various influences foment and warm. *Temper* or nourish. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 608.*

7. Soften; mollify; assuage; soothe; calm. With this she wants to *temper* angry Jove, When all the gods he treats with thundering dart.

Spenser.

Rolon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to *temper* their warlike courage with sweet delight of learning and sciences; so that as much as the one excelled in arms, the other excelled in knowledge.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Woman! lovely woman! Nature made thee To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you, Otway, Venice Preserved, l. 1.

8. Form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

The sword Of Michael from the armoury of God Was given him *temper'd* so, that neither keen Nor solid might resist that edge.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 320.

Repeated peals they hear, And, in a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear; Red-dning the skies, and glittering all around, The *temper'd* metals clank, and yield a silver sound.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 600.

9. Govern. *Latinism.*

With which the damned ghosts he governeth, And furies rules, and Tartarus *tempereth*.—*Spenser.*

Temper. *s.*

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and *temper* than the abundant growing of the palm trees.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Health itself is but a kind of *temper*, gotten and preserved by a convenient mixture of contraries.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Middle course; mean or medium.

If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than that some reasonable *temper* had been used instead of paring them so quick.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

3. Constitution of body.

This body would be increased daily, being supplied from above and below, and having done growing, it would become more dry by degrees, and of a *temper* of greater consistency and firmness.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

4. Disposition of mind.

This, I shall call it evangelical, *temper* is far from being natural to any corrupt child of Adam.—*Hammond.*

Remember with what mild And gracious *temper* he both heard and judged, Without wrath or reviling.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 104.

This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the only *temper* wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

All irregular *temper* in trade and business, are but like irregular *temper* in eating and drinking.—*Lear.*

5. Constitutional frame of mind.

The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot *temper* tempers o'er a cool decree.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 2.*

Our hearts, Of brothers *temper*, do receive you in With all kind love.

Id., Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

6. Calmness of mind; moderation.

Restore yourselves unto your *temper*, fathers, And without perturbation hear me speak.

R. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Teach me, like thee, in various nature wise, To fall with dignity, with *temper* wise.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 377.

7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardness.

Here draw I A sword, whose *temper* I intend to stain With the best blood that I can meet withal.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

Thurid with his spear Touch'd lightly; for no falsehood can endure Touch of celestial *temper*, but returns Of force to its own likeness: up he starts, Discover'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 810.

These needles should have a due *temper*; for if they are too soft, the force exerted to carry them through the flesh will bend them; if they are too brittle they snap.

Sharp, Surgery.

But it was decreed that the *temper* of that strong mind should be tried by both extremes of fortune in rapid succession. Close upon this series of triumphs came a series of disasters, such as would have blighted the fame and broken the heart of almost any other commander. Yet Frederick, in the midst of his calamities, was still an object of admiration to his subjects, his allies, and his enemies.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederick the Great.*

Tempera. *s.* [Italian.] In Painting. See extract.

The Greeks painted in *tempera* and in encaustic; apparently never in fresco. The *tempera* or distemper was much the same as the modern guazzo, or that practised by the early Italian painters, egg and flax being the chief vehicles.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Temperament. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *temperamentum*.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied.—*Locke.*

Philip Bishop of Ferrara . . . was born of poor parents in Pistoia, and raised himself by extraordinary vigour and versatility of mind. He was a dark, melancholy, utterly unscrupulous man, of stern and cruel temper; a great drinker; even during his orisons he had strong wine standing in cold water by his side. His gloomy *temperament* may have needed this excitement.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. x. ch. v.*

It is by no means intended to imply that there may not be different kinds, or logical species, of man. The various races and *temperaments*, the two sexes, and even the various ages, may be differences of kind, within our meaning of the term. I do not say that they are so.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, pt. i. ch. vii. § 4.*

2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.

The common law has wasted and wrought out those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Auricular confession, an commonly called, or the private and special confession of sins to a priest for the purpose of obtaining his absolution, an imperative duty in the church of Rome, and preserved as such in the statute of the six articles, and in the religious codes published by Henry VIII., was left to each man's discretion in the new order; a judicious *temperament*, which the reformers would have done well to adopt in some other points. And thus, while it has never been condemned in our church, it went without dispute into complete neglect.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England, vol. i. ch. iii.*

Temperamental. *adj.* Constitutional.

The *temperamental* digitations, and conjecture-prevalent humours that may be collected from sp in our nails, we concede.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. xix.*

Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a fate upon a *temperamental* selfish or distrust. *Gibbelle.*

Temperance. *s.* [Lat. *temperantia*.]

1. Moderation; (opposed to gluttony and drunkenness).

Observe The rule of not too much; by *temperance* taught In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking lean thence.

Due nourishment, no gluttonous delight.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 33. *Temperance*, that virtue without pride and fortune without envy, gives indolence of body and tranquility of mind; the best guardian of solace and support of old age.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Make *temperance* thy companion, so shall health Sit on thy brow.

Isidore, Agriculture.

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.

His senseless speech and doted ignorance, When, as the new prince had marked well, He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

What art, you chaf'd? Ask God for *temperance*, that's the appliance only Which your disease requires.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Used as the first element in a compound; (as, 'Temperance Hall'; 'Temperance Meeting'; 'Temperance Movement').

According to a statement made at the meeting of the 'World's Temperance Convention' at New York in 1853, the first National Organisation against Alcohol, i.e. the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, was established in 1826. Societies of persons pledged by mutual agreement to abstain from intoxicating drink were formed about the same time both in Britain and America, and differences of opinion as to the strictness of the rules to be followed enervated the different designations of *temperance* and total abstinence or *total abstinence*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Temperate. *adj.*

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality.

Use a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate* heats that digest and mature; wherein we mean *temperate*, according to the nature of the subject; for that may be *temperate* to fruits and liquors which will not work at all upon metals.—*Bacon.*

His sleep Was airy, light, from pure digestion bred, And *temperate* vapours bland.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 2.

2. Moderate in meat and drink.

I advised him to be *temperate* in eating and drinking.—*Wise, Surgery.*

What at first was called a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a tempest's name. *Thou*.
[We.] caught in a fiery tempest, shall be hurl'd
Each on his rock transfix'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 180.

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

The tempest in my mind

Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what beats there.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

Témpést. v. n.

1. Storm.

Blind night in darkness tempests.

Saunders, Travels, p. 207: 1615.

2. Pour a tempest on.

Other princes . . .

Thunder and tempest on those learned heads,
Whom Cæsar with such honour doth advance.

B. Jonson, Poetaster.

Témpést. v. a. Disturb as by a tempest.

Part huge of bulk,

Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their mait,

Tempest the ocean. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 410.*

Tossed and tempest in a most unquiet sea of
passions.—*Id., Tristram.*

The huge dolphin tempesting the main.

Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

Témpést-beaten. adj. Shattered with storms.

In the calm harbour of her gentle breast,

My tempest-beaten soul may safely rest.

Dryden, Aurengzebr.

Témpést-tost. adj. Driven about by storms.

Though his bark cannot be lost,

Yet it shall be tempest-tost.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.

Tempéste. adj. [Lat. tempestivus.] Seasonable. Latinism.

Neither obscured from the comfortable beams of
the sun, nor covered from the cheerful and tempest-
showers of heaven.—*Hegwood, Hierarchy of
Angels, p. 532: 1655.*

Tempéste. adv. In a tempestive manner; seasonably. Latinism.

Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind,
if tempéste used.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melan-
choly, p. 485.*

Tempéste. s. Seasonableness. Latinism.

Since their dispersion, the constitution of coun-
tries admit not such tempéste of harvest.—*Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Tempésteous. adj. [Fr. tempêteux.] Stormy; turbulent.

Which of them rising with the sun or falling

Should prove tempésteous.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 663.

Her looks grow black as a tempésteous wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

Tommy, when dissuaded from embarking because
the weather was tempésteous, replied, My voyage is
necessary, my life is not so.—*Collar, On the Value
of Life.*

It is enough to say, that of all restless desires,
curiosity being the strongest, the Strasburgers felt
the full force of it; and that for three days and
nights they were tossed and fro in the Frankfort-
road, with the tempésteous fury of this passion,
before they could submit to return home.—*Sterne,
Tristram Shandy, vol. iv. ch. i.*

Tempésteously. adv. In a tempestuous manner; turbulently; as in a tempest.

He meant ere long to be cast tempésteously bold
at shanceless.—*Milton, Apology for Scurrilousness,
Works, iv. 511.*

Témpér. s. [from the Temple, a house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights templars, originally from the temple of Jerusalem.] Student in the law.

Wits and Tempers every sentence raise,

And wonder with a foolish face of praise.

Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

The Whigs answered that it was idle to apply
ordinary rules to a country in a state of revolution,
that the great question now depending was not to
be decided by the laws of pedantic Tempers.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. x.*

Témpér. s. [from Latin tempus, generally in the plural, i.e. tempora.] In Anatomy.

Upper part of the sides of the head.

Her sunny locks

Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

We may apply intercepts of madness upon the
temples; frontals also may be applied.—*Wicman,
Surgery.*

To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the
temples and ears; that even mollified wild beasts.—*Arbuthnot.*

The weapon enter'd close above his ear,
Culd through his temples glide the whizzing spear.
Pope.

Témpér. s. [Fr.; A.S. tempel; Lat. templum.] Place appropriated to acts of religion.

The honour'd gods

Throng our large temples with the shews of peace.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

Here we have no temple but the woof, no assen-
sibly but horn-beasts.—*Id., As you like it, iii. 3.*

Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope

The Lord's anointed temple, and stole thence

The life of the building.

Id., Macbeth, ii. 3.

Témpér. v. a. Build a temple for, appropriate a temple to, anything; supply with a temple, or temples.

The heathen, in many places, templed and adored
this drunken god [Bacchus].—*Felltham, Resende, i. 85.*

Témplet. s. [Lat. tempus, an architectural term with a similar meaning.] See extract.

Temple [is] an improper orthography for tem-
plet. . . . Templet is a mould used in masonry for
the cutting or setting out of the work. . . . The term
is also used to denote a short piece of timber some-
times laid under a girder, particularly in brick
buildings.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture,
Glossary.*

Temporal. adj. [L. Lat. temporalis; Fr.]

1. Measured by time; not eternal.

As there they sustain temporal life, so here they
would learn to make provision for eternal.—*Hooker,
Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.

This sceptre shows the force of temporal power,

The attribute to awe and majesty,

Wherein doth sit the dread of kings.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

All the temporal lands, which men devout
By testament have given to the church.

Would they strip from us.

Id., Henry V. i. 1.

All temporal power hath been wrested from the
clergy, and much of their ecclesiastical.—*Swift.*

The Jews were everywhere the objects of popular
insult and oppression, frequently of a general mas-
sacre, though protected, it must be confessed, by
the laws of the church, as well as, in general, by
temporal princes.

*Hallam, View of the State of
Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. i. ch. ix.*

When . . . some other questions were proposed
concerning certain disputes between the Bishops
of Pisa and Lucca, they would no longer brook
delay; a bishop sprang up and exclaimed, 'What
have we to do with these temporal matters, when
the highest interests of the Church are in peril?'
—*M'Nair, History of Latin Christianity, v. viii,
ch. ii.*

3. Not spiritual.

There is scarce any of those decisions but gives
good light, by way of authority or reason, to some
questions that arise also between temporal dis-
putes, especially to cases wherein some of our un-
derminate temporal titles have part in the controversy.
—*Selden.*

Call not every temporal end a dwelling of the in-
tention, but only when it contradicts the ends of
God, or when it is principally intended; for some-
times a temporal end is part of our duty; and such
are all the actions of our calling.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Our petitions to God with regard to temporal
must be that medium of convenience proportioned
to the several conditions of life.—*Kopera, Sermons.*

4. Placed at the temples, or upper part of the sides of the head.

Copious bleeding, by opening the temporal ar-
teries, are the most effectual remedies for phrensy.
—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Medi-
cine.*

Temporality. s. [Fr. temporalité.] Secular possessions; not ecclesiastical rights.

The residue of these ordinary finances is casual,
the temporality of vacant bishopricks, the pro-
fits that grow by the tenures of lands.

The king yielded up the point, reserving the de-
monymy of homage from the bishops, in respect of
the temporality to himself.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris
Civilis.*

A similar contest broke out under the pontificate
of Pascal II. with Henry I. of England. . . . It
ended in a compromise not unlike that adjusted at
Worms, while the pope renounced all sorts of invest-
tures, while the king renounced that the bishop
should do homage for his temporality.—*Hallam,
View of the State of Europe during the Middle
Ages, pt. i. ch. vii.*

To the amazement and indignation of that age,
and to the wonder of posterity, the plain principles
of right and equity began to make themselves heard.
If the clergy would persist in holding large tempo-
ralities, they must hold them liable to the obliga-
tions and subordinate to the authority of the State.
—*Millman, History of Latin Christianity, b. viii,
ch. ii.*

STIMULANT, TEMPERATE, AND TEMPERANCE

Temperately. adv. In a temperate manner.

1. Moderately; not excessively.

By winds that temperately blow
The bark should pass secure and slow. *Addison.*

2. Calmly; without violence of passion.

Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redrum.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

3. Without gluttony or luxury.

And entering it a part of his service if we eat or
drink; so it be temperately, and as may best pre-
serve health.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Temperateness. s. Attribute suggested by Temperate.

1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.

2. Calmness; coolness of mind.

Langley's mild temperateness

Did lend unto a calmer quietness.

Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Temperative. adj. Having power to temper.

Living creatures are not only fed by the root of
the stomach, but by the air drawn in and sent forth
by the breath, which is temperative of the heart's
heat, nutritive of the animal and vital spirits, and
purative of unnatural vapours.—*Granger, Commen-
tary on Ecclesiastes, p. 15: 1621.*

Temperature. s.

1. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities.

Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if
they come earlier, shew the temperature of weather.
—*Bacon.*

Memory depends upon the consistence and the
temperature of the brain.—*Watts.*

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contraries.

As the world's sun doth effects least

Different, in divers places every day;

Here autumn's temperature, there summer's heat,
Here flowery spring-time, and there winter gray.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose an
equality, or constant temperature of it before the
deluge, the case would be much altered. *Wood-
ward, Essay towards a Natural History of the
Earth.*

To assert that a body received heat without its
temperature rising, was to make the understanding
correct the touch, and defy its dictates. It was a
bold and beautiful paradox, which required courage
as well as insight to brach, and the reception of
which marks an epoch in the human mind, because
it was an immense step towards idealizing matter
into force. . . . Heat affects the touch, but, under
ordinary circumstances, does not affect the eye.
The capital difference, however, between them is,
that heat, unlike light, possesses the property of
temperature; and this property is so characteristic,
that, until our understandings are invigorated by
science, we cannot conceive heat separated from
temperature, but are compelled to confuse one with
the other.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in Eng-
land, vol. ii. ch. vi.*

3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion.

In that proud port which her so proudly graceeth,
Most gently temperature you may descry.

Spenser.

Tempered. adj. Disposed with regard to the passions.

When way my lord so much ungently tempers'd,
To stop his ears against admonishment?

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

Tempering. verbal use. Act by which anything is tempered.

In the tempering of steel, by holding it but a
minute or two longer or lesser, in the other com-
pact heat, gives it very different tempers as to brittle-
ness or toughness.—*Hagbe.*

Témpét. s. [Lat. tempestas; Fr. tempête.]

1. Utmost violence of the wind; (the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual increase of its force, seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest).

I have seen tempests, when

I have rived the knotty oak.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 3.

Temporally, adv. In a temporal manner; with respect to this life.

Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck.—*South, Sermons.*

Temporality, s.

1. **Luity; secular people.**

The pope sucked out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and temporally.—*Abbot.*

2. **Secular possessions.**

Temporaneous, adj. Temporary.

Those things may cause a *temporaneous* disunion.—*Hallywell, Melanconia*, p. 68: 1681.

Temporary, adj. Lasting only for a limited time.

These *temporary* truces were soon made and soon broken; he desired a straiter amity.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

If the Lord's immediately speaking, uttering, and writing, doth conclude by a necessary inference, that all precepts uttered and written in this manner are simply and perpetually moral; then, on the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely *temporary*.—*White.*

The republick, threatened with danger, appointed a *temporary* dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired again into the community.—*Addison.*

The history of corporations brings home to our minds one cardinal truth, that political institutions have very frequently had a relative and *temporary* usefulness, and that what forwarded improvement during one part of its course, may prove to it in time a most pernicious obstacle.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. II. ch. 12.

Temporization, s. Act of complying with times or occasions.

Charges of *temporization* and compliances had somewhat sullied his reputation.—*Johnson, Life of Achan.*

Temporize, v. n. [Fr. *temporiser*.]

1. **Delay; procrastinate.**

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this shortly.—I look for an earthquake too then.—Well, you will *temporize* with the hours.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, l. 1.

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse, in which case he would have *temporized*, resolved to give the king battle.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. **Comply with the times or occasions.**

They might their grievance inwardly complain, but outwardly they needs must *temporize*.

David, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster. Siegfried knew the state of the German clergy; it was not till he was formally threatened with the Papal censure that he consented to pronounce the decree of Gregory. Even then he attempted to *temporize*. He did not summon the clergy at once to show their obedience; he allowed them six months of delay for consideration—six months employed by the clergy only to organise a more obstinate opposition.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. ii.

3. **Comply. Rare.**

The dauphin is too wilful opposite, And will not *temporize* with my entreaties: He flaily says, he'll not lay down his arms.—*Shakespeare, King John*, v. 2.

Temporizer, s. One who temporizes; one who complies with times or occasions; trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil, inclining to them both.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, l. 2. Like so many weathercocks they turn round, a rout of *temporizers*, ready to maintain all that is or shall be proposed, in hope of preferment!—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface.

Temporizing, part. adj. Complying with times, or circumstances.

Like him disdain The tame, the fluid, *temporizing* train, Awake to self, to social interst blind.

Mason, Ode to the Hon. W. Pitt. Theophilus could not but perceive the failure, and disdain to imitate his father's *temporizing* policy, who endeavoured to tolerate the monks, while he discouraged image-worship. He avowed his determination to extirpate both at once.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. viii.

Tempt, v. n. [Lat. *tempto*; Fr. *tenter*.]

1. **Solicit to ill; incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; entice.**

Come together again, that Satan tempt you not.—1 *Corinthians*, vii. 5.

'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower, My lady Gray tempt him to this harsh extremity.—*Shakespeare, Richard III.* l. 1.

You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me; Let not my worse spirit tempt me again To die before you please.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6. He that hath not wholly subdued himself is quickly tempted and overcome in small things.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Fix'd on the fruit she gazed, which to behold Might tempt alone.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 733. The devil can but tempt and deceive; and if he cannot destroy so, his power is at an end.—*South, Sermons.*

O wretched maid! Whose roving fancy would resolve the same With him, who next should tempt her easy flame.—*Prior, Henry and Emma*, 516.

2. **Provoke.**

Your talons from the wretched and the bold; Tempt not the brave and needy to despair: For, though your violence should leave 'em bare Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain.—*Shakespeare, Translation of Juvenal*, viii. 218.

3. **Sometimes used without any notion of evil; solicit; draw.**

Still his strength conceal'd Which tempted our attempt, and wrought our fall.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 642.

The rowing crew, To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue.—*Gay, Trivia*, l. 163.

4. **Try; attempt; venture on.**

This from the vulgar branches must be torn, And to fair Proserpine the present borne, Ere leave be giv'n to tempt the nether skies.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 212.

5. **Prove; try.**

He styl'd his hand, and ran himself adven To prove his sense, and tempt her feigned truth.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, l. i. 50.

And it came to pass after these things, that God did tempt Abraham.—*Genesis*, xli. 1.

Temptable, adj. Capable of being tempted; liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence: (condemned as 'not elegant, nor used').

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly, the members must fail for want of tools to work with.—*Swift.*

Temptation, s.

1. **Act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.**

All temptation to transgress repel.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 613.

2. **State of being tempted.**

When by human weakness, and the arts of the tempter, you are led into temptations, prayer is the thread to bring you out of this labyrinth.—*Dunlop.*

3. **That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.**

Set a deep glass of Rhenish wine on the contrary snaket; for if the devil be within, and that temptation without, he will chase it.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, l. 2.

Dare to be great without a guilty crown; View it, and lay the bright temptation down: 'Tis base to seize on all.—*Dryden, Aurengzebe*.

Temptationless, adj. Having no motive. **Rare.**

An empty, profitless, *temptationless* sin.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 513.

Temptations, adj. Tempting; seductive. **Rare.**

I, my liege, I; O, that *temptations* tongue.—*Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon.*

Tempter, s. One who tempts.

1. **One who solicits to ill; enticer.**

These women are shrewd tempters with their tongues.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I.* l. 1. 2. Is this her fault or mine?

The tempter or the tempted, who sins most? Not she; nor doth she tempt.

Id., Measure for Measure, ii. 2. Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never want tempters to urge them on.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

My work is done: She's now the tempter to enslave his heart.—*Dryden, State of Innocence*, iv. 3.

2. **With the. Infernal solicitor to evil; the devil.**

The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

To this high mountain top the tempter brought, Our Saviour.—*Milton, Paradise Regained*, ii. 283.

Tempting, part. adj. Seductive.

We know... that Galileo made wrong suppositions respecting the laws of falling bodies, and Mariotte, concerning the motion of water in a siphon, before they hit upon the correct view of those cases.

It has very often happened in the history of science, that the erroneous hypothesis which prevented the discovery of the truth have been made, not by the discoverer himself, but by his precursors; to whom he thus owed the service, often an important one in such cases, of exhausting the most tempting forms of error.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum.*

Temptingly, adv. In a tempting manner; so as to tempt or entice.

These look *temptingly*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 301.

Precious trinkets are lavishly and *temptingly* exposed to view.—*Peters, Os Job*, p. 461.

Temptress, s. Female tempter.

Be not jealous, Euphrasia; I shall scarcely prove a temptress: Fall to our dance.—*Ford, Broken Heart.*

Temulency, s. Drunkenness. **Rare.**

What villainous they commit in their wine, for the deeds themselves so ignominiously committed they find pardon amongst wise judges, but for their *temulency* a condemnation.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubitandum*. (Ord. 184.)

Temulentive, adj. [Lat. *temulentus*.] Drunken; denoting the state of intoxication. **Rare.**

The drunkard commonly hath a pained hand; gouty, staggering legs, that fain would go, but cannot; a drawing, stammering, *temulentive* tongue.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 33: 1689.

Ten, adj. [A.S. *tyr*.] Numeral so called; arithmetical symbol, 10.

There's a proud modesty in merit, Averse from being; and resolved to pay Ten times the gift it asks.—*Dryden, Cæsar*, s.

Although English is too little cultivated, yet the faults are mine in ten owing to affection.—*Swift, Miscellaneous*.

Ténable, adj. [Fr.] Capable of being held; of being maintained against opposition or attacks.

Sir William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put it into a *tenable* condition.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the atheist has not found his post *tenable*, and is therefore retired into deism.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Tenacious, adj. [Lat. *tenax*, from *teneo* = I hold.]

1. **Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go: (with of before the thing held).**

A resolute *tenacious* adherence to well chosen principles, makes the face of a governor shine in the eyes of those that see his actions.—*South, Ser-*

You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn and free-born people, *tenacious* to madmen of the liberty.—*Dryden.*

Gripping, and still *tenacious* of thy hold, Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely soul'd, Should give the prizes they had gain'd before?

Id., Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 184.

True love's a miser; so *tenacious* grown, He weighs to the least grain of what's his own.

Id., Aurengzebe, v. 1. Men are *tenacious* of the opinions that first possess them.—*Locke.*

He is *tenacious* of his own property, and ready to invade that of others.—*Arbutnot.*

2. **Retentive.**

The memory in some is very *tenacious*; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive.—*Locke.*

3. **Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive; viscous; glutinous.**

Three equal round vessels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a vertical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will lose its motion quickly, the oil being less *tenacious* will keep it longer, and the water being less *tenacious* will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time.—*Sir I. Newton.*

4. **Niggurilly; close-fisted; meanly pursuivacious.**

Tenaciously, adv. In a tenacious manner; with disposition to hold fast.

Some things our juvenile reason *tenaciously* adheres to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow of.—*Glanville.*

Tenaciousness, s. Attribute suggested by Tenacious; unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

An invincible *tenaciousness* of ancient customs.—*Burke, Abridgment of English History*, b. iii. ch. vi.

But Rome, under whose auspices the latter had not scrupled to engage in an almost parietal rebellion, was soon dissipated by his unexpected ferociousness of that obnoxious prerogative which had occasioned so much of his father's misery.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. I. ch. vii.

Tenacity. *s.* [Fr. *ténacité*; Lat. *tenacitas*, -*utis*, from *tenax* = holding; *tenco* = I hold.]

1. Tenaciousness.

The tenacity of prejudice and prescription.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 2.

2. Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and all their parts would by their tenacity and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another till they all rested among themselves.—*Sir J. Newton*.

Substances, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment.—*Arbuthnot*.

Tenacity. *s.* [L. Lat. *tenacia*.] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and tenacity.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xii.

Tenancy. *s.* [N. Fr. *tenancie*; L. Lat. *tenantia*.] Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent, though the condition of that estate be commonly no more than a *tenancy* at will.—*Sir H. Walton*.

Tenancy in common occurs when property is given or conveyed to two or more persons in undivided shares, each share being distinct in title. In this case there is no right of survivorship as in joint *tenancy* (which indeed a *tenancy* in common resembles in the unity of possession only), but each tenant in common is, as to his own undivided share, in the position of the owner of a separate estate. Any tenant in common may compel a partition of the property held in common.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tenant. *s.* [Lat. *tenco* = I hold.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: (correlative to *landlord*).

I have been your *tenant*,
And your father's *tenant*, those fourscore years.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.

The English being only *tenants* at will of the natives for such convenience of fishing.—*Hopkins*.

Such is the mould, that the best *tenant* feeds
On previous fruits, and pays his rent in weeds.

Waller.

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant*.—*Sir R. L. Edrington*.

His cheerful *tenants* bless their yearly toil,
Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil.

Pope.

The *tenants* of a manor fall into the sentiments of their lord.—*Watts*.

The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars,
Whom he calls his *tenants*.—*Swift*.

2. One who resides in any place.

O fields, O woods, oh when shall I be made
The happy *tenant* of your shade!

Cowley.

Tenant. *v. a.* Hold as a tenant.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have married him or his ancestors.—*Addison*.

Tenantable. *adj.* Capable of being tenanted, of being held by a tenant.

The ruins that time, sickness, or melancholy shall bring,
Must be made up at your cost; for that thing a husband is but tenant for life in what he holds,
And is bound to leave the place *tenantable* to the next that shall take it.—*Sir J. Barnard*.

That the soul may not be too much accommodated
In her house of clay, such necessities are secured
To the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair.—*Dr. H. More, Legacy of Christian Piety*.

Tenantless. *adj.* Unoccupied; unpossessed.

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,
Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless*;
Lest growing ruinous the building fall,
And leave no memory of what it was.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

Tenantry. *s.*

1. Tenancy.

Tenants have taken new leases of their *tenancies*.—*Bishop Ridley, in Dr. Ridley's Life*, p. 355.

2. Body of tenants on an estate.

Tench. *s.* [A. S. *tinca*; Lat. *tinca*.] Native pond-fish of the genus *Tinca*.

Having stored a very arid pond with carps, *tench*, and other pond-fish, and only put in two small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years devoured the whole.—*Sir M. Hale*.

The *tench* is remarkable for its tenacity of life; it spawns about the middle of June, at which time the female is attended by two males. Their food consists of the smaller soft-bodied aquatic animals, and vegetable matter. In stocking a pond with *tench*, the large-sized fish should be selected, and two males to one female should be the proportion of the sexes.—*Owen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tend. *v. n.* [Lat. *tendo* = stretch.]

1. Move towards a certain point or place.

They had a view of the princess at a mask, having overheard two gentlemen *tending* towards that sight.—*Sir H. Walton*.

To these shades our fleet Apollo sends:
Here *Harlequin* was born, and *hither tend*.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 329.

2. Be directed to any end or purpose; aim at.

Admiration seized
All heaven, what this might mean and whither *tend*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 272.

Factions gain their power by pretending common safety, and *tending* towards it in the directest course.—*Sir W. Temple*.

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal happiness of mankind.—*Archbishop T. Hutton*.

3. Contribute.

Many times that which we ask would, if it should be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps *tend* to our destruction; and then God, by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them.—*Hammond*.

4. Wait; expect: (from *attend*). *Obsolete*.

The bark is ready, and the wind at help;
Th' associates *tend*.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 3.

5. Attend; wait as dependants or servants.

She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might *tend* upon,
And call her hourly mistress.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

Was he not companion with the riotous knights,
That *tend* upon my father?—*Id., King Lear*, ii. 1.

6. Attend as something inseparable.

Threelfold vengeance *tend* upon your steps!
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Tend. *v. a.* [attend.]

1. Watch; guard; accompany as an assistant or defender.

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,
The silver seals trout did *tend* full well.

Spenser, Epithalamium.

Go thou to Richard, and good angels *tend* thee.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 1.

Him lord pronounced; and, O! indignity,
Subjected to his service and wines,
And clanking ministers to watch and *tend*
Their early charge.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 151.

He led a rural life, and had command
Over all the shepherds, who about those vales
Tended their numerous flocks.

Dryden and Lee, Ælianus.

Our humbler province is to *tend* a fair;
Not a less pleasing, though less glorious care;
To save the powder from too rude a use,
Nor let the imprisoned essence exhale.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

2. Attend; accompany.

To *tend* the sick, busied from couch to couch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 480.

Those with whom I now converse,
Without a *tend* with *tend* my house.

Swift.

3. Be attentive to.

Unsus'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 583.

Tendance. *s.*

1. Attendance; state of expectation

Unhappy wight, born to disastrous end,
That doth his life in a long *tend* spend.

Spenser.

2. Persons attendant. *Rare*.

His lodges fill with *tend*.
Rain sacrifice: auspicious in our ears.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

3. Attendance; act of waiting.

By watchmen, weeping, *tend* on her, kissing,
O'ercome you with her show.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 6.

4. Care; act of tending.

Nature does require
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,
I her frail son, amongst my brethren mortal,
Must give my *tend* to.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

They at her exclaiming spring,
And touch'd by her fair *tendence* shudder grew.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 40.

Tendant. *s.* Attendant.

Her *tendants* saw her fallen upon her sword.

Vicars, Translation of Virgil: 1632. (Rich.)

Tendency. *s.*

1. Direction or course towards any place or object.

It is not much business that distracts any man; but the want of purity, candour, and *tendency* towards good.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country than any other compositions.—*Addison, Freeshooter*.

All of them are innocent, and most of them had a moral *tendency*, to soften the virulence of parties, or laugh out of countenance some vice or folly.—*Swift*.

We may acquaint ourselves with the powers and properties, the *tendencies* and inclinations of body and spirit.—*Watts*.

2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift.

The greater congruity or incongruity there is in anything to the reason of mankind, and the greater *tendency* it hath to promote or hinder the perfection of man's nature, so much greater degrees hath it of moral good or evil; to which we ought to proportion our inclination or aversion.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

These opinions are of so little moment, that, like notes in the sun, their *tendencies* are little noticed.—*Locke*.

Tender. *adj.* [Fr. *tendre*; Lat. *tener*.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not hard.

The earth brought forth the *tender* grass.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 315.

From each *tender* stalk she gathers. *Ibid.* v. 337.
When the frame of the lungs is not so well woven, but is lax and *tender*, there is great danger, that after spitting of blood, they will by degrees putrify and consume.—*Sir R. Blackmore*.

2. Sensibly; easily pained; soon sore.

Cumeth may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her *tender* feeling feet.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 4.

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces; but by being less exposed to the air, they become less able to endure it.—*Sir R. L. Edrington*.

The face when we are born is no less *tender* than any other part of the body: it is use alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

3. Effeminate; emasculate; delicate.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and devised to bring them to a more venerable life, instead of their short warlike cut he clothed them in long garments, like women; and instead of their warlike music appointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which their minds were modified and altered, that they forgot their former fr.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

4. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
[His] life's as *tender* to me as my soul.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good.

The *tender* kindness of the church it well becometh to help the weaker sort, although some few of the prouder and stronger be for a time displeased.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical History*.

This not mistrust but *tender* love enjoins.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 355.

6. Susceptible of soft passions.

Your tears a heart of flint
Might *tender* make, yet nought
Herein they will prevail.

Spenser.

7. Amorous; lascivious.

8. Expressive of the softer passions.

The *tender* accent of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die.

Prior, Ode to Damon.

Off would his voice the silent valley charm,
Till lowing oxen broke the *tender* song. *Hammond*.

9. Careful not to hurt: (with *of*).

The civil authority should be *tender* of the honour of God and religion.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

As I have been *tender* of every particular person's reputation, so I have taken care not to give offence.—*Addison*.

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

You, that are thus so *tender* over his follies,
Will never do him good.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

As the first element in a compound.

The *tender*-hearted nature shall not give
Thence over to harshness; her eyes are fierce, but
thine

Do comfort and not burn.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are *tender* and unpleasant, break the ice by some whose words are of less weight, and reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance.—*Bacon*.

12. Young; weak : (as, *tender age*).
When yet he was but *tender* bodied, and the only
son, a mother should not sell him.—*Shakespeare*,
Coriolanus, I. 2.
Beneath the dense, where undisturbed tempests lie,
And infant winds their *tender* voices try. *Cowley*.

Tender, v. a.

1. Regard with kindness. *Rare*.

I thank you, madam, that you *tender* her:
Poor gentlewoman, my master wrongs her much.
Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.
He did not a little love and *tender* Mr. Car-
tright.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 174.

2. Render susceptible of soft passions; make
tender. *Rare*.

Tender, v. a. [Fr. *tendre*; Lat. *tendo* = hold
out, stretch.]

1. Offer; exhibit; propose to acceptance.

Some of the chiefest faith professed with greater
stomach their judgments, that such a discipline
was little better than popish tyranny, disguised and
tendered unto them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
I crave no more than what your highness offer'd;
Nor will you *tender* less.
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, i. 1.

All conditions, all minds, *tender* down
Their service to lord Timon.

Owe not all creatures by just right to thee
Duty and service, not to stay till bid,
But *tender* all their power?
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 323.

2. Hold; esteem.

Tender yourself more dearly;
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phrase,
Wringing it thus, you'll *tender* me a fool.
Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, i. 2.

Tender, s. [from *tendo*.] Offer; proposal
to acceptance.

Then to have a wretched pining fool,
A whining maimet, in her fortune's *tender*,
To answer I'll not wed.

Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.
Think yourself a baby;
That you have ta'en his *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not sterling.
Id., *Hamlet*, i. 2.

The earl accepted the *tenders* of my service.—
Dryden.

To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free,
unlimited *tender* of the gospel to all.—*South, Sermons*.

Our *tenders* of duty every now and then miscarry.
—*Addison*.

Tender, s. [from *attend*.]

1. Small vessel employed to attend on a
larger one: (often used *adjectivally*, or as
the first element of a compound, e.g. *tender-ship*).

2. Car attached to a locomotive engine, and
which carries the fuel.

Tenderhearted, adj. Of a soft compas-
sionate disposition.

Be ye kind to one another, *tenderhearted*.—
Ephesians, iv. 32.

Be *tenderhearted* and compassionate towards
those in want, and ready to relieve them.—*Arch-
bishop Tillotson*.

What mad lover ever did,
To gain a soft and gentle bride?
Or for a lady *tenderhearted*
In parting streams or leaps departed?
Batter, Haulbrus.

Tenderling, s.

1. Fondling; one who is made soft by too
much kindness.

Our *tenderlings* complain of rheuma.—*Harrison*,
Description of England, in *Holinshead*.

2. Term applied to the first horns of a deer.

Tenderly, adv. In a tender manner.

1. Mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without
harshness.

Tenderly apply to her
Some remedies for life.

She embraced him, and for joy
Tenderly wept.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 900.

Marcus with blushes owns he loves,
And Brutus *tenderly* repoves.
Pope, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

2. With a quick sense of pain.

[His] the chancellor took very heavily; and the
lord Falkland, out of his friendship to him, more
tenderly, and expatiated it with the king with
more warmth.—*Lord Macaulay, Life*, i. 163.

Tenderness, s. Attribute suggested by
Tender.

1. State of being tender; susceptibility of
impressions; not hardness.

And cattle are spotted in their tenses, the
tenderness of the parts receiving more easily altera-
tions than other parts of the flesh.—*Bacon*.

The difference of the muscular flesh depends upon
the hardness, *tenderness*, moisture, or dryness of
the fibres.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. State of being easily hurt; soreness.

A quickness and *tenderness* of sight could not
endure bright sunshine.—*Locke*.

Any jealousy for his country must conquer that
tenderness and delicacy which may make him afraid
of being spoken ill of.—*Addison*.

There are examples of wounded persons that have
roared for anguish at the discharge of ordnance,
though at a great distance: what insupportable
torment then should we be under upon a like con-
cussion in the air, when all the whole body would
have the *tenderness* of a wound!—*Bentley, Sermons*.

3. Susceptibility of the softer passions.

Weep no more, lest I give cause
To be suspected of more *tenderness*
Than doth become a man.

Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, i. 2.

Well we know your *tenderness* of heart,
And gentle, kind, effeminate remorse
To your kindred.

Id., *Richard III.* iii. 7.

With what a graceful *tenderness* he loves!
And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows!
Addison, Cato.

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of
another.

Having no children, she did with singular care
and *tenderness* intend the education of Philip and
Margaret.—*Bacon*.

5. Scrupulousness; caution.

My conscience first received a *tenderness*,
Scruples, and prick, on certain speeches uttered
By the bishop of Bayon.

Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* ii. 4.

Some are unworthily censured for keeping their
own, when *tenderness* how to get honestly teacheth
to spend discreetly; whereas such need no great
thriftness in preserving their own who assume
more liberty in exacting from others.—*Sir H.*
Wotton.

True *tenderness* of conscience is nothing else but
an awful and exact sense of the rule which should
direct it; and while it stears by this compass, and
is sensible of every deviation from it, so long it is
properly tender.—*South, Sermons*.

6. Cautious care.

There being implanted in every man's nature a
great *tenderness* of reputation, to be careless of it is
looked on as a mark of a degenerate mind.—*Dr. H.*
More, Government of the Tongue.

7. Soft pathos of expression.

We must not expect to trace the flow of Waller,
the landscape of Thomson, the fire of Dryden,
the imagery of Shakespeare, the simplicity of Spenser,
the courtliness of Prior, the humour of Swift, the
wit of Cowley, the delicacy of Addison, the *tender-
ness* of Otway, and the invention, the spirit, and the
sublimity of Milton, in any single writer.—*Shenstone*.

Tending, verbal abs. Act of one who at-
tends; cure; attendance. *Obsolete*.

Give him *tending*;

He brings great news. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, i. 5.

Tendinous, adj. Containing, constituted
of, constituted by, having the character or
nature of, tendons or a tendon.

Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worse sym-
ptoms, and are harder of cure than fleshy ones.—
Wineman, Surgery.

Tendon, s. [Lat. *tendo*, *tendinus*.] Sinew;
ligature by which the joints are moved.

A struma in her instep lay very hard and big
amongst the *tendons*.—*Wineman, Surgery*.

The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
Those chape the arterial tubes in tender rings;
The *tendons* some compacted close produce,
And some thin fibres for the skin diffuse.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Tendement, s. Act of attending; care. *Rare*.

Whether ill *tendement*, or recurrent pain,
Procure his death. *Bishop Hall, Satires*, ii. 4.

Tendrill, s. [Fr. *tendrillon*.] In Botany.
Clasp of a vine or other climbing plant.

In wanton ringlets waved,
As the vine curls her *tendrils*, which implied
Subjection.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 308.

No may thy tender blossoms fear no bite;
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite.

Dryden.

The *tendrils* or claspers of plants are given only
to such as have weak stalks, and cannot raise up or
support themselves.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God*
manifested in the Works of the Creation.

Tendrils, in Botany, [in] any slender twining or
climbing part or organ by which a plant attaches
itself to some other object. It is often a trans-
formation of a leaf which has no lamina, or of which
the midrib, elongated beyond it, retains its usual
tapering figure, and becomes long and twisted

spirally. In the vine it is an abortive bunch of
flowers; in the passion flower, a metamorphosed
branch. The leafstalk sometimes serves the purpose
of tendrils, as in the tropaeolum.—*Brande and Carr*,
Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.

Used *adjectivally*.

The curling growth
Of *tendrils* hops, that flout upon their poles. *Dyer*.

Tendry, s. Proposal to acceptance; tender.

This confession, though imperfect, was offered; ...
the like was done also in the *tendry* of their larger
catechism.—*Heylin, History of the Presbyterians*,
p. 473; 1670.

Tenebrific, adj. Tending towards tenebro-
sity; tenebrious; tenebrous. *Rare*.

The chief mystics in Germany, it would appear,
are the transcendental philosophers, Kant, Fichte,
and Schelling! With these is the chosen seed of mys-
ticism, these are its 'tenebrific constellations' from
which it doth 'ray out darkness' over the earth.—
Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of
German Literature.

Tenebrious, adj. Gloomy; tenebrous. *Rare*.

Were moon and stars for villains only made
To guide yet aken them with tenebrious light!
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Tenebrous, adj. [Lat. *tenebre* = darkness.]

Dark; gloomy. *Rare*.

The radiant brightness ...

Auster can cover with clouded *tenebrous*. *Hauca*.

The most dark *tenebrous* night
Is fain to flee and turn her back.

J. Hall, Court of Virtue, 1235.

Tenebrosity, s. Darkness; gloom. *Rare*.

Peculiar signs of head melancholy, ... from the
motion alone, and *tenebrosity* of spirits.—*Barton*,
Autopsy of Madchests, p. 198.

Tenement, s. [Fr.; L. Lat. *tenementum*,
from Lat. *teno* = I hold.] Anything held
by a tenant.

What reasonable man will not think that the
tenement shall be made much better, if the tenant
may be drawn to build himself some handsome
habitation thereon, to ditch and inclose his ground?

—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

This policy for father and son to take different
sides; for then lands and *tenements* cannot be
treason.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, v. 1.

Who has informed us, that a rational soul can
inhabit no *tenement*, unless it has just such a sort of
frontpiece?—*Locke*.

'I give and I bequeath,' old Euclid said,
And sigh'd, 'my lands and *tenements* to Ned.'

Pope, Moral Essays, i. 25.

Tenemental, adj. Having the character of
a tenement; held by certain tenure.

The other *tenemental* lands they distributed
among their tenants.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Com-
mentaries on the Laws of England*.

Tenementary, adj. Usually let out; de-
noting tenancy.

Courts among the Saxons were of two sorts: ...

hired the lord's *tenementary* land like our farmers.

—*Sir H. Spelman*.

Tenent, s. [third person plural of *teno* =
I hold, meaning they hold, one holds;
tenet = he, she, or it holds, being the third
person singular; this latter is now the
commoner word.] Tenet. *Obsolete*.

His *tenent* is always as singular and absurd from the
vulgar as he can.—*Barle, Microcosmography*.

Tenismus, s. In Medicine. Straining.

The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder,
is attended with a *tenismus*, or needling to go to
stool.—*Arbuthnot*.

Tenet, s. [see Tenent.] Position; prin-
ciple; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the
sea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very
questionable.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

We shall in our sermons take occasion now and
then, where it may be pertinent, to discover the
weakness of the puritan principles and *tenets* to
the people.—*Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience*,
p. 192.

While, in church matters, profit shall be the
touchstone for faith and manners, we are not to
wonder if no painful *tenet* be departed.—*Dr. H.*
More, Discourse of Christian Piety.

This savours of something ranker than socialism,
even the *tenets* of the fifth monarchy, and of
sovereignty founded only upon sanctity.—*South*,
Sermons.

They wonder men should have mistook
The *tenets* of their master's book.

Prior, Alma, i. 225.

Tenfold, adj. Ten times increased.

So spake the grimy terror, and in shape
So speaking, and so threat'ning, grew *tenfold*

More dreadful and deform.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 794.

Tennis. *s.* [Fr.] Game (a complex kind of racket) so called.

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to play at tennis with his page. — *Poetum.*

Used *adjectively*, or as the *first element* in a compound.

The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed tennis balls. — *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

A prince, by a hard destiny, became a tennis ball long to the blind goddess. — *Hemmel, Vocell Forest.*
The inside of the eye is blacked like the walls of a tennis court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by being rebounded thence upon the eye, be returned again; for such a repercussion would make the sight more confused. — *Dr. H. Moore, Anti-dote against Aithism.*

We have no exordia for the philosophers adjoining to our tennis court, but there are alehouses. — *Archibald and Pope.*

Tennis. *v. a.* Drive as a ball. *Rare.*

Those four garrisons leaping forth upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and tennis him amongst them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor hide himself. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Ténon. *s.* [Fr.] End of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

Two ténons shall there be in one board, set in order one against another. — *Reynolds, xvi. 17.*

Spelt *tenant*, and used as the *first element* in a compound.

The tenant was being thin, had a back to keep it from bending. — *Morton, Mechanical Exercises.*

Téner. *s.* [Lat.: Fr. *teneur*.]

1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity; general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not knit together to one constant end, but dissolved in itself, as the vehemency of the inward passion prevailed. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

When the world first out of chaos sprang, So smiled the days, and so the *tenor* ran Of their felicity: a spring was there, An everlasting spring. — *Crashaw.*

Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe Hold on the same, from woman to begin. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 632.

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness of all men? — *Bishop Sprat.*

This success would look like chance if it were not perpetual, and always of the same *tenor*. — *Dryden.*
Inspire my numbers with celestial heat, Till I my long laborious work complete, And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhymes, Deduced from nature's birth to Cesar's times.

Id., Trunkation from God, Metamorphoses, h. i.
Can it be poison! poison's of one's *tenor*, Or hot, or cold. — *Id., Inn Sebastian*, iii. 1.

In such lays as neither oh nor flow, Carefully cold, and regularly low, That, slumbering faults, one quiet *tenor* keep, We cannot blame indeed—but we may sleep. — *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, ii. 230.

2. Sense continued; general course or drift.

Has not the divine Apollo said, Let not the *tenor* of his oracles, That kind leantos shall not have an heir, Till his lost child be found?

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.
By the stern brow and wispish action, Which she did use as she was writing of it, It bears an angry *tenor*. — *Id., As you like it*, iv. 3.

Did we tear the bond.—
When it is paid according to the *tenor*.

Id., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
Reading it must be repeated again and again with a close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse, and a perfect neglect of the divisions into chapters and verses. — *Locke.*

3. In Music. Natural pitch of a man's voice in singing; higher kind of male voice; part immediately above the bass in a vocal quartet.

The treble cutteth the air too sharp to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the sweetest part. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Water and air be for the *tenor* chow.

Earth made the base, the treble flame arose. — *Greely.*

Ténore, sometimes **Ténore**. *s.* [Malagasi.]

In Zoology. Animal of the genus *Centetes*. The placental disc in the *tenore* is subcircular, thickest at the periphery; in all other essential points it agrees with the rest of its order. The main peculiarity of *Centetes* is its multiplicity. From four to six tentacles may be brought forth by the hedonings: from twelve to twenty by the *tenore*. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 730.

Tense. *s.* [Fr. *temps*; Lat. *tempus*.] In Grammar. Particular inflection of a verb by which the time of the action is expressed.

An oversight, when it is natural, answers to memory, so when methodical it answers to reminiscence, and may be called *foretense*; all of them expressed in the *tenses* given to verbs. Memory saith, I did see; reminiscence, I had seen; foresight, I shall see; *foretense*, I shall have seen. — *Greco.*
Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and participles are, speak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. — *Locke.*
He should have the Latin words given him in their first case and *tense*, and should never be left to seek them himself from a dictionary. — *Watts.*

Tense. *adj.* [Lat. *tensus*, one of the two forms of the passive participle of *tendo* = I stretch; *tentus* being the other.] Stretched; stiff; not lax.

For the first passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*, and hard stretched, otherwise the laxness of the membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound. — *Haller.*

Ténsoness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Tense.

Should the pain and *ténsoness* of the part continue, the operation must take place. — *Sharp, Surgery.*

Ténstible. *adj.* Capable of being extended.

Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *ténstible*. — *Bacon.*

Ténsile. *adj.* [Lat. *tensilis*.] Capable of extension.

All bodies ductile and *ténsile*, as metals, that will be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not discontinuing. — *Bacon.*

Ténsion. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Act of stretching; not laxation.

It can have nothing of vocal sound, voice being raised by stiff *ténsion* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this sound by a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof. — *Haller.*

2. Intensity.

Still are the subtle strings in *ténsion* found, Like those of lutes to just proportion wound, Which of the air's vibration is the force. — *Sir R. Blackmore.*

When we express our immediate experiences of a body by saying that it is hard, what are the experiences implied? First, a sensation of pressure of considerable intensity is implied; and if, as in most cases, this sensation of pressure is given to a finger voluntarily thrust against the object, then there is simultaneously felt a correspondingly strong sensation of muscular *ténsion*. But this is not all: for feelings of pressure and muscular *ténsion* may be given by bodies which we call soft, provided if compressing finger follows the surface as fast as it gives way. In what then consists the difference between the perceptions? In this; that whereas when a soft body is pressed with increasing force, the synchrostatic sensations of increasing pressure and increasing muscular *ténsion* are accompanied by sensations of muscular movement; when a hard body is pressed with increasing force, these sensations of increasing pressure and *ténsion* are not accompanied by sensations of muscular movement. Considered by itself then, the perception of softness may be defined as the establishment in consciousness of a relation of simultaneity between three series of sensations—a series of increasing sensations of pressure; a series of increasing sensations of *ténsion*; and a series of sensations of motion. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 55.

If I attempt to read a book on an argumentative and philosophical subject, I am obliged to put it aside in about ten or fifteen minutes. This was not the case before my mental indisposition, for I then indulged freely in most abstruse reading, rarely looking at the light literature of the day. My head aches, and the mind gets confused, if I try to follow a complex train of reasoning, and I, therefore, now do not read any work that is likely to produce *ténsion* of thought. — *Dr. Forbes Winslow, On Certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. iv.

Ténsive. *adj.* Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulse of the artery; a *ténsive* pain from distension of the parts by the fulness of humours. — *Sir J. Floyer, Præternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Ténsure. *s.* Act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *ténsure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a præternatural extent, restoreth itself to the natural. — *Bacon.*

Tent. *s.* [Fr. *tente*; Lat. *tentorium*, from *tendo* = I stretch; pass. part. *tensus* and *tentus*.]

1. Soldier's movable lodging-place, commonly made of canvass, extended upon poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the same with *tents*. — *Kneller, History of the Turks.*

As the *first element* in a compound.

Because he was of the same craft he abode with them and wrought; for by their occupation they were *tent-makers*. — *Acts*, xviii. 23.

2. Any temporary habitation; pavilion.

If I saw a spacious plain, whereon Were *tents* of various hue; by some were herds Of cattle grazing. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 550.
To Chaucer's plensing plains he took his way, There pitch'd his *tents*, and there resolved to stay. — *Iryden, Theodore and Hamelin*, 54.

Tent. *v. n.* Lodge us in a tent; tabernacle.

The smiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up
The glasses of my sight. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

Tent. *s.* [from Fr. *tente*.] In Surgery. Roll of lint put on a sore.

Modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wise; the *tent* that searches
To the bottom of the worst. — *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

A declining orifice keep open by a small *tent* dip't in some medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the *tent* and her it. — *Wiseeman, Surgery.*

Tent. *v. a.* Search as with a medical tent.

I'll *tent* him to the quick: if he but blench,
I know my course. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.
I have some wounds upon me, and they smart. —
Well might they foster 'gainst ingratitude,
And *tent* themselves with death. — *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 2.

Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgments, keep wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. — *Wiseeman, Surgery.*

Tent. *s.* [from Spanish *tinto* = stained, dyed.] Wine so called.

While the tinker did dine, he had plenty of wine,
Rich canary with *berry* and *tent* superfluous. — *Bishop Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, l. 2, 16.

As in Spain, so in all other wine countries, one cannot pass a day's journey but he will find a differing race of wine: those kinds that our merchants carry over are those only that grow upon the seaside, as Malaga, Sherry, *Tinto*, and Alentejo; of this last there comes little over right; therefore the vintners make *tent*, which is a name for all wines in Spain except white, to supply the place of it. — *Bowell, Letters*, ii. 54.

Tent-stitch. *s.* [? import of *tent*.] Fancy stitch in worsted work.

'Anima mia, soul of my being, you have already seen that Violante mopes herself to death here.' 'She, poor child! Oh no!' 'She does, each of my heart: she does—and is as ignorant of music as I am of *tent-stitch*.' — *Lord Lytton, My Novel*, ch. vi.

Téntacle. *s.* [Lat. *tentaculum*.] In Zoology. Feeler or holder, or both: (a term applied to certain organs in very different animals, e.g. the wattles of a fish, as in the extract; the arms of a cuttle-fish; the prehensile organs of a polypus).

Tentacles depend from the rostral prolongation of the sturgeon, and from the mandibular siphon of the eel. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 411.

Téntage. *s.* Encampment. *Rare.*

Upon the mount the king his *téntage* fixed. — *Drayton, Barons' Wars*, ii. 13.

Téntation. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *tentatio*, -onis.] Trial; temptation.

If at any time, through the frailty of our wretched nature and the violence of *téntation*, we be drawn into a sinful action, yet let us take heed of being leavened with wickedness. — *Bishop Hall, Remains.*

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *téntation*, when he said 'Thou shalt not die, was in his equivocation. You shall not incur present death.' — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Téntative. *adj.* Trying; essaying.

The *téntative* edict of Constantine described many false hearts. — *Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 16.
This is not scientific but *téntative*. — *Bishop Berkeley.*

The Baconian philosophy, which, though it allows a preliminary and *téntative* hypothesis, strongly insists upon the necessity of first collecting the facts, and then proceeding to the ideas, excited his [Hume's] aversion. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Tentative. s. Trial; essay; experiment.

Some little tentatives were made upon us, whether we would be content to leave out all mention of his majesty's mediation.—*Sir W. Temple, Works*, vol. i. p. 480. (Ord MS.)

Tented. adj. Covered with tents.

Their arms of mine . . . have used
Their dearest action in the tented field.

Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.

Tenter. s. [Fr. *tendoire*.] Hook on which things are stretched.

The words of St. Austin cannot be drawn with any *tenters* to stretch so far as heaven.—*Bishop Gurliner, On the Sacraments*, fol. 90, b.: 1551.

Every term he sets up a *tenters* in Westminster hall, upon which he racks and stretches gentlemen like English broadcloth.—*Sir T. Orerbury, Characters*, sign. P. 7.

Be on the tenters. Be on the stretch; be in difficulties; be in suspense.

In all my past adventures,

I ne'er was set so on the *tenters*;

Or taken tardy with dilemma;

That every way I turn does hem me.

Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 50.

Tenter. v. n.

1. Stretch by hooks.

A blown bladder pressed rieth again, and when leather or cloth is *tentered*, it springeth back.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Stretch violently as with hooks.

We may easily imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured in his limbs being stretched forth racked, and *tentered*.—*Barrow, Exposition of the Creed*.

Tenter. v. n. Admit extension.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely.—*Bacon*.

Tenterground. s. Ground on which tenters are erected for stretching cloth.

I entered Kendal almost in the dark, and could distinguish only a shadow of the castle on a hill, and *tenter-ground* spread far and wide round the town. *Gray, Letter to Dr. Wharton*.

Tenterhook. s. Hook catching as a tenter.

But Sir John . . . had to overcome difficulties which stretched his fine genius on *tenter-hooks*.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Diary of a Master of the Ceremonies*.

Sometimes the cone is compressed into a trenchant blade; . . . or it may be bent upon itself, like a *tenterhook*, as in the fishes (hence called *fontionoids*).—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 570.

Tenth. adj. Ordinal of ten.

Tenth. s.

1. Tenth part of anything.

Of all the horses,

The treasure in the field achieved, and city,

We render you the *tenth*.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 3.

By destination and a tithe death,
If the revenger humer for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd *tenth*.

Id., Tragedy of Athens, v. 5.

To purchase but the *tenth* of all their store,
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor.

Dryden.

Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces of silver would purchase but one bushel; so that money would be then nine *tenths* less worth in respect of food.—*Locke*.

2. Tithes.

Tithes are that yearly portion which all living ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of the Jews, who had *tithes* from the Levites, till by Henry the Eighth they were annexed to the crown.—*Croft*.

With cheerful heart
The *tenth* of thy increase bestow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay
Thy grateful duty. *J. Phillips, Cyder*, ii. 117.

The hereditary revenue had passed, with the crown, to William and Mary. It was derived from the rents of the royal domains, from fees, from fines, from wine licences, from the first fruits and *tenths* of benefices, from the receipts of the Post-Office, and from that part of the excise which had, immediately after the Restoration, been granted to Charles the Second and to his successors for ever in lieu of the feudal services due to our ancient kings.—*Macculey, History of England*, ch. xv.

Tenthly. adv. In the tenth place.

Tentiginous. adj. [Lat. *tentigo*, -inis.] Having the character of tentigo or tetter.

I think it is agreed among physicians, that nothing affects the head so much as a *tentiginous* humour, repelled and elated to the upper region, found by daily practice to run frequently up into madness.—*Nieff, On the Mechanical Operations of the Spirit*. (Ord MS.)

Tenuity. s. [Fr. *ténuité*; Lat. *tenuitas*, -atis; *tenuis* = thin, delicate.]

1. Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.

Pine and pines mount of themselves in height without side boughs; partly bent, and partly *tenuity* of juice, sending the sap upwards.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Consider the divers figurings of the brain; . . . their difference in *tenuity* or aptness for motion.—*Glaucille, Synopsis Scientifica*.

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almost imperceptible *tenuity*, before it can serve animal purposes.—*Arbuthnot*.

At the height of four thousand miles, the ether is of that wonderful *tenuity*, that if a small sphere of common air, of an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that ether, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth.—*Bentley*.

2. Poverty; meanness.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clerical men will soon . . . them see what a poor creature they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy.—*Nikon Basilike*.

Tenuous. adj. [Lat. *tenuis*.] Thin; small; minute. *Rare*.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation, or continued effluvia, which after some distance retracteth unto itself.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Could I but follow where you lead,
Disrob'd of earth and plum'd by air,
Then I my *tenuous* self might spread
As quick as fancy every where.

J. Hall, Poems, p. 36: 1690.

The most *tenuous*, pure, and simple matter.—*Glaucille, Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

Ténure. s. [Lat. *tenere* = I hold.] Holding; terms on which anything is held.

The service follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to those lords.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are held, ministers very pleasant meditation.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

In Scotland are four *tenures*; the first is pure *feudalism*, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing for it, but devotes animarum suffragia; the second they *feu*, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called *feudal* firm; the third is a holding in *blanch* by payment of a penny, rose, pair of gilt spurs, or some such thing, if asked; the fourth is by service of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the custody of his lord, together with his lands, and lands holden *in socage* are called *de hauberk* or *haubert*, *feudum militare* or *horietum*. *Ti* in *gros* is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called *in socage*, as *becau* a corporation and by itself.—*Curial*.

Man . . . must be known, his strength, his state,
And by what *tenure* he holds all of fate.

Dryden, State of Innocence, i. 2.

Whether . . . the law of feudal *tenure* can be said to have existed in England before the Conquest must be left to every reader's determination. Perhaps any attempt to decide it positively would end in a verbal dispute. In tracing the history of every political institution, three things are to be considered, the principle, the form, and the name. The last will probably not be found in any genuine Anglo-Saxon record. Of the form, or the peculiar ceremonies and incidents of a regular *feud*, there is some, though not much appearance. But those who reflect upon the dependence in which free and even noble tenants held their estates of other subjects, and upon the privileges of territorial jurisdiction, will, I think, perceive much of the intrinsic character of the feudal relation, though in a less mature and systematic shape than it assumed after the Norman conquest.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

Tépefy. v. a. [Lat. *tepeo* = I warm; *tepor* + warmth.] Make warm.

They (the pike) lie close to the bottom, where the water is most warm, and seldom venture out, except the day be peculiarly fine, and the shallows at the edges of the stream become *tepidified* by the powerful rays of the sun.—*Goldsmit, Animated Nature*, iv. 233. (Ord MS.)

Tépid. adj. [Lat. *tepidus*.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree.

The *tepid* caves, and fens, and shores,
Their brood as numerous hatch.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 417.

Such things as relax the skin are like-wise sudorific; as warm water, friction, and *tepid* vapours.—*Arbuthnot*.

Tepidity. s. Lukewarmness.

This kindness, it seems, is not so well improved by her as it deserved; but she is surprised by another fit of drowsy languor and *tepidity*.—*Bishop Richard, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 311: 1655.

Coldness and *tepidity* will quickly grow to loathing and contempt.—*Ladies' Calling*, pt. i. sect. v. (Ord MS.)

Ease after torment is pleasure for a time, and we are very severely recreated, when the body, chilled with the weather, is gradually recovering its natural *tepidity*.—*Bambler*, no. 50. (Ord MS.)

Tépor. s. Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April.—*Arbuthnot*.

Téráphim. s. [Hebrew.] Household gods. The man Micah had an house of gods, and made an *ephod*, and *teraphim*, and consecrated one of his sons, who became his priest.—*Judges*, xvii. 5.

Térápin. s. [?] Tide-water tortoise.

It is observed, that though the heads of snakes, *terrapins*, and such like vermin, be cut off; yet the head will not die in a long time after.—*History of Virginia*, p. 295: 1732.

Terátiacal. adj. Wonderful; portentous; supernatural. *Rare*.

Herodotus, possibly delighting in *teratid* stories, might tell what he never heard.—*Hollander*.

Teratology. s. [Gr. *τίρας*, -ωρος = wonder, monster, portent + *λόγος* = word, principle, method.]

1. Bombast; affectation of false sublimity: (this is the explanation, taken from Bailey, of the previous editions, no example being given; the word being, evidently, a rare one).

2. At present it is comparatively a common word: i.e. a word as common as the subject to which it applies, with a wholly different sense; it meaning the philosophical investigation, in Physiology, of such abnormal productions as pass under the names of monster, monstrosity, or *lusus naturæ*.

Now, it is known that the whole vertebrate animals are moulded on one general plan; a continuous line can be traced of gradually increasing perfection of development from the lower to the higher animals. This is also a fundamental law of physiology, or *teratology*, that in the numerous deviations of structure found in various monstrosities there is a retrogression toward the development of a lower species.—*Dr. Sauer, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. vi.

Térbium. s. In Chemistry. Very rare metal so called from traces of its existence being found in Erbium.

Terebelléne. s. In Falconry. See Tassel.

Terebinth. s. [Fr. *terebinthe*; Gr. *τερεβινθε*.] See second extract.

Here grows melancholy every where,
And *terebinth* good for roasts.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Word for word, this is a compound of *terebinthinate*, in its medical sense; also, the origin of the word *terpentine*. As a botanical term it has no connexion with the *fir*, the class most especially connected with *terpentine*. What plant is meant in the extract is uncertain; probably one of the masticæ. As a generic name *terebinthina* is nearly synonymous with *pistacia* (*Pistacia vera* being the pistacia nut); as the name of an order, it sometimes translates *Anacardiaceæ*, the group to which, besides the *Pistacia*, the *cashew-nut*, the *lac-plum*, the *umma*, the *mastic-tree*, the *sumach*, and other important plants belong. The product of one species, *Pistacia terebinthus*, is still called *Scio terpentine*, 'a lumpish, fragrant, balsamic resin, with a colour between lemon and fennel'.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Terebinthinatè. adj. In Medicine. Consisting of, related to, (the true) *terpentine*.

The remedies I have found most efficacious are . . . mustard poultice applied as hot as it can be endured over the epigastric region, or the *terebinthinate* embrocation with vinum opii and a plaster, consisting chiefly of extract of belladonna and camphor, placed over the præcordia.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, Heart.

Derivatives, especially sinapisms, the *terebinthinate* epithem, or blister, may be placed on these or other parts of the surface.—*Ibid., Haemorrhoids*.

Terebinthinatè. s. Medicine, or application consisting of (true) *terpentine*, i.e. the *terpentine* of the *fir* rather than of the *Terebinths*.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinate*; as tops of pine in all our ale.—*Sir J. Poyser*.

In the unactive form, the acetate of lead with opium, the preparations of cinchona with the mineral acids,

the muricated tincture of iron, and the *terebinthinates*, are the most efficacious means of arresting its discharge.—*Capland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Hemorrhoids.*

Terebrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *terebratus*, pass. part. of *terebrare*.] Bore; perforate; pierce.
Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trident, to burn, discuss, and terebrate.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for terebrating the earth, and creeping.—*Jerham, Physico-Theology.*

Térébration. *s.* Act of boring or piercing.
Térébration of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better.—*Bacon.*

Terédo. *s.* [Lat.] Lithophagous (i.e. borer, literally eater, into stone) molluscous animal, so called from the mischief it does by burrowing into piers, and other submarine constructions.

Téret. *adj.* [Lat. *teres*, *teretis*.] Round.
(*Obsolete.*)

To the stars Nature hath given no such instruments, but made them round and *teret* like a globe.—*Fisher, Alchemastie*, p. 320; 1622.

Tergiversation. *s.* [Lat. *tergum* = back + *verso* = I turn.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

By the same *tergiversation* and *sterling* hole he avoideth the words of Christ.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests*, Di 4. b.; 1556.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal confessions, as being freer from pious and *tergiversations*.—*Archbishop Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the king's service.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Term. *s.* [Lat. *terminus*.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. In *Logic*. General name for the subject and predicate of a proposition.

3. Word by which a thing is expressed.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian *terms*, or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of ignorance.—*Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper *terms*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of *terms*.—*Dryden.*
Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it.—*Swift.*

4. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan, I would invent as bitter searching *terms* As curst, as harsh, as horrible to hear.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.
God to Satan first his doom applied, Though in mysterious *terms*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 172.

5. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my *terms* thou wilt not be my heir?
Shylock, Translation of Persius, vi. 124.

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own *terms* by the want of money, but have been still disappointed by the great sums imported from America.—*Addison.*

'That won't do. I've had some good dinners here, but they'd come too dear on such *terms*; and therefore, that won't do.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

6. Time for which anything lasts; limited time.

I am thy father's spirit,
Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 5.
Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No, let us draw her *term* of freedom out
In its full length, and spin it to the last.

Addison, Cato.

7. In *Law*. See extract.

Term is the time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen

days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November.—*Correll.*

Term. *v. a.* Name; call; designate by a term.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space, as if nobody existed in it.—*Locke.*

Térmagancy. *s.* Turbulence; tumultuousness; termagant character.

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace.—*Barker.*

Térmagant. *s.* [Name of some object of heathen adoration, supposed to be a corruption of *Trismegistus*—thrice greatest.] Turbulent person; (common by a female).

This terrible *termagant*, this Nero, this Pharaoh.—*Bala, Yet a Connoisseur at the Romysh Fox*, fol. 39. v.; 1643.

Grinning upon her, lyke *termagantes* in a play.—*Id., Acts of English Volaries.*

Nowe are they *termagantes* altogether, and very devils invariate.—*Id., On the Revelations*, pt. i.

I would have such a fellow whipt for *termagant* *termagant*; it outherods Herod.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

For zeal's a dreadful *termagant*,
That teaches saints to tear and rant.

Dutton, Hudibras.
She threw his periwig into the fire: Well, said he,
thou art a brave *termagant*.—*Butler.*

The sprites of bery *termagants* in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Térmagant. *adj.*

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid us woe and let too.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, prodigious wench.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Térmer. *s.*

1. One who travels up to the term.

Nor have my title leaf on posts or walls,
Or in cleft sticks, advanced to make calls
For *termers*, or some clerk-like serving man.

H. Jonson, Anatomy of Melancholy, preface.
Let the buyer beware, with the old lawbeaten *termers*.—*Milton, Trichordion.*

2. One who holds for a term of years or life.

Términable. *adj.* Capable of being terminated or limited.

Términat. *adj.*

1. Final; extreme; having its place at the termination of anything: (common in *Botany*).

2. In *Logic*. Constituted by, relating to, a term.

Términate. *v. a.*

1. Bound; limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, *terminated*, and movable, have all sorts of figures.—*Locke.*

2. Put an end to: (as, 'To *terminate* any difference').

Nicolaus V., the successor of Eugenius, found no great difficulty in obtaining thecession of Felix, and *terminating* this schism.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

They had assisted in *terminating* a disastrous schism which had distracted Christendom for so many years.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. ix.

Términate. *v. n.* Be limited; end; have an end; attain its end.

That God was the maker of this visible world was evident from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by which natural reason convinces a God: it being necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to, and *terminate* in, some first; which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none.—*South, Sermons.*

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven.—*Ibid.*

Ere I the rapture of my wish renew,
I tell you then, it *terminates* in you.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

The left extremity of the stomach is blind, and *terminates* in two round cul-de-sacs.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 414.

At length the revolt *terminated*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Termination. *s.*

1. Act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and salinous parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left impure, and not dissolved by atonical *terminations*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

3. End; conclusion.

From the *termination* of the schism, as the popes found their ambition thwarted beyond the Alps, it directed ———— and
temporal sovereignty.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

4. Last purpose.

It is not an idol 'ratione termini,' in respect of *termination*; for the religious observation thereof is referred and subservient to the honour of God and Christ: neither is it such 'ratione modi,' for it is kept holy by the exercise of evangelical duties.—*White.*

5. End of words as varied by their significations.

These rude heaps of words and *terminations* of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by heart without some smoothing article.—*Watts.*

6. Word; term.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, she would infect to the north star.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

Terminational. *adj.* Consisting in a termination.

The sense is expressed . . . by *terminational* or other modifications—that is, by proper enunciation and declension; as our present English does when it says, 'I loved,' instead of 'I did love;' or, 'The king's throne,' instead of 'The throne of the king.'—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 33.

Terminative. *adj.* Directing termination.
This objective, *terminative* pronoun flows from the fecundity of the divine nature.—*Bishop East, Discovery of Truth*, § 15.

Terminatively. *adv.* In a terminative manner; absolutely; so as not to respect anything else.

Whoever worships the image of anything, cannot possibly worship that image *terminatively*, for the very being of an image is relative.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery*, ch. ii. § 12.

Terminologically. *adv.* In a terminological manner; in the way of terminology.

He whose horizon is bounded by an historical knowledge of the human machine, and who can only distinguish *terminologically* and locally the coarser wheels of this piece of intellectual clockwork, may be, perhaps, idolized by the mob; but he will never raise the Hippocratic art above the narrow sphere of a mere bread-earning craft.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On Certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.*

Terminology. *s.* [Lat. *terminus* = term + Gr. λόγος = word, doctrine, principle; a hybrid coinage; one, however, which, being separated in import from nomenclature, is considered useful, and being, as may be seen in the extracts, used by scholars like Hallam and Sir G. C. Lewis, is likely to take root in our language.—*Terminology, Tidology, and Sociology*, it is hoped, are the three worst barbarisms that are destined to do so.] Doctrine, or system, of terms.

Brucker has made a distinction between the scholastic and the genuine Aristotelianism; the former being chiefly conversant with the doctors of the middle ages, adopting their *terminology*, their distinctions, their dogmas, and relying with implicit deference on Scotus or Aquinas. . . . While the latter throwing off the yoke of the schoolmen, prided themselves on an equally complete submission to Aristotle himself.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. iii. § 2.

In the modern period of science, besides the three processes anciently employed in the formation of technical terms, there have been introduced systematic nomenclature, systematic *terminology*, and the systematic modification of terms to express theoretical relations.—*Whewell, Novum Organum Renovatum.*

Such . . . are the inquiries which form the subjects of the most important of Plato's Dialogues; as, 'What is rhetoric?' the topic of the *Gorgias*, or 'What is justice?' that of the *Republic*. Such, also, is the question scornfully asked by Plato, 'What is truth?' and the fundamental question with speculative moralists in all ages, 'What is virtue?' It would be a mistake to represent these difficult and

noble inquiries as having nothing in view beyond ascertaining the conventional meaning of a name. They are inquired not so much to determine what is, as what should be, the meaning of a name; which, like other practical questions of *terminology*, requires for its solution that we should enter, and sometimes enter very deeply, into the properties not merely of names but of the things named.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. i. b. ix. § 7.

For purposes of scientific observation, a training of the senses is likewise necessary. A scientific observer must be not only familiar with the *terminology* of his science, and be able to apply its technical terms readily to the proper objects, but he ought likewise to have acquired that delicacy, rapidity, and correctness of discernment which the habit of observation, combined with knowledge, can alone confer.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Terminthus. s. [Gr. *ripnu* (log.)] In *Medicine*. Tumour so called.

Terminthus is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within a day the pustule comes away in a slough.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Terminus. s. Boundary; end; (common with a special application to the starting-point and end of railways).

I . . . go strait to my *terminus*, wherever it is.—*Lecky, The Bramblethorns of Bishop's Folly*, vol. i. ch. xiii.

Termless. adj. Unlimited; boundless.

No birth their day, no hath their bliss, an end, But there their *termless* time in pleasure spend.—*Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love*.

These betraying lights look not up towards *termless* joys, nor down towards endless sorrow.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Terminy. adj. Occurring every term.

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, besides that *terminy* fee which they are allowed.—*Bacon*.

Terminy. adv. Term by term; every term.

The few or allowances that are *terminy* given to these deputies I preterm.—*Bacon*.

Ternary. adj. Grouped as three.

Ternary. s. Ternion.

These nineteen commentaries stood in such confused order, some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single.—*Hobler*.

Of the second *ternary* of stanzas, the first endows to tell something.—*Johann, Lines of the Poets, Uray*. (Ord MS.)

Ternion. s. Group of three; ternary. *Rare*.

Disposing them into *ternions* of three general hierarchies.—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World*, b. i. § 7.

Terrace. s. [Fr. *terrasse*.]

1. Mount of earth covered with grass, or gravel.

They do wickedly, which do turn up the ancient *terrace* of the fields, that old men beforetime with great pains did tread out.—*Book of Homilies, Sermon IV. for Repentance Week*.

On the brow of the Seine, France the first had built a castle, and Henry the Fourth had constructed a noble *terrace*. Of the residences of the French kings none stood in a more salubrious air or commanded a fairer prospect.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

2. Balcony; open gallery.

Terrace, and *terrace*, and glittering apices. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 34.

Far broke my slumbers, I no longer stay, But mount the *terrace*, thence the town survey.—*Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid*, l. 403.

Terracotta. s. [Italian.] See extract.

Terracotta, literally baked clay, is the name given to statues, architectural decorations, vases, etc., modelled, or cast, in a paste made of pipe or potter's clay, and a fine-grained colourless sand from Kyrenia, with pulverized potshards, slowly dried in the air, and afterwards fired to a stony hardness in a proper kiln.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Terraqueous. adj. [Lat. *terra* = earth, land + *aqua* = water.] Composed of land and water.

The *terraqeous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it.—*Woodward*.

Terrar. s. See Terrier: (of land).

Terrène. adj. [Lat. *terrenus*.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Our *terrene* moon is now eclipsed, And it portends alone the fall of Antony.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 11.

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Terrène. s. Surface of the earth. *Rare*.

Over many a tract Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide, Tenfold the length of this *terrene*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 76.

Terrénity. s. Earthly character. *Rare*.

It does enkindle industry, and add a force to fortitude; while being overcome declines the rising head, and debases all the spirits to a dull and low *terrenity*.—*Fellham, Remains*, p. 74. (Ord MS.)

Térreous. adj. Earthy; earthly. *Rare*.

There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations.—*Glanville, Synopsis Scientifica*.

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescences.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Terrestrial. adj.

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Far passing th' height of men *terrestrial*. Like an huge giant of the Titan race. *Terrestrial* heaven I danced round by other heavens.—*Spenser*.

That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps, Light above light. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 103.

Thou brought'st Briareus with his hundred hands, So call'd in heaven; but mortal men below By his *terrestrial* name Aeson know.—*Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad*, 551.

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. *Rare*.

I did not confine these observations to land or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids.—*Woodward*.

Terrestrially. adv. In a terrestrial, after an earthly, manner.

They fancying it as *terrestrially* modified, though called a celestial or spiritual body in Scriptures, as that body in which we put into the grave.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, ch. vii.

Terrestriety. v. a. Reduce to the state of earth. *Rare*.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestialized, and earth but heaven *terrestriety*; . . . yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by revelation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Terrestrious. adj. [Lat. *terrestris*.]

1. Terrestrial. *Rare*.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of earth respecting the needle.—*Sir T. Browne*.

2. Applied to land animals.

Some animals in the sea are not to be matcht by any creature at land, and hold those shapes which *terrestrious* forms approach not.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*. (Ord MS.)

The nomenclature of Adam unto *terrestrious* animals, assigned a name appropriate unto their natures.—*Ibid.*, p. 170.

Térrible. adj. [Lat. *terribilis*.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

Was this a face to be exposed In the most terrible and nimble stroke Of quick, cross lightning.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 7.

Fit love for gods, Not *terrible*, though *terreur* be in love. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 480.

Thy native Latium was thy darling care, Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war.—*Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year, 1700*.

Used *substantially*.

This consideration is so powerful, that it alone is able to make a part against the fear or sense of the last and greatest of all *terribles*, death itself.—*Bishop Hall, Heaven upon Earth*, p. 15. (Ord MS.)

2. Great so as to offend: (a colloquial hyperbole).

Being indisposed by the *terrible* coldness of the season, he reposed himself till the weather should mend.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Terribleness. s. Attribute suggested by Terrible; formidableness; quality of being terrible; dreadfulness.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he drove to climb to the height of *terribleness*.—*Sir F. Sidney*.

Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent confusion and laceration of the parts.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Térribly. adv. In a terrible manner.

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

The polish'd steel gleams *terribly* from And every moment nearer shows the war.

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man squall'd *terribly*.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

Térrier. s. [Fr. from Lat. *terra* = earth.]

1. Dog that follows his game underground.

The fox is earth'd, but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

2. Survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishop procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Spelt with a.

In the Bachequer there is a *terrar* of all the globe-lands in England made about 11 Edward Ith.—*Cowell*.

Terrific. adj. Dreadful; causing terror.

The serpent, withoutst beast of all the field, Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes, And hairy mane terrific.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 493.

The British navy through ocean vast Shall wave her double cross, & extant cimes *Terrific*.—*J. Phillips, Cyder*, ii. 633.

The forms which peopled this *terrible* traeco I well remember—like a quire of devils, Around me they involved a riddy dance; Legions seemed gathering from the misty levels Of ocean, to supply those countless revels, Foul, senseless shadows:—thought could not divide The actual world from these entangling evils, Which so bemock'd themselves, that I desoried All shapes like mine own self, hideously multiplied.—*Shelley, The Revolt of Islam*.

Térify. v. a. Fright; shock with fear; make afraid.

Thou scarest me with dreams, and *terrifyest* me through visions.—*Joh. vii. 14*.

In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries.—*Philippians*, i. 28.

Neither does it becometh this most wealthy state to be *terrified* from that which is right with any charges of war.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task.—*South, Sermons*.

It may revolt: it may *terrify*; the knowledge of the future will perhaps only embitter the present!—*Lahti Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ii. ch. ix.

Territorial. adj. Belonging to a territory.

The church universal in general causes; each particular and private church for special, and particular, and *territorial* questions.—*Bishop Montague, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 8: 1625.

Ultimately . . . the feudal customs of succession, which depended upon principles quite remote from those of the civil law, and the rights of *territorial* justice which the barons came to possess, contributed to extirpate the Roman jurisprudence in that part of France.—*Hautan, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ii.

It has been shown in another place, how the right of *territorial* jurisdiction was generally, and at last inseparably, connected with feudal tenure. Of this right we meet frequent instances in the laws and records of the Anglo-Saxons, though not in those of an early date. A charter of Edward grants to the monastery of Croyland, &c., &c., toll team and infantry; words which generally went together in the description of these privileges, and signify the right of holding a court to which all freemen of the territory should repair, of deciding pleas therein, as well as of imposing amercements according to law, of taking tolls upon the sale of goods, and of punishing capitally a thief taken in the fact within the limits of the manor.—*Ibid.*, pt. i. ch. viii.

Chivalry . . . grew up as a salutary antidote in the midst of poisons, while scarce any law but that of the strongest obtained reward, and the rights of *territorial* property, which are only right as they conduce to general good, became the means of general oppression.—*Ibid.*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Territory. s. [Lat. *terra* = earth.] Land; country; dominion; district.

Limer not in my *territories* longer than without expedition will give thee thine to have our royal court.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

They erected a house within their own *territory*, half way between their fort and the town.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

He saw wide *territory* spread Before him, towns, and rural works between.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 633.

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*, But fame and terror doubled still his force.—*Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*.

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourished only in those small *territories* where the people were free.—*Swift*.

Térreur. s. [Lat.; Fr. *terreur*.]

1. Fear communicated.

The thunder when to roll With *terreur* through the dark night's bill.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 655.

2. Fear received.

It is the coward terror of his spirit
That dares not undertake.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.
They shot thorough both the walls of the town and
the bulwark also, to the great terror of the dis-
tendants.—*Knolly, History of the Turks.*

O sight
Of terror, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel!

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 401.

3. Cause of fear.

So spake the grisly terror.

Milton, Paradise Lost, il. 704.

Those enormous terrors of the Nile,
The crested snake, and long-tail'd crocodile.

Prior, Solomon, l. 177.

Terrorism. *s.* System of ruling by terror.Terrorist. *s.* One who advocates, or recom-
mends, or practises, terrorism.Terse. *adj.* [Lat. *tersus*, pass. part. of *tergo* = I wipe.]

1 Smooth.

Many stones precious and vulgar, although terse
and smooth, have not this power attractive.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2 Cleanly written; neat; elegant without
pompousness.

To raw numbers and unfinished verse,
Sweet sound is added now to make it terse.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, l. 181.

The Lord Keeper Somers . . . was equally eminent
as a jurist and as a politician, as an orator and as a
writer. His speeches have perished; but his state
papers remain, and are models of terse, luminous,
and dignified eloquence.—*Maccubbin, History of
England, ch. xx.*

Tersely. *adv.* In a terse manner: (used
ironically in the extract).

Faustidious Brisk, a courtier, . . . speaks good
remnants; swears tersely, and with variety.—*R. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Terse. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Terse; neatness of style.

Gay wrote with neatness and terseness, but cer-
tainly without any elevation.—*J. Warburton, Essay on
the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

It was usual to write the chapter-ends in Latin;
and a certain terseness and elegance of style emi-
nently distinguish those that were made during his
dominion, from any memorials that have been in-
serted before or since in the register of that cathed-
ral.—*Id., Life of Bathurst, p. 214.*

They (Oden's Sermons) display that perfect prop-
riety and purity of English diction, that chastised
terseness of composition, which has scarcely been
equalled by any writer.—*Walford, Memoirs, p. 235.*

Tertial. *s.* In Ornithology. See extract.

Tertials are the large feathers which take their
rise from the proximate extremity of the bones of
the wing, corresponding to those of the forearm
near the elbow joint, forming a continuation of the
secondarys. They are so long in some birds, of the
snipe and lapwing kind, that when the bird is flying
they give it the appearance of having four wings.—*Queen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science,
Literature, and Art.*

Tertian. *s.* [Lat. *tertiana*.] In Medicine.
Ague intermitting but one day, so that
there are two fits in three days.

Tertian is a long continuance do most menace
this symptom.—*Hareng, Discourse of Consumption.*

Tertiary. *s.*1. In Geology. Division of the strata com-
posing the crust of the earth, containing
the fossil remains of existing, as well as of
extinct, organisms. See, a-so, Eocene,
Miocene, and Pliocene.

Previously to the year 1833, . . . the strata called
tertiary had been divided by geologists into Lower,
Middle, and Upper; the Lower comprising the
oldest formations of the environs of Paris and
London, with others of like age; the Middle, those
of Bordeaux and Tournai; and the Upper, all that
lay above or were newer than the last-mentioned
group.—*Sir C. Lyell, Geological Evidences of the
Antiquity of Man, ch. l.*

Tertiary rocks were originally thought to occupy
basins, and to be, to a great extent, of freshwater
origin. It is true that the deposits of this newer
period are, in Europe, more broken and detached than
the secondary rocks; but this is due to the
fact that at the time of their deposit large tracts of
land were confined into existence in this part of the
northern hemisphere. Elsewhere, as in South
America, the *tertiary* rocks are continuous depo-
sits, fully equal in all dimensions to the largest sec-
ondary or paleozoic rocks of any one period, and a
large proportion are marine. *Tertiary* rocks are
rich in fossils, and the organic remains yielded by

them have naturally a greater resemblance to fami-
liar modern species now living, than that which is
seen in those of the secondary and paleozoic rocks.
... The *tertiary* rocks pass by insensible gradations
into those of modern date and recent formation.
There is no abrupt change of any kind common to
all parts of the world, either in reference to the
tertiaries or other rocks.—*Anders, in Brande and
Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Third division of a monastic order.

The order of St. Francis had, and of necessity, its
tertiaries, like that of St. Dominic.—*Milman, His-
tory of Latin Christianity, b. ix. ch. 2.*

Tessellate. *v. a.* Variegated by squares.Tessellated. *adj.* [Lat. *tessella*, diminutive
of *tessera*, from Gr. *τέσσαρις* = four.] Varie-
gated by squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different
from the *tessellated* pyrites.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Tessellation. *s.* Tessellated work.

The work is not mosaic, for there is no *tessellation*.

—*Forugh, Italy, p. 102.*

Tesseraie. *part. adj.* Variegated by squares;

tessellated.

Some of the *tesseraie* work of the Romans has
lately been dug up.—*Sir E. Atkyns, History of
Gloucester, p. 778, l. 712.*

Tessular. *adj.* Having tessellated squares.

The octahedron, the tetrahedron, the rhombic
dodecahedron, all belong to the same kind of sym-
metry, the *tessular* systems.—*Whewell, History of
Scientific Ideas, vol. ii. p. 76: 1838.*

Test. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *testis* = witness. —Wedg-
wood deduces this word from *testu* = shell,
pot, i.e. the material of which the chemist's
crucible is made. The two may be con-
current derivations; it is, certainly, unsafe
to deny or reject all connexion with *testis*
= witness.]

1. Cupel by which refiners try their metals.

2. Trial; examination.

All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely stood the test.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.

They who thought worst of the Scots, did not
think there would be no fruit or discovery from that
test.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebel-
lion.*

What use of oaths, of promise, or of test,
Where men regard no God but interest? *Waller.*

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the test of fortune
Like purest gold, that, tortured in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its
weight. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Means of trial.

Whom should my muse then fly to, but the best
Of kings for grace; of poets, for my test?

B. Jonson.

To be read herself she need not fear;
Each test, and every trial, her muse will bear.

Dryden, Ode to the Memory of

Mrs. Anne Killigrew.

'We have nothing to complain of,' said Lord
Marney. 'We continue reducing the rates, and as
long as we do that the country must improve. The
workhouse test tells.'—*B. Draxell, Spill, b. ii. ch. xi.*

4. That with which anything is compared in
order to prove its genuineness; touchstone.

Unerring Nature, still divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd, and universal light,
Life, force, and beauty must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and test of art.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 70.

5. Oath and declaration against the doctrine
of transubstantiation, formerly taken by
candidates for civil or military office.

Your noble race
We banish not, but they forsake the place;
Our doors are open.—*Trun;* but, ere they come,
You toss your *swearing test*, and fume the room.

Dryden, Mind and Panther, iii. 750.

Our penal laws no sin of yours admit,
Our test excludes your tribe from benefit.

Ibid. iii. 820.

6. Judgment; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a test
Betwixt indiff'rent writing and the best? *Dryden.*

Used adjectively.

There is no possibility of the medical expert plac-
ing the diseased mental element submitted to his
critical examination in a psychological crucible or
test-tube; he cannot avail himself, in these delicate
investigations, of the aid of the microscope; there
is no mode by which he can penetrate behind the
curtain, or tear aside the veil that divides the mat-
ter from the immaterial, mind from matter.—*Dr.
Erigena Winslow, On Certain Obscure Diseases of the
Brain and Mind, ch. vi.*

Test. *v. a.* Bring to, try by, a test.

Thus *tested*, the metal is perfectly pure.—*Ency.
Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, art.
Assay.*

Testaceous. *adj.* [Lat. *testaceus*, from *testa*
= shell; Fr. *testacée*.] Consisting of shells;
composed of shells; the shell of the mol-
luscosous animal (snail, oyster, &c.), as op-
posed to the crusts of the crustacea (lob-
sters, crabs, shrimps, &c.)

Testaceous, with naturalists, is a term given only
to such fish whose strong and thick shells are entire,
and of a piece; because those which are joined, as
the lobsters, are *crustaceous*; but in medicine all
preparations of shells, and substances of the like
kind, are thus called.—*Quincy.*

Several shells were found upon the shores, of the
crustaceous and *testaceous* kind.—*Woodward, Essay
towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

The mineral particles in these shells are plainly
to be distinguished from the *testaceous* ones.—*Ibid.*

An extremely small proportion of the fossil shells
of this [the Eocene] period could be referred to
living species, so that this era seemed to indicate
the dawn of the present *testaceous* fauna, no living
species of shells having been detected in the ante-
cedent or secondary rocks.—*Sir C. Lyell, Geological
Evidences of the Antiquity of Man, ch. l.*

Testament. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *testamentum*.]1. Will; any writing directing the disposal
of the possessions of a man deceased.

He bringeth arguments from the love which
always the testator bore him, imagining that these,
or the like proofs, will convince a *testament* to have
that in it which other men can no where by reading
find.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *testament* have given to the church,
Would they strip from us.

Shakespeare, Henry V. i. l.
He ordained by his last *testament*, that his *Enoichs*
should be burnt.—*Dryden.*

The ecclesiastical tribunals took cognizance of
breaches of contract, at least where an oath had
been pledged, and of personal trusts. They had not
only an exclusive jurisdiction over questions imme-
diately matrimonial, but a concurrent one with the
civil magistrate in France, though never in England,
over matters incident to the nuptial contract, as
claims of marriage portion and of dower. They
took the execution of *testaments* into their hands,
on account of the legacies to pious uses, which
testators were advised to bequeath.—*Hallam, View
of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,*
pt. ii. ch. vii.

Several regulations were however made in the
fourteenth century, which took away the ecclesiast-
ical cognizance of adultery, of the execution of
testaments, and other causes which had been claimed
by the clergy.—*Ibid.*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

2. Name of each of the volumes of Holy
Scripture.

It is not out of any satiety that I change from the
Old *Testament* to the New; these two, as they are
the bread of the church, and they yield milk equally
wholesome, equally pleasant unto able nurslings.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplation on the New Testament,*
dedication.

Testamentary. *adj.* Given by will; con-
tained in wills.

How many *testamentary* charities have been de-
voted by the negligence or fraud of executors!
by the suppression of a will! the subornation of wit-
nesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge!—*Bishop
Atterbury.*

Thus *testamentary*, and even in a great degree,
matrimonial causes were decided by the parliament.
—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the
Middle Ages, pt. ii. ch. vii.*

Testamentation. *s.* Act or power of giving
by will.

By this law the right of *testamentation* is taken
away, which the inferior tenures had always en-
joyed.—*Burke, Tracts on the Papery Laws.*

Testate. *adj.* [Lat. *testatus*.] Having made
a will: (Intestate commoner).

By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful
distribution of the goods of persons dying *testate*
and intestate.—*Agilffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Testation. *s.* [Lat. *testatio*.] Witness; evi-
dence.

How clear a *testation* have the inspired prophets
of God given of old to this truth!—*Bishop Hall,*
Truster Reputed, b. l. § 6.

Testator. *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *testateur*.] One who
leaves a will.

He bringeth arguments from the love or good will
which always the testator bore him.—*Hooker, Eccle-
siastical Polity.*

The same is the case of a testator giving a legacy
by kindness, or by promise and common right.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Testatrix. s. [Lat.] Female testator.

Tested. adj. Tried by a test.

Not with fond cheeks of the tested gold.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

Tester. s.

1. Tenson.

Come, manage me your caliver: hold, there is a tester for thee.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

A crown goes for sixty-pence, a shilling for twelve-pence, and a tester for sixpence.—*Locke.*

Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,

And guarded nations from attacks,

Now practise every pliant gesture,

Opening their trunk for every tester.

Swift, Miscellaneous.

Young man, your days can ne'er be long,

In flower of age you perish for a song:

Plums and directors, shylock and his wife,

Will elude their testers now to take thy life.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

2. Cover of a bed.

Each hole and cupboard they explore,

Each crack and cranny of his chamber,

Run hurry-scurry round the floor,

And o'er the bed and tester clamber.

Gray, Long Story.

'My other fancies were,' he observes, 'probably those most common in every form of delirium. The flowers on my curtains and tester, I took for men in continual movement.'—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.*

Testern. s. Teston.

Such another piece as our testerns.—*Lattimer, Sermons*, fol. 94: 1584.

Testern. v. a. Present with a tester (coin). *Rare.*

To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have testerned me.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

Testicle. s. [Lat. *testiculus*]; from *testis* = witness, proof (of virility). In *Anatomy*. Gland secreting the semen.

That a beaver to escape the hunter, bites off his testicles or stones, is a legend very ancient.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

The more certain sign from the pains reaching to the groin and testicles.—*Wiemann, Surgery.*

Testificatio. s. [Lat. *testificatio, -onis*]. Act of witnessing.

When together we have all received those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him, we should, in hatred of all heresies, factions, and schisms, declare openly ourselves united.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose, is a more direct service and *testification* of our homage to God.—*South, Sermons.*

Testifier. s. One who, that which, testifies.

The strength and validity of every testimony must bear proportion with the authority of the *testifier*; and the authority of the *testifier* is founded upon his ability and integrity.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Testify. v. n. [Lat. *testificor*]. Witness; prove; give evidence.

One witness shall not *testify* against any person, to cause him to die.—*Numbers*, xxv. 30.

Heaven and earth shall *testify* for us, that you put us to death wrongfully.—*1 Macabees*, ii. 37.

[Jesus] needed not that any should *testify* of man, for he knew what was in man.—*John*, ii. 25.

The event was dire,

As this place *testifies*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 625.

She appeals to their closets, to their books of devotion, to *testify* what care she has taken to establish her children in a life of solid piety and devotion.—*Low.*

Testify. v. a. Witness; give evidence of any point.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness.—*John*, iii. 11.

Testimonial. s. [Fr.; Lat. *testimonium*].

1. Writing produced by anyone as an evidence for himself.

Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and send them out with passports and *testimonials*, and will have them pass for legitimate.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

It is possible to have such *testimonials* of divine authority as may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the *testimonials* of Jesus Christ?—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters mischievous or *testimonial*, testifying his good behaviour.—*Spilke, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Used adjectively.

Whether Virgil in his *Bucolics* hath kept within

pastoral humbleness, let Scaliger, and the motion of learned censors, dispute; the bleeding which came in them to the *testimonial* majesty of the christian name out of St. Basil's monuments, cited before Christ's birth, must ever make Virgil venerable with us.—*Drayton, Preface to Pastoralia*. (Ord MS.)

Is it the bringing of *testimonial* letters wherein so great obliquity cometh?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 77. (Ord MS.)

2. Common, of late, as applied to sums of money, or other gifts, raised by subscription and presented during life, or assigned after death, to an individual as a token of respect.

Testimony. s. [Lat. *testimonium*].

1. Evidence given; proof by witness.

The proof of every thing must be by the *testimony* of such as the parties produce.—*Spenser.*

If I bring you sufficient *testimony*, my ten thousand ducats are mine.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

Evidence is said to arise from *testimony*, when we depend upon the credit and relation of others for the truth or falsehood of anything.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your lordship my *testimony* of being the best husband.—*Dryden.*

I must bear this *testimony* to Otway's memory, that the passions are truly touched in his *Venice Preserved*.—*Id.*

The validity of the argument when constructed, depends on principles and must be tried by tests which are the same for all descriptions of inquiries, whether the result be to give A an estate, or to enrich science with a new general truth. In the one case and in the other, the senses, or *testimony*, must decide on the individual facts; the rules of the syllogism will determine whether, those facts being supposed correct, the case really falls within the formulae of the different inductions under which it has been successively brought.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iii. ch. i. § 2.

2. Public evidences.

We maintain the uniform *testimony* and tradition of the primitive church.—*White.*

By his precept a sanctuary is framed, An ark, and in the ark his *testimony*; The records of his covenant.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 250.

3. Open attestation; profession.

Thou for the *testimony* of truth hast borne Universal reproach. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 53.

Testimony. v. a. Witness.

Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Testiness. s. Attribute suggested by Testy.

He may be a little angry for my so rough usage; but my mother, having power of his *testiness*, shall turn all into my commendations.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iv. 1.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry.—*Locke.*

Teston. s. [Fr.; Italian, *testone*]. Tester (coin).

You cannot give him less than a shilling in conscience; for the book he had it out of cost him a *teston* at least.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*.

Lo! what it is that makes white rage so deare, That men must give a *teston* for a quare.

Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 1.

Colgrave . . . states that the value of the *teston* was eighteen pence. . . . It was of the value of a shilling in our eighth Henry's time, and sunk first to ninepence, then to sixpence, as Mr. Douce has observed, in Edward the Sixth.—*Todd.*

Testy. adj. Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

Lead these *testy* rivals so astray, As one come not within another's way.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humour.

Id., Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

King Pyrrhus cured his splenetic And *testy* courtiers with a kirk.

Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 257.

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow, Thou'rt such a *testy*, testy, pleasing fellow: Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,

There is no living with thee, nor without thee.

Addison.

Tétante. adj. Connected with, relating to, constituted by, resembling tetanus.

(For example see under Tonic and Trismus.)

Tétanus. s. [Lat.] In *Medicine*. Tonic spasm.

(For example see under Tonic and Trismus.)

Tétchy. adj. Froward; peevish: (a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*).

A grievous burthen was thy birth to me, *Touchy* and wayward was thy infancy.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

I cannot come to Orsault but by Pandar, And he is as *touchy* to be woo'd to woo.

As she is stubborn-chaste against all suit.

Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.

When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple, And felt it bitter, pretty fool, to see it *touchy*, and nail out with the dug.—*Id., Romeo and Juliet*, i. 3.

A silly schoolboy, coming to my my *touchy* to the world, that peevish and *touchy* master.—*Grosart.*

Tête. s. [Fr. = head.] False hair; wig worn by ladies.

An old baronet fell in love with a young lady of small fortune for her beautiful brown locks. He married her on a sudden: but was greatly disappointed upon seeing her wig or *tête* the next morning thrown carelessly upon her toilette, and her ladyship appearing at breakfast in very bright red hair, a colour the old gentleman happened to have a particular aversion to.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, b. iii. ch. 22.

Tête-à-tête. s. [Fr. = head to head; combination applied chiefly to conversation between two persons; it may be used as an adjective, as a substantive, and as an adverb; e.g. a 'tête-à-tête conversation'; 'they had a tête-à-tête'; 'they sat tête-à-tête'. *Vier augen* = four eyes, is its equivalent in German.]

Long before the squire and dame Have, *tête-à-tête*, relieved their flame.

Prior, Alma, ii. 164.

Deluded mortals, whom the great Choose for companions *tête-à-tête*;

Who at their dinners, en famille, Get leave to sit whenever you will.

Swift, Miscellaneous.

Latterly at Paris . . . Lord Monmouth fell into the easy habit of dining in his private rooms, sometimes *tête-à-tête* with Villebeque, whose inexhaustible tales and adventures about a kind of society which Lord Monmouth had always preferred infinitely to the polished and somewhat insipid circles in which he was born, had rendered him the prime favourite of his great patron.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, ch. i. b. viii.

Tétier. s. [Provincial German, *tudler*]. String by which horses are held from pasturing too wide.

Hamlet is young, And with a larger *tether* may he walk Than may be given you. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 3.

Off I resolve to meet my bliss, and then My *tether* stops, and pulls me back again:

So when our misad thoughts to heaven aspire, Earth stifles them, and chokes the good desire.

Oldham, Complaining of Absence.

Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the shortness of our *tether*.—*Swift.*

Fame and renown with a *tether*, By fate are always link'd together.

Id., Miscellaneous.

Tétier. v. a. Fasten by a tether: (spelt *tudler* in the extract).

Though it is not required that we should be always *tethered* to a formal solemn praying; yet by our mental meditations, and our ejaculatory emissions of the heart and mind, we may go far to the completing the Apostle's counsel.—*Felltham, Sermons*, ii. 55.

Tétrac. s. [Gr. *τετρα, τέσσαρα* = four; as the first element in a compound, equivalent to the Latin *quadri*-].

Tétrad. s. Four of anything taken collectively.

Four here takes place again in the assignment of the masculine and feminine numbers; whence I further conceive that, under the number of this more complex *tétrad*, he [Pythagoras] taught his disciples the mystery of the whole creation.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 155: 1653.

Colours may best be expressed by a *tétrad*, the largest possible formula for things finite, as the *tétrad* is the smallest possible form. Indeed, the *tétrad* of things finite is in all cases reducible to the *tétrad*. The adorable *tétractys*, or *tétrad*, is the formula of God.—*Cleridge, Table Talk*.

Tétragonal. adj. [Gr. *τετράγωνος; γωνία* = angle.] Four square.

From the beginning of the disease, reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a *tétragonal* or quadruple aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began; in the fourteenth day it will be an opposite aspect, and at the end of the third septenary *tétragonal* again.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Tétralogy. s. [Gr. *λόγος* = word.] *Τετραλογία* is the term applied in the Greek drama to a regular production consisting of four

dramas, three of which were tragedies on the same general subject (e.g. the Agamemnon, the Orestes, and the Eumenides of Æschylus), and a comic drama (of the character of the Cyclops of Euripides) as the fourth.

He thus made up a total of four dramas or a *tetralogy*, which he got up and brought forward to contend for the prize at the festival.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. II. ch. lxvii.

Tetrameter. s. Verse consisting of four metres.

The first are complete interchanges of sixteen and fourteen feet; the second of equal tetrameters.—*Selden, Notes on Drakent's Poligonion*, song iv.

Phrynichus first introduced the measure of *tetrameters*; this he did because the trochaic foot is most proper for dancing, and the drama of this age was accompanied with dances characteristic and explanatory of the fable.—*Cumberland, Obsecr.* (Ord MS.)

Tetrameter. adj. [Gr. *τέτρων* = metre.] Having four metres.

Every reader who has an ear for metre will easily perceive that it is written very exactly in verses of sixteen syllables without rhyme, in imitation of the most common species of the Latin *tetrameter iambic*.—*Typhid.*

Tetrapetalous. adj. [Gr. *τεταλον* = leaf, petal of a flower.] In *Botany*. Having four petals.

Much flowers as consist of four leaves round the style; plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower constitute a distinct kind.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary*.

All the *tetrapetalous* siliqueous plants are alkaliescent.—*Arbutus*.

Tetrarch. s. [Lat. *tetrarcha*; Fr. *tétrarque*; Gr. *τετραρχης*.] Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

Pontius Pilate being governor of Judea, and Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, and his brother Philip tetrarch of Iturea and of the region of Trachonitis, and Lymanias the tetrarch of Abilene.—*Luke* iii. 1.

All the earth,

Her kings, and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries;

People and nations pay them hourly stipends.

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

They mocked him by lending about the streets a poor idiot dressed up with a paper crown and a reed for a sceptre, in ridicule of the *tetrarch's* rather doubtful right to the style of royalty.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xi.

Tetrarchy. s. Roman government of a fourth part of a province.

After his death the kingdom was divided by Augustus into *tetrarchies*; Archelaus being made tetrarch of Judea, and the rest of the country divided between Philip and Antipau.—*Bishop Patrick, On Genesis*, xix. 10.

Tetrarchical. s. Belonging to a tetrarchy.

The whole land was lately *tetrarchical*, four several kings availing their obnoxious scepters in each tophrey.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of nine Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 22.

Tetrasperous. s. [Gr. *σπέρων* = seed.] In *Botany*. See extract.

Tetrasperous [in] one of the forms of fructification found in some new-woods. It consists of little clusters of spores, in most cases four in number, but very rarely eight. Mr. Berkeley remarks that fruit of this form seem to be not mere modifications of the capsule, but rather of the nature of gemme, multiplying the individual without impregnation. It is called *tetrasporic*, and the separate bodies *tetraspores*. They are usually formed by the division (often unequal) of one globose endochrome, three of the four divisions only being in general visible, in which case the fruit is sometimes erroneously called *trispore*. When all four are visible at once the division is said to be *crucial*. In some genera, however, the oblong or elliptic endochrome is divided transversely, when the division is called *zonate* or *annular*. The *tetraspores* may be simply immersed in the frond, when they are called *seri*; or contained in external warts or excrescences, or in proper leaflets, or lastly, in elongated pod-like processes. It is in the rose-spired alga that *tetraspores* are found.—*Muore, in Branda and Cor, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tetrastich. s. [Gr. *στίχ*, *στίχος* = rank, row, line, versel.] Epigram or stanza of four verses.

The *tetrastich* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet.—*Pope*.

Tetrastyle. s. [Gr. *στυλος* = pillar.] Building with four pillars in front.

Tetrasyllable. s. Word of four syllables.

To begin a line with a trochee, and iambic immediately following, which makes the *tetrasyllable* foot called *choriambic*, is beautiful, and very frequent in our best poets, e.g.:

'Daughter of God and man, accomplish'd Eve.'

'Placid then the sex, as children birds pursue,

Still but of reach, but never out of view.'

Mum, Banya. (Ord MS.)

Tétrical. adj. [Lat. *tetricus*; Fr. *tétrique*.]

Froward; perverse; sour.

In this the *tétrical* lanes finding him to excel,

gave him as a rare gift to Solomon.—*Kadlos, History of the Turks*.

Tétricalness. s. Attribute suggested by Tétrical; frowardness; perverseness; sourness.

It requires diligence . . . to contend with younger ignorance, and elder obstinacy, and aged *tétricalness*.—*Bishop Gualter, Mieraspiles*, p. 120: 1653.

Tétris. adj. [Fr. *tétrique*.] Sour; harsh; perverse; morose.

In a thick and cloudy air men are *tétris*, sad, and peevish.—*Hutton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 81.

Severe, sad, dry, *tétris*, are common epithets to scolders.—*Ibid.*

The old *tétris* philosophers looked always with indignation upon such a face of things.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, l. 24.

Tétter. s. [A.S. *teter*.] Scub; scurf; ringworm.

A most instant *tetter* bark'd about

Most lizard-like, with vile and bathous crust,

All my smooth body.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, l. 5.

A scabby *tetter* on their pelts will stick.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, lib. 671.

Tétter. v. a. Infest with tetter.

As for my country I have shed my blood,

Not fearing outward force; so shall my lungs

Coin words till their decay, against those measles,

Which we disdain should *tetter* us.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, lib. 1.

Tétterous. adj. Having the character of a tetter.

Noli-me-tangere, touch me not, is a *tetterous* corruption, thus called from its soreness or difficulty of cure.—*Quincy*.

The inner bark of elder, applied to any burning, takes out the fire immediately; and the decoction is admirable to assuage inflammations and *tétrous* humours, and especially the scorbatic.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, lib. (Ord MS.)

Tétty. adj. Tetchy.

This rogue, if he had been sober, sure had beaten me; he is the most *tétty* knave.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, If it without Money*.

Who will be troubled with a *tétty* girl?—*Ibid.*

Tétty. adj. Tetchy. *Rare*.

If they love, though but a trifle, they are so choleric and *tétty*, that no man may speak with them.—*Hutton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, (Rich.)

Tew. v. a. [Ital.] Tease; tumble over or about; pull.

Do not anger 'em,

But go in quietly, and slip in softly,

They will so tear you else.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Pilgrim*.

Mustor-tell us that the skin of a raven well *tewed* and dressed with the feathers in it, is exceedingly good to be laid to a weak and sickly stomach, for it greatly helps digestion.—*Susan, Speculum Mundi*, (Ord MS.)

Tewel. s. [Fr. *tuau*.] See extract.

In the back of the forge against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises*.

Tewtaw. v. a. Bent; break.

Tewtawing. verbal abs. Beating; breaking.

The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing* of hemp and flax, is a particular business.—*Mortimer, Handiwork*.

Text. s. [Fr. *texte*; Lat. *textus*.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

We expect your next

Should be no comment, but a *text*,

To tell how modern beasts are vexed.—*Waller*.

It is not immediately formed from the Troy Boko

of Lygate, as I have suggested in the text.—*T. Walton, History of English Poetry*, (Ord MS.)

2. Sentence of Scripture.

In religion

What error, but some sober brow

Will bless it, and approve it with a *text*?

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, lib. 2.

His mind he should fortify with some few *texts*, which are home and apposite to his case.—*South, Sermons*.

Text. v. a. Write in large characters, as in text hand. *Rare*.

Indifferent judges might condemn me for

A most malicious slanderer, may *text* it

Upon my forehead.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Theobald and Theobald.

Text-book. s. Book serving as a text for the

purposes of teaching or reference; in the

latter case the word suggests the notion of

authority.

Gratian was a monk of Bologna, and his work, not the first collection of the kind, but the most complete and the best-arranged that had yet been compiled, was immediately introduced as a *text-book* in that university.—*Craik, History of English Literature*.

Text-hand. s. See second extract.

Once she writ only *text-hand*, when

She scribbled giants, and no men.

Cleveland, Poems, p. 22.

Text-hand [in] a particular kind of large handwriting; so called, because formerly the *text* was ever written in a large hand, and the comment in a small. As *text-hand* is both square and round, it means little more than a large hand of each sort. The books of J. Bad. Ascensius, and of the other black-letter printers, give one a perfect notion of the reason of this name.—*Pegge*.

Textile. adj. [Lat. *textilis*; *texo* = I weave.] Woven; capable of being woven.

The placing of the tanbilla parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a stone called amiantus.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

Textman. s. Man ready in quotation of text.

Men's daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the Bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of.—*Bishop Stedman*.

Textorial. adj. [Lat. *textorius*.] Belonging to weaving.

From the cultivation of the *textorial* arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth.—*T. Walton, History of English Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 78.

Textrine. adj. [Lat. *textrina*.] Relating to weaving. *Rare*.

It is a wonderful artifice how newly-hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any *textrine* art, can envelope the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Textual. adj. [Fr. *textuel*.]

1. Contained in the text.

They seek to root and disarrange the wise and well-couched order of St. Paul's own words, using a certain *textual* risk to chop off the heads of the word prophesy.—*Wilton, Antididion upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*, § 3.

The Keri is the marginal reading; the Chetiv is the *textual* reading.—*Bishop Waterland, Scripturae Fidei*, pt. ii. p. 125.

2. Serving for texts.

Here shall your majesty find . . . speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, *textual* with discursive.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, dedication.

Textualist. s. One ready in citing texts.

How nimble *textualists* and grammarians for the tongue the rabbins are, their comments can witness, but, as in 'Chaucer,' the greatest clerks are not the wisest men; so, among them, those that are *textualists* are not best at the text.—*Lydgate, Mucedanus*, p. 20: 1629.

Textuary. adj.

1. Contained in the text.

He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship.—*Glennville*.

Téxtuary. s. [Fr. *textuaire*.] One ready in the text of Scripture; divine well versed in Scripture.

Common *textuaries* abolish laws, as the rabble demolish hedges; in the zeal of their hammer out violating the sculptures of good men.—*Milton, Trachodon*.

Téxtual. s. One ready in quotation of texts. *Rare*.

I remember the little that our Saviour could prevail about this doctrine of clarity against the crabbed *textuals* of his time.—*Milton, Trachodon and Discipline of Diviner, dedication*.

THANESHIP }.

Texture. s. [Lat. *textura*.]

1. Act of weaving.

Stems, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was something more unto Adam.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Web; thing woven.

Others, far in the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave.

Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.

Curious celatures, and artificial *textures*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 280.

Under state of richest *texture* spread.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 436.

A veil of richest *texture* wrought she wears.

Pope, Translation of the Iliad, l. 429.

4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

Spirits...

Nor in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can the fluid air.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 349.

While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Thallium. s. [A word of recent coinage, the -um being the technical and artificial termination in Chemistry, denoting that the word in which it is found is the name of a metal. The first part is from the Greek, *θαλλος* = shoot of a plant, sucker, twig, suggestive of *greenness*, inasmuch as the spectrum of thallium gives a brilliant green line.] See extract.

This metal was discovered by Crookes in 1861, in a deposit obtained from the sulphuric acid manufactory of Tilskeate, in the Harz. The spectrum of this product furnished a singularly brilliant green line, which led him to examine it further, and suggested the above name. It has since been found in some varieties of pyrites and in the residue of the evaporation of certain mineral waters. It is a soft lead-like metal; its specific gravity between 11 and 12; its atomic weight 201; it furnishes in the air; fuses at about 500°; and at about 600° takes fire and burns with a green light; in ductility, malleability, and tenacity, it much resembles lead. It forms alloys with most of the other metals. It forms two oxides, the most important of which is the protoxide (=TlO). This oxide is soluble in water, furnishing an alkaline liquor which absorbs carbonic acid; it is yellow when anhydrous, soluble in sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids, and is thrown down from its solutions by sulphide of ammonium in the form of a dark brown sulphide. No precipitate is formed in solution of sulphate or nitrate of thallium by the caustic alkalis, but the carbonated alkalis give a precipitate in very concentrated solutions; chlorides, bromides, and iodides, give yellowish precipitates. The salts of thallium are very poisonous; they are colourless, when formed with colourless acids, and are easily decomposed by feeble electric currents. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Thallogene. s. [Gr. *θαλλος* + *γενος* = generation.] In *Botany*. Division of the flowerless plants containing the Algae, Fungi, and Lichens.

It is not easy to settle the limits of the alliance of the *thallogenes*. Linnaeus and Jussieu had but two divisions, viz. Algae (including Lichens) and Fungi; and they have been followed by some modern botanists, particularly Fries and Wahlenberg. Others have been satisfied with separating the Lichens from Algae, which, indeed, was virtually done by most of them who acknowledge but two divisions, and with admitting three equally distinct groups. Some, on the contrary, have sought to multiply the orders, as Doenandole and others, by introducing a tribe called Hypoxyla. . . . It is clear, however, that these groups are of very unequal degrees of importance, and that after all they must be reduced under the three great forms [Algae, Fungi, Lichens] whose existence is universally recognised. —*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Thallogenes; seldom herbaceous, or provided with foliaceous appendages; foliaceous appendages, if present, destitute of stomata. Spores rarely producing a prothallus; and, if so, giving rise to a second order of spores, germinating at definite points. Spermatozoids not spiral. . . . There is certainly a distinction of root and stem in many, even of the simplest *thallogenes*. The root in Algae is often a mere holdfast, but in other cases it penetrates into the soil and absorbs nutriment, and the same may be said of some of the simpler fungi. In the higher fungi this opposition is still more evident. —*Berkley, Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany*, p. 69, 71, and note; 1827.

Thallus. s. In *Botany*. See extract.

These simpler plants which exist without dis-

junction of leaf and stem are also destitute of flowers; they are equally without the breathing-pores so abundantly found in the skin of the more complex species, and they multiply by the spontaneous formation in their interior, or upon their surface, of reproductive spheruloids called spores. Among the many names that botanists have given to such plants, that of thallogens has been preferred. A *thallus* is a fusion of root, stem, and leaves, into one general mass; and that is much the nature of these elements of vegetable structure. —*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Thames on fire. The probable propriety of disconnecting this from the name of the river, and connecting it with *Tammy* may be seen under *Fire*. *Tammy* itself is from the French, *catamine*; whence, also, *Tamine* and *Stammell*.

Sackville Maine was the best of hosts. He agreed in everything everybody said, altering his opinions without the slightest reservation upon the slightest possible contradiction. He was not one of those beings who would emulate a Schönböhm or a Fries Bacon, or act the part of an incendiary towards the Thames his neighbour—but a good, kind, simple, honest, easy fellow—in love with his wife—well-disposed to all the world—content with himself, content even with his mother-in-law. —*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xii.

'I'll be frank with you,' said Outball, emptying the last of the decanter into his glass as he spoke. 'I'll be frank with you. We're not coal; whether it be much or little, there it is; as to quality, as I said before, it isn't Cardiff. It won't set the Thames on fire, any more than the noble lord that owns it; but coal it is, and it will burn as coal, and yield gas as coal, and make coke as coal—and who wants more?' —*G. Leech, The Brambleighs of Bishop's Folly*, vol. iii. ch. xii.

Than. conj. Particle denoting comparison, and, as such, preceded either by an adjective in the comparative degree, or comparative in sense. For its origin as a case see last extract.

Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath?

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

More true delight in that small ground,
Than in possessing all the earth was found.

Daniel.

I love you for nothing more than for the just esteem you have for all the sons of Adam.—*Swift*.

The Anglo-Saxon adverbs are *æthene* and *þene* = when, then. The naunclic comparative cases of the relative and demonstrative pronouns are *æthene* (*æthene*) and *þene* (*þene*). Notwithstanding the difference, the first form is a variety of the second; so that the adjectives *æthene* and *þene* are pronominal in origin. As to the word *than*, the conjunction of comparison, it is a variety of *thene*; the notions of order, sequence, and comparison being allied. 'This is good; then (next in order) that is good,' is an expression sufficiently similar to 'This is better than that' to have given rise to it.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language*, § 505.

Than. prep. If the extracts from Swift and Prior, with the like of them, are to pass on authority as accurate English, this word is a preposition as well as a conjunction.

No conjunction can govern a case. A word that governs a case, be it ever so like a conjunction, is . . . a preposition. *Than*, in respect to its etymology, is neither more nor less than *then*. It is not difficult to see the connection in some between such sentences as 'I like this better than I like that,' and 'I like this—*then* (afterwards or next in order) like that.' *Than* is sometimes treated as a preposition when it governs a case.

Thou art a girl as much brighter *than* her,
As he is a poet sublimer *than* me. (Prior.)
You are a much greater *lover* *than* me. (Swift.)
It is better, however, to treat it as a conjunction, in which case the noun which follows it depends upon the verb of the antecedent clause. 2. 'I like you better *than* he.'—'I like you better *than* he likes you.' 2. 'I like you better *than* him.'—'I like you better *than* I like him.'—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language*, § 763.

Thane. s. [A.S. *þegn*; connected by some with the German *diener* = serve; by others with *degen* = sword.] Term in Anglo-Saxon, applied to the members of two classes in the body politic, the lower of which corresponded with the higher gentry rather than with the nobility, the latter more decidedly noble; baron has generally been given as the Anglo-Norman equivalent. The term kept current in Scotland longer than in England.

Thane was the title of those who attended the English Saxon kings in their courts, and who held lands immediately of those kings; and therefore in Domesday they were promiscuously called *Thani* et *Servientes Regis*, though not long after the Conquest the word was disused; and . . . instead thereof those men were called *Barones Regis*, who, as to their dignity, were inferior to earls, and took next after bishops, abbots, barons, and knights. There were also *Thani* minors, and those were likewise called *barones*. These were lords of manors . . . in their courts, which to this day are called courts-baron. —*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

There were but two denominations of persons above the class of servitude, *thanes* and *eorls*; the owners and the cultivators of land, or rather, perhaps, as a more accurate distinction, the gentry and the inferior people. Among all the northern nations, as is well known, the wergild, or compensation for murder, was the standard measure of the gradations of society. In the Anglo-Saxon laws we find two ranks of freeholders; the first, called King's *Thanes*, whose lives were valued at 1200 shillings; the second of inferior degree, whose compensation was half that sum. That of a *eorl* was 200 shillings. The nature of this distinction between royal and lower *thanes* is very obscure; and I shall have something more to say of it presently. However, the *thanes* in general, or Anglo-Saxon gentry, must have been very numerous. A law of Ethelred directs the sheriff to take twelve of the chief *thanes* in every hundred, as his assessors on the bench of justice. And from Domesday Book we may collect that they had formed a pretty large class, at least in some counties, under Edward the Confessor. . . . The word *thane* corresponds in its derivation to *vassal*; and the latter term is used by Ælfric, the contemporary biographer of Alfred, in speaking of the nobles of that prince. In their attendance, too, upon the royal court, and the fidelity which was expected from them, the king's *thanes* seem exactly to have resembled that class of followers, who, under different appellations, were the *eorls* as well as courtiers of the Frank and Lombard sovereigns. But I have remarked that the word *thane* is not applied to the whole body of gentry in the more ancient laws, where the word *eorl* is opposed to the *eorl* or *eorl*, and that of *Stithmundian* to the royal *thane*. . . . In almost every page [of Domesday Book] we meet with tenants either of the crown, or of other lords, denominated *thanes*, freeholders (*liberi homines*) or *sergents* (*sergents*). —*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. vii.

The *thane* were the lords of the townships that have been described; and their local dignity and power must have been, practically, even more important than their share in the general government of the commonwealth. But while we observe the strong influence of the aristocratical element in the Anglo-Saxon polity and social system, we must always remember that this superior body of the *thanes* was not an exclusive caste or a strictly hereditary noblesse. It is an aristocracy of the best kind; an aristocracy always open to receive recruits from the ranks below it. Any *eorl* who could acquire a certain amount of landed property, might become a *thane*; and the successful merchant could raise himself to the same rank.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Applications of the term from Scotland.

Stay, you imperfect speakers: tell me more.
By Sinel's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor, the *thane* of Cawdor lives,
A prosperous gentleman?

Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. i.

Thane, thayne. 1. A title of honour, used among the ancient Scots, which seems to have been at first equivalent to Latin *comes*, as denoting presidency in a county, and sometimes in a province, as well as the command of the forces and collection of the royal revenues raised in the district. (Wytown.) 2. An officer not superior in rank to a knight, who has been viewed as serving under the superior *thane*. (Stat. Alex. II.) —*Jamieson, Dictionary of the Scottish Language*.

The trusty band [of North British members of Parliament] in both Houses were actually bound adhering to him [Pitt] against the existing Government [Addington's]; nay, he held the promise of many Scotch peers in open opposition! Well might his colleagues exclaim to the hapless Addington, in such unheard-of troubles, 'Doctor, the *Thanes* fly from us.'—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III*, Dundee.

Thaneland. s. See extract: (entered in the previous edition, by Todd, as if only found in the plural; there is no reason, however, against such a word as *thaneland*).

Thanelands were such lands as were granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their *thanes* with all immunities, except the threefold necessity of expedition, repair of castles, and mending of bridges.—*Cowell*.

Thaneship. s. [A.S. *þegenscipe*.] Office and dignity of a *thane*; seigniorship of a *thane*.

The *Chanceship* of Glamis was the ancient inheritance of Macbeth's family.—*Shakespeare, Notes on Shakespeare.*

Thank. v. a. [A.S. þancian.]

1. Return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness.

For your stubborn answer
The king shall know it, and, no doubt, thank you.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

We are bound to thank God always for you.—*2 Thessalonians, i. 3.*

He was no true a father of his country,
To thank me for defending ev'n his foes,
Because they were his subjects.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.
2. Often used in a contrary, or ironical, sense.

Ill fare our anercator impure,
For this we may thank Adam.

Millon, *Paradise Lost*, x. 735.
Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And thank yourself, if ought should fall amiss.

Dryden.
That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may thank themselves, because they came so late into the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may thank the Whigs, whose false representations they believed.—*Swift.*

Thank, and Thanks. s. [A.S. þanc, plural þancas.]—Often plural than singular; at present, perhaps, exclusively plural. The extracts, however, show that the singular form is less uncommon than is generally supposed. They belong to the previous editions, and seem to have been chosen for the purpose.] Acknowledgment, or acknowledgments, of a favour received, or kindness shown; feeling, or expression of gratitude.

The fool saith, I have no friends, I have no thank for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread speak evil of me.—*Revelations, x. 16.*

If ye love them which love you, what thank have ye?—*Luke, vi. 32.*

He took bread and gave thanks to God in presence of them all.—*Acts, xiv. 16.*

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory.—*1 Corinthians, xv. 57.*

The poorest service is repaid with thanks.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

Some embrace suits which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a thank, or take a reward.—*Bacon.*

To remit the debt of some few farthings, it were small thank.—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

The tiller shall root up all that burdens the soil without thank to your land.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy, b. 1.*

For this to the infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks.
Id., Paradise Lost, vii. 77.

Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. Thanks is commonly used of verbal acknowledgment; gratitude, of real repayment. It is seldom used in the singular.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Thanks, for thank-you, or thank-ye, is a locution introduced, or re-introduced, within the last twenty years.

Happy be Thewius, our renowned duke.—
Thanks, good Egeus, what's the news?

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Thankful. adj. [A.S. þancful.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.

A thankful remembrance of his death.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

Be thankful unto him, and bless his name.—*Psalm, c. 4.*

In favour, to use men with much difference is good; for it maketh the person preferred more thankful, and the rest more officious.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Live, thou great encourager of arts;
Live ever in our thankful hearts.

Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 383.

Thankfully. adv. In a thankful manner; with lively and grateful sense of good received.

Here is better than the open air; take it thankfully.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 6.*

If you have lived, take thankfully the past.
Dryden.

Out of gold how to draw as many distinct substances and can separate from vitriol, I shall very thankfully learn.—*Boyle.*

Thankfulness. s. Attribute suggested by Thankful; gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgement of good received.

He scarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that thankfulness might have an introduction of reward.—*Sir J. Sidney.*

Will you give me this maid your daughter?—

As freely, son, as God did give her me.—
Sweet prince, you learn me noble thankfulness.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all thankfulness of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast.—
Jeremy Taylor.

Thankfulness and submission make us happy.—
Sir R. L. Estrange.

Thankless. adj.

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgement.

Least so great good, as he for her had wrought,
Should be unknown, and buried be in thankless thought.

That who may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless child.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

One grateful woman to thy tame supplies
What a whole thankless land to his denies.

Pope, Epitaph intended for Mr. Rowe.

2. Not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others, if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a thankless office.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Wage still their wars,
And bring home on thy breast more thankless scars.

Cranhaw.

Thanklessly. adv. In a thankless manner; unwillingly; ungraciously; in a grudging spirit.

The will of God may be done thanklessly.—*Bishop Hall, John with Johoram. (Ord MS.)*

Thanklessness. s. Attribute suggested by Thankless; ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.

Not t' have writt'n then, seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, thanklessness.

Dennis.

Among his peculiarities was a certain ungracious humanity which rarely conciliated his foes, which often provoked his adherents, but in which he doggedly persisted, without troubling himself either about the thanklessness of those whom he had saved from destruction, or about the rage of those whom he had disappointed of their revenge.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xiv.*

Thankoffering. s. Offering paid in acknowledgement of mercy.

A thousand thankofferings are due to that Providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities.—*Watts.*

Thankgive. v. n. [etymologically, for reasons given, p. cxiv., a rare word.] Celebrate; distinguish by solemn rites.

To thankgive or bless a thing in way to a sacred use, he took to be an offering of it unto God.—*Mede, Dietrich, p. 55.*

Thankgiver. s. One who gives thanks.

We find our never-to-be-forgotten example, the devout thankgiver, David, continually declaring the great price he set upon the divine favour.—*Burrow, Sermon on the Duty of Thankgiving.*

Thanksgiving. s. Celebration of mercy.

These sacred hymns Christianity hath peculiar to itself, the other being songs too of praise and thanksgiving, wherewith as we did serve God so the Jews likewise.—*Honker, Ecclesiastical Poetry.*

Of old there were songs of praise and thanksgiving unto God.—*Nehemiah, xii. 44.*

We should acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praises and thanksgivings.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The common practice of all Christian churches and states in appointing and keeping days of public thanksgiving and humiliation, is argument sufficient to prove, that in the common sense of Christians it is not forbidden in Scripture.—*Adams.*

In some churches the English Liturgy was used. In others, the ministers selected from that Liturgy such prayers and thanksgivings as were likely to be least offensive to the people.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. ii.*

Thankworthy. adj. Deserving gratitude; meritorious.

This is thankworthy, if a man endure grief.—*1 Peter, ii. 19.*

If love be compell'd, and cannot chuse,
How can it be grateful or thankworthy prove?

Sir J. Davies.

Tharm. s. [see Thrum.] Intestines twisted for several uses.

That. pron. [Part of what has to be stated concerning this word is anticipated in the notice of It, and part anticipates what would otherwise be repeated under What. The main part, however, is that the final t

is the same in the three words; and, also, that it is the same as the *d* in the Latin *id*, as in the *is*—he, *ea*—she, and *id*—it, in the Latin grammars. It is also the same as the Latin *d* in *quod*, in *qui*, *que*, *quid*. In other words it is no part of the root, but a sign of the neuter gender. This is all that we have in English. But in the Norse and German languages it is common. The indefinite article in Danish is *en* for the masculine or feminine (i.e. the common) gender, *ett* for the neuter. In the same language also the difference between the neuter and common gender (masculine and feminine) is expressed by the like addition of *t*; the masculine or feminine for beautiful, fair, fine, &c., being *skjøn*, the neuter being *skjønt*, and so on, throughout the whole range of adjectives. And so on, also, allowing for the difference during the older stages of the language (when the masculine and feminine were different), through all the stages of the Norse tongues—Swedish, Norwegian, Feroic, and Icelandic. In Modern German the sign of the neuter is *s*—masculine *schön*, neuter *schönes*; but that this *s* is fundamentally *t*, is shown by the older forms in *z*, a sign representing *ts*, or something closely akin to it. Meanwhile the common Latin and Greek sign of the neuter, *m* (*bonus, bona, bonum*), is utterly unknown. Meanwhile also, the *t*, as the inflexion for the German tongues, is found only among the pronouns in Latin and Greek. A safe generalization has been founded on this; viz. that whereas originally there were two neuter inflexions, one for the adjective and one for the pronoun, the Latin and Greek languages have adopted the adjectival one for both the pronoun and the adjective (retaining the other only as a fragment), the German languages have reversed the process, and (omitting the adjectival inflexion altogether) have not only retained the pronominal sign, but extended it to the adjectives.

In English, however, where the adjectives are absolutely indeclinable, the neuter in *t* is limited to the three pronouns already named. And the relations are curious; of the three, *it* is the only one which gives us the three genders, but these are disguised. For *He, she, it*, the Anglo-Saxon was *He, heo, hit*. Of these, *heo* in the current English is lost, and *hit* has dropped its initial *h*.

With the Relative, *who* serves for both the masculine and feminine; *what* being neuter. But *what* is superseded to a great extent by *which*.

In the word before us the Anglo-Saxon grammars give us, masculine *se*, feminine *seo* (*sio*), neuter *pet*. Of these, *seo* is the English *she*; the grammar, for the third personal pronoun running *he, she, it*, plural *they*; *that* being treated as a demonstrative pronoun rather than as a personal one. It is not difficult to see what this implies. It implies that certain inflexions were defective rather than irregular. *Se, seo, pet*, suggests an original *pe, heo, pet*. For this see The.

At present it is enough to repeat the statement that the *-t* in *that* is no part of the original word, but a sign of the neuter gender; that it implies a regular masculine and feminine; but that at present it is defective in this respect, that in Anglo-

Saxon it made good this defect by drawing upon other roots, and that in so doing it was a personal rather than a demonstrative pronoun.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins me by *that* means I told you.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, II. 1.
Octavia, not only *that*,
That were excusable, *that* and *thousands* more
(Of unblamable import; but he hath waged
New wars against Pompey.

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

You'll rue the time
That clogs me with this answer.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, III. 4.

Nothing they but dust can show,
Or haics *that* listen to be so.
When there is no such evident certainty as to take
away all kind of doubting; in such cases, a judg-
ment *that* is equal and impartial must incline to the
greater probability.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.

It is thou, O king, *that* art become strong.—
Samuel, IV. 22.
Ye that are of the fountain of Israel.—*Psalms,*
lxviii. 24, margin.
You are a person *that* very eminently distinguish
yourself.—*Addison, Guardian, no. 100.*
Saints *that* taught and led the way to heav'n.
Tickell.

4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your business, Harry, *that* I will.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. II. 3.
They said, What is *that* to us? we thou to *that*.—
Milton, xxvii. 4.
We do wrong and defraud, and *that* your brethren.
—*1 Corinthians, vi. 8.*
Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of their
enemies I will not cast them away.—*Leviticus, xvi.*
46.
We must direct our prayers to right ends; and
that either in respect of the prayer itself, or the
things we pray for.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of*
Man.
They weep, as if they meant
That way at least proud Nabal to prevent.
Cowley.
This riddle subject will occur upon *that* of poetry.
Sir W. Temple.
What is inviting in this sort of poetry proceeds
not so much from the idea of a country life itself, as
from *that* of its tranquillity.—*Pope.*

5. Opposed to *this*, as the other to one.

This is not fair; nor profitable *that*;
Nor t' other question proper for debate.
Dryden, Translation of Parnassus, IV. 10.

6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *ecce* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *ecce* to the former.—So stands the notice in the previous editions. It is doubtful, however, whether the rule is founded on a principle broad enough to make it general. The editor believes it to be artificial; founded upon the mere enumeration of certain instances, and contravening, rather than resting upon, any law of thought. That it would be useful, as an artificial rule in composition, if it could be enforced, is not denied. What *this* denotes is the nearest,

what *that* denotes is the most distant of two objects; and the way to ascertain the ordinary mode of thinking in this matter is to direct the antecedents of any meaning by which the connection of each with its proper pronoun is indicated, and then ask what the mere fact of relative position gives us. Thus, to one who has never heard of the rule before us, but who trusts his common sense only as to what is conveyed by such a pair of propositions as 'A is good, but B is better; for *this* is sweet, while *that* is both sweet and wholesome.' Which is A, and which is B? It is probable that the first step in such an inquiry is to substitute for *this* and *that* their nearest equivalents, viz. *the one* and *the other*. Surely, it would strike no one to say that *the one* was denoted by the *last*, and that *the other* was denoted by the *first* of the symbols. Rather the contrary; *this* and *that*, *the one* and *the other*, are little

more than *first* and *second*. It may be held, however, that notwithstanding this, when we use the combination A, B, *this* and *that*, that it is the last of the first two terms which is nearest to us when we attach to them a third and a fourth (i.e. a second pair). It is difficult to say how others think. The editor can only say that he has no doubts as to how he thinks himself; to him the nearer of the two terms is the one which presented itself as *this*; the more distant one, the one that followed as *that*.

In this scale gold, in t' other fame does lie,
The weight of *that* mounts *this* so high.
The chief point of syntax connected with the pure demonstrative is one that is suggested by the following well-known quotation:—

'Quocunque aspicias nihil est nil pontus et aer;
Nubibus hic tumulus, fluctibus ille minax.'

Here *hic* refers to . . . air; whilst *ille* . . . refers to . . . sea. On the strength of this example, combined with others, it is laid down as a rule in Latin that *this* refers to the last, and *that* to the first antecedent. What is the rule in English? Suppose we say 'John's is a good sword, and so is Charles's; *this* cut through a thick rope; *that* cut through an iron rod.' In determining to which of the two swords the respective demonstratives refer, the meaning will not help us at all; so that our only recourse is to the rules of grammar; and it is the opinion of the present writer that the rules of grammar will help us just as little. The Latin rule is adopted by scholars, but still it is a Latin rule rather than an English one. It is, probably, a question which no authority can settle; and all that grammar can tell us is, that *this* refers to the name of the idea which is logically the most close at hand, and *that* to the idea which is logically the most distant. What constitutes nearness or distance of ideas—in other words, what determines their sequence—is another question.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language, § 818: 1863.*

7. Such as.

By religion is meant a living up to those principles, *that* is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the most wants *that* I have.—
What's *that*?—*Rosindere.*
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, II. 2.

9. The thing.

This is the law of the Nazarite who hath vowed
beside *that* that his hand shall get.—*Nabers,*
vi. 21.
He made *that* art which was a raga.
Cowley.

10. The thing which was then.

Secure proud Nabal slept,
And dreamt, vain man, of *that* day's barbarous sport.
Cowley.

11. By way of eminence.

This is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace,
That Jonathan in whom does mixt remain
All that good mothers wish.
Hence love himself, *that* tyrant of my days.
Id.

In *that*. Because; inasmuch as.

Things are preached not in *that* they are taught,
but in *that* they are published.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That conj.

1. Because; in that.

It is not *that* I love you less
Than when before your feet I lay;
But to prevent the sad increase
Of hopeless love, I keep away.
Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong.
Waller.
Cowley.

2. Noting a consequence.

That he should dare to do me this disgrace,
Is fool or coward writ upon my face?
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. III. 1.
The custom and familiarity of these languages do
sometimes so far influence the expressions in these
epistles, that one may observe the force of the
Hebrew conjunctions.—*Locke.*

3. Noting indication.

We answered that we held it no agreeable, as we
both forgot dangers past and fears to come, *that* we
thought an hour spent with him was worth years of
our former life. —*Lucan, New Atlantis.*
In the midst of this darkness they saw so much
light, as to believe that when they died they went
immediately to the stars.—*Hepler.*
I have shewed before, that a mere possibility to
the contrary, can by no means hinder a thing from
being highly credible.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wish at least with us to stay.
Cowley.

Thatch. s. [A.S. *þacc*.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

Hard by a sty, beneath a roof of *thatch*,
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did watch.
God, whiting, oyster, mackerel, sprat, or plaice.

Pope, Imitation of Spenser.
A plough-boy, who has never seen anything but
thatched houses, naturally imagines that *thatch*
belongs to the very nature of a house.—*Watts.*
Then came rosy Health from her cottage of *thatch*,
Where never physician had lifted the latch.

Smart.

Even in Italy, where from the size of her cities,
and social refinements of her inhabitants, greater
elegance and splendour in building were justly to
be expected, the domestic architecture of the middle
ages did not attain any perfection. In several
towns, the houses were covered with *thatch*, and
suffered consequently from destructive fire.—
Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the
Middle Ages, pt. v. ch. ix.

With blackest moss the flower plots
Were thickly covered, one and all;
The rusted nails fell from the knots
That held the pear to the garden-wall,
The broken sheds look'd sad and strange,
Unlifted was the clinking latch;
Weeded and worn the ancient *thatch*
Upon the lonely moated grange.

Thatch. v. a. [A.S. *þaccian*.] Cover as with straw.

Make false hair, and *thatch*
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead.

Shakespeare, Titus of Athens, IV. 3.
Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled
or *thatched*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental*
Histories.

Thence to the steep Tarpelan rock he leads,
Now proof'd with gold, then *thatch'd* with homely
reeds.

Dryden, Translation of the Fœnix, VIII. 437.

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories;
A lyric ode would state, a catch
Would fill, an epigram would *thatch*.

Thatched-head. s. Name of derision for any one with a rough head: (applied in the sixteenth century to an Irishman).

Ere you go, sirrah *thatched-head*, would'st not
Be whipped and think it justice?

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Comedy.

Thatcher. s. One who, that which, *thatches*; one whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gardner, bailly.
Ash is universal timber; it serves the soldier,
seaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and husbandman.—
Mortimer, Instaurator.

Thaumatrope. s. [Gr. *ταύρω*, *ταύρος* = wonder + *τροπε* = I turn; *τροπεω* = turning, (turn, manner.) See extract.

Thaumatrope (in) the name given by Dr. Paris to an optical toy, the principle of which depends on the persistence of vision. A circle is cut out of a piece of card, to opposite sides of which two silk strings are fixed, by twisting which between the finger and thumb of each hand the disc is turned round with considerable velocity. On one side of the disc is drawn any object, as a chariot; on the other side, the character in the attitude of driving; so that when the card is twirled round, we see the charioter driving the chariot; or, in consequence of the duration of the impressions of light on the retina, we see at once what is drawn on both sides of the card.—*Sir D. Brewster, On Optics.*

The means by which this illusion is produced has been called the *thaumatrope*, from two Greek words meaning 'wonder' and 'turn.' It is difficult to trace the history of this discovery; but it is certain that it has been the result of a very old, simple, and well-known experiment. . . . The *thaumatrope* is capable of showing that binocular vision can detect to a degree hardly conceivable the most minute difference in the distance of objects, such as the distance between the planes of the two surfaces of a card, which distance is nothing more than the thickness of the card. —*A. Chandel, On Binocular Vision, in Proceedings of the Royal Society, April 11: 1867.*

Thaumaturgle. adj. Relating to, connected with, Thaumaturgy.

The foreign quack of quacks with all his *thaumaturgie* hemp-silk, lottery-numbers, beauty-waters, seductions, phosphorus boxes, and tincture of Epsom, is seen watched, and nigh throttled, by the natural unassisted cunning of English attorneys.—*Carple, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Capotauro.*

Thaumaturgical. adj. Thaumaturgie.
Indian pictures made of feathers, China works, frames, *thaumaturgical* motion, exalted toys.—
Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 25.

Thaumaturgist. *s.* One who affects thaumaturgy; wonder-worker.

Thaumaturgy. *s.* [Gr. *thauma*, *thaumatos* = wonder + *ergon* = work.] Working of wonders; wonder-working; the English and Greek translating one another.

This art, with others of the experimental kind, the philosophers of those times were fond of adapting to the purposes of thaumaturgy.—*T. Warlan, History of English Poetry*, i. 408.

But in those despotic countries the police is so arbitrary! Caspiter's thaumaturgy must be overhauled by the Empress's physician (Mouncey, a hard Annandale Scot); is found naught... the result is, that he must leave Petersburg in a given brief term of hours.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Great Caspiter*.

Thaw. *v. n.* [A.S. *þawan*.]

1. Grow liquid after congelation; melt.

When thy melted maid
His letter at thy pillow hath laid:
If thou begin'st to thaw for this,
Make my name step in. *Donne*

It on firm land
Thaw not, but gathers heap, and ruin seems
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 680.
Having let that ice thaw of itself, and frozen the
Honor a second time, we could not discern any
thing.—*Boyle*.

2. Remit the cold which had caused frost.

Thaw. *v. a.* Melt what was congealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where 'Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.
Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,
That will be thaw'd from the true quality
With that which melteth fools.

Id., Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

My love in thaw'd
Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was.

Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

She can unlock
The clasping charms, and thaw the numbing April.

Milton, Comus, 952.

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air.

Dryden, Polixenus and Arcite, iii. 516.

Her icy heart is thaw'd. *Granville*.

Thaw. *s.*

1. Liquefaction of anything congealed.

A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as
butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw.—
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 5.

Harden his stubborn heart, but still as ice
More harden'd after thaw.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 103.

2. Warmth such as liquefies congelation.

I was the prince's lover, and duller than a great
thaw.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

That cold country where discourse doth freeze in
the air all winter, and may be heard in the next
summer, or at a great thaw.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,
A kindly thaw unlocks it with cold rain,
First the tender blade peeps.

Dryden.

Thawing. *part. adj.* Dissolving, melting, as
in a thaw.

O Solitude! romantic maid,
Whether by nodding towers you tread,
Or climb the Andes' cliffed side,
Or by the Nile's coy source abide,

Or, starting from your half-year's sleep,
From Hecla view the thawing deep;—
Thee, fond nymph! again I woo,
And again thy steps pursue.

Grainger.

The. *art.* [At present this word is wholly un-

inflected, being the same for all cases, gen-

ders, and numbers. Originally, however, it

belonged to the personal pronouns, and was

as thoroughly declined as the Latin *hic*, *hæc*,

hoc, or *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*. Moreover, the re-

manus of this declension still exist; though

with a difference of import, and, as different

parts of speech. As for the itself, it must be

sought for in the Frisian, rather than in the

ordinary Anglo-Saxon; for in this latter

language the masculine and feminine forms

of the nominative singular of the definite

article were not *þi*, (or *þe*) *þio*, (*þeo*) but

se, *seo*. The same was the case in the

Icelandic, or Old Norse, where the forms

were *M. se*; *F. en*; the neuter in both lan-

guages being *þat*. See *That*. *Se*, or the

masculine form, no longer exists as such.

The feminine, *seo*, however, is word for

word, the modern *she*; its import being

slightly changed, just as in Latin *hec* might

supersede *illa*. The neuter nominative, as

aforsaid, was *þat* = that. For the posses-

sive, or genitive, masculine and neuter,

the form was *þes*, the *s* being the ordinary

termination for this case. It no longer

exists. For the genitive, as also, for the

dative feminine, the word was *pere*. Let

a substantive denoting place or direction,

and also of the feminine gender, be sup-

posed to have combined with it, and to

have, subsequently, become obsolete (or, if

not this, to have understood from the first),

and it is easy to see how the present word

there, originally the dative feminine of a

pronoun, is now an indeclinable adverb.

The dative for the masculine and neuter,

was *þam*; no longer existent. The ac-

cusative for the neuter, according to the

very general rule that that gender has its

nominative and accusative alike, was *þæt*;

the feminine accusative *þi*. The mascu-

line was *pene*, or *pone*. Substitute for the

feminine noun denoting place, a masculine

noun denoting time, and the history of the

two existing adverbs is the same. Lastly,

there was in Anglo-Saxon the form *þy*—a

form sometimes called ablative, sometimes

instrumental. Its commonest combina-

tion, however, was with an adjective or

pronoun in the comparative degree; as, *þy*

mā = the more; *þy* *leas* = the less. Out

of this has grown the *the* in such combina-

tions as 'the sooner the better,' 'the more

the merrier;' combinations like the Latin

'eo majus,' 'eo minus,' &c.; the full im-

port being 'by that much,' 'by so much.'

1. In *Grammar*. The definite article; the

article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;
He only lived but till he was a man,

The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In the unshrinking station where he fought,

But like a man he died. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 7.

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had
to be groom of the bed-chamber, for the which he

could not chuse but say, that he had the queen's

promise.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand*

Rebellion.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a hell,
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell.

Cowley.

The fair example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;

Above the stars let thy bold music sound,
Thy humble nest build on the ground.

Id.

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 1.

Night shades the grove, and all in silence lie,
All but the mournful Philomel and I.

Pope, Supplic to Phaon.

With the -e cut off before a vowel.

Who had th' especial engines been to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were.

Daniel.

Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barba'rous skill.

'Tis like the pois'ning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill.

Cowley.

Sometimes -he is cut off.

In this scale gold, in F other tune does lie.

Cowley.

In the following manner the *e* is used accord-

ing to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the

Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution the

most adapted of any to the poverty of these coun-

tries.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

The. *adv.* [from *þy*—see under *The*, *art.*]

In proportion as; to the extent; by that

much; by so much.

The longer sin hath kept possession of the heart,
The harder it will be to drive it out.—*Whole Duty of*

Man.

Theatral. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *theatralis*.] Be-

longing to a theatre. *Rare*.

In theatrical actions he personates Herod in his

majesty.—*Commentary on Chaucer*, p. 23: 1668.

Théâtre. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *theatrum*; Gr.

theatron; *theatron* = *thea*, view, contem-

plate.]

1. Place in which shows are exhibited; play-

house.

This wide and universal theatre
Presents more woful parents than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. 7.

When the boats came within sixty yards of the

pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as

they might go about, so as they all stood as in a

theatre beholding this light.—*Bacon*.

2. Place rising by steps or gradations like a

theatre.

Overhead upgrow
Insurpassable height of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,

A sylvan scene; and as the ranks ascend,
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 111.

In the midst of this fair valley stood
A native theatre, which rising slow,
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 370.

Theatrical. *adj.* Suiting, pertaining to, a

theatre.

Load some vain church with old theatrick state,
Turn area of triumph to a garden gate.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 29.

Regarding these
The glassy penthouses of ignoble form,
High on Ionic shafts he had it tower

A proud rotunda; to its sides conjoin'd
Two broad piazzas in theatric curve,
Ending in equal porticoes sublime.

Mason, The English Garden, b. iv. p. 223.

Theatrical. *adj.* Theatrical.

Theatrical forms stick hard for the price of re-

ligion: a distorted countenance is made the mark

of an upright heart.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Chris-*

tian Piety.

Theatricals. (plural.) *s.* Apparatus con-

necting with the theatre: (commonly pre-

ceded by *private*, when it denotes the whole

dramatic representation, i.e. the acting as

well as the properties).

Such are the writers who, enjoying all the plea-

sures without the pains of composition, have often

apologised for their repeated productions, by de-

claring that they write only for their own amuse-

ment; but such *private theatricals* should not be

brought on the public stage.—*J. DIsraeli, Curiosities*

of Literature.

Theatricality. *adv.* In a theatrical manner:

in a manner suited the stage.

Thaughtless her look, her posture proud,
Her voice theatrically loud.

Pope, Imitation of the Earl of Dorset.

Theave. *s.* [?] Ewe or sheep of three

years old.

Seventy seven barren sheepe, ewes, and theaves.

—*MSS. Inventory*: 1658. (Taken by H. and W.)

Thes. *v. n.* [A.S. *þeas*.] Thrive. *Obso-*

lete.

But you, fair sir, whose parent next enquire,
Well mote ye thes, as well can wish your thought.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 1, 33.

Thys liketh me well, so mought I thes.

Four Ps.

Ere on him, wretch,

An evil mought he thes for it, our Lord I beseech.

Gammer Gurton's Needle.

Learn you that will thes

This lesson of me. *Theser, Five Hundred Points*

of Good Husbandry.

Theft. *s.* [A.S. *þyfte*.]

1. Act of stealing.

He should make full restitution; if he have

nothing, then he shall be sold for his theft.—*Eru-*

dus, xiii. 5.

Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of an-

other man's goods against the owner's knowledge or

will.—*Cowell*.

His thefts were too open, his sliching was like an

unkindling singer, he kept not time.—*Shakespeare,*

Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

Their nurse Euriphile

Whom for the theft I wished, stole these children.

Id., Cymbeline, v. 5.

Devil in trade, a secret theft: extortion, an im-

pudent theft.—*Holyday*.

2. Thing stolen.

If the theft be certainly found in his hand alive,

whether it be ox, or ass, or sheep, he shall restore

double.—*Eruodus*, xiii. 4.

Theine. *s.* [Lat.] See extract.

Theine [is] a crystalline principle peculiar to tea

and coffee and a few other vegetable substances. It

is identical with caffeine, has a slightly bitter taste,

and is sparingly soluble in cold water and in alcohol.

It melts at 454° C., and sublimates at a higher temperature. Caffeine, or *theine*, is a very feeble base, forming crystallisable salts with sulphuric and hydrochloric acids.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Their, pron. Of them: (the pronoun possessive, from *they*).

The round world should have shook
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into their dens.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 1.
For the Italians, Dante had begun to file their language in verse before Boccaccio, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of their prose was wholly owing to Boccaccio.—*Dryden*.

Theirs. Form derived from *their* (like *Its* from *It*), used when anything comes in construction between the possessive and substantive. See under *My*.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in theirs to refuse.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to theirs.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

The penalty to thy transgression due,
And due to theirs, which out of thine will grow.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears
Twist our best actions and the worst of theirs.

Vain are our neighbours' hopes, and vain their
The fault is more their language's than theirs.

Which established law of theirs seems too strict
at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues.—*Dryden*.

And reading wish, like theirs, our fate and fame.

Their for *theirs*, both forms being used by the same writer, probably for the sake of the metre.

My clothing keeps me full as warm as theirs;
My merits unto my taste as pleasing are.

And my esteem I will not change for theirs,
Whom fortune are ten thousand more a year.

Theism. s. [Fr. *théisme*, from Gr. *theos* = God.] Acknowledgement of a God, as opposed to atheism.

Having laid down in this manner the general principles of *theism*, he says nothing of the particular doctrines of Christianity except in one verse.—*Lord Monboddo, Ancient Metaphysics*, iv. 387.

Theist. s. One who believes in, maintains, the doctrine of the existence of a God, as opposed to Atheist, who denies it. See, also, under *Theo*.

I purposed to have tendered my service as a priest, . . . without any stipend or wages, save only a room to have said my office in twice a day for our church, king, and country; as God hath enabled me (and his only be the praise therefore) in prisons, dungeons, fields, chambers, or ships upon sea, or land, among rebels, *theists*, atheists, philosophers, wits, masters of reason, puritans, &c. for these eighteen years daily to do.—*Isaac Martin, Letters*, p. 45: 1662.

The word *deist*, or *theist*, in its original signification, implies merely the belief of a God, being opposed to atheist; and so there may be deists of various kinds.—*Bishop Waterland, Christianity Vindicated*, p. 62.

Theistic. adj. Belonging to theists; relating to, constituted by, connected with, Theism.

From an abhorrence of superstition, he appears to have adopted the most distant extremes of the *theistic* system.—*T. Marton, Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, p. 208.

Theistical. adj. Theistic.

The theistical club have set this up as a principle.

It must appear at first sight, that nothing could be more contradictory to the first principles of the Christian religion, than those of the theistical or scriptural sects, which at that time prevailed very much both among the Greeks and the Romans; nor shall we find that the *theistical* sects were much less at enmity with it, when we consider the doctrine they held upon the nature of God and the soul.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Observations on the Conservancy of St. Paul*.

Theme. s. [Gr. *thema*.]

1. Subject on which one speaks or writes.
Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial theme. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.
When a soldier was the theme, my name
Was not far off. *Id., Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

Oh! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme:
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
Whatever near Eurata's happy stream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's theme.

Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold,
From heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows,
These now no more shall be the muse's themes,
Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams.

Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being.—*Watts*.

2. Short dissertation written by boys on any topic.

Forcing the empty wits of children to compose
theses, verses, and orations.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

3. Original word whence others are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the first case of nouns, or first terms of verbs.—*Watts*.

4. Division for the purpose of provincial administration under the Eastern (Constantinopolitan) Empire, e.g., the Chaldean *Theme*, the Germanic *Theme*, and others.

The Prefect of Thrace was the most obnoxious agent of his master's tyranny. Throughout that *theme* the monks were forced to abandon their vows of solitude and celibacy under pain of being blinded and sent into exile.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. viii.

Themselves. s.

1. These very persons: (in this sense it is nominative).

Whatever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made themselves worthy to suffer it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Oblique case of *they* and *selven*.

They open to *themselves* at length the way.

Such things as in *themselves* are equally true and certain, may not yet be capable of the same kind or degree of evidence as to us.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind words till they come perfectly to *themselves*.—*Locke*.

Them. adv. [see under *Than* and *The*.]

1. At that time.

The *then* bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.
Then, then a boy, within my arms I laid.

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in winter, and *then* the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in summer.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

3. In that case; in consequence.

If God's immediate speaking and writing argueth precepts, thus spoken or written, to be perpetually moral; *then* his not writing of precepts argueth them to be temporary.—*Watts*.

Had not men been fated to be blind,
Enough was said and done to inspire a better mind,
Then had our senses proved the truth of his word.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 71.
Had fate so pleased, I had been oldest born,
And *then* without a crime the crown had worn.

Id., Conquest of Granada, Part I. ll. 1.
If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom.—*Locke*.

4. Therefore; for this reason.

Whiles *then* the apostle moves us to unity, and moves us also to an endeavour to it, he bestows upon us as well a discovery as an exhortation, showing us not only the end, but also the means.—*Holyday*.

If *then* His providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 161.
Now *then* be all thy wretched cares away,
Thy jealousies and fears, and, while you may,
To peace and soft repose give all the day. *Dryden*.

5. At another time: (as, *now* and *then*, at one time and other).

Now slaves with level wing the deep, *then* wars.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 634.
One while the master is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other cases it may fall out to be his own art.—*Sir K. L'Estrange*.

6. That time: (it has here the effect of a noun).

Till *then* who knew
The force of those dire arms?

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 63.

Thence. adv. [A.S. *þenness*; the -*ce* in this word, as in *hence* and *once*, represents an older -*es*, *whenn-es*, *henn-es*, *on-es*. Though the origin of the termination is thus disguised, its pronunciation is, probably, maintained; inasmuch as when, after the elision of the *e*, the words become sounded as monosyllables—*whens*, *hens*, *ons*—they run the chance of being pronounced *whenz*, *henz*, *onz*. The same is the case with *dice*, from *dye*, and *pence* for *pennies*.]

1. From that place.

Past by the oracle of God; I *thence*
Invoke thy aid. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 12.
Surat he took, and *thence*, preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches hither came.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, l. 1.

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thences* an infant of days.—*Isaiah*, lxx. 20.

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1300.

From *thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same, yet it wants not good authorities. (So stands the text in Johnson: the use of *from* is, probably, more prevalent at present than it was in his time).

From *thence*; from him, whose daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parking with her; *thence*
We have cross'd. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 1.
There plant eyes, all mist from *thence*
Purge and dispense. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 63.

Thenceforth. adv. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made
To ambitious Rome. *Spenser*.
They shall be placed in Leitster, and have land
given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become
good subjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living.
—*Id., View of the State of Ireland*.

With shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 261.
From *thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption, though it has crept into books where it ought not to be found.

Avert
His holy eyes; resolving from *thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 108.

Men grow acquainted with these self-evident truths upon their being proposed; but whose ever does so, finds in himself that he then begins to know a proposition which he knew not before, and which from *thenceforth* he never questions. *Locke*.

Thenceforward. adv. Forward, or forth, from that time or place.

When he comes to the Lord's table, every communicant professes to repent, and promises to lead a new life *thenceforward*.—*Kettwell*.

Thencefrom. adv. From that place. *Rare*.

In the space of an hundred years, or thereabout, all the living upon the face of the earth are driven *thencefrom* by the stroke of death.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 113.

Theo-, a prefix in composition; Gr. *theos* = God; the same word as Lat. *Deus*. The differences between the meanings of *Deist*, as opposed to a believer in revelation; and *Theist*, as opposed to *Atheist*, is a fair instance of the advantage a language may sometimes derive from having concurrent words from different languages.

Theobromine. s. Active principle of chocolate; i. e. Theobroma and Cacao: (formed like Caffeine and Theine from coffee and tea).

Theobroma, a word coined from Gr. *theos* and *broma*, food, is [the name of] a genus of Tropical American Byttneriaceae. . . . Theobroma Cacao was the first known species of this genus, and the cacao or cocoa of commerce is now usually said to be produced by it, though it is probable that several of the other species afford a considerable portion. . . . Cocoa . . . contains a peculiar principle which is called Theobromine. . . . a white bitter crystalline substance. Its composition C₁₅H₁₀O₅.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Theocracy. s. [Gr. *theos* = I am powerful, rule, sway; in composition, -*cratia*; as *theocracy*]

arcoparia, dympararia, &c.] Government immediately superintended by God.

A quiet calm subordination of saints and angels under that great theocracy.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 488.

The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly justice, power, and divine presence or conduct, which is called theocracy.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Theocracy. s. [Gr. *spānc* = mixture, incorporation.] See extract.

Theocracy, in ancient philosophy, [is] a term invented to signify that intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the newer Platonists. Similar ideas are entertained by the philosophers of India, and by many religious sects.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Theocratic. adj. Relating to a government administered by God.

The splendour of divinity shines through every part of this theocratic form.—*Bishop Warburton, Divine Legation of Moses*, b. v. § 2.

Theocratical. adj. Theocratic.

The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly theocratic.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Theodolite. s. [P] In Surveying and Astronomy. Instrument for measuring altitudes.

Nothing more than an accurate land-surveyor with his chain, sight, and theodolite, is requisite for such a plan as this.—*Burke, Reflections on the Revolution in France*.

The zenith sector and the theodolite are peculiar modifications of the altitude and azimuth instruments. The former is adapted for the very exact observation of stars in or near the zenith, by giving a great length to the vertical axis, and suppressing all the circumference of the vertical circle, except a few degrees of its lower part, by which a great length of radius, and a consequent proportional enlargement of the division of its arc, is obtained. The latter is especially devoted to the measures of horizontal angles between terrestrial objects, in which the telescope never requires to be elevated more than a few degrees, and in which therefore the vertical circle is either dispensed with or executed on a smaller scale, and with less delicacy; while, on the other hand, great care is bestowed on securing the exact perpendicularity of the plane of the telescope's motion, by resting its horizontal axis on two supports like the piers of a transit-instrument, which themselves are firmly bedded on the spokes of the horizontal circle, and turn with it.—*Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy*.

Theogony. s. [Gr. *theogonia*.] Generation of the heathen gods: (chiefly known as the title of a poem of Hesiod's, and, as such, a proper rather than a common name).

The theogony of the heathens could admit of such different turns and figurative expressions, as suited the fancy and judgement of each philosopher or poet.—*Lord Shaftesbury*.

Theologaster. s. Quack in divinity, as a medicaster in physick; low writer or student in divinity.

Theologasters are not contented to see the sun and moon, measure their sight and biggest distance in a glass, calculate their motions, or visit the moon in a poetical fiction; but will transcend spheres, soar higher yet, and see what God himself doth. The Jewish theologists take upon them to determine how God spends his whole time.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 225.

Theologer. s. Theologian.

Azorius the Jesuit affirms, that it is the constant opinion of the theologers.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Theism*, ch. ix.

You say the theologers think to save themselves.—*Watts, Confutation of Hobbes*, § 3.

Theologian. s. Student in, investigator of, teacher of, one employed on, or engaged in, theology.

They to their minds fell: nor seemingly The angel, nor in vain, the common gloss Of theologians, but with keen dispatch Of real hunger.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 435.

Theologic. adj. Theological.

Upon what principles does he erect his very new explanation of theologic antiquity?—*Coweney, Philomel to Hyde, conversation* iv.

The most considerable part for this purpose is the chapter of Laws. Of which, under its theologic consideration, I know of nothing so complete and masterly as the first book of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters to Bishop Hurd*, letter xiv.

John was allowed to devote himself to religious poetry, which was greatly admired, and to his theologic arguments in defence of innuence.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. vii.

Of the two great theologic luminaries of the age, the Dominican Thomas Aquinas and the Franciscan Bonaventura. Thomas died on his way to the council: Bonaventura was present, preached during its sittings, but died before its dissolution.—*Ibid.*, b. xl. ch. vi.

Theological. adj. Connected with, relating to, theology.

Theologically. adv. In a theologic manner; according to the principles of theology.

Such things as exceed the faculty and possibility of nature, are properly and theologically miracles.—*Dr. Walsby, Sermons*, p. 10: 1848.

Theologist. s. Theologian.

It is no more an order, according to popish theologists, than the prima tonsura, they allowing only seven ecclesiastical theologists.—*Ayiffe, Patronymia Juris Canonici*.

Theologise. v. a. Render theological.

School-divinity was but Aristotle's philosophy theologized.—*Glanville, On the Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. iv.

Theologiser. s. One who theologizes.

We are taught by Eusebius that the ancient Egyptian theologists, whose religion was near of kin to that of the Chaldeans, if not borrowed of it, looked upon the sun and moon, whom they worshipped under the names of Osiris and Isis, not only as the chief gods, but as the makers and governors of much, if not of all, of the rest of the universe.—*Dryden, Free Enquiry*.

Theologue. s. Theologian; one studious in the science of divinity.

The cardinals of Rome, which are theologies, friars, and schoolmen, call all temporal business, of wars, embassages, sherry, which is under sheriffries.—*Bacon, Essays*.

A theologue more by need than genial bent; By breathing sharp, by nature confident; Interest in all his notions was discern'd.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, ll. 1148.

Theology. s. [Gr. *theologia*.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the Scripture of God, what is it but only to teach theology? Theology, what is it but the science of things divine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

She was most dear to the king in regard of her knowledge in languages, in theology, and in philosophy.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

The oldest writers of theology were of this mind.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

One great object that most of the schoolmen had in view was to establish the principles of natural theology by abstract reasoning. This reasoning was doubtless liable to great difficulties. But a modern writer, who seems tolerably acquainted with the subject, assures us that it would be difficult to mention any theoretical argument to prove the divine attributes, or any objection capable of being raised against the proof, which we do not find in some of the scholastic philosophers.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Theomachy. s. [Gr. *theomachia* = I fight; *machia* = battle.] The fight against the gods by the giants. (This is Dr. Johnson's definition from Bailey. It is used, however, for opposition to the divine will.)

To leave all men happy or unhappy as they were our friends or enemies, and to give form to the world according to our own humours, is the true theomachy.—*Locke, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Who can distrust or oppose this happiness of good men, so long since assured by Him, which is the Eternal God, blessed for ever? Surely none, without the guilt of theomachy or ingratitude.—*Life of Gregory, Posthumous*, preface, A. 3: 1640.

Theopathetic. adj. Theopathic.

(For example see under Theosophist.)

Theopathic. adj. Connected with, relating to, theopathy.

Proposition 71.—To deduce practical rules concerning the theopathic affections—faith, fear, gratitude, hope, trust, resignation, love.—*Hartley, On Man*, pt. ii. ch. ix. § 7. (Rich.)

He [Hartley] represents all the social affections of gratitude, veneration, love, inspired by the virtues of our fellow-men, as capable of being transferred by association to the transcendent and unlimited goodness of the ruler of the world, and thus to give rise to piety, to which he gives the name of the theopathic affections.—*Sir J. Mackintosh*, (Rich.)

Theopathy. s. [Gr. *πάθος* = suffering, from the root *πάσχω* = I suffer; *ί-πα-ορ* = I suffered.] Emotion excited by the contemplation of God.

Proposition 94.—To examine how far the pleasures and pains of theopathy are agreeable to the foregoing theory; under this class, I comprehend all those pleasures and pains which the contempla-

tion of God and his attributes, and of our relation to him, raises up in the minds of different persons, or in the same person at different times.—*Hartley, On Man*, pt. i. ch. ix. § 5. (Rich.)

Theophany. s. [Gr. *φαίνω* = show; *θεοφανεία* = I appear, seem.] Manifestation of God.

With him [John Scot, Erigena] God is all things, all things are God. The Creator alone truly is: the universe is but a sublime theophany, a visible manifestation of God. He distinctly asserts the eternity of the universe; his dialectic proof of this he pretends to be irresistible. Creation could not have been an accident of the Deity; it is of his essence to be a cause: all things therefore have existed, do exist, and will exist through him their cause. All things flow from the infinite abyss of the Goodness, and are re-absorbed into it.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

This contemplation of God, the consummate perfection of man, is immediate, not mediate. Through the angels and the celestial hierarchy of the Adept, it aspires to one God, not in his theophany, but in his inmost essence. All ideas and forms of things are latent in the human soul, as in God, only they are manifested to the soul by its own activity, its meditative power.—*Ibid.*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Theophilanthropist, and Theophilanthropy. s. [Gr. *θεός* = friend (*φίλος* = I love) + *άνθρωπος* = man.] See extract.

With a view of counteracting the latent fanaticism of the vulgar religion, the Directory gave great encouragement to a new sect recently established under the name of theophilanthropists. . . . These religionists, rejecting all revelation, confined their worship to the one Supreme Being.—*Bolton, George III.*: 1797. (Rich.)

Theorbo. s. [Italian.] In Music. Lute for playing a thorough bass. See last extract.

Some that delight to touch the sterner wire chord, The cythron, the pandora, and the theorbo strike.

Dryden, Polyolbion, song iv.

You have put the theorbo into my hand, and I have played: you gave the musician the first encouragement; the music returneth to you for patronage.—*Charles, Emblems*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Off with her head, and then she hath a middle: As her waist stands she looks like the new fiddle, The favourite theorbo, truth to tell ye, Whose neck and throat are deeper than the belly.

Bishop Corbet, Her Boreale.

My hounds uncoupled and my huntmen ready, You shall hear such music from their tunable mouths.

That you shall say the viol, harp, theorbo, Ne'er made such ravishing harmony: from the groves

And neighbouring woods, with frequent iterations Knammur'd of the cry, a thousand echoes Repeating it.

Mansing, The Guardian, l. 1.

He wanted nothing but a song, And a well-tuned theorbo hung Upon a bough, to ease the pain His tugged ears suffer'd with a strain.

Butler, Hudibras, l. 5, 165.

The first improvement on the French lute was the theorbo or Cithara bifurca, so called as having two necks, the second or longest whereof sustains the four last rows of chords, which give the deepest and gravest sounds. Its use is to play thorough bass in the accompaniment of the voice. Brissard intimates that it was invented in France by the Sieur Hottentot, and thence introduced in Italy. But Kircher gives a different account of the matter, saying that it received its name from a certain Neapolitan who first doubled the neck of the lute or lute, and added several chords to it. He says that the author of this improvement, with a kind of pun, gave to this instrument the name of *torbo* from its near resemblance to a uterine so called, in which the flowers of Italy were wont, as in a mortar, to pound perfume. Kircher adds that Hieronymus Kaysperger, a noble German, was the first that brought the theorbo into repute, and that in his time it had the preference of all other instruments. The strings of the theorbo, properly so called, are single; nevertheless, there are many who double the base strings with an octave, and the small ones with a unison, in which case it assumes a new appellation, and is called the arch lute. Mercurius is extremely accurate in his description of the lute and the theorbo, but he has not noted the diversity between the latter and the arch-lute.—*Sir J. Mackintosh, History of Music*, vol. iii. p. 103.

Theorem. s. [Gr. *τεωρημα*.]

1. Position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Having found this the head theorem of all their discourses, who plead for the change of ecclesiastical government in England, we hold it necessary that the proofs thereof be weighed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The chief points of morality are no less demonstrable than mathematica; nor is the subtlety greater in moral theorems than in mathematical.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.

2. Position requiring to be proved, as opposed to a problem wherein something has to be solved.

Theoretic. adj. Having the character of, relating to, a theorem.

Theoretic truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or positive.—Grew.

Theoretic. adj. Theoretical.

Admirably well turned, not only for the theoretic, but also the practical behaviour of cunning fellows.—*Tuller, no. 191.*

Theoretical. adj. Pertaining to, consisting in, theory; speculative; not practical.

Théorie, or Théorique. s. Speculation; not practice; theory. *Rare.*

The bookish theorick,

Wherein the topped counsels can propose
As mastery as he; nescer prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiery.—*Shakespeare, Othello, I. 1.*

When he speaks,

The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences;
So that the act and practick part of life
Must beke the mistress to this theorique.—*Id., Henry V. I. 1.*

Theoretically. adv. In the manner of, as a theory.

Able to discourse *theoretically* of the dimensions, situation, and motion, of the whole terrestrial globe.—*Boyle, On the Study of Holy Scripture, p. 117.*

Theorist. s. Speculatist; one given to speculation.

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that which obtains in this kingdom.—*Addison.*

It is a curious circumstance that a man [Dudley North] who, as a *theorist*, was distinguished from all the merchants of his time by the largeness of his views and by his superiority to vulgar prejudices, should, in practice, have been distinguished from all the merchants of his time by the obstinacy with which he adhered to an ancient mode of doing business, long after the dulkest and most ignorant plodders had abandoned that mode for one better suited to a great commercial society.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. 22.*

'What, Charley, you want to puzzle us by the interjectory plan? You must know, Charley, he is a great *theorist*. He has a project for settling the eastern difficulty by making Lamartine king of Syria.'—*Murray, Singl'us Fontenay.*

Theorize. v. n. Entertain, indulge in, theories, or any particular theory.

Were a theory open to no objection it would cease to be a theory, and would become a law; and were we not to *theorize*, or to take generalized views of natural phenomena until those generalizations were sure and unobjectionable,—in other words, were laws,—science would be lost in a complex mass of unconnected observations, which would probably never disentangle themselves.—*Groves, Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Theorizer. s. One who theorizes; one who indulges in theory rather than in practice; theorist.

For... mineralogy... Novalls... had a great fondness... he seems to have prosecuted it on a grand and original plan, very different both from that of our idle *theorizers*... generalizers, and that of the still more melancholy class, who merely 'collect facts,' and for the torpor or total extinction of the thinking faculty, strive to make up by the more assiduous use of the blowpipe and goniometer.—*Curlye, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Novallia.*

Theory. s.

1. Speculation; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind: (opposed to practice).

If they had been themselves to execute their own theory in this church, they would have seen, being nearer.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect it are in the practice full of error, and in the theory full of unsound imagination.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the theory and speculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the same.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Opposed to *hypothesis*; in which case it means that which will not merely explain certain phenomena, but which has some evidence to support it over and above such explanation.

It seems to me a great delusion to call or suppose the imagination of a subtle fluid, or molecules pene-

trable with the same, a legitimate hypothesis. It is a mere sufficiency. Newton took the fact of bodies falling to the centre, and upon that built up a legitimate hypothesis. It was a subposition of something certain. But Descartes' vortices were not an hypothesis; they rested on no fact at all; and yet they did, in a clumsy way, explain the motions of the heavenly bodies. But your subtle fluid is pure gratuitous assumption; and for what use? It explains nothing... The use of a theory in the real sciences is to help the investigator to a complete view of all the hitherto discovered facts relating to the science in question; it is a collected view, *Scopia*, of all he yet knows in one. Of course, whilst any pertinent facts remain unknown, no theory can be exactly true, because every new fact must necessarily, to a greater or less degree, displace the relation of all the others. A theory, therefore, only helps investigation; it cannot invent or discover. The only true theories are those of geometry, because in geometry all the premises are true and unalterable.—*Ciderike, Table Talk.*

Theosoph. s. Theosophist.

Theosophical. adj. Wise after the manner of a theosophist.

There is a various intertexture of *theosophical* and philosophical truths.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica, p. 104: 1653.*

Theosophism. s. Theosophy, for which it is a term of disparagement.

Many traces of the spirit of *theosophism* may be found through the whole history of philosophy; in which nothing is more frequent than fanatical and hypercritical pretensions to divine illumination.—*Engel, History of Philosophy. (Rich.)*

Theosophist. s. One who cultivates, or affects, theosophy; one professing to hold intercourse with God and heavenly spirits.

This disease [enthusiasm] many of your chymists and several *theosophists*, in my judgement, seem very obnoxious to, who dictate their own conceits and fancies so magisterially and imperiously, as if they were indeed authentic messengers from God Almighty.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse on Enthusiasm. (Rich.)*

Theosophist [is] a name which has been given, though not with any very definite meaning, to that class of mystical religious thinkers and writers who aim at displaying, or believe themselves to possess, a knowledge of the divinity and his works by supernatural inspiration. In this they differ from the mystics who have been styled *theosophic*, whose object is passively to receive the supposed communication of the divinity and expatiate on the results. The best-known names at this day of the theosophic order are those of Jacob Bohme, Madame Guyon, Swedenborg, Saint-Martin, Schelling and others, who regarded the foundation of their metaphysical tenets as resting on divine intuition, have been called *theosophists*, but with less exactness.—*Brandes and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Theosophy. s. [Gr. *sofia* = wisdom; *sofo* = wise.] System of thought considered by those who cultivate it to partake of the nature of divine knowledge. When the emotions are largely affected by it, it approaches Theopathy: (for example see the second extract under Theosophist.

In the opposite direction, where it is supposed to be a substitute for inductive investigation, the chief example is Paracelsus, whom Brucker expressly calls 'the prince of the theosophers')
But Xenophanes, his *theosophy* or divine philosophy, is most fully declared by Simplicius.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 377. (Rich.)*
The strange chaotic nature of the man is displayed in it; his scepticism and *theosophy*.—*Curlye, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner.*

Therapeutic. adj. [Gr. *θεραπευτικός*; *θεραπειν* = I tend as healer, heal.] Curative, relating to, connected with, aiming at, the cure of disease.

Therapeutic or curative physick restoreth the patient into sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic, or the art of preserving health; and *therapeutic*, or the art of restoring it.—*Watts.*

It is objected, that Shilo affirms that his *therapeutic* week prayed only twice a day, whereas it is very well known that the primitive Christians had their several other hours of prayer.—*Parker, Law of Nature, p. 247. (Ord MS.)*

Therapeutical. adj. Therapeutic.

This remedy, in my opinion, should rather be prophylactic, for prevention of the disease, than *therapeutical* for the cure of it.—*Chilmead, Translation of Ferrand, On Love Melancholy, p. 336: 1676.*

Therapeutic. s. [see Chromatics.] Part of medicine which deals with the treatment, cure, or attempted cure, of diseases: (as 'opposed to the pathological part).

Such was medical investigation, before physiology and natural history began to be cultivated as branches of general knowledge. The only questions examined were, what did it wholesome, or what medicine will cure some given disease... And in politics, the questions which engaged general attention were similar. Is such an enactment, or such a form of government, beneficial or the reverse—either universally, or to some particular community? without inquiry into the general conditions by which the operation of legislative measures, or the effects produced by forms of government, are determined. Students in politics thus attempted to study the pathology and *therapeutics* of the social body, before they had laid the necessary foundation in its physiology; to cure disease, without understanding the laws of health.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, pt. vi. ch. vi. § 1.*

There. adv. See under The.

1. In that place.

If they come to sojourn at my house,
I'll not be *there*.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, II. 1.*
Exiled by thee from earth to deepest hell,
In brazen bonds shall barbarous discord dwell;
Gigantic pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition shall attend her *there*.—*Pope, Windsor Forest.*

2. Opposed to *here*.

To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there*.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, II. 3.*

Could their relations be as different *there* as they are *here*, yet the maans in heaven will suit every palate.—*Locke.*

Darkness *there* might well seem twilight *here*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 12.*

3. An exclamation directing something at a distance.

Your fury hardens me.
A guard *there*; seize her. —*Dryden, Aureng-zebe, II. 1.*

4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, 'A man came,' or, 'There came a man.' It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harshness: (as, 'In old times *there* was a great king').

For reformation of error *there* were that thought it a part of Christian charity to instruct them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make the least movable to pass in an instant, or altogether, through the least place.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

In human actions *there* are no degrees described, but a latitude is indulged.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Wherever *there* is a sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced.—*Locke.*

There can only be the predicate of a proposition, differing in this respect from it. Hence it never affects the number of the verb; which is determined by the nature of the subject: *There* is this: *There* are these... Furthermore, although a predicate, *there* always stands in the beginning of propositions; i.e. in the place of the subject.—*Dr. E. G. Latham, The English Language, § 686: 1862.*

5. In composition it means *that*: (as, *therchy* = by that).

Thereabout. adv.

1. Near that place.

One speech I loved; 'twas *Æneas*' tale to Dido; and *thereabout* of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's slaughter.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, II. 2.*

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.

Some three months since, or *thereabout*,
She found me out. —*Sir J. Suckling.*

3. Concerning that matter.

As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, behold two men stood by them in shining garments.—*Luke, xxiv. 4.*

Thereabouts. adv. Thereabout.

Between the twelfth of king John, and thirty-sixth of king Edward the Third, containing one hundred and fifty years or *thereabouts*, there was a continual bordering war.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Find a house to lodge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof twenty or *thereabouts* may be attendants.—*Milton*.

Water is thirteen times rarer, and its resistance less than that of quicksilver *thereabouts*, as I have found by experiments with pendulums.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

There or thereabouts. Approximately; sufficiently near for practical purposes.

Thereafter. *adv.*

1. According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter*.—*Prachon*.

If food were now before thee not, Wouldst thou not eat? *Thereafter* as I like The giver, answer'd Jesus.

Milton, Paradise Regained, li. 320.

2. After that.

Herself then took he by the slender waist, In value loud crying, and into the flood Over the castle walls down her cast, And there her drowned in the dirty mud. . . . *Thereafter* all that mucky pelf he took, The spile of people's evil gotten good, The which her sire had scraped by hooks and crooks.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 2, 27.

Thereat. *adv.*

1. At that; on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it bliseth *thereat*, but glorish in the contrary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. At that place.

Wido in the gale and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in *thereat*.—*Matthew*, vii. 13.

Thereby. *adv.*

1. By that; by means of that; in consequence of that.

Some parts of our liturgy consist in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people may *thereby* learn what their duties are towards him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
There with at last he forced him to untie One of his grasping feet, him to defend *thereby*.

Spenser.

Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an absolute necessity.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie; A fault, which needs it most, grows *thereby*.

G. Herbert.

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the real colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let pass, the violet on the paper will not suffer any change *thereby*.—*Sir I. Newton*.

2. Near or by that place.

There was an holy chappell edifice, Wherein the hermit dowlly went to say His holy things each mornie and eventide: *Thereby* a christall streamie did gently play, Which from a sacred fountaine welled forth alway.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 1, 34.

Therefore. *adv.*

1. For that; for this; for this reason.

This is the latest parlo we will admit; *Therefore* to our best merry give yourselves.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 3.

Falstaff in dead, *Therefore*, *Ibid.* ii. 3.
The herd that seeks after sensual pleasure is soft and unmanly; and *therefore* I compose myself to meet a storm.—*Lucas*.

2. Consequently.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty.—*Spectator*.
The wretches sprinkled dust on their bodies to give better hold; the glory *therefore* was greater to conquer without powder.—*Wool, Translation of Pindar*.

3. In return for this; in recompence for this or that.

We have forsaken all and followed thee; what shall we have *in return*?—*Matthew*, xii. 27.

4. For that purpose. *Obsolete*.

So to his steed he got, and gan to ride As one unlit *therefore*, that all might see He had not trugned bene in chivalry.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 3, 46.

Therefrom. *adv.* From that; from this.

Be ye *therefrom* very courageous to keep and to do all that is written in the book of the law of Moses, that ye turn not aside *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left.—*Joshua*, xxiii. 6.

The leaves that spring *therefrom* grow white.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Therein. *adv.* In that; in this.

Therein our letters do not well agree.—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

The matter is of that nature, that I find myself unable to serve you *therein* as you desire.—*Bacon*.

All the earth

To thee, and to thy race, I give, as lords Possess it, and all things that *therein* live.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 338.

After having well examined them, we shall *therein* find many charms.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

Thereinto. *adv.* Into that.

Let them not that are in the countries enter *thereinto*.—*Luke*, xxi. 21.

Though we shall have occasion to speak of this, we will now make some entrance *thereinto*.—*Bacon*.

Thereof. *adv.* Of that; of this.

Considering how the case doth stand with this present age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the stream *thereof*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

'Tis vain to think that lasting which must end; And when 'tis past, not any part remains *thereof*, but the reward which virtue gains.

Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

I shall begin with Greece, where my observations shall be confined to Athens, though several instances might be brought from other states *thereof*.—*Swift*.

Thereon. *adv.* On that.

Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said unto him, Before the cock crow twice thou shalt deny me thrice; and when he thought *thereon*, he wept.—*Mark*, xiv. 72.

You shall bereave yourself Of my good purposes, and put your children To that destruction which I'll guard them from, If *thereon* you rely.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Its foundation is laid *thereon*.—*Woodward*.

Thereout. *adv.* Out of that.

Thereout a strange beast with seven heads arose, That towns and castles under her heads did cour.

Spenser.

God gave an hollow place that was in the jaw, and there came water *thereout*.—*Judges*, xv. 10.

Thereon. *adv.* To that.

A larger form of speech were safer than that which punctually predieth a constant day *thereon*.—*Sir T. Browne*.

What might his force have done, being brought *thereon*, When that already gave so much to do! *Daniel*.

Thereunto, also Thereunto. *adv.* To that.

Is it in regard then of serious only, that, apprehending the gospel of Christ, we yield *thereunto* our unfeigned assent as to a thing infallibly true?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

This sort of base people doth not for the most part rebel of themselves, having no heart *thereunto*, but are by force drawn by the grand rebels into their action.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Next *thereunto* did grow a goodly tree, That wherby we reason, live, and be. *Spenser*.
That it is the appointment of God, might be argument enough to persuade us *thereunto*.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Thereunder. *adv.* Under that.

Those which come nearer unto reason, and parallelise under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Therewith. *adv.*

1. Upon that; in consequence of that.

Grace having not in one thing shewed itself, nor for some few days, but in such sort so long continued, our manifold sins striving to the contrary, what can we less *therewith* conclude, than that God would at least-wise, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he bloweth cannot but be of him?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

He hopes to find you forward. And *therewith* he sends you this good news. *Shakespeare, Richard III.* iii. 2.

Let that one article rank with the rest; And *therewith* give me your daughter. *Ibid.*, *Henry V.* v. 2.

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his subjects do no more diminish his greatness than when one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniences do arise *therewith*.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Children are child for having failed in good manners, and have *therewith* reproofs and precepts heaped upon them.—*Locke*.

Nolan finding the people engaged in two violent factions, of the poor and the rich, and in great confusion *therewith*, made due provisions for settling the balance of power.—*Swift*.

2. Immediately.

Therewithal. *adv.* At the same time. *Obsolete*.

Of this bodily reverence of God in his church the government is moderate; God grant it be not loose *therewithal*.—*Archbishop Laud, Speech in the Star Chamber*.

Therewith. *adv.*

1. With that.

Germany had stricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but seemed in discipline still to retain *therewith* very great conformity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

7 M 2

All things without, which round about we see, We seek to know, and have *therewith* to do. *Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul*.
Therewith at last he forced him to untie One of his grasping feet, him to defend *therewith*. *Spenser*.

2. Immediately.

Therewithal. *adv.*

1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act On their late murder'd king they aggravate. *Daniel*.

2. At the same time.

Well, give her that ring, and give *therewithal* That letter. *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

3. With that.

His hideous fall then hurried he about, And *therewithal* enwrept the nimble thighs Of his froth-foamy steed. *Spenser*.

Theriac. *s.* [see Treacle.] Remedy against poisons; treacle.

When the disease was young, it was mitigated with rob of elder; with crab-eyes; spirits of hartshorn; *theriac* and vinegar.—*The Student*, li. 344.

Theriacal. *adj.* Medicinal; physical.

The virtuous heaor is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are *theriacal* herbs.—*Bacon*.

Theriac. *s.* Theriacal. *Rare*.

Ye see what account there is made of a composition called *theriac*, devised only for excess and superfluities.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, b. xxiv. ch. l. (Rich.)

Thermal. *adj.* [Lat. *therma* (feminine) and plural, from the Greek, *ῥῆμα*; = warm) = warm baths; the scientific compounds into which this word enters belong more properly to the Greek form.]

1. Relating to warm baths, natural or artificial.

2. Connected with, relating to, heat in general.

The same *thermal* undulations which, if the physiological units are comparatively free, will and their re-arrangement by giving them still greater freedom, will, if they are comparatively fixed, begin to change the arrangements of their components - will decompose them.—*Herbert Spencer, The Foundations of Biology*.

Thermic. *adj.* Thermal.

In 1823, he had by this means prepared the basis of his great work on volcanoes, which appeared in 1828, and contained careful descriptions of all the regions known to be visited by igneous eruptions, and a consistent hypothesis of the cause of the *thermic* disturbance, in accordance with the view first proposed by Gay-Lussac and Davy.—*General Sabine, in Proceedings of the Royal Society*.

Thermo-electricity. *s.* See extract.

When the junction of two dissimilar metals is heated or cooled, the free ends being joined by a wire, an electric current is generated. This development of electricity by heat was discovered by Prof. Seebeck in 1822, and has received the name of *thermo-electricity*; in its theoretical and practical applications it is a fact of great importance. The intensity of the thermo-electric current depends on two things: the nature of the metals employed, and the difference in temperature which exists between the two ends of the metal bars. The metals have been found by experiment to stand in the following thermo-electric order: bismuth, nickel, German silver, brass, lead, tin, copper, platinum, silver, zinc, iron, antimony, tellurium, selenium. If two of these metals be taken, the more distant their position in the list the stronger is the current that will be generated. Hence the electro-motive force of bismuth and selenium is the greatest; but as it is generally impracticable to employ the last two metals on the list, bismuth and antimony form the usual thermo-electric couple. *Frankland, in Brands and Co's, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Thermometer. *s.* [Gr. *μέτρον* = measure.] Instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greatest heat is about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, as is evident from the *thermometer*, or observations of the weather-glass.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Thermometrical. *adj.* Relating to the measure of heat.

His heat raises the liquor in the *thermometrical* tubes.—*Cheyne*.

Thermoscope. *s.* [Gr. *σκοπία* = I see, descry, view.] Instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; thermometer; modification of the air-thermometer so called.

By the trial of the *thermometer*, fishes have more heat than the element which they swim in.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Thermostat. *s.* [Gr. *-στάτης*, *-στατικός*, from the root of *ίσταμι* = I stand.] See *extract*.

Thermatid. *s.* [Gr. *θερμότης*, *thermōtēs* = a self-acting physical apparatus for regulating temperature. A *thermatid*, the principle of which depends on the unequal expansion of metals by heat, was proposed by Dr. Ure for regulating the safety valves of steam engines with more certainty than the common expedients.—*Hirst, in Brando and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Thermotia. *s.* [see Chromatics.] Doctrine, philosophy, of heat.

I shall, then, successively, have to speak of the ideas which are the foundation of geometry and arithmetic; . . . of the ideas on which the mechanical sciences . . . more peculiarly rest; . . . of the ideas which the secondary mechanical sciences (acoustics, optics, and thermotics) involve; namely, the ideas of the externality of objects, and of the media by which we perceive their quality.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. i. p. 82: 1838.

As optics relate to the phenomena which result from the action of light upon matter, so under the term *thermotics* may be included those effects which are caused by the action of heat upon matter.—*Hirst, in Brando and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

These. *pron.* Collective form of *this*; the difference between them consisting as in *goose*, *geese*; *mouse*, *mice*, &c., in the change of the vowel rather than in the addition of any plural sign; the final *s* being common to both numbers.

1. Opposed to *those*, or to some others.
Did we for these barbarians plant and sow?
On these, on these our happy fields bestow?
—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues*, l. 97.

2. *These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and *those* to the first. See under *That* for remarks upon *this* and *that* in a similar relation.

More rain falls in June and July than in December and January; but it makes a much greater show upon the earth in these months than in those, because it lies longer upon it.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Thésis. *s.* [Gr. *-θέσις*, *-thesis*, from *τίθημι* = I place; *thesis* has the same relation to *positivē*.] Position; something laid down, affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down,
By some example should be shown.—
An honest, but a simple pair . . .
May serve to make this thesis clear.

Thésipian. *adj.* Connected with Thespis, the inventor of the Greek comedy, and, as such, a *proper* rather than a *common* name; used, however, somewhat rhetorically for theatrical, or dramatic.

Yes, France is free. O glorious France, that has burst out so; into universal sound and smoke; and attained—the Phrygian cap of liberty! In all towns, trees of liberty also may be planted; with or without advantage. Said we not, it was the highest stretch attained by the Thésipian art on this planet, or perhaps attainable?—The Thésipian art, unfortunately, one must still call it; for behold there, on this Field of Mars, the national banners, before there could be any swearing, were to be all blessed.—*Carliot, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. l. ch. xii.

Thésical. *adj.* Laid down; positive.
This law . . . was merely *thésical* or positive, not indispensable and natural.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 127: 1633.

Théurgic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted, characterized by, *Thurgy*.
All his endeavour to purge his soul by these *théurgic* consecrations was frustrated.—*Halliwel, Melampus*, p. 51.

Both of these, the goetic and *théurgic*, seem to be of Egyptian origin; and it is evident, at least, that their practitioners appeared to pride themselves on drawing their chief secrets from that ancient source; and both are intimately connected with astrology.—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, notes.

Théurgical. *adj.* *Thurgy*.
The reason of their calling inspiration by the names of fire, flame, flash, and the like, may be easily found in the authors of the *théurgic* sciences.—*Jaubert on the Revelations*, edited by P. Lancaster, p. 52.

Théurgist. *s.* One who is addicted to theurgy.
More refined necromancers or magicians call themselves *théurgists*; . . . thinking to have to do only with good spirits.—*Halliwel, Melampus*, p. 50.

Théurgy. *s.* [Gr. *θεουργία*; *thyron* = work.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.—This is Dr. Johnson's definition from Bailey. But the meaning also is a species of magic, in old times, which was employed for the assistance of supernatural beings to effect wonderful things.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as condemn indeed the grosser, which they called *magick* or *gocky*; but allowed the other, which they termed *théurgy*, as laudable and honourable, and as an art by which they received angels, and had communication with the gods. Yet St. Austin assures us, they are both damnable.—*Halliwel, Melampus*, p. 51: 1832.

Thew. *s.* [A.S. *þeow*.]

1. Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour. *Obsolete*.
Home report them happy news,
For well you worthy been for worth and gentle thews.
—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
From mother's pap I taken was unfit,
And straight deliver'd to a fury knight,
To be brought in gentle thews and martial might.
—*Ibid.*

2. Muscles.
Nature crescent does not grow alone
In thews and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,
The inward service of the mind and soul
Grows wide withal. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 3.
Will you tell me how to chuse a man? Care I for the limbs, the thews, the stature, bulk and big swiftness of a man? give me the spirit, master Shallow.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Théwed. *adj.* Educated; habituated; accustomed.
But he was wise and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not seem so rude, and shew'd ill,
As to despise so courteous seeming part.
—*Spenser*.

They. *pron.*

1. Men; women; persons.
They are in a most warlike preparation.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 3.
The Spaniards
Must now confess, if they have any goodness,
The trial just and noble. —*Id., Henry VIII.* ii. 2.
They sat on beds of silk and gold,
At ivory tables, or wood sold
Dearer than it. —*B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy*.
They know
To joy the friend and grapple with the foe. —*Prior*.
2. Those men; those women: (opposed to some others).

Only they,
That come to hear a merry play,
Will be deceived.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* prologue.
'Tis remarkable that they
Talk most who have the least to say.
—*Prior, Alma*, ii. 345.

3. It is used indefinitely: (as the French on dit.)

There, as they say, perpetual night is found
In silence brooding on the unhappy ground.
—*Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, i. 338.
Different languages have different modes of expressing indeterminate propositions. In Greek, Latin, and English the passive voice is used.—*Arystar, Diction*, it is said. The Italians use the reflexive pronoun, as, *si dice*—it says itself. Sometimes the plural pronoun of the third person is used. Thus, in our language, they say—the world at large says.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, The English Language*, § 606: 1862.

4. The things.
Why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts, which should indeed have died
With them they think on.
—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 2.
The flowers she wore along the day,
And every nymph and shepherd maid,
That in her hair they look'd more gay
Than growing in their native bed.
—*Prior, The Garland*.

Thick. *adj.* [A.S. *þicce*.]

1. Not thin; dense; not rare; gross; crass.
God caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant slime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanse the air of thick vapours and unwholesome mists.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.
To warm milk pour spirit of nitre; the milk

presently after will become *thicker* than it was.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.
2. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent.

Make *thick* my blood;
Stop up th' access and passage to remorse.
—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.
A fermentation makes all the wine in the vessel *thick* or foul; but when that is past, it grows clear of itself.—*Sir W. Temple*.
Remember'd in the mud, their cars divide
With heavy strokes the *thick* unwieldy tide.
—*Addison*.

3. Great in circumference; not slender.
Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, thou art covered with fatness.—*Dactylography*, xxii. 15.
My little finger shall be *thicker* than my father's joint.—*1 Kings*, xii. 10.

4. Close; not divided by much space; crowded.
The people were gathered *thick* together.—*Luke*, xi. 30.
It brought them to a hollow cave,
Amid the *thickest* woods. —*Spenser*.
He sought secure of fortune as of fame;
Still by new maps the island might be shewn
Conquais he striv'd where'er he came,
Thick as the galaxy with stars is sown.
—*Dryden, Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell*, xiv.

Objects of pain or pleasure do not lie thick enough
together in life to keep the soul in constant action.
—*Addison*.

5. Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other.

The speedy horse . . .
Watch each entrance of the winding wood;
Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood.
—*Id., Translation of the Æneid*, ix. 515.
Next the proud palace of Mahmo stood
A mount of rough ascent, and *thick* with wood.
—*Id., Sigismunda and Guiscardo*, 101.

6. Without proper intervals of articulation.
Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant.
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 3.

7. Stupid.
I omit your *thick* error in putting no difference
between a magistrate and a king.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Doleman*, ch. iv.: 1603.

8. Dull; not quick: (as, 'thick of hearing').
Colloquial. (In the following extract it is applied to sight).
Go, Pindarus, get higher on that hill;
My sight was ever *thick*.
—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, v. 2.

9. Intimate; familiar: (as, 'You seem very *thick* with him;') noted in the previous edition as a *vulgarism*).

As the first element in a compound.
Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks,
And given my treasures and my rights of thee
To *thick-eyed* musing and cursed melancholy.
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 2.
It tasteth a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or some such *thick-coated* fruit, it would not.—*Bacon*.
(Gross-headed, *thick-skulled*, illiterate, shallow.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus*.
Bring it near some *thick-headed* tree.—*Mortimer Husbandry*.
Thick-leaved weeds amongst the grass will need more drying than ordinary grass.—*Ibid.*

Used *ulteriorly*.
a. Deep; noting the third dimension: (as, a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches *thick*).
b. Noting comparative bulk: (as, 'The door was three inches *thick*').
c. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission.

They charged the defendants with their small shot and Turkey arrows as *thick* as hail.—*Kendal, History of the Turks*.
Favours came *thick* upon him, like main showers than sprinkling drops; he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and an annual pension given him.—*Sir H. Wotton*.
This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often about.—*Sir H. Spelman*.
His pills as *thick* as handgranades flew,
And where they fell as certainly they flew.
—*Lord Roscommon*.

In the following lines the construction is 'not more *thickly*.'

Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,
When pale Orion sets in wintry rain;
Nor *thicker* harvest on rich Herms rime,
Than stand those troops.
—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 994.

Thick. a.

1. Thickest part, or time when anything is thickest.

Achimetes having with a mine suddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spanish station, in the thick of the dust and smoke presently entered his men.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

2. Thicket; place full of bushes.

Mists and rotten fogs Hang in the gloomy thick, and make unstedfast eyes.—*Dryden.*

Thick and thin. Whatever is in the way.

Through perils both of wind and limb, Through thick and thin, she follow'd him.—*Baile, Hudibras, l. 3, 300.*

When first the dawn appears upon his chin, For a small sum to swear through thick and thin.—*J. Dryden, Jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 279.*

Six precious souls and all agone, To dash through thick and thin.—*Cowper, John Gilpin.*

Used adverbially.

- a. Frequently; fast.

'Tis some disaster, Or else he would not send so thick.—*Sir J. Ingham, The Sophy.*
I hear the trampling of thick beating feet; This way they move.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

- b. Closely.

The neighbourhood plain with arms is cover'd o'er; The vale an iron harvest seems to yield, Of thick sprung lances in a waving field.—*Dryden, Aurengzebe, l. 1.*

A little plot of ground thick sown, is better than a great field which lies fallow.—*Norris, Miscellanies.*

- c. To a great depth.

If you apply it thick spread, it will cat to the bone.—*Wise, Surgeon.*
'Tis a piercing eye, and will discern Qu' 'trauds, unless they're cover'd thick with art.—*Addison, Cato.*

Thick and threefold. In quick succession; in great numbers.

They came thick and threefold for a time, till one experienced stager discovered the plot.—*Sir R. L. K. Range, Fables.*

Thick. c. n. Thicken. Rare.

But see, the welkin thickens apace, And stooping Phoebus steepens his face: It's time to haste us homeward.—*Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, March.*

Thick-knee. s. Native gallinatorial bird (i.e. bird akin to the plovers, &c.); (Edicnemis (swollen knee) creptans; Norfolk bustard.

The thick-knees and bustards have the four-noded sternum, the notches being small.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Thicken. v. 1. [A.S. þiccan.]

1. Make thick; make close; fill up interstices; condense; make concrete.

The white of an egg gradually dissolves by heat crowding a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of heat will thicken it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viscous mass.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Make more weighty. Rare.

'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream; And this may help to thicken other proofs, That do demonstrate thinly.—*Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.*

3. Make frequent; make close or numerous: (as, 'To thicken the ranks').

Thicken. v. n.

1. Grow thick; grow dense or muddy.

Thy lustre thickens When he shines by.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 3.*

2. Concrete; be consolidated.

Water stop gives birth To grass and plants, and thickens into earth.—*Prior, Solomon, l. 355.*

3. Grow close or numerous.

The press of people thickens to the court, The impatient crowd devouring the report.—*Dryden, Aurengzebe, l. 1.*

He saw the crowd thickening, and desired to know how many there were.—*Teller.*

4. Grow quick.

The comb's thickens, like the storm that flies From westward when the showery winds arise.—*Dryden.*

Thicket. a. [A.S. þiccteta.] Close knot or tuft of trees; close wood or copse.

I drew you hither, Into the thickest thicket of the park.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 3.*

Within a thicket I reposed; and found
Let fall from heav'n a sleep interminable.

Thus, or any of his, could not in haste creep through those desert regions, which the length of one hundred and thirty years after the flood had fortified with thickets, and permitted every bush and briar, reed and tree, to join themselves into one main body and forest.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

How often, from the steep Of echoing hill, or thicket, have we heard Celestial voices, to the midnight air, Sole, or responsive, each to other's note, Singing their great Creator!

My brothers slept to the next thicket side To bring me berries.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 640.*

Now Ieda's twins . . . Their trembling lace a brandish'd at the foe; Nor had they mis'd, but he to thickets fled, Conceal'd from aiming spears, not p'vious to the steel.—*Id., Comus, 183.*

I've known young Juba rise before the sun, To beat the thicket where the tiger slept, Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts.—*Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Moleager and Atalanta.*

Thickly. adv.

1. Deeply; to a great quantity.

Mending cracked receivers, having thickly overlaid them with diaphyous, we could not perceive leaks.—*Boyle.*

2. Closely; in quick succession.

Thickness. s. Attribute suggested by Thick.

1. State of being thick; density.

2. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which the light entered, I could easily see through the whole thickness of my hand the motions of a body placed beyond it.—*Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth.

4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude.

Nitro mingled with water to the thickness of honey, and anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will sprout forth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Disurses imagined to come from the thickness of blood, come often from the contrary cause.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

5. Imperspicuousness; closeness.

The banks of the river and the thickness of the shades drew into them all the birds of the country.—*Addison.*

6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.

A person found in himself, being at some times subject to a thickness of hearing, the like effect.—*Holder.*

What you write is printed in large letters; otherwise between the weakness of my eyes and thickness of hearing, I should lose the greatest pleasure.—*Swift.*

Thickskull'd. adj. Dull; stupid.

They're pleased to hear their thickskull'd judges cry.—*Id., All for Love, iii. 1.*

Well moved! oh finely said!—*Dryden, Translation of Persius, l. 106.*

This downright fighting soul, this thickskull'd hero . . . With plain dull virtue has outdone my wit.—*Id., All for Love, iii. 1.*

Thicket. adj.

1. Close planted.

His eyeballs glare with fire, suffused with blood, His neck shoots up a thicket thorny wood; His bristled back a trench impaled appears.—*Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Moleager and Atalanta.*

The world is so thickset with the numerous productions of the creatures, that besides the apparent beauty of things viewed by all, there are those secret graces in every part of nature, which some few alone have the skill to discern.—*Grew.*

2. Thick; large.

'Very true, Mr. Pelham,' said the wine-merchant, advancing his chair to me; and then, laying a short, thickset finger upon my arm—he looked up in my face with an investigating air, and said:—'Parliamentary reform—what do you say to that? you're not an advocate for ancient abuses, and modern corruption, I hope, Mr. Pelham.'—*By no means,* cried I, with an honest air of indignation.—'I have a conscience, Mr. Briggs, I have a conscience as a public man, no less than as a private one!—*Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxvi.*

Thickskin. s. Coarse gross man; numskull.

The shallow'd thickskin of that barren sort, Who Pyramus presented in their sport, Forsook his scene, and enter'd in a brake.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.*

Thief. s.

1. One who takes what belongs to another: (the thief steals by secrecy, and the robber by violence; but these senses are confounded).

This he said, not that he cared for the poor; but because he was a thief, and had the bag.—*John, xii. 6.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.*

Can you think I owe a thief my life, Because he took it not by lawless force? Am I obliged by that to assist his rapine, And to maintain his murders?

2. Excessiveness in the snuff of a candle.

Where you see a thief in the candle, call presently for an extinguisher.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 46.*

Their burning lamps the storm ensuing show, Th' oil sparkles, this sees about the snuff do grow.—*Mary, Translation of Virgil.*

As the first element in a compound.

A wolf passed by as the thief-leaders were dragging a fox to execution.—*Sir R. L. K. Range.*

My evenings all I would with sharpers spend, And make the thief-catcher my beloved friend.—*Drummond.*

Poor Clinker stood trembling at the bar, surrounded by thief-takers.—*Sandlett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Thieve. v. n. Steal; practise theft.

And there the monster sat him down to thieve.—*Bryton, Mooncalf.*

But he grew rich, and with his riches grew so Keen the desire to see his home again, He thought himself in duty bound to do so, And not be always thieving on the main.—*Byron, Beppo, xcv.*

Thievery. s.

1. Practice of stealing; theft.

No how to scape great punishment and shame, For their false treason and vile thievery.—*Spenser.*

Do villain, do, since you profess to do't, Like workmen; I'll example you with thievery.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 3.*

He makes it a help unto thievery; for thieves having a design upon a house, make a fire at the four corners thereof, and cast thereon the fragments of loadstone, which rabeth fire.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's haste, Craves his rich thievery up he knows not how.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.*

Thievish. adj.

1. Given to stealing; practising theft.

What wouldst thou have me go and lay my food? Or with a base and boisterous sword enforce A thievish living on the common road?—*Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 3.*

O thievish night, Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end, In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars, That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps With everlasting oil, to give due light To the mild and lonely traveller?—*Milton, Comus, 103.*

The thievish god suspected him, and took The hind aside, and thus in whispers spoke; Discover not the theft.—*Addison, Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Battus.*

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth.

Four-and-twenty times the pilot's class Hath told the thievish minutes how they pass.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.*

3. Relating to what is stolen.

By astrology he resolved thievish questions with great success; that was his utmost sole practice.—*Lilly, Life, &c. p. 77.*

Thievishly. adv. In a thievish manner; like a thief.

They lay not to live by their works, But thievishly loiter and lurk.—*Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.*

Thigh. s. [A.S. þeoh.] Part of the leg above the knee.

He touched the hollow of his thigh; and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint.—*Genesis, xxxii. 25.*

The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The thighbone is the longest of all the

bones in the body : its fibres are close and hard : it has a cavity in its middle ; it is a little convex and round on its fore-side, but a little hollow, with a long and small ridge on its back-side.—*Quincy*.

Thighbone. s. Bone of the thigh.
The flesh dissolved, and left the thigh-bone bare.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

Thill. s. [A.S. *þille*.] Shaft of a waggon ; arms of wood between which the last horse is placed.

More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the thills were fixed under the axle.—*Hortimer, Husbandry*.

Thill-horse. s. Last horse ; horse that goes between the shafts.

What a heard hast thou got ! thou hast got more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin my thill-horse has on his tail.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, li. 2*.

Thiller. s. Thillhorse.
Whole bridle and saddle, whittlether, and nall, With collars and harness, for thiller and all.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Thimble. s. [?] Metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle when they sew.

Your ladies and pale-visaged maids, Like Amazons, come tripping after drams ; Their thimbles into armed gantlets change, Their needles to lances.—*Shakespeare, King John, v. 2*.

Examine Venus and the moon, Who stole a thimble or a spoon.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1. 601.

The work of Dr. Nares has filled us with astonishment similar to that which Captain Lemuel Gulliver felt when first he landed in Brodingnag, and saw eggs as high as the oaks in the New Forest, thimbles as large as buckles, and wrens of the bulk of turkeys. The whole book, and every component part of it, is on a gigantic scale.—*Maccusley, Critical and Historical Essay, Bunleigh and his Times*.

As the first element in a compound.
Upon the bottom shines the queen's bright face ; A myrtle foliage round the thimble-race.
Pope, The Banquet Table. (Rich.)

Thimblefall. s. As much as may be contained in a thimble.

Yes, and measure for measure, too, Scads ; that is for a thimbleful of gold a thimbleful of love.—*Dryden, Amphitryon, iv. 1. (Rich.)*

Thimble-rig. s. Sleight-of-hand trick, shown-off by means of three thimbles and a pea ; the looker-on being often induced to bet that he can point out (which he is never allowed to do) the thimble under which the pea lies.

Thin. adj. [A.S. *þinn*.]

1. Not thick.
They did beat the gold into this plates, and cut it into wires.—*Æneid, xxix. 3*.

2. Rare ; not dense.
The hope of the ungodly is dust that is blown away with the wind ; like thin froth, that is driven away with storm.—*Wisdome of Solomon, v. 14*.
In the day when the air is more thin, the sound pierce better ; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less.—*Bacon*.

Understand the same
Of fish within their watery residence ;
Not lither summon'd, since they cannot change
Their element, to draw the thinner air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 345.

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appears somewhat thinner.—*Arbuthnot*.

3. Not close ; separate by large spaces.
He pleased the thin and bashful audience
Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors.
Lord Roscommon.

Thou art weak, and full of air is he ;
Else how could he that host seduce to sin,
Whose fall has left the heavenly nation thin ?
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 1.

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,
This herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields,
The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields.
Id., Indian Emperor, iv. 2.

Thin on the towers they stand ; and ev'n those few,
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, x. 184.

Already Cæsar
Has ravaged more than half the globe ; and sees
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword.
Addison, Cato.

Sick with the love of fame, what throngs pour in,
Up to the court, and leave the senate thin !
Young, Love of Fame, l. 117.

4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.

Seven thin ears blasted with the east wind sprung up.—*Genesis, xli. 6*.

5. Small.

I hear the groans of ghosts ;
Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams.
Dryden.

6. Not coarse ; not gross in substance : (as, 'a thin veil').

7. Not abounding.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely thin of people.—*Addison*.

As the first element in a compound ; entered in the preceding editions, with the exception of the fifth extract, which is found under the adjective, as an adverb. The construction is, doubtless, adverbial ; and in thin-sown the element thin may certainly be superseded by thinly.

Spain is thin-sown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess.—*Bacon*.

Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid
As varnish on a harlot's cheek ; the rest
Thin-sown with aught of profit or delight.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 343.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
That last infinitude of noble mind,
To scorn delights, and live laborious days ;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with the' abhorred shears,
And cuts the thin-sown life.
Id., Lycidas, 70.

Thin-leaved arbutus hazel-grass receive,
And planes huge apples bear that bore but leaves.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, li. 96.

A slim thin-gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle
his body into a hen-roost, and when he had stuffed
his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again.
—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

A country gentleman, if it be like to rain, goes
not abroad thin-clad.—*Locks*.

Thin. v. a.

1. Make thin or rare ; make less thick.

The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline : oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar thins it a little.—*Arbuthnot*.

Make less close or numerous.

To unload the branches, or the leaves to thin,
That suck the vital moisture of the vine.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, li. 654.

'Tis Cæsar's sword has made Rome's senate little,
And thins'd its ranks.
Addison, Cato.

3. Attenuate.

The vapours by the solar heat
Thins'd and exhaled rise to their airy rest.
Sir R. Blackmore.

4. Diminish.

One half of the noble families had been thinned
by proscription ; and though generally restored in
blood by the reversal of their attainders, a measure
certainly deserving of much approbation, were still
under the eyes of vigilant and inveterate enemies.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the
Middle Ages, pt. iii. ch. viii*.

Thine. pron. Belonging or relating to thee ; the pronoun possessive of thou. It is used for thy when the substantive is divided from it : as, 'this is thy house' ; 'thine is this house' ; 'this house is thine.' See under Mine.

Thou hast her, France ; let her be thine, for we
Have no such daughter.
Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 1.

Thing. s. [A.S. *þing*.]

1. Whatever is ; not a person.

Do not you chide ; I have a thing for you.—
You have a thing for me ! It is a common thing—
Ha !
To have a foolish wife.
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 2.

The great master he found busy in packing up his
things against his departure.—*Knolles, History of
the Turks*.

The ruminant of the meat-offering shall be Aaron's
and his sons ; it is a thing most holy.—*Leviticus,
li. 3*.

Says the master, you devour the same things that
they would have eaten, mice and all.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

When a thing is capable of good proof in any
kind, men ought to rest satisfied in the best evi-
dence for it which that kind of things will bear,
and beyond which better would not be expected, sup-
posing it were true.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

I should blush to own so rude a thing,
As 'tis to shun the brother of my kins.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. li. 1.

Wicked men, who understand any thing of wis-
dom, may see the imprudence of worldly and ir-
religious courses.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

In plainer words the original man is the true
creator (or call him weaver) of morals too ; it is
from his example that precepts enough are derived,
and written down in books and systems ; he prop-
erly is the thing ; all that follows after is but talk
about the thing, better or worse interpretation of
it, more or less wearisome and ineffectual discourse
of logic on it.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous
Essays, Mirabeau*.

2. Used in contempt or by way of extenuation.

I have a thing in prose, begun above twenty-eight
years ago, and almost finished ; it will make a four-
shilling volume.—*Swift*.

3. In contempt, qualified by pity.

See, sons, what things you are ! how quickly na-
ture

Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object !
For this the foolish over-careful fathers
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains
with care.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

A thing by neither man or woman prized,
And scarcely known enough to be despised.
Dryden.

Never any thing was so unbred as that odious
man.—*Congreve*.

The poor thing sighed, and, with a blessing ex-
pressed with the utmost vehemence, turned from
me.—*Addison*.

I'll be this abject thing no more.

Love, give me back my heart again.
Grassville.

4. With a sense of honour. Rare : (in the
previous editions it is said to be used by
Shakespeare once ; probably, meaning only
once. The present editor doubts the limita-
tion).

I loved the maid I married ; never man
Night'd trueer breath ; but that I saw thee here,
Thou noble thing ! more dancers my wrapt heart.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 2.

Thin-gut. s. Starveling.

O for a dozen rubbers and a bath,
And yet a need no tub, since I drench myself
In my own balm.—*Balamum ! it smells
Like a chandler's shop.—Does it so ? thou thin-gut !
Thou thing without moisture.*
Mansinger, Belshazzar as You List, iii. 2.

Thingumbob. s. Term indicating that the
speaker is at a loss for a definite name.

Cross the stile you will find at the right ; wind along
the foot of the hill for about three parts of a mile, and
you will then see in the middle of a broad plain a
lowly grey house, with a thingumbob at the top ; a
servatory they call it.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram,
b. i. ch. ii*.

Think. v. n. [A.S. *þincan*, pret. *þuhte*.]
Seem : (obsolete, except when preceded by
me, in which case me = to me, rather than
me, and is dative rather than accusative ;
moreover, the subject it is understood :
hence, this combination gives a truly im-
personal verb).

Me thinketh. It seems to me.
No thinketh the running of the foremost is like
the running of Ahimaz.—*2 Samuel, xviii. 27*.

Methought. It appeared to me.
No thought I saw the grave where Laura lay.
Sir I. Sidney.

These are anomalous phrases of long
continuance and great authority, but not
easily reconciled to grammar. In me
thinketh, the verb being of the third person,
seems to be referred not to the thing, and
is therefore either active, as signifying to
cause to think ; or has the sense of seems ;
me thinks = it seems to me. (Johnson.) The
true explanation lies in the difference be-
tween the two verbs, which are as different
as rise and raise, lie, and lay, drink and
drench.

Think. v. n. pret. *thought*. [A.S. *þencan*,
pret. *þohte*.]

1. Have ideas ; compare terms or things ;
reason ; cogitate ; perform any mental
operation, whether of apprehension, judge-
ment, or illation.

What am I ? or from whence ? for that I am
I know, because I think ; but whence I came,
Or how this frame of mine began to be,
What other being can disclose to me ?
Dryden, State of Innocence, li. 1.

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their
minds ill, will have little matter to think on.—
Locks.

These are not matters to be slightly and superficially thought upon.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.

2. Judge; conclude; determine.

Let them marry to whom they think best; only to the family of the tribe of their father shall they marry.—*Nambers, xxvi. 6.*

I fear we shall not find

This long desired king such as was thought. *Daniel*.
Can it be thought that I have kept the gospel terms of salvation, without ever so much as intending, in any serious and deliberate manner, either to know them or keep them?—*Law*.

3. Intend.

Thou thought'st to help me, and such thanks I give.
As one near death to those who wish him life.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, II. 1.

4. Imagine; fancy.

Something since his coming forth is thought of, which
Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most required.

Shakespeare, King Lear, IV. 3.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch *Ibid. IV. 3.*
His nighted life.

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to think of and observe such a thing.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Those who love to live in gardens, have never thought of contriving a winter-garden.—*Spectator*.

5. Muse; meditate.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
Think much, speak little, and in speaking sigh.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, III. 3.

6. Recollect; observe.

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done.—*Nehemiah, v. 19.*
We are come to have the warrant.—
Well thought upon; I have it here about me.

Shakespeare, Richard III. I. 4.

7. Judge; be of opinion.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you think you are safe.—*Swift*.

8. Consider; doubt; deliberate.

Any one may think with himself, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn?—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Think on. Contrive; light upon by meditation.

Still the work was not complete,
When Venus thought on a deceit.

Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Think of. Estimate.

The opinions of others whom we know and think well of are no ground of assent.—*Locke*.

Think. v. a.

1. Imagine; image in the mind; conceive.
Clarity *thinketh* no evil.—*1 Corinthians, xii. 5.*
Think nought a trifle, though it small appear.

Young.

2. Believe; esteem.

Nor think superfluous others' aid.
Milton, Paradise Lost, I. 308.

Think much.

a. With to, and a verb. Make ado, or trouble, about anything; grudge.
He thought not much to clothe his enemies.

Milton, Paradise Lost, I. 219.

If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to think much to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

b. With of and a substantive. Value; esteem: (often with the negative: as, 'I never thought much of him').

Think scorn. Disdain.

He thought scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone.
—*Ester, III. 6.*

Thinkable. adj. Capable of being thought; conceived as a thought or idea; cogitable.

But what is the condition under which alone a relation is thinkable? It is thinkable only as of a certain order—as belonging, or not belonging, to some class of before-known relations.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, § 41.*

Thinker. s. One who thinks.

Nobody is made anything by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit; you may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture on the art of music, as a coherent thinker, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules.—*Locke*.

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep thinkers would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education.—*Swift*.

The truth of the matter seems to be, that with the culture of a genuine poet, thinker, or other

artist, the influence of rank has no exclusive or even special concern.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature*.

I allude to the discoveries made by Political Economy; a branch of knowledge with which even the wisest of the ancients had not the least acquaintance, but which possesses an importance it would be difficult to exaggerate, and is, moreover, remarkable as being the only subject immediately connected with the art of government that has yet been raised to a science. The practical value of this noble study, though perhaps only fully known to the more advanced thinkers, is gradually becoming recognized by men of ordinary education; but even those by whom it is understood, seem to have paid little attention to the way in which, by its influence, the interests of peace, and therefore of civilization, have been directly promoted.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. I. ch. IV.*

These small and proximate generalizations, which they neglect, are precisely those parts of philosophy which, being least removed from the region of visible facts, are best understood by the people, and, therefore, form the only common ground between thinkers and practitioners.—*Ibid. vol. II. ch. VI.*

Thinking. part. adj. Reflective.

His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every thinking man.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

When we say in English, He is a thinking man, we mean not a person whose mind is in actual energy, but whose mind is enriched with a larger portion of those powers.—*Harrie, Hermes, b. I. ch. x. (Ord MS.)*

Thinking. verbal abs. Act of one who thinks; imagination; cogitation; judgement.

If we did think

His contemplations were above the earth,
And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should still
Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid
His thoughts are below the moon, nor worth
His serious considering.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. III. 2.

He put it by once; but, to my thinking, he would
fain have had it.—*Id., Julius Caesar, I. 2.*

I heard a bird so sing,

Whose music, to my thinking, pleased the king.

Id., Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

Thinking. In the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing.—*Locke*.

It is an opinion that the soul always thinks, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual thinking is as inseparable from the soul as actual extension is from the body.—*Id.*

I was a man, to my thinking, very likely to get a rich widow.—*Addison*.

Thinly. adv. In a thin manner.

1. Not thickly.

The wide domain
Now green with grass, now gilt with grain,
In russet robes of clover dress'd,
Or thinly veild, and white with sheep. *Shenstone*.

2. Not closely; not numerously.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inhabited before the flood.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Our walls are thinly mann'd; our best men slain:
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, I. 1.

Thinness. s. Attribute suggested by Thin.

1. Contrary to thickness; tenuity.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the thinness of the skin.—*Bacon*.

No breach, but an expansion,
Like gold to airy thinness beat. *Donne*.

Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless.—*Sir J. Newton, On Opticks*.

Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and two great thinness and delicacy of the vessels.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Paucity; scarcity.

The buzzard, not content with equal place,
Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race
To hide the thinness of their flock from sight,
And all together make a seeming goodly flight.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, 1274.

In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulged a practice, through the thinness of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities.—*Astiff, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

3. Rareness; not spissitude.

Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the thinness of a popular breath.—*South, Sermons*.

Third. adj. [A.S. *þrida*.] Ordinal of three.

Third. s.

1. Third part.

To three and three hereditary ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom.

Shakespeare, King Lear, I. 1.

Men of their broken fortunes take a third,
A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again.

Id., Cymbeline, v. 4.

The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a third of its people.—*Addison*.

No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two-thirds of the council.—*Id.*

2. Sixtieth part of a second.

Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty thirds.—*Holder, On Time*.

Thirdborough. s. Under constable.

I know my remedy; I must go fetch the thirdborough.—*Third, fourth, or fifth borough*, I'll answer him by law.—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, Induction, sc. 1.*

All the wise of the hundred;
Old Rad' Clench of Hampstead, petty constable;
In-and-In Medley, cooper of Islington,
And headborough, with load To-pan the tinker
(Or metal-man of Beale, the thirdborough).

Id., Jephtha, Title of a Tubb.

Thirdly. adv. In the third place.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; thirdly, they are wholly subterranean.—*Bacon*.

Thirl. v. a. See Tirl.

Thrilling. part. adj. Thrilling, i.e. vibrating. *Rare*.

Nor that night-wandering, pale, and watery star
When yawning dragons draw her thriling car.

Marlowe and Chapman, Translation of Heracles and Leander.

Thirst. s. [A.S. *þyrst*.]

1. Pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.

But fearless they pursue, nor can the flood
Quench their dire thirst; alas! they thirst for blood.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Thus secured,

In midst of water I complain of thirst. *Dryden*.
Thirst and hunger denote the state of spite and liquor of the stomach. Thirst is the sign of an acrimony commonly alkaline or muriatic.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Eagerness; vehement desire: (with of, for, or after).

Not hope of praise, nor thirst of worldly good,
Enticed us to follow this emprise. *Fairfax*.

Thou hast ally'd the thirst I had of knowledge.

Milton, Paradise Lost, VIII. 4.

Say, 't' thy bounty, or thy thirst of praise?

Graveille.

3. Draught.

The rapid current, . . . through veins
Of porous earth with kindly thirst up drawn,
Rise a fresh fountain. *Milton, Paradise Lost, IV. 227.*

Thirst. v. a. [A.S. *þyrstan*.]

1. Feel want of drink; be thirsty or athirst: (with for).

They shall not hunger nor thirst.—*Isaiah, xlix. 10.*
The people thirsted there for water.—*Ezekiel, xvii. 3.*

[They], as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream. *Milton, Paradise Lost, IV. 350.*

2. Have a vehement desire for anything: (with for or after).

My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God.—*Psalm, xlii. 2.*

Till a man hungers and thirsts after righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed greater good.—*Locke*.

[You] turn forth into our settlements, among our ancient connexions, friends, and relations, the merciless cannibal, thirsting for the blood of man, woman, and child—you send forth the infidel savage—against whom? Against your Protestant brethren.—*Lord Chatham*.

Thirst. v. a. Want to drink. *Rare*.

Untamed and fierce the tyger still remains:
He treads his life in biting on his chain;
For the kind gifts of water and of food,
He seeks his keeper's flesh, and thirsts his blood.

Prior, Solomon, I. 190.

Thirstiness. s. Attribute suggested by Thirsty.

1. State of being thirsty.

Next they will want a mucking and soaking thirstiness, or fiery appetite to drink in the lime.—*Sir M. Wotton*.

2. Vehement desire for anything.

Carried and transported with an over-desire and thirstiness after fame.—*Newton, Fragmenta Regiæ, Of Lord Bacon*.

Thirstless. *adj.* Not having thirst.

Thus as it falls out among men of *thirstless* minds
in their fortune.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 602. (Ord MS.)

Thirsty. *adj.* Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.

Give me, I pray thee, a little water to drink, for I
am *thirsty*.—*Judges*, iv. 19.

Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drank,
Broach'd with the sticky point of Clifford's lance.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 3.

Unworthy was thy fate,
To fall beneath a base assassin's stab,
Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death
Had in the field of battle sought in vain. *Rowe.*
'Hasty, curious, *thirsty* fly,
Drink with me, and drink as I;
Freely welcome to my cup,
Couldst thou sip and sip it up.
Make the most of life you may,
Life is short and wears away;
Thine's a summer, mine no more,
Though repeated till four-score,
Four-score summers, when they're gone,
Will appear as short as ours.

Unertain authorship. 1 *Oldys*.

Thirteen. *adj.* Ten and three; in figures, 13.**Thirteenth.** *adj.* Ordinal of thirteen.**Thirtieth.** *adj.* Ordinal of thirty.**Thirty.** *adj.* [A.S. *þritig*.] Thrice ten; in figures, 30.**This.** *pron. pl. these.* [A.S. *þis*.]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.

This same shall comfort us concerning our work
and toil of our hands.—*Genesis*, v. 29.

Hardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet
they were both hang'd; and so would *this* be, if he
durst deal anything adventurously.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 4.*

Within *this* three mile may you see it coming;
I say a moving grove. *Id., Macbeth*, v. 5.

Must I endure all *this*? *Id., Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

This is not the place for a large reduction.—*Sir M. Hale.*

There is a very great inequality among men as to
their internal endowments, and their external con-
ditions, in *this* life.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

2. The next future.

Let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak yet
but *this* once: peradventure ten shall be found
there.—*Genesis*, xviii. 32.

3. *This* is used for *this time*.

By *this* the vessel half her course had run,
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyon.

4. Last past.

I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afresh into my eyes.
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

5. It is often opposed to *that*.

According as the small parts of matter are con-
nected together, *this* or *that* determinate man-
ner, a body of *this* or that denomination is produced.
—*Hogb.*

Do we not often hear of *this* or *that* young heir?
are not his riches and his lewdnesses talk'd of to-
gether?—*South, Sermons.*

This way and *that* the impatient captives tend,
And pressing for release the mountains rend.
Dryden, Translation of the Ruin, l. 1.

As when two winds with rival force contend,
As *when* and *that* the wavering sails they bend,
While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow,
Now here, now there, the reeling vessel throes.
Pope.

6. When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member.

Their judgement in *this* we may not, and in *that*
we need not follow.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

7. Sometimes it is opposed to the other.

Consider the arguments which the author had to
write *this* or to design the other, before you arraign
him.—*Dryden.*

Dick, thus we act and thus we are,
'Or too'd by hope or sunk by care.
With endless pain *this* man pursues
What if he gain'd he could not use;
And *other* fondly hopes to use
What never was, nor e'er shall be.

Prior, Alma, iii. 403.

Thistle. *s.* [A.S. *þistel*.] Native plant of the genera *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, and some others of less importance.

Hateful docks, rough *thistles*, cockle, burn.
Shakespeare, Henry V. v. 2.

Get you some carduus benedictus, and lay it to
your heart.—*There thou prick'st her with a thistle.*
—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

Thorns also, and *thistles* it shall bring thee forth.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 253.

Though *thistles* choked the fields, and kill'd the
corn,
And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 223.

The leaves of the *thistle* grow alternately on the
branches, and are prickly; and the heads are for
the most part squamous and prickly.—*Miller, Gar-
deners' Dictionary.*

Thistlewarp. *s.* ? Goldfinch.

Neptune for pity in his arms did take them,
Flung them into the air, and did awake them
Like two sweet birds, surmamed th' Acanthides,
Which we call *thistle-warps*, that near no seas
Dare ever come, but still in couples fly,
And feed on thistle-tops, to twitfy

The hardness of their first life in their last. . . .
The *thistle-warp* is not the linnet, as stated in a
former edition, but the goldfinch, so called because
it feeds chiefly on the seeds of the thistle. It is
called in French *chardonneret*, from *chardon*, a
thistle. The description given in the text of the
colours of the bird's plumage exactly agrees with
that of the goldfinch.—*Mirrors and Chapman, Translation of Hero and Leander, and note.*

Thistly. *adj.* Overgrown with thistles.

Like as the chestnut, next the meat, within
Is cover'd, last with a soft slender skin,
That skin inclosed in a tough tawny shell,
That shell incased in a thick *thistly* rind.

Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, (Ord MS.)
On his *thistly* bristles rowles him quickly in.
Id., p. 56. (Ord MS.)

Wide o'er the *thistly* lawn as swirls the breeze,
A whitening shower of vegetable down
Amusive floats. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Thither. *adv.* [A.S. *þither*.]1. That place: (it is opposed to *hither*).

We're coming *thither*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

The gods, when they descended, hither
From heaven did always chuse their way;
And therefore we may boldly say,
That 'tis the way *thither*. *Cowley.*

When, like a bridegroom from the east, the sun
Sets forth; he *thither*, whence he came, doth run.
Sir J. Denham.

There Phoenix and Ulysses watch the prey;
And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, li. 1036.

2. To that end; to that point.

Thitherward. *adv.* [A.S. *þiðerweard*.] To-

wards that place.

No would he suffer sleep once *thitherward*
Approach, altho his drowsy den were next. *Spenser.*

Madam, he's gone to serve the duke of Florence:
We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay
They saw, and *thitherward* they bent their way.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 300.

Tho. *adv.* Then. Obsolete, or provincial.

Tho to a hill his fainting flock he led.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Thole. *s.* [Lat. *tholus*.] Roof of a temple.

Lutianus.
Let altars smoke and *tholes* expart our spoils.

Ætius Tract, 1633.

Thong. *s.* [A.S. *þing*.] Strap; string of leather.

The Tuccan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling;
Thrice whir'd the *thong* about his head, and threw;
The heated lead half melted as it flew.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, li. 706.

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Files in their hands, and hammers at their side,
And nails for loosen'd spears, and *thongs* for whisks
provide. *Id., Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 359.

The ancient census only consisted of so many
large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at
the end.—*Addison.*

Thoracic. *adj.* Belonging to the thorax.

The chyle grows grey in the *thoracic* duct.—
Arbuthnot.

Thorax. *adj.* [Lat. *thorax*.] Relating to the

bed. *Rare.*

The punishment of adultery, according to the
Roman law, was sometimes made by a *thorax* sepa-
ration.—*Agilto, Paræpomen Juris Civitatis.*

Thorax. *s.* [Lat.; Gr. *thorax* = breast-plate,

breast.] In *Medicine*. Chest (of the
body).

Beside those remote helpers, the *thorax*, the
muscles, the nerves, &c. there are three several
kinds of organs that do more immediately, and yet
distinctly and gradually, conduce to the production
of vocal music.—*Smith, Portrait of Age*, p. 134.

Thorinus, Thorina, Thorite. *s.* [From

the Scandinavian god *Thor*; the -*us* being
the termination indicating a metal.] In

Chemistry. See extract.

Thorina is a primitive earth with a metallic basis.
... it was extracted from the mineral *thorite*. . . .
It consists of 74½ parts of the metal *thorium*, com-
bined with 100 of oxygen.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts,
Manufactures, and Mines.*

Thorn. *s.* [A.S. *þorn*.]

1. Prickly tree of several kinds.

Thorns and *thistles* shall it bring forth.—*Genesis*,
iii. 18.

The great upright is sharper than a *thorn* hedge.
—*Micah*, vii. 4.

2. Prickle growing on the thorn-bush.

Flowers of all hues, and without *thorn* the rose.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 226.

3. Anything troublesome.

The snail of empire; all its *thorns* and cares
Be only mine. *Southey, Spenserian Drama.*

Thornapple. *s.* In *Botany*. Plant used in

medicine of the genus *Datura* (species,
stramonium), so called from the prickly
surface of its ovary.

The *thorn-apple* is a violent narcotic when taken
internally; in skilful hands it is a valuable medicine
in mania, epilepsy, convulsions, hic doloureux, &c.; it
palliates the distressing symptoms of pure sympathetic
asthma when smoked.—*Lindley, Vegetable King-
dom.*

Thornback. *s.* British cartilaginous fish,

akin to the skate, of the genus *Rain*.
The *thornback*, when dried, tastes of sal ammo-
niac.—*Arbuthnot.*

Thornbut. *s.* Sort of sea-fish, which Ain-

worth, the authority in the previous
editions, distinguishes from the thornback.

Thorny. *adj.*

1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly.

Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;
He wore, sweet head, a *thorny* diadem. *Randolph.*

The wiser manhood find for virtue toil
A *thorny*, or at best, a barren soil. *Dryden.*

Of rugged hills, the *thorny* bramble crop. *Id.*

His [the bear's] eye-balls glare with fire, . . .
His neck shoots up a thickset *thorny* wood;
His bristled back a trench impaled appears.
*Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamor-
phoses and Atalanta.*

2. Pricking; vexatious.

No dislike against the person
Of our good queen, but the sharp *thorny* points
Of my alleged reasons drive this forward. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* ii. 4.

3. Difficult; perplexing.

By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are
come thereto, by how many civil broils.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Thorough. *prep.* [A.S. *þuruh*.] Through,

of which it is the older form.
Mark Antony will follow
Thorough the bowels of this untrod state;
With all true faith. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, vi. 1.

Thorough. *adj.*

1. Complete; full; perfect.

The Irish horseboys, in the *thorough* reformation
of that realm, should be cut off.—*Spenser, View of
the State of Ireland.*

He did not desire a *thorough* engagement (till he
had time to reform some, whom he received never
more to trust).—*Lord Clarendon, History of the
Grand Rebellion.*

A *thorough* translator must be a *thorough* poet.—
Dryden.

A *thorough* practice of subjecting ourselves to the
wants of others, would extinguish in us prob-
—*Swift.*

Now, can I call a general disregard and a
thorough neglect of all religious improvements, a
frailty or imperfection, when it was as much in
my power to have been exact, and careful, and di-
ligent?—*Lowe.*

2. Passing through.

Let all three sides be a double house, without
thorough lights on the sides.—*Bacon.*

Thoroughbred. *adj.* Having pure blood (in

the way of pedigree); having the qualities
dependent, or supposed to be dependent,
thereon; high-mettled.

And one or two sad, separate wives, without
A fruit to bloom upon their withering bough—
Begged to bring up the little girl, that's out.—
For that's the phrase that mingles all things now,
Meaning a virgin's first blush at a rout,
And all her points as *thorough-bred* to show.
Byron, Don Juan, xii. 31.

Hunters arrived, from time to time, in charge of
boys of the boy Jack species—the young gentlemen
enter up on *thorough-bred* backs splinter-lashed
to the knee, and enter the house to drink cherry-

brandy and pay their respects to the ladies, or more modest and sportsman-like, direct themselves to their mud-boots, exchange their hats for their hunters, and warm their blood by a preliminary gallop round the lawn.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Thoroughfare. s.

1. Passage through; passage without any stop or let.

The Hyrcanian deserts are as *thoroughfares* now for princes to come view fair Persia.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.
His body is a passable carcass, if he be not hurt; it is a *thoroughfare* for steel, if it be not hurt.—*Id., Cymbeline, i. 3.*

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or entering in:
A *thoroughfare* of news; where some devices
Things never heard; some mingle truth with lies.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Fame.

2. Power of passing.

Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent
Of easy *thoroughfare*. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 332.*

Thoroughfare-some. adj. Having the power of penetrating.

Thoroughfare-someness. s. Permeability.
See extract from Philological Museum under *Stuff, s. 1.*

Thoroughgate. s. *Thoroughfare. Obsolete.*
That corner is no *thoroughgate*.—*Terence in English, 1614. (Nares by H. and W.)*

Thoroughgoing. adj. Thoroughpaced; undaunted, i.e. not prevented by real or apparent difficulties from going through what is undertaken; thoroughly consistent.

So warmly indeed did those who had hitherto been regarded as half Jacobites express their approbation of the policy of the government that the *thoroughgoing* Jacobites were much disgusted, and explained bitterly of the strange blindness which seemed to have come on the sons of the Church of England.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xiv.*

Thoroughly. adv. In a thorough manner; completely; fully.

Look into this business *thoroughly*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

We can never be grieved for their miseries who are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby justly called their calamities on themselves. *Dryden, Translation of Inuening's Art of Pacifying.*

One would think, that every member of the community who embraces, with vehemence the principles of either party, had *thoroughly* sifted and examined them. *Addison.*

They had forgotten their solemn vows as *thoroughly* as if they had never made them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Thoroughpaced. adj. Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thorough; out-and-out; thoroughsped: (generally in a bad sense).

When it was proposed to repeal the test clause, the ablest of those who were reckoned the most staunch and *thoroughpaced* Whigs fell off at the first mention of it.—*Swift.*

Thoroughsped. adj. Thoroughpaced: (this latter being the commoner word).

Our *thoroughsped* republic of Whigs, which contains the bulk of all hoppers, pretenders, and professors, are most highly useful to princes.—*Swift.*

Thoroughstitch. adv. Completely; fully: (condemned by Johnson as 'a low word').
Perseverance alone can carry us *thoroughstitch*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Thorp. s. [A.S. *þorp*.] Hamlet. *Obsolete*, though common as the second element in a compound, e.g. *Milthorp, BIRTHORP*, &c. The German equivalent *dorf* is the ordinary name for a village; the Danish is *trup*, as *Stenstrup*, &c.; and in the Danish parts of England this is the pronunciation at the present time, e.g. in Lincolnshire *Cueuthorp* is *Cawtrup*; *BIRTHORP*, *Batterup*.

Within a little *thorp* I stay'd. *Fairfax.*
By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty *thorps*, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges.

Tennyson, The Brook.

Thou. pron.

1. Plural of *that*.

Make all your trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clamorous harbingers of blood and death.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 6.
Sure there are poets which did never dream
Upon Parnassus, nor did taste the stream

Of Helicon; we therefore may suppose
Those under poets, but the poets *thous*.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. *Thou* refers to the former, *these* to the latter noun.

Neither their sighs nor tears are true,
Thou idly blow, *these* idly fall,
Nothing like to ours at all.
But sighs and tears have waxes too.

Cowley.

Thou. pron. [A.S. þu]

1. Second personal pronoun.

Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling us to sight? *Sings: or, Macbeth, ii. 1.*
I am as like to call thee so again,
To spit on thee again, to scorn thee too!
If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend;—*Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 3.*
Thou, if there be a *thou* in this house town,
Who dares with angry *Epiphany* to frown...
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And sneers against it with a full-blown sail.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, l. 250.

2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language. When we speak to equals or superiors, we say *you*; but in solemn language, and in addresses of worship, we say *thou* (also *thee*).

Here's to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*
For *thou* in drowsy whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew *thou* wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison.*

Thou. s. a. Treat with familiarity; address in a kind of contempt. *Rare.*

Avaunt, caitiff, dost thou *thou* me?
I am come of good kine. *Huckle-Scourner.*
Taunt him with the licence of ink; if *thou* *thou*'st
him some thrice, it shall not be amiss.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 2.*

Thou. conj.

1. Notwithstanding that; although.

Not that I so affirm, *thou* so it is
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 117.
I can desire to perceive those things that God has
prepared for those that love him, *thou* they be
such as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it
entered into the heart of man to conceive.—*Locke.*
Thou the name of abstracted ideas is attributed
to universal ideas, yet this abstraction is not great.
—*Watts, Logic.*

2. It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language; however; yet.

You shall not quit Cydaria for me:
'Tis dangerous *thou* to treat me in this sort,
And to refuse my offers, *thou* in sport.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 1.
A good cause would do well *thou*; it gives my
ink *thou*, l. 1.

As though As if; like as if.

In the vine were three branches; and it was as
thou it budled. *Genesis, xl. 10.*

Thought. s.

1. Operation of the mind; act of thinking.

The cards are dealt, and chessboards brought,
To ease the pain of coward *thought*.
Poor, Alma, iii. 488.

2. Idea; image formed in the mind.

For our instruction to impart
Things above earthly *thought*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 81.

3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit.

Thought, if translated truly, cannot be lost in another language; but the words that convey it to our apprehension, which are the image and ornament of that *thought*, may be so ill chosen as to make it appear unhandsome.—*Dryden.*

Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me,
that my only difficulty is to choose or to reject.—*Id.*
One may often find as much *thought* on the reverse of a medal as in a canto of Spenser. *Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*
The *thoughts* of a soul that perish in thinking.—*Locke.*

One only couplet fraught
With some unmeaning thing that *thou* call a *thought*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 354.

4. Reflection; particular consideration.

Why do you keep those?
Of sorriest fancy your complaint is making,
Using those *thoughts* which should indeed have died
With them they think on
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

5. Conception; preconceived notion.

Things to their *thought*
So unimaginable as hate in heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 63.

6. Opinion; judgement.

He that is ready to slip with his feet, is as a lamp
despised in the *thought* of him that is at ease.—*Job, xii. 6.*

They communicated their *thoughts* on this subject to each other; and therefore their reasons are little different.—*Dryden.*

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thought*,
And always thinks the very thing he ought.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ant. ii.

7. Meditation; serious consideration.

Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense or want of *thought*.
Lord Roscommon.

8. Design; purpose.

The *thoughts* I think towards you are *thoughts* of peace, and not evil.—*Jeremiah, xlii. 11.*
Nor was godhead from her *thought*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 790.

9. Silent contemplation.

Who is so gross
That cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold, but says, he sees it not?
Had is the world; and all will come to nought,
When such ill dealings must be seen in *thought*.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 6.

10. Solitude; care; concern.

In five hundred years only two queens have died in childbirth. Queen Catherine Parr did rather of *thought*.—*Tracts during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sonnet Tracts, vol. i. p. 172. (Trench.)*
Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

11. Expectation.

The main desery
Stands on the hourly *thought*.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

12. Small degree; small quantity.

His face was a *thought* lower than the exact symmetrion would allow.—*Sir P. S. Bayly*
If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence alloweth us to think them at the least half a *thought* the better, because they are our own.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
My addresser seized me, and though I now totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better.—*Swift.*

Thoughtful. adj.

1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.

On these he mused within his *thoughtful* mind,
And then resolved what Faunus had divined.
Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, vii. 327.

2. Attentive; careful.

Thoughtful of thy gain.
Not of my own, I all the life-long day
Consume in meditation deep.
J. Phillips, Cyder, l. 365.

3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing.

Was horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And steel now glitters in the muses' shades.
Pope, Epistle to the Tragedy of Brutus.

4. Anxious; solicitous.

In awful pomp, and melancholy state,
See settled reason on the judgement-seat;
Around her crowd distrust, and doubt, and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care.
Prior.

Thoughtfulness. s. Attribute suggested by *Thoughtful*.

1. Deep meditation.

Suitable to the gravity of a Spaniard, or the silence and *thoughtfulness* of an Italian.—*Swift, Examiner, no. 22.*

While the nervous fibres preserve their due tension and firmness, and the spirits are transmitted to them from the brain, endowed with due strength, swiftness, and vivacity, and suffered to attend their duty, without the avocations of *thoughtfulness*, and intense contemplation, the connection of the meats is well performed.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

Thoughtless. adj.

1. Airy; gay; dissipated.

It is something peculiarly shocking to see gray hairs without remorse for the past, and *thoughtless* of the future.—*Hogers.*

2. Negligent; careless.

His woody fabric fills the eye,
And seems designed for *thoughtless* majesty:
Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain,
And spread in solemn state stuporously reign.
Dryden, Macbeth, v. 25.

Thoughtlessly. adv. In a thoughtless manner; without thought; carelessly; stupidly.
In restless hurried *thoughtlessly* they live,
At substance oft unmoved, for shadows grieve.
Garrick.

Thoughtlessness. s. Attribute suggested by *Thoughtless*.

by Thoughtless; want of thought; absence of thought.

What is called absence, is a *thoughtlessness* and want of attention about what is doing.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Thoughtless. *adj.* Uneasy with reflection.

Heaven's face doth glow
With tristful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
In thoughtful at the act. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Thousand. *adj.* [A.S. *þúsund*.]

1. Ten hundred.

About three thousand years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day.—*Bacon*.

2. Proverbially, a great number.

So fair, and thousand, thousand times more fair
She seem'd, when she presented was. *Shakespeare*.
For harbour at a thousand doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baniis and Philomena.

Search the herald's roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pallace,
Drawn from the root of some old Tuscan tree,
And thou, a thousand off, a fool of long degree.

Id., Translation of Persius, iii. 47.

Though he regulates himself by justice, he finds a thousand occasions for generosity and compassion.—*Addison, Spectator*.

How many thousands pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick, whom God nor men never qualified for such judgement!—*Watts*.

Thousandth. *adj.* Ordinal of a thousand:

(proverbially, very numerous).

He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and break but a part of a thousandth part in the affairs of love, it may be said of him, that Cupid hath clapt him on 'th' shoulder, but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakespeare, As you like it*, iv. 1.

Such is the work of love; what luckier fate
Does on the works of love; what luckier fate
More time they spend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes swell beyond the thousandth page.

C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 127.

The French Hugonots are many thousand witnesses to the contrary; and I wish they deserved the thousandth part of the good treatment they have received.—*Swift, Miscellanea*.

Thowl. *s.* [see Tolpin.] One of two small sticks or wooden pins, driven into the edge of a boat, by which oars are kept in their places when rowing.

Thrack. *v. a.* [?] Load; burthen.

Certainly we shall one day find that the strait gate is too narrow for any man to come bustling in, thracked with great possessions and greater corruptions.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 174.

Thrag. *v. a.* Cut down. *Obsolete*.

Fell, or to cut down, or to thrage. (Succida.)—*Hist. Abecedarium*: 1532. (Noted by H. and W.)

Thraldom. *s.* Slavery; servitude.

How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind! and yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to such thraldom.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

He swore with oaths,
That he would labour my delivery.—
Why so he doth, when he delivers you
From this earth's thraldom to the joys of heav'n.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 4.

This country, in a great part desolate, groaneth under the Turkish thraldom.—*Samaja*.

He shall rule, and she in thraldom live. *Dryden*.
They tell us we are all born slaves; life and thraldom we entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till we part with the other.—*Locke*.

Thrall. *s.* [A.S. *þræl*.]

1. Slave; one who is in the power of another.

No thralls like them that inward bondage have.

Sir P. Sidney.

But with she will the conquest challenge need,
Let her accept me as her faithful thrall. *Spenser*.
Look gracious on thy prais'd thrall.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

The two delinquents
That were the slaves of drink, and thralls of sleep.

Id., Macbeth, iii. 4.

I know I'm one of nature's little kings;
Yet to the least and vilest things am thrall.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

That we may so suffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier service, as his thralls
By right of war, what'er his business be.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 149.

2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.

Her men took land,
And first brought forth Ulysses, bed, and all
That richly furnish'd it; he still in thrall
Of all-subduing sleep.

Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey, b. xiii.

And laid about him, till his nose
From thrall of ring and curb broke loose.

Butler, Hudibras, l. 2, 599.

Thrall. *adj.* Bond; subject.

(He) made her person thrall unto his beastly kind. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Greatest kings

Are thrall to change as well as weaker things. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of Some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 291.

Thrall. *v. a.* Enthrall.

Let me be a slave to a stealer the maid,
Whose sudden sight hath thrall'd my wounded eye.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, l. 1.

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad.
For so ill thralls not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will.

Donne.
The author of nature is not thrall'd to the laws of nature.—*Drammond*.

Thrapp. *v. a.* [?] In Navigation. Bind on.

The hull was so damaged, that it had for some time been secured by cables, which were served or thrapped round it.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*.

Thrash. See Thresh.

Thrasonical. *adj.* [Thraso, a boasting soldier in the Eunuchus of Terence.] Boastful; bragging.

His humor is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and thrasonical.—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

The following words seem to him a thrasonical hymn, wherein he brags what feats he would do.—*Bishop Patrick, On Genesis*, iv. 23.

Thrasonically. *adv.* In a thrasonical manner; boastfully.

To brag thrasonically, to boast like Eodomonte.—*Johann, in voce Eodomonte*.

Thread. *s.* [A.S. *þread*.]

1. Small line; small twist.

Let not Bardolph's vital thread be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 6.
Though the slender thread of dyed silk looked on single seem devoid of redness, yet when numbers of these threads are brought together, their colour becomes notorious.—*Boyle*.

Though need us'd me never so,
He not receive a thread, but naked go. *Chapman*.

He who sat at a table but with a sword hanging over his head by one single thread of hair, surely had enough to check his appetite.—*South, Sermons*.

The art of pleasing is the skill of cutting to a thread, betwixt flattery and ill-manners.—*Sir R. E. E. R. R.*

2. Anything continued in a course; uniform tenor.

The gout being a disease of the nervous parts, makes it so hard to cure; diseases are so as they are more remote in the thread of the motion of the fluids.—*Arbutnot*.

Thread. *v. a.*

1. Pass through with a thread.

The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of that I have threaded it with, in taking up the spermatic vessels.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

2. Pass through; pierce through.

Thus out of season threading dark-eyed night.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.

Being prest to th' war,
Ev'n when the nave of the state was touch'd,
They would not thread the gates.

Id., Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Threadbare. *adj.*

1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.

Threadbare coat, and cobbled shoes he wore. *Spenser*.

The clothier means to dress the commonwealth, and set a new nap upon it; so he had need; for 'tis threadbare.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 2.

Will any freedom here from you be born?
Whose clothes are threadbare, and whose cloaks are torn?

Translation of Juvenal, v. 191.

He walk'd the streets, and wore a threadbare cloak.

He dined and supped at charge of other folk. *Swift*.

2. Worn out; trite.

A hungry lean-faced villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A threadbare juggler, and a fortune-teller.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.
Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topics and threadbare quotations, not handling their subject fully and clearly.—*Swift*.

If he understood trade, he would not have mentioned this threadbare and exploded project.—*Sir J. Child, Discourses on the State of Trade*.

Threadbareness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Threadbare; threadbare.

There was much insignificance in his look with regard to the east; it spoke of the shakiness of folly, and the threadbareness of wisdom.—*Mackenzie, Man of Feeling*, ch. xxi.

Threaden. *adj.* Made of thread.

Behold the threadden sails,
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. chorus.

Threadpaper. *s.* Paper containing thread.

What is become of my wife's thread-paper!—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. iii. ch. xii.

Thready. *adj.*

1. Like thread; slender.

Branches, like the small and threadlike roots of a tree.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 325: 1621.

2. Containing thread.

From hand to hand
The thready shuttle glides along the lines. *Dyer, Fleecy*.

Threap. *v. a.* [A.S. *þreapian*.] Argue; contend. *Rare*.

Some cry upon God, some other threaps that he hath forgotten them.—*Bishop Fisher, Sermons*.

Threat. *v. a.* Threaten.

What threat you me with telling of the king?
Tell him and spare not.

Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 3.
The noise increases as the willows roar,
When rolling from afar they threat the shore.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.
This day black omens threat the brightest fate
That e'er deserved a watchful spirit's care.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Threat. *s.* Menace; denunciation of ill.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

The emperor perceiving that his threats were little regarded, regarded little to threaten any more.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Do not believe
Those rigid threats of death: ye shall not die.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 684.

Threaten. *v. a.* [A.S. *þreatian*.]

1. Me ; denounce evil.

Death to be wish'd
Though threaten'd, which no worse than this can bring.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 713.

2. Menace; terrify, or attempt to terrify, by showing or denouncing evil; (it has with before the thing threatened, if a noun; to, if a verb).

That it spread no further among the people, let us strictly threaten them that they speak henceforth to no man in this name.—*Acts*, iv. 17.

The void profound
Wide gaping, and with utter loss of being,
Threatens him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 439.

3. Menace by action.

Void of fear,
He threaten'd with his long pretended spear.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1235.

Threatener. *s.* One who, that which threatens; menacer; one that threatens.

Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire:
Threaten the threatener, and outface the brow
Of bragging horror. *Shakespeare, King John*, v. 1.

Ye shall not die;
How should you? By the fruit? It gives you life
To knowledge. By the threat? Look on me.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 684.

Threatening. *s.* Menace; denunciation of evil.

Æneas, thus o'erwhelm'd on every side,
The storm of darts undaunted did abide,
And thus to lausus loud with friendly threat'ning cry'd.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1146.

How impossible would it be for a master, that thus interceded with God for his servants, to use any unkind threat'nings towards them, to damn and curse them as dogs and scoundrels, and treat them only as the dogs of the creation!—*Law*.

Threateningly. *adv.* In a threatening manner; with menace.

The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I speak, two threat'ningly replies.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

Threatful. *adj.* Full of threats; minacious.

Like as a warlike brigandine applido
To flight, lays forth her threatful pike's afore,
The engines which in them sad death do hide.

Spenser.

* This sin, so threatful to his sovereign, his country,
his own soul.—*Mammond, Works*, iv. 614.

Threave. *s.* Drove; heap; throng; crowd. *Obsolete*.

He sends forth thresses of ballads to the sale.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 6.

THRE

They come
In *threaves*, to frolic with him.

Jl. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Three. *adj.* Two and one; in figures, 3:
(as the first element in a compound, in the
extracts).

Prove this a prosperous day, the *three-nook'd*
world
Shall bear the olive freely.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 6.

Away, thou *three-inch* fool; I am no beast.

Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.
A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three-suited*
filthy, worsted-stocking knave.—*Id., King Lear,*
ii. 2.

Great Atreus' sons, Tydides slat above,
With *three-ayed* Nestor.

Creech, Translation of Manilius.

A straight needle, such as gloves use, with a
three-edged point, useful in sewing up dead bodies.
—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Threefold. *adj.* Thrice repeated; consist-
ing of three.

A *threefold* cord is not quickly broken.—*Ecclesi-*
astes, iv. 12.

By a *threefold* justice the world hath been gov-
erned from the beginning: by a justice natural by
which the parents and elders of families covered
their children, in which the obedience was called
natural piety; again, by a justice divine drawn from
the laws of God; and the obedience was called con-
science; and lastly, by a justice civil, begetten by
both the former; and the obedience to this we call
duty.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Threepence. *s.* Small silver coin valued at
thrice a penny; threepenny piece; sum
thereof.

A *threepence* now'd would hire me,
(Old as I am, to queen it.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

Laying a caustick, I made an ear the compass of
a *threepence*, and gave vent to the matter.—*Wim-*
more, Surgery.

Threepenny. *s.* Equal to three pennies, as,
'A *threepenny* piece;' (*substantival* com-
pound with an *adjectival* sense).

Threepile. *s.* Old name for good velvet.
I, in my time, wore *threepile*, but am out of ser-
vice.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 2.*

Threepiled. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in
another place it seems to mean piled one
on another.

Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *threepiled* piece,
I warrant.—I had as lief be English kersey, as be
piled as thou art.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Mea-*
sure.

vepiled hyperboles; spruce affectation.

Id., Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Threescore. *adj.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

Threescore and ten I can remember well.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.

By chase our long-lived fathers earn'd their food;
Till slung the nerves, and purr'd the blood:
But we their sons, a pamper'd race of men,
Are dwindled down to *threescore* years and ten.

Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman John Dryden.

Threne. *s.* [*Gr. θρηνη*.] Lamentation;
complaint.

Obsolete.

It made this *threne*
To the phœnix and the dove,
As chorus to their tragick scene.

Shakespeare, Passionate Pilgrim.

Some of these psalms may serve as *threnes* and
dirges to lament the present miserie.—*Bishop*
King to Archbishop Cather, Letters, p. 567.

We observe the *threnes* and sad accents of the
prophet Jeremy, when he wept for the sins of his
nation.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons, p. 531.*

The birds shall mourn, and change their song
To *threnes* and sad accents.—*Id., p. 12.*

Threnody. *s.* Song of lamentation.

The most powerful eloqu. . . . the *threnody* of
a broken heart.—*Farinoid, Sermons, p. 31.*

They carry the body to the grave; . . . and for
seven days the next of kin watch, to keep if possible
the evil angel from his grave; incessantly warding
out elegiac *threnodies*, as the last expression of love
they can show.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some*
Jeze's Travels into Africa and the Great Asia,
p. 304.

Thresh. *v. a.* [*A.S. þresan*.]

1. Beat corn to free it from the chaff.

Gliden thrashed wheat by the wine-press to hide
it from the Philistines.—*Judges, vi. 11.*

First *thresh* the corn, then after burn the straw.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

2. Beat; drub.

Thou scurvy valiant ass: thou art here but to
thresh Trojans, and thou art bought and sold
among those of any wit like a barbarian slave.—
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 1.

THRI

I have been *thresh'd*, I faith.—

How? *thresh'd*, sir?—Never was Shrove-Tuesday
bird
So cudgell'd, gentlemen.

Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Thresh. *v. n.* Labour; drudge.

I rather would be *thresh* for rhimes

Like his, the scorn and scorn of the times,

Than that Philippick fatally divine,

Which is inscribed the second, should be mine.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 194.

Thresher. *s.*

1. One who threshes corn.

Our soldiers, . . . like a lazy *thresher* with a flail,

Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Not barely the plowman's pains, the weaver's and
thresher's toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be
counted into the bread we eat: the labour of those
employed about the utensils must all be charge.—
Locke.

Here too the *thresher* brandishing his flail,

Bespoke a master.

Dodley.

In those despatches he sometimes alluded, not
angrily, but with calm disdain, to the cynicism
thrown upon his conduct by shallow babblers, . . .
and by sturdy patriots who were convinced that
one English carter or *thresher*, who had not yet
learned how to load a gun or put a pike, was a
match for any six musketeers of King Lewis's house-
hold.—*Marsden, History of England, ch. xiv.*

2. Fish; sea-fox.

The flail-mill'd *thresher*, and steel-head'd sword-
fish.

Donne, Poems, p. 306.

Threshing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who
threshes.

This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an
inequality, which they being hard bodies would
contract from a swift motion; such as that of run-
ning or *threshing*.—*Ray.*

Out of your clover well dried in the sun, after the
first *threshing*, get what seed you can.—*Mortimer,*
Husbandry.

Used *adjectivally*.

Here be omen for burnt sacrifice, and *threshing*
instruments . . . for wood.—*2 Samuel, xiv. 22.*

Threshing-floor. *s.* Area on which corn is
beaten.

The careful ploughman doubling stands,

Leat on the *threshing-floor* his swayer prove chaff.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 983.

In vain the hind shall vex the *threshing-floor*;

For empty chaff and straw will be thy store.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 274.

Delve of convenient depth your *threshing-floor*.

Id., i. 258.

Threshold. *s.* [*A.S. þerscūð, þerscūð*.]

Ground or step under the door; entrance;

gate; door.

Fair marching forth in honourable wise,

Him at the *threshold* met who well did enterprise.

Spenser.

Many men, that stumble at the *threshold*,

Are well foretold that danger lurks within.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 7.

Not better

Than still at hell's dark *threshold* to have set watch,

Unmuzzed, undreaded, and thyself half starved.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 283.

Before the starry *threshold* of Jove's court

My mansion is, where those immortal shapes

Of bright aerial spirits live inspired

In regions mild of calm and serene air.

Id., Comus, l.

They sought the queen's apartment, stood before

The peaceful *threshold*, and besieged the door.

Dryden.

Thrice. *adv.*

1. Three times.

Thrice he assay'd it from his foot to draw,

And *thrice* in vain to draw it did assay.

It booteth nought to think, to rob him of his prey.

Spenser.

Thrice within this hour

I saw him down; *thrice* up again fighting.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 6.

2. Word of amplification.

Thrice noble lord, let me intreat of you

To pardon me. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew,*

Induction, sc. 2.

Thrice and four times happy those, he cried,

That under Iliad walls before their parents died.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 137.

Thrid. *v. a.* Slide through a narrow passage.

Thriding luck

That well-known way where I had made a track.

Sir E. Faushaue, Translation of Guarini's

Pastor Fido.

The man lies murdered, while the thief and snake,

One gains the thicket, and one *thrids* the brake.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 403.

Some *thrid* the many ringlets of her hair,

Some hang upon the pendants of her ear.

Pepe, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

THRI

THREE

Thrid. *s.* Thread.

Sad Clotho held the rocks the whiles the *thrid*
lye closely Lachesis was spun with pain,
That cruel Atropos cut off the twine;
With cursed knife cutting the twist in twine:
Most wretched men whose days depend on *thrids* as
vaine. *Spenser, Faerie Queene, iv. 2. 44.*

Thrift. *s.*

1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of pros-
pering.

He came out with all his clown, horst upon such
cart jules, and so furnished, as I thought with my-
self if that were *thrift*, I wist none of my friends
or subjects ever to thrive.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

You some permit

To second ill with ill, each worse than other,

And make them dresdled to the doer's *thrift*.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 1.

Had I but the means

To hold a rival place with one of them,

I have a mind presages me such *thrift*,

That I should be fortunate.

Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Should the poor be flatter'd?

No; let the candle tongue lick absurd pomp,

And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,

Where *thrift* may follow flinging.

Id., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.

The rent, unable to serve any longer, or willing to
fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands.—*Spenser,*
View of the State of Ireland.

Out of the present sparing and untimely *thrift*,

there grow many future inconveniences and con-
tinual charges in repairing and re-edifying such im-
perfect slight-built vessels.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Thus Heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a *thrift*
In his economy, and bounds his gift.

Dryden.

3. Plant so called, of the genus *Statice* (*Ar-*
meria).

The marrygold above, to adorn the arched bar;

The double daisy, *thrift*, the button-bachelor.

Dryden, Polyolbon, song xv.

The garden *thrift* commonly used for edging, like
hoy, is said to be an active diuretic; the dried flow-
ers are used for the purpose.—*Hortley, Elementary*
Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and
Systematic.

Thriftily. *adv.* In a thrifty manner; fru-
gally; parsimoniously; carefully; with
good husbandry.

Preserve it tenderly and *thriftily*; fence it against
sun, dust, air, and fire.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial*
Friendmanhood, p. 102.

Cromartie after fourscore went to his country-
house to live *thriftily*, and save up money to spend
at London.—*Swift.*

Thriftiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Thrift; frugality; husbandry.

If any other place you have,

Which asks small pains but *thriftiness* to save.

Spenser.

Some are censured for keeping their own, when
tenderness how to get honestly teacheth to spend
discreetly; whereas such need no great *thriftiness*
in preserving their own, who assume more liberty in
exactness from others.—*Sir R. Wotton.*

Thriftless. *adj.* Profuse; extravagant.

They in idle pomp and wanton play

Consumed had their goods and *thriftless* hours,

And thrown themselves into these heavy slouers.

Spenser.

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,

As *thriftless* sons their scraping father's gold.

Shakespeare, Richard II. v. 3.

Thrift. *adj.*

1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.

Though some men do as do they would,

Let *thrift* do as do they should.

Tasso, Five Hundred Points of Good

Husbandry.

Nature never lends

The smallest scruple of her excellence,

But like a *thrift* goddess she determines

Herself the glory of a creditor,

Thanks and use.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, l. 1.

Let him should neglect his studies

Like a young heir, the *thrift* widdow,

For fear young master should be spoil'd,

Would use him like a younger child.

Swift, Cadmus and Vanessa.

I am glad he hath so much youth and vigour left,

of which he hath not been *thrift*; but wonder how

he has no more discretion. *Id.*

2. Well husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns,

The *thrift* hire I saved under your father.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 3.

Thrill. *v. a.* [*A.S.*—see under *Tirl*.] Pierce;
bore; penetrate; drill.

The cruel word her tender heart so *thrill'd*,

That sudden cold did run through every vein,

And stormy horror all her senses fill'd
With dying fit, that down she fell for pain.

Spenser.

He pierced through his chafed chest
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,
And lanced his lovely heart.

Id.

A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,
Opposed against the act; bending his sword
To his great master.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.
Nature, that heard such sound,
Beneath the hollow round

Of Cynthia's seat, the airy region *thrilling*,
Now was almost won,
To think her part was done.

*Milton, On the Morning of Christ's
Nativity, 103.*

'To remove every shadow of suspicion, I appeal
from human testimony to divine. Behold the Lord's
body; be this the test of my innocence. May God
acquaint me by his judgement this day of the crimes
with which I am charged; if guilty, strike me dead at
once.' He then took and ate the consecrated wafer.
A pause ensued; he stood unseated in calm as-
surance. A sudden burst of admiration thrilled the
whole congregation. When silence was restored,
he addressed the king, 'Do thou, my son, as I have
done!'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*,
b. iii. ch. ii. § 73.

Thrill. v. n.

1. Have the quality of piercing.
2. Pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.

3. Feel a sharp tingling sensation.

To seek sweet safety out,
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake,
E'en at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman.

Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.

Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy
blood *thrill* at it?—*Id., Henry IV. Part I. ii. 4.*

4. Pass with a tingling sensation.

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 4.

A sudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein.

Addison, Milton's Style imitated, 123.

Prythee weep, May Lillian,
Gaiety without eclipse
Weariest me, May Lillian;
Thou' my very heart it *thrilleth*,
When from crimson-threaded lips
Silver-treble laughter trilleth;
Prythee weep, May Lillian.

Tennyson, Lillian.

Thrill. s.

1. Breathing place or hole.

The bill of the dodo hooks and bends downwards;
the *thrill* or breathing-place is in the middle.—*Sir T.
Herbert, Relations of some Years' Travels into Africa
and the Great Asia, p. 383.*

2. Sharp tingling sensation.

Thrillant. part. adj. Old form of *Thrilling*.

The knight his *thrillant* spear again essay'd,
In his brass-plated body to embow.
With that one of his *thrillant* darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable despite.

Id.

Thrilling. part. adj. Piercing; causing to thrill.

The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
Does throw out *thrilling* shrieks, and shrieking
cries.

Spenser.

Thrive. v. n. pret. *throve*, and sometimes
less properly *thrived*, past part. *thriven*.
[Danish, *trives*.] Prosper; grow rich;
advance in anything desired.

The better than *thrive*, the gladder am I.
*Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good
Husbandry.*

If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Dismiss his power he means to visit us.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 4.

It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants
do not *thrive*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental
History.*

They by vices *thrive*,
Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive.

Sandys.

O son! why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier seat provides
For us, his offspring dear?

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 216.

Growth is of the very nature of some things: to
be and to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know
no middle season between their spring and their
fall.

Smith, Sermons.

Experienced age in deep despair was lost,
To see the rebel *thrive* the loyal croak.

Dryden, Astruc Reducit, 23.

A little hope . . . but I have none.
On air the poor camellions *thrive*,
Deadened ev'n that my love can live.

Granville.

Such a care hath always been taken of the city cha-
rities, that they have *thrived* and prospered gradually
from their infancy, down to this very day.—*Bishop
Atterbury, Sermons.*

In the face of pleasure, wealth, and ease,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thrived* with large in-
crease.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, ll. 554.
Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the
riches of the understanding, as well as in gold.—
Watts, Logic.

Personal pride, and affectation, a delight in beauty,
and fondness of flattery, are tempers that must either
kill all religion in the soul, or be themselves killed
by it; they can no more *thrive* together, than health
and sickness.—*Law.*

Thrifer. s. One who thrives; one who pros-
pers; one who grows rich.

He had so well improved that little stock his father
left, as he was likely to prove a *thrifer* in the end.—
Sir J. Hayward.

Thriving. s. Healthful growth.

A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a
common pasture, but with particular advantage
observes the *thriving* of every one.—*Dr. H. More,
Decay of Christian Piety.*

Thriving. part. adj. Prosperous; successful.

Those who have resolved upon the *thriving* sort of
piety, wisdom embark all their hopes in one bottom.
—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

**Thro'. Contracted by barbarians from
through. (Johnson.)**

What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who scatter'd *thro'* the world in exile mourn?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 846.

Throat. s. [A.S.]

1. Forepart of the neck; passages of nutri-
ment and breath.

The gold I give thee, will I melt and pour
Down thy ill-uttering *throat*.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ll. 5.
Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen

Stuck in my *throat*. *Id., Macbeth, ll. 2.*
Larissa's gutturnis convulsed his *throat*;
He smother'd his voice to the Bizantine note.

Marte.
2. Main road of any place.

Her honour, and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of sulphurous war, on Bender's dreadful field.

Thomson.

Cut the throat. Murder; kill by violence.

These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when
they become kern, are made more fit to *cut their
throats*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when the
soldiers were about to *cut his throat*, says, Why
should you kill a man that kills nobody?—*Sir R.
L. Strangely.*

Throatwort. s. Native plant of the genus
Campanula; species, trachelium; Gr. *τρα-
χυλός* = neck, so that the two words trans-
late one another; this being the origin of
the English word, which, as applied to a
Campanula, has no other explanation. It
does not seem to be vernacular.

My muse grows hoarse, and can no longer sing,
But *throatwort* haste her kind relief to bring:

The collages with dignity entail
This flower, at Rome he is a cardinal.

Tate, Translation from Cowley.

Throaty. adj. Guttural.

The conclusion of this rambling letter shall be a
rhyme of certain hard *throaty* words.—*Hoswell, Let-
ters, ll. 71.*

Throb. v. n. [Swedish, *drabba*.]

1. Heave; beat; rise as the breast with sor-
row or distress.

My heart *throbs* to know one thing:
Shall Banquo's issue ever reign?

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.
'Twas the clash of swords: my troubled heart
In so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every sound.

Addison, Cato.

2. Beat; palpitate.

In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of
the arterial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood being
choked in by the contused flesh.—*Wiseman, Sur-
gery.*

Throb. s. Heave; beat; stroke of palpi-
tation.

She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,
After many bitter *throbs* did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppress'd.

Spenser.
Thou talk'st like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul,
That pants and reaches after distant good.

Addison, Cato.

Throbbling. part. adj. Beating; palpitating.

Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 4.

How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart
Leapt to the inner of my father's joy,
When you should strain me in your folding arms!

Smith.

Throe. s. [A.S. *þreowan* = suffer.]

1. Pain of travail; anguish of bringing chil-
dren to the birth.

Lucina lent not me her bed,
But look me in my *throes*.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 4.

His perceptive and practical tract, which was
exceeding agreeable to his desires, cost him most
throes and pangs of birth.—*Bishop Fell, Life of
Hammond.*

My womb pregnant, and now excessive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and painful *throes*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ll. 779.
Reflect on that day, when earth shall be again in
travail with her sons, and at one fruitful *throes* bring
forth all the generations of learned and unlearned,
noble and ignoble dust.—*Bogers, Sermons.*

2. Any extreme agony; final and mortal
struggle.

O man! have mind of that most bitter *throes*,
For as the tree does fall, so lies it ever low.

Spenser.

To ease them of their griefs,
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses,
Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindness to them.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, v. 2.

Throe. v. a. Put in agonies. *Rare.*

The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a
birth,
Which *throes* thee much to yield.

Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 1.

Throne. s. [Lat. *thronus*; Gr. *θρόνος*.]

1. Royal seat; seat of a king.

Boundless intemperance hath been
T' untimeously emptying of the happy *throne*,
And fall of many kings. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*

The Eternal Father from his *throne* beheld
Their multitude. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 137.*

Stonehenge, once thought a temple, you have
found
A *throne* where kings, our earthly gods, were
crown'd.

Dryden, Epistles, To Dr. Charles, 47.

With the denoting the royal power.

The proper business of the House of Commons
was t' petition for redress of grievances as much as
to provide for the necessities of the crown. In the
prudent action of English law, no wrong is sup-
posed to proceed from the source of right. The
throne is fixed upon a pinnacle, which perpetual
beams of truth and justice irradiate, though corrup-
tion and partiality may occupy the middle region,
and cast their chill shade upon all below.—*Milman,
View of the State of Europe during the Middle
Ages, bk. iii. ch. viii.*

2. Seat of a bishop.

Bishops preached on the steps of the altar stand-
ing, having not as yet assumed the state of a *throne*.
—*Agilffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. One highly exalted: (spoken of angelical
beings; see last extract).

Still would those benedictus ministers of light
Burn all as bright,
And how their flaming heads before thee;
Still *thrones* and dominations would adore thee.

Crashaw, Poems, p. 177.
Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, powers.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 600.
The primal godhead, the Trinity in Unity, was
alone absolute, ineffable, inconceivable; alone es-
sential purity, light, knowledge, truth, beauty,
goodness. These qualities were communicated in
larger measure in proportion to their closer approxi-
mation to itself, to the three descending trials which
formed the celestial hierarchy;—I. The seraphim,
cherubim, and *thrones*. II. The dominations, vir-
tues, powers. III. Principalities, archangels, angels.

This celestial hierarchy formed, as it were, concen-
tric circles around the unapproachable Trinity.
The nearest, and as nearest partaking most fully of
the divine essence, was the place of honour.—*The
thrones*, seraphim, and cherubim approximated
most closely, with nothing intermediate, and were
more immediately and eternally conformed to the
godhead.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*,
b. xiv. ch. ii.

Throne. v. a. Enthrone.

They have, as who have not, whom their great stars
Throned and set high?

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 1.

True image of the Father, whether *throned*
In the bosom of bliss, and light of light
Conceiving, or, remote from heaven, enshrined
In fleshly tabernacle and human form.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 668.

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flower,
Suckled and cheer'd with air, and sun, and shower,
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread,
Bright with the gilded button tipped his head,
Throned it in glass, and named it *Caroline*.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 403.

Throng. s. [A.S. *þrang*.] Crowd; multitude pressing against each other.

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are now yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our throngs.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 3.

A throng.
Of thick short sails in thundering valleys float,
And rattle themselves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs.
Crashaw.

This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find.
I wish the throng of great and good
Made it less easily understood.
With studious thought observed the illustrious throng.
Waller.

In nature's order as they pass'd along,
Their names, their fates.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 923.

Throng. adj. Much occupied. *Provinci.*

I demand what perfection can be in the spirits of
three just men to be overwhelmed in a senseless sleep;
or what a disproportionable and unsuitable
representation it is of this throng theatre in heaven,
made up of saints and angels, that so great a part
of them as the souls of the holy men deceased should
be found drooping or quite drowned in an unactive
lethargy?—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Guiltiness*,
p. 24: 1600.

Throng. v. n. Crowd; come in tumultuous multitudes.

I have seen
The dumb men throng to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.
His mother could not longer bear the agitations of
so many passions as throng'd upon her, but fell upon
his neck, crying out, My son! *Tatler.*

Throng. v. a. Oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.

The multitude throng thee and press thee.—*Luke*,
viii. 42.

I'll say thou hast gold:
Thou wilt be throng'd to shortly.
Shakespeare, Titus of Athens, iv. 3.

All access was throng'd, the gates
Thick swarm'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 701.

Throngly. adv. In crowds; in multitudes.
God had no contriv'd, by his infinite wisdom, that
matter, thus or thus prepar'd, should by a vital con-
gruity attract proportional forms from the world of
life, which is every where nigh at hand, and does
very throngly inebriate the moist and unctuous
air.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectures on Cabalistics*, p. 37:
1653.

Throttle. s. [A.S. *þrostele*; German, *drossel*;
the same word as *thrush*; to which it
stands in the same relation as *throttle* to
throat.] Thrush.

The thrush with his note so true,
Thou wert with little quill.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream,
in. i. 100.

The blackbird and thrush with their melodious
voices bid welcome to the cheerful spring.—*I.*
Warton, Complete Angler.

Throttle. s. Windpipe; larynx.
At the upper extremity it hath no lining or throttle
to qualify the sound.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-
rors*.

I hate a motive, like a lingering bottle
Which with the landlord makes too long a stand,
Leaving all carelessness the unmonstrous throttle,
Especially with politics on hand;
I hate it, as I hate a drove of cattle,
Who whirl the dust as simooms whirl the sand;
I hate it, as I hate an argument,
A laureate's ode, or servile peer's content.
Hyron, Don Juan, xiv. 35.

Throttle. v. a. Choke; suffocate; kill by
stopping the breath.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences.
Throttle their practised accents in their fears,
And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.
Help me to throttle him!—Dorothea, mistress
Dorothea!

'Ois precious! I'll do anything.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

As when Earth's son, Antæus (to compare
Small things with greatest) in Træna strove,
With Jove's Alceides, and oft fell'd still rose,
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,
Fresh from his fall and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled as length in the air, expired and fell.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 303.

His throat half throttled with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching steam.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 194.

Throttling. part. adj. Suffocating; choking.

The throttling quinsy 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatism I send to rack the joints.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 400.

Through. prep. [A.S. *þurh*.]

1. From end to end, along the whole mass
or compass, of anything.

A simplicity shines through all he writes.—
Dryden.

Fame of the asserted sea through Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love.
*Id., Mervin Stanzas on the Death of
Oliver Cromwell.*

2. Noting passage.

Through the gate of ivory he dismiss'd
His valiant offspring.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1241.

The same thing happened when I removed the
prison out of the sun's light, and looking through it
it upon the hole shining by the light of the clouds
beyond it.—*Sir J. Newton.*

3. By transmission.

Through these hands this science has passed with
great applause.—*Sir W. Temple.*

4. By means of; by agency of; in conse-
quence of.

The strong through pleasure moment falls, the
weak through smart.—*Spenser.*

By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and
through idleness of the hands the house droppeth
through.—*Ecclesiasticus*, i. 10.

You will not make this a general rule to debar
such from preaching the gospel, as have through
infirmity fallen.—*Archbishop Whigg.*
Some through ambition, or through thirst of gold,
Have slain their brothers, and their country sold.
Dryden.

To him, to him, 'tis giv'n
Faction, and care, and anguish to destroy:
Through him soft peace and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world roll'd shall flow.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 602.

Through. adv.

1. From one end or side to the other.

You'd be so lean, that blasts of January
Would blow you through and through.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Inquire how metal may be tinged through and
through, and with what, and into what colours?—
Bacon.

Pointed satire runs him through and through.
Oldham.

To understand the mind of him that writ, is to
read the whole letter through, from one end to the
other.—*Locke.*

2. To the end of anything; to the ultimate
purpose; to the final conclusion.

Every man brings such a degree of this light into
the world with him, that though it cannot bring
him to heaven, yet it will carry him so far, that if he
follows it faithfully he shall meet with another light,
which shall carry him quite through. *South, Ser-
mons.*

Thoroughbred. adj. Thoroughbred.

A thoroughbred soldier weighs all present cir-
cumstances, and all possible contingents.—*Grose,*
Cunningham's Sarc.

Throughlighted. adj. Lighted on both
sides.

That the best pieces be placed where are the
fewest lights; therefore not only rooms windowed
on both ends, called throughlighted, but with two
or more windows on the same side, are enemies to
this art.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Thoroughly. adv. Thoroughly.

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.

The night so thoroughly him dismay'd,
That naught but death before his eyes he saw.
Spenser.

For led them next they were
All thoroughly satisfied with complex cheer.
Chapman.

Rice must be thoroughly boiled in respect of its
hardness.—*Bacon.*
No less wisdom than what made the world can
thoroughly understand so vast a design.—*Archbishop
Tillotson.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely.

Though it be somewhat singular for men truly
and thoroughly to live up to the principles of their
religion, yet singularity in this is a singular com-
mendation.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Throughout. prep. Quite through; in every
part of.

Thus it forth even clean throughout the whole
controversy about that discipline which is so ear-
nestly urged.—*Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
There followed, after the defeat, an availing of all
Spanish forces throughout Ireland.—*Bacon.*

O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard throughout the universe,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it.
B. Jonson.

Impartially inquire how we have behaved our-
selves throughout the course of this long war.—
Bishop Atterbury.

Throughout. adv. Everywhere; in every
part.

Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold
Over fish of the sea and fowl of the air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 532.

His youth and age
All of a piece throughout, and all divine. *Dryden.*

Thoroughpaced. adj. Thoroughpaced.

He is very dexterous in puzzling others, if they
be not thoroughpaced speculators in those great
theories.—*Dr. H. More.*

Throw. v. a. preterit *threw*; past part.
thrown. [A.S. *þrawan*.]

1. Fling; cast; send to a distant place by
any projectile force.

Princes threw down upon the Turks fire and
scalding oil. *Kneller, History of the Turks.*
Mimie went along on the hill's side over against
him, and curs'd as he went, and threw stones at
him, and cast dust.—*Samuel*, xvi. 14.

There came a poor widow, and she threw in two
mites, which make a farthing.—*Mark*, xii. 42.

He fell
From heaven, they fabled, thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 730.

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with
never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will
be left some sullage behind.—*Dr. H. More, Decay
of Christian Polity.*

Ariosto, in his voyage of Astolfo to the moon,
has a fine allegory of two swans, who, when time
had thrown the writings of many poets into the
river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure
the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of im-
mortality. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to
throw,
The line too labours, and the world moves slow.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 570.

The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were
thrown out to those busy spirits, as tools, and bar-
relers to a whale, that he may let the ship sail on
while he diverts himself with those innocent amuse-
ments.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Toss; put with any violence or tumult.

To thrusts the stubborn sinner oft is hard,
Wrapp'd in his crimes, against the storm prepared;
But when the mill for beauty of merry play,
He melts, and throws his cumbersome cloak away.
Dryden.

The only means for bringing France to our condi-
tions, is to throw in multitudes upon them, and
overpower them with numbers.—*Addison, State of
the War.*

I labour casts the humours into their proper chan-
nels, throws off redundancies, and helps nature.—
Id., Spectator.

Make room for merit, by throwing down the
worthless and depraved part of mankind from those
conspicuous stations to which they have been ad-
vanced.—*Id.*

The island Inarime contains, within the compass
of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, valleys,
rivers, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all
thrown together in a most romantic confusion.—
Bishop Berkeley, Letter to Pope.

3. Lay carelessly, or in haste.

His majesty departed to his chamber, and threw
himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion,
and abundance of tears, the loss of an excellent
servant.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion.*

At th' approach of night,
On the first friendly bank he throws him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn.
Addison, Cato.

4. Venture at dice.

I learn more than thou trowest,
Set less than thou throwest.
Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 4.

5. Cast; strip; put off.

There the snake throws the enamel'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

6. Emit in any careless or vehement manner.

To arms; for I have thrown
A brave defiance in King Henry's teeth.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

One of the Greek orator's antagonists reading over
the oration that procured his banishment, and see-
ing his friends admire it, asked them, if they were
so much affected by the late reading, how much
more they would have been alarmed, if they had
heard him actually throwing out such a storm of
eloquence.—*Addison.*

There is no need to throw words of contempt on
such a practice; the very description of it carries
reproof.—*Watts.*

7. Spend in haste.

O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he throws,
And issued like a god to mortal view.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

8. Overturn in wrestling.

If the sinner shall not only wrestle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all these considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, he is too strong for grace.—*South, Sermons.*

9. Drive; send by force.

Myself distressed, an exile, and unknown,
Deliver'd from Europe, and from Asia *thrown*,
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone.

Dryden, Translation of the Kineid, l. 531.

When savans are *thrown* upon any unknown coast in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the pecking of birds.—*Addison.*

Poor youth! how canst thou *throw* him from thee?

Lucia, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee.
Id., Cato.

10. Make to act at a distance.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make 'th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard. *Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.*

11. Repose.

In time of temptation be not hasty to dispute, but rely upon the conclusion, and *throw* yourself upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercise of Holy Living.*

12. Change by any kind of violence.

A new title, or an unsuspected success, *throws* us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our identity.—*Addison.*

To *throw* his language more out of prose, Homer affects the compound epitheta.—*Pope.*

13. Turn.

Throw away.

a. Lose; spend in vain.

He warns 'em to avoid the courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To *throw* herself away on fools and knaves.

Udny, The Orphan, l. 1.

In vain on study time *away* we *throw*,
When we forbear to act the things we know.

Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

A man had better *throw* *away* his care upon anything else than upon a garden on wet or moist ground.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Had we but lasting youth and time to spare,
Some might be *thrown* *away* on fame and war.

Dryden, Aureng-Zeb, iii. 1.

He sigh'd, breath'd short, and would have spoke,
But was too fierce to *throw* *away* the time.

Id., Spanish Friar, v. 1.

The next in place and punishment are they
Who prodigally *throw* their souls *away*;
Fools who, repining at their wretched state,
And lusting anxious life, suborn'd their fate.

Id., Translation of the Kineid, vi. 536.

In poetry the expression beautifies the design: if it be vicious or unpleasing, the cost of colouring is *thrown* *away* upon it.—*Id., Translation of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting.*

The well-measured man should rather consider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *throw* *away* his time in deciding the rights of princes.—*Addison.*

She *throw* *away* her money upon railing bullies that went about the streets.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

b. Reject.

He that will *throw* *away* a good book because not glided, is more curious to please his eye than understanding.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Throw by. Reject; lay aside as of no use.

It can but show

Like one of Juno's disguises; and,
When things succeed, be *thrown* *by*, or let fall.

B. Jonson.

He that begins to have any doubt of his talents, received without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to *throw* wholly *by* all his former notions.—*Locke.*

Throw down. Subvert; overturn.

Must one rash word, the infirmity of age,
Throw *down* the merit of my better years?
This the reward of a whole life of service?

Addison, Cato.

Throw off.

a. Expel.

The salts and oils in the animal body, as soon as they putrefy, are *thrown* *off*, or produce mortal distempers.—*Arbuthnot.*

b. Reject; discard: (as, 'To *throw off* an acquaintance').

'Twould be better

Could you provoke him to give th' occasion,
And then to *throw* him *off*.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Can there be any reason why the household of God alone should *throw off* all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other houses are best governed?—*Bishop Sprat.*

Throw out.

a. Eject; bring forth into act.

She *throws* *out* thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries.

Spenser.

The gods in bounty work up storms about us,
That give mankind occasion to exert
Their hidden strength, and *throw* *out* into practice
Virtues which shun the day.

Addison, Cato.

b. Distance; leave behind.

Whence'er did Juba, or did Portius, show
A virtue that has cast me at a distance,
And *thrown* me out in the pursuits of honour?

Addison, Cato.

c. Eject; expel.

The other two whom they had *thrown* *out*, they were content should enjoy their exile.—*Swift.*

d. Reject; exclude.

The address of the proposition taught others to reflect a little, and the bill was *thrown* *out*.—*Swift.*

Throw over. Betray; disappoint.

'And what do they want?' 'Statement of grievances; high taxes and low prices; mild expostulations and gentle hints that they have been *thrown over* by their friends; Polish corn, Hokein cattle, and British income-tax.'—*B. Lister, Sybil, b. vi. ch. l.*

Throw up.

a. Resign angrily.

Bad games are *thrown* *up* too soon,
Until they're never to be won.

Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3, 513.

Experienced gamblers *throw* *up* their cards when they know the game is in the enemy's hand, without unnecessary vexation in playing it out.—*Addison, Frecholder.*

Life we must not part with foolishly: it must not be *thrown* *up* in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel.—*Collier.*

b. Emit; eject; bring up.

Judge of the cause by the substances the patient *throws* *up*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Throw, v. n.

1. Perform the act of casting.

2. Cast dice.

Throw about. Cast about; try expedients.

Now unto despair I 'gin to grow,
And mean for better wind about to *throw*. *Spenser.*

Throw, s.

1. Cast; act of casting or throwing.

The top he torn
From off a huge rock; and so right a *throw*
Made at our ship, that just before the prow
It overlewd and fell.

Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

He heaved a stone, and, rising to the *throw*,
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe:
A tower assailed by so rude a stroke,
With all its lofty battlements had shook. *Addison.*

2. Cast of dice; manner in which the dice fall when they are cast.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides beaten by his page.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

If they ever finally, it is like a man's misbing his cast when he *throws* dice for his life; his being, his happiness, and all is involved in the error of one *throw*.—*South, Sermons.*

Suppose any particular order of the alphabet to be assigned, and the twenty-four letters cast at a venture, so as to fall in a line; it is many millions of millions odds to one against any single *throw*, that the assigned order will not be cast.—*Hentley, Sermons.*

The world, where lucky *throws* to blockheads fall,
Knave knows the game, and honest men pay all.

Young, Love of Fame, iii. 253.

3. Space to which anything is thrown.

Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground
I've tumbled past the *throw*; and in his praise
Have, almost, stamp'd the landing.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 2.

The Sirrump Scopuli are sharp rocks that stand about a stone's *throw* from the south side of the island.—*Addison.*

4. Short space of time; little while.

Down himself he layd
Upon the grassy ground to sleep a *throw*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

You can fool no more money out of me at this *throw*.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.*

5. Stroke; blow.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold,
No shield defend the thunder of his *throws*.

Spenser.

6. Effort; violent sally.

Your youth admires
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul.
Addison, Cato.

7. See Throe.

The most pregnant wit in the world never brings forth any thing great without some pain and travail, pains and *throws* before the delivery.—*South, Sermons.*

But when the mother's *throws* begin to come, The creature, pent within the narrow room,
Breaks his blind prison. *Dryden.*

Thrower, s.

1. One who throws.

Fate, against thy better disposition,
Hath made thy person for the *thrower* out
Of my poor balis. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.*

2. Throwster.

Throwster, s. One whose business is to prepare the materials for the weaver.

Throwsters is written 'throwers' in the charter of incorporation of the silk *throwsters*.—*Froge, Anecdotes of the English Language.*

Thrum, s. [German, *darm* = intestine.] End of a weaver's yarn; any coarse yarn.

O fates, come come,
Cut thread and *thrum*,
Quill, crush, conchide, and quell.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

All moss hath here and there little stalks, besides the low *thrum*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

As the first element in a compound.

Would our *thrum-capp'd* ancestors find fault
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt?

King, Art of Cookery.

Thrum, v. n. Weave; knot; twist; fringe.

The king being in his dublet and hose, all of sheep's coat cloth; his hose, from the knee upward, were *thrummed* very thick with silks of the same colour.—*Greendish, Life of Cardinal Wolsey.*

There's her *thrumm'd* hat, and her muffler too.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.*

Are we born to *thrum* caps, or pick straws?—*Quarles, Judgment and Mercy, The Oppressor.*

Thrum, v. a. Grate; play coarsely.

Thrumming, verbal abs. Act of one who thrums; coarse playing of a harp or guitar.

Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the *thrumming* of a guitar.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 2.*

Thrush, s. [A.S. *þrisce*.] Native song bird of the genus *Turdus* (musicus); thrush; song-thrush.

Of singing-birds they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds, and *thrushes*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Pain, and a fine *thrush*, have been severally endeavouring to call off my attention; but both in vain.—*Pope.*

Thrush, s. [In the previous edition this is treated as a derivation, or corruption, of the French word *rouge*, preceded by the English *the*; the character of the disease, however, is the presence of *white*, rather than of *red*, spots.] In *Medicine*. Disease so called; in nosology, *Aphthae*. See extract.

Thrush.—Numerous white curdlike specks or excoriations on the tongue and inside of the lips, gradually spreading to the interior of the cheeks and throat; preceded and attended with fever or constitutional disturbance, and very often symptomatic of disorder of the digestive organs by structural disease. *Thrush* or *apthae*, was divided by Dr. M. Good into three varieties:—1. *Aphthae infantum*; 2. *A. maligna*; 3. *A. chronica*. The first and second differ chiefly in the degree of vital depression by which each is attended. The third variety is always symptomatic, generally of structural disease.—*Compland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Thrust, v. a.

1. Push anything into matter, or between close bodies.

Thrust in thy sickle and reap.—*Revelations, xiv. 13.*

2. Push; move with violence; drive: (it is used of persons or things).

They should not only not be *thrust* out, but also have estates and grants of their lands now made to them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

When the ass saw the angel of the Lord, who *thrust* himself unto the wall, and crush'd Balaam's foot.—*Numbers, xxi. 23.*

On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thrust* out all your right eyes.—*Jeremiah, xl. 1.*

She caught him by the feet; but Goliath came near to *thrust* her away.—*2 Kings, iv. 27.*

The prince shall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppression to *thrust* them out.—*Ezekiel, xlv. 18.*

THRU

Thou Capernum, which art exalted to heaven,
shalt be *thrust* down to hell.—*Luke*, x. 18.
When the king comes, offer him no violence,
Unless he seek to *thrust* you out by force.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 1.
Look up my doors; and when you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then,
Nor *thrust* your head into the publick streets.

Id., Merchant of Venice, II. 2.
Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and
lively delivery of speech, but as of mean birth so
prone to *thrust* forwards the ruin of great persons,
in this manner spake.—*Sir J. Heyward.*

They
In hate of kings shall cast anew the frame,
And *thrust* out Collatine that bore their name.

Dryden.
To justify his threat, he *thrusts* aside
The crowd of centaurs, and redeems the bride.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xii.

3. *Stuh.*
Phineas . . . *thrust* both of them through.—
Numbers, xxv. 8.

4. *Compressa.*
He rose up early on the morrow, and *thrust* the
fleece together, and wrung the dew out of it.—
Judges, vi. 24.

5. *Impel; urge.*

6. *Obtrude; intrude.*

Who's there, I say? How dare you *thrust* your-
self
Into my private meditations?

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. II. 2.
I go to meet
The noble Brutus, *thrusting* this report
Into his ears.

Id., Julius Caesar, v. 3.
Should he not do as rationally, who took physics
from any one who had taken on himself the name
of physician, or *thrust* himself into that employ-
ment?—*Locke.*

Thrust. v. n.

1. Make a hostile push; attack with a pointed
weapon.

2. Squeeze in; put himself into any place
by violence.

I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;
But when in heaven, I'll stand next Hercules,
And *thrust* between my father and the god.

Dryden, Cæcænes.

3. *Intrude.*
Not all,
Who like intruders *thrust* into their service,
Participate their sacred influence.

Rome.
4. Push forwards; come violently; throng;
press.

Young, old, *thrust* there,
In mighty concourse.

Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.
The miserable men which shrunk from the work
were again beaten forward, and presently slain, and
fresh men still *thrust* on.—*Knollys, History of the
Turks.*

Thrust. s.

1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon.

Zelmene hearkeneth to no more, began with
witty fury to pursue him with blows and *thrusts*,
that nature and virtue commanded him to look to
his safety.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

That *thrust* had been mine enemy indeed,
But that my coat is better than thou think'st.

Shakespeare, Othello, v. 1.
[Pollex] Pyrrhus with his lance pursues,
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renew.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, II. 772.

2. *Assault; attack.*

There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended
mechanism.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Thrusting. verbal abs. Act of one who
thrusts.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the
moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity,
and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thrusting* on.
—*Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 2.*

Thryffallow. v. a. [three.] Give the third
plowing in summer.

Thryffallow betime for destroying of weed,
Lest thistle and dandelion be a blooming and seed.
*Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good
Husbandry.*

Thumb. s. [A.S. *puma*; the final *-b* is wholly
foreign to the proper spelling, and only
stands in the present edition for want of
instances of its omission.] Short strong
finger answering to the other four.

Here I have a pilot's *thumb*,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 3.

By rule of thumb. Empirically.

Thumb under the girdle. Sign of gravity in

THUM

the way of department; nickname founded
thereon.

Of all men we count a melancholicke man the
very sponge of all and humours, the aqua fortis of
merry company, a *thumb* under the girdle, the
contemplative slumberer that sleeps waking, &c.—
*Optick Glass of Humours: 1690. (Nares by H.
and W.)*

They admire their odd customs even to the eating
of herring and going wetshod. They call the
thumb under the girdle gravely; and because they
can hardly smell at all, their noses are under their
girdles.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters. (Nares by H.
and W.)*

Thumb. v. a.

1. Handle awkwardly.

2. Soil with the thumb.

A treatise that shall make a very comely figure on a
bookseller's shelf; . . . never to be *thumb'd* or greased
by students.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub, sect. vii.*

Thumb-band. s. Twist of any materials
made thick as a man's thumb.

Tie *thumb-bands* of hay round them.—*Mortimer,
Husbandry.*

Thumb'd. adj. Having thumbs.

Fingered and *thumb'd*.—*Skelton, Poems, p. 124.*

Thumbikin. s. Thumbscrew, or variety of
that instrument.

The usual torture [in Scotland] which was called
the torture of the boots, was to place the leg in a
frame, into which wedges were driven, until the
bones were broken. But when James visited Scot-
land, an opinion began to grow up, that this was
too lenient, and that other means must be devised.

The spirit which he communicated to his subordi-
nates, animated his immediate successors, and, in
1684, during his absence, a new instrument was in-
troduced, termed the *thumbikin*. This was com-
posed of small steel screws, arranged with such
diabolical art, that not only the thumb, but also
the whole hand, could be compressed by them, pro-
ducing pain more exquisite than any hitherto
known, and having, moreover, the advantage of not
endangering life; so that the torture could be fre-
quently repeated on the same person.—*Burkie,
History of Civilization in England, vol. I. ch. iv.*

After this commencing, the king's smith was called
in, to bring in a new instrument to torture by the
thumbikin, that had never been used before. For
whereas the former was only to screw on two pieces
of iron above and below with finger and thumb,
these were made to turn about the screw with the
whole hand. And under this torture, I continued
near an hour and a half.—*Letter of Carstairs, in
Woodrow's History of the Church of Scotland, vol. iv.
p. 60.*

Thumbring. s. Ring worn on the thumb.

I could have crept into an alderman's *thumb-
ring*.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. II. 4.*
He greets us with a quantity of *thumb-ring* posies.

—*Milton, Apology for Smectynymus, § 3.*
The large *thumb-ring*, supposed to be given her
by her husband, quickly recommends her to some
wealthy neighbour.—*Spectator, no. 614.*

I believe, when he is dead, you will wear him in
thumb-rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg.—*Dryden,
Epistle to the Whigs.*

Thumb-screw. s. Instrument of torture
applied to the thumb.

The unhappy man was arrested, carried to Edin-
burgh, and brought before the Privy Council. The
general notion was, that he was a knave and a
coward, and that the first sight of the boots and
thumb-screws would bring out all the guilty secrets
with which he had been entrusted. But Payne had
a far braver spirit than those highborn plotters
with whom it was his misfortune to have been con-
nected.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xvi.*

Thumbstall. s. Thimble for the thumb. In
Sail-making it is a ferule of iron, horn, or
leather, used to tighten the stitches.

[Gloves cut into *thumbstalls*.—*Gayton, Festivous
Notes on Don Quixote, p. 97.*

Thump. s. [Initiative of the sound.] Hard
heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.

And blund'ring still with ambling ramp,
He gave the knight's steed such a *thump*
As made him reel. —*Butler, Hudibras, l. 2, 883.*

Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
Their hollow sides the rattling *thumps* resound.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 877.

Their *thumps* and bruises might turn to account,
if they could beat each other into good manners.—
Addison.

The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door,
that I awaked at the knock.—*Tatler.*

Thump. v. a. Beat with dull heavy blows.

Those bastard Britons whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, bobbi'd, and *thump'd*.
Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3

Thump. v. n. Fall or strike with a dull
heavy blow.

THUN

Colon, choosing out a stone,
Lovel'd so right, it *thump'd* upon
His manly paunch, with such a force
As almost beat him off his horse.

Butler, Hudibras, l. 3, 519.
A watchman at midnight *thumps* with his pole.—
Swift.

Thumper. s.

1. One who, that which, thumps.

2. Anything huge, great, or admirable: (a
cant expression).

Let me ring the fore bell:

And here are *thumpers*, chequins, golden rowens.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Moll Lover.

He cherished his friend, and he relished a bum-
per;

Yet one fault he had, and that was a *thumper*.

Goldsmith, Retaliation.

Thumping. part. adj. Huge; vast; great.

You've run up a *thumping* bill, and I'll warrant
you'll pay it like a lord.—*O'Keefe, Pantomimeau,
III. 1.*

Thunder. s. [A.S. *þuner, þunnor.*]

1. Sound which follows the lightning's flash.

I told him the revenging gods
Against parriens did all their *thunder* bend.

Shakespeare, King Lear, II. 1.

The *thunder*
Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceaseth now
To bellow through the vast and boundless deep.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 17 f.

3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

No fierce he laid about him, and deaf bold
On either side, that neither mail could hold
No shield defend the *thunder* of his thorns.

Spenser.

Here will we face this storm of insolence,
Nor fear the noisy *thunder*; let it roll.

Then burst, and spend at once its idle rage. —*R. cr.*

Thunder. v. n. [A.S. *þuncean, þunnian.*]

1. Make thunder.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for a power to *thunder*.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, III. 1.

2. Make a loud or terrible noise.

His dreadful name late through all Spain did
thunder;

And Hercules' two pillars standing near
Did make to quake and fear.

Spenser.

Would *thunder* in my ears.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 779.

Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,
Burst o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 132.

Thunder. v. a.

1. Emit with noise and terror.

So soon as some few notable examples had *thun-
der'd* a duty into the subjects' hearts, he shew'd
shewed no baseness of suspicion.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Oracles were
Were daily *thunder'd* in our general ear,
That by his daughter's blood we must appease
Diana's kindled wrath. —*Drayton, Translation from
Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.*

2. Publish any denunciation or threat.

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder*
out an ecclesiastical censure.—*Aspley, Parergon
Juris Canonici.*

3. Urge violently; inflict with vehemence.

The forth the banner marching brave began
His stolen steel to *thunder* furiously.

Spenser, Faerie Queer.

There-with they can, both furious and fell,
To *thunder* blows, and fiercely to assail
Each other, bent his enemy to quell.

Ibid.

Now at his helm, now at his hawk's bright,
He *thunder'd* blows, now at his face and sight.

Fairfax.

Thunderbolt. s.

1. Bolt supposed to accompany lightning.

If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell you
should down.—*Shakspeare, As you like it, l. 2.*
My heart does beat,
As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove.

Sir J. Deane, The Sophy, l. 1.

Who can omit the Græci, who declare
The Scipios' worth, those *thunderbolts* of war?

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, VI. 1185.

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar,
is Jupiter Juvius sending down rain on the faint-
ing army of Marcus Aurelius, and *thunderbolts* on
his enemies; which is the greatest confirmation of
the story of the Christian legion.—*Addison.*

2. Fulmination; denunciation: (properly ec-
clesiastical).

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt*
of excommunication.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

3. Thunderstone.

I lived upon *thunderbolts*, a certain long round

bluish stone which I found among the gravel in our garden.—*Spectator*, no. 431. (Ord MS.)

Thunderclap. s. Explosion of thunder.

The kindly bird that bears Jove's thunderclap,
One day did swear the simple scabber,
Proud of his highest service, and good hap,
That made all other fowls his thralls to be.

Spenser.

When some dreadful thunderclap is nigh,
The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;
Strikes and consumes ere warning it does appear,
And by the sudden ill, prevents the fear. *Dryden.*
When suddenly the thunderclap was heard,
It took us unprepared, and out of guard.

Id., Threnodia Augustalis, 16.

Thundercloud. s. Cloud charged with, threatening, thunder: figuratively, sudden crash or disturbance.

No harked the pleasant land its sunshine; v
Inaptuousness and chivalrous prodigality in its
castles, luxury and ease in its cities; the thunder-
cloud was far off in the horizon. The devout found
their religious excitement in the new and forbidden
opinions.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*,
b. 12, ch. viii.

Thunderer. s. Power that thunders.

How dare you, ghosts,
Accuse the thunderer, whose bolt you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coats?
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 4.
Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,
Crete had not been the cradle of their god;
On that small island they had look'd with scorn,
And in Great Britain thought the thunderer born.

Waller.

When the bold Typhoeus scaled the sky,
And forced great Jove from his own heav'n to fly ...
The lesser gods, that shared his prosperous state,
All suffer'd in the exiled thunderer's fate.

Dryden, Astræa Redux, 37.

Thundering. s. [A.S. *þunnung*.]

1. Emission of thunder.
Entrust the Lord ... that there be no more mighty
thunderings and hail.—*Kralus*, ix. 24.
2. Act of publishing any threat; any loud or violent noise.

That church shall always have enemies, and shall
still be tormented in the sea of this world with the
thunderings of Antichrist.—*Bishop Hooper, Con-
fession of Christian Faith*, § 52: 1884.

Thunderous. adj. Producing thunder.

Rushing with thunderous roar.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, p. 420: 1621.
Look in and see each blissful deity,
How he before the thunderous throne doth lie.

Milton, Variation Exercise, 35.

Thunder shower. s. Rain accompanied with thunder.

The concert is long in delivering, and at last it
comes like a thunder shower, full of sulphur and
darkness, with a terrible crack.—*Bishop Stilling-
fleet.*

In thundershowers the winds and clouds are often-
times contrary to one another, especially if hail falls,
the sultry weather below directing the wind one
way, and the cold above the clouds another.—*Der-
ham, Physical Theology*.

Thunderstone. s.

1. Thunderbolt.
Fear no more the lightning flash,
Nor th' all-dreaded thunderstone.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2, song.
2. Popular name of Belemnite.

Thunderstricken. adj. Thunderstruck.

I remained as a man thunderstricken, not daring,
may not able, to behold that power.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Thunderstruck. adj.

1. Blasted or hurt with lightning.
The overthrown he raised, and as a herd
Of goats, or timorous flock, together throng'd,
Drove them before him thunderstruck.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 860.

With the voice divine
Nigh thunderstruck, the exalted man, to whom
Such high attest was given, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Id., Paradise Regain'd*, i. 38.

'Tis said that thunderstruck Enceladus,
Groveling beneath th' incubant mountain's
weight,
Lies stretch'd supine.

Addison, Milton's Style imitated, 11.

2. Astonished with anything terrible.

Fears from our hearts took
The very life; to be so thunderstruck
With such a voice. *Chapman.*
The ministers were thunderstruck.—*Macaulay,*
History of England, ch. xiv.

Thundery. adj. Having the character of thunder.

As a cannon's thundery rumbling fall,
Battering one turret shakes the next withal,
1200

And oft in armies (as by proof they find)

Kills oldest warriors with his very wind.

Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, (Ord MS.)
In thundery weather he (Mr. Hooker) supposed
great quantities of hot sulphurous steams to issue
out of the earth, which caused the sulphur that
prevented.—*History of the Royal Society*, vol. iv,
p. 148. (Ord MS.)

Thurible. s. [Lat. *thus*, *thuris* incense.] Censer; vase in which incense is burned.

Thurification. s. [Lat. *thus*, *thuris* = frankincense.] Act of fuming with incense; act of burning incense.

The way of thurification,
To make fumigation. *Skilton, Poems*, p. 230.
Some semblance of an idolatrous thurification.—
Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 3.
The several acts of worship which were required
to be performed to images are processions, genuflec-
tions, thurifications, deceptions, and oblations.—
Bishop Stillingfleet.

Thursday. s. Fifth day of the week; named from the god Thor, the German translation, or approximate equivalent, to Jupiter; Thors-day = Dies Jovis.

On Thursday we ourselves will march.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I, iii. 2.

Thus. adv. [A.S. *þus*.]

1. In this manner; in this wise.

It cannot be that they who speak thus, should
thus judge. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The knight him calling, asked who I was,
Who lifting up his head, him answer'd thus.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I have sinned against the Lord (God of Israel), and
thus and thus have I done.—*Joshua*, vii. 23.
I return'd with similar proof enough,
With tokens thus and thus.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 5.

To be thus is nothing;
But to be safely thus. *Id., Macbeth*, iii. 1.
The Romans used a like wise endeavour, and
whiles in a higher, in a wiser strain, making con-
cord a deity; thus seeking peace, not by an oath,
but by prayer.—*Holden.*

That the principle that acts on work these organs
is nothing else but the modification of matter thus
or thus posited, is false.—*Sir J. Hale.*

Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
In terms becoming majesty to hear:
I warn thee thus, because I know thy temper
Is impatient. *Dryden, Don Sebastian*, iv. 3.

All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he thus began.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, ii. 1.

2. To this degree; to this quantity.

Even thus wise, that in thus peaceable, were very
heathens; thus peaceable among themselves, though
without grace; thus peaceable by wise nature very
like grace.—*Holden.*

He said, Thus far extend, thus far thy bounds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 230.
Thus much concerning the first earth, and its
production and form.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the
Earth.*

No man reasonably pretends to know thus much,
but he must pretend to know all things.—*Arch-
bishop Tillotson.*

This you must do to inherit life; and if you have
come up thus far, firmly persevere in it.—*Archbishop
Wake.*

Thwack. v. a. Strike with something blunt and heavy; bang; belabour.

He shall not stay;
We'll thwack him hence with distaffs.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 1.

Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cud-
gel he had in his hand, that he might thwack Lewis
with it.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
These long fellows, as sightly as they are, should
find their jackets well thwack'd.—*Ibid.*

Thwack. s. Heavy hard blow.

But Talbot first with hardly thwack
Twice bruised his head, and twice his back.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 795.

They place several pots of rice, with candles in the
neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend
from the trees, take up the arms, and belabour one
another with a storm of thwacks. *Addison, Free-
holder.*

Thwaite. s. [?] Any plain parcel of ground, from which wood has been grubbed up, enclosed and converted into tillage: (chiefly used as the second element in a topographical name, especially in the Lake district; *Brathwaite*).

It being a stony and mountainous country, is not
every where so fit for tillage or meadow; but in
several parts and parcels, as they are marked by
nature, differing in form and quality of soil, or
otherwise enclosed by the inhabitants from the

barren waste of the fells, such parts or parcels are
now and were of old called *thwaite*, sometimes with
the addition of their quality; as *Brackenthwaite*, *t*
brackens or fern growing there; *Blunthwaite*, of
rocks; and such like.—*Nicolson and Barn, History
of Cumberland*, p. 14.

Thwart. adj. [A.S. *þweorh*; the t being no part of the root, but possibly a remnant of the neuter in -t.]

1. Transverse; across to something else.
This else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Moved contrary with thwart obliquities.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 131.

2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

If also must term,
Create her child of spleen; that it may live,
And be a thwart disnatur'd torment to her.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

Thwart. adv. Obliquely.

Yet whether thwart or faintly it did lyte,
The tempered steel did not into his braynpan byte.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 4, 36.

Thwart. v. a.

1. Cross; lie or come across anything.
Swift as a shooting star
In autumn thwarts the night.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 636.

2. Cross; oppose; traverse; contravene.

Some sixteen months and longer might have staid
If crooked fortune had not thwarted me.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.
The understanding and will then never disagreed;
for the proposals of the one never thwarted the in-
clinations of the other.—*South, Sermons.*

The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
Each thwarting other made a mingled hour.

Dryden.

In vain did I the godlike youth deplore,
The more I heard, they thwarted me the more.
*Addison, Translation from Greek, Mariners
transformed to Dolphins.*

Acting on these principles, he [Harley] neces-
sarily found himself acting with men whose prin-
ciples were diametrically opposed to his. He liked to
thwart the king: they liked to thwart the usurper;
the consequence was that, whenever there was an
opportunity of thwarting William, the roundhead
stood in the house or went into the lobby in com-
pany with the whole crew of cavaliers.—*Macaulay,*
History of England, ch. 22.

Thwart. v. n. Be in opposition to.

It is easy to be imagined what reception any pro-
position shall find, that shall at all thwart with these
internal wishes.—*Locke.*

Thwarting. part. adj. Opposing; traversing; contravening; crossing.

By thwarting passion tost, by cares oppress'd,
He found the tempest pictured in his breast. *Touss.*

Thwarting. verbal abs. Act of one who, that which, thwarts; act of crossing; act of opposing.

Lesser had been
The thwartings of your disposition, if
You had not shew'd them how you were disposed
Ere they lack'd pow'r to cross you.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Scorates knew before he married her, that his
Xanthippe was a scold insufferable; yet he wittily
did marry her, to exercise his patience, that, by the
practice of enduring her shrewish humors, he might
be able to brook all companies; the brawls, the
scorns, the sophisms, and the petulances of rule
and unskilful men; the frettings, the thwartings,
and the excretations of life.—*Folliott, Reader*,
ii. 57.

Thwartness. s. Attribute suggested by Thwart; towardness; perverseness.

Can any man be so unreasonable as to defend it
as lawful, upon some unkind usage or thwartness of
disposition, for a parent to abandon and forsake his
child, or the son to cast off his parent? much less
therefore may it be thus between an husband and
wife: 'They two are one flesh.'—*Bishop Hall, Cases
of Conscience*, iv. 2.

Thwarts. s. pl. In Navigation. See ex-tract.

Thwarts [are] the seats or benches of a boat,
whereon the rowers sit to manage the oars.—*Fol-
liott, Nautical Dictionary*. (Barney.)

Thwittle. See Whittle.

Thy. [See Thine, Mine, and My.] Possessive pronoun of the second person singular, the person spoken to.

Whatever God did may,
Is all thy clear and smooth unobstructed way.

Cowley.

The fair example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, marks. *Id.*

Thyine-wood. *s.* [two words, *ξύλον Θύϊνον*.] Wood mentioned in the New Testament; the *trubs citrea* of the Romans; ? *Callitris quadrivalvis*; ? *Thuja articulata*.

The merolindine of gold, and all *thyine-wood* are departed from thee.—*Isaiah*, viii. 12.

Thylacine, or Thylacinus. *s.* [Gr. *θύλαξ* = bag, pouch + *κύων* = dog.] Marsupial animal of the genus *Thylacinus* (species, cynocephalus).

The *thylacinus* inhabits Van Diemen's Land, where it is called the tiger-hyena, and used formerly to be known among the colonists by the names of *salva-opomum* and *salva-wolf*. . . Mr. Gunn observes that the *thylacinus* is common in the more remote parts of the colony, and is often caught at Woolnorth and Hampshire hills. It usually attacks sheep in the night, but is also seen during the daytime; upon which occasions, perhaps from imperfect vision by day, its pace is very slow. . . Mr. Gunn says the devil (*Dasypus ursinus*) is destructive to sheep all over the colony, and is, indeed, the most destructive of our indigenous quadrupeds, the *thylacinus* being much scarcer.—*Waterhouse, in Naturalist's Library, Marsupials*.

The *thylacinus* has preserved its distinctness in the *thylacine*, but has coalesced with other elements of the temporal bone in the dog. A wide and deep groove divides the bulla from the tympanoid in the *thylacine*, but the sides of the tympanoid in the dog are swollen and abut against the large tympanic bulla. The articular cavities for the lower jaw are much nearer the occiput in the *thylacine* than in the dog, and the malar bones enter partially into their formation. There are two large vacuities in the back part of the bony palate in the *thylacine*, but this part is entire in the dog. The anterior foramina are larger in the *thylacine*, and much nearer the orbits than in the dog; they are also formed partly by the malar, and are not wholly perforated in the maxillary bone, as in the dog; the lacrymal bone is much larger in the dog, and encroaches much more upon the face; the nasal bones are broader posteriorly in the dog, and extend further back, as compared with the maxillaries. The petrosals are much larger in the dog, and send bony plates into the tentorium, which plates are not present in the *thylacine*. The chief bony part of the tentorium projects from near the middle of the occiput, and does not reach the petrosal in the wild dog. The sella turcica is defined by the posterior clinoid processes in the dog, but not in the *thylacine*. The foramina optica and lacera anteriores are blended together in the *thylacine*, but are distinct in the dog. Although the olfactory chamber is so much larger in the *thylacine*, the rhinencephalic fossa is smaller than in the dog. The lower jaw, besides its greater length and slenderness in the *thylacine*, differs by the bending in of the angle, which is the characteristic of the Marsupials. In most of these distinctions the *thylacine* manifests its nearer affinity to the oviparous type of skeleton.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 504.

Thyme. *s.* [Lat. *thymum*; Gr. *θύμος*, and *θύμος*.] Native plant of the genus *Thymus*; the wild plant has been called, with doubtful propriety, Mother of Thyme.

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, l. 104.
The *thyme* hath a labiate leaf, consisting of one leaf, whose upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arises the pistil, accompanied by four embryos, which afterward become so many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which before was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard ligneous stalks, and flowers gathered into heads.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary*.

The wild *thyme* is common throughout temperate Europe and Asia, and Northern Africa. The common or garden *thyme*, which grows more erect than the wild *thyme*, is a native of Spain and Italy. . . The Romans were well acquainted with *thyme*, which was one of the plants recommended to be grown for the sake of bees. The lemon-scented *thyme* is a hardy dwarf trailing evergreen, possessing the most agreeable perfume of any of its genus. It has long been cultivated in this country, and is used for the same purposes as the other species. It attains the greatest perfection when grown in dry light sandy soil.—*Brande and Cur, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Thyme. v. a. In the extract, cover, supply with thyme. *Rare*.

We found the body with the foot of one dish only; nor does the sedulous bee *thyme* all her thyme from one flower's stialute virtues.—*Pollham, Noctes*, cent. l. xlii. (Ord M.).

Thymus. *s.* [Gr. *θύμος* = wart; Lat. *thymum*, both simple and as the second element in a compound, *acrothymium*.] In *Anatomy*. Gland without a duct, in front of the
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lungs, decreasing or disappearing as age advances. See also Sweetbread.

The materials separated from the blood by the ordinary process of secretion by glands, are always discharged from the organ in which they are formed; and are either straightway expelled from the body, or if they are again received into the blood, it is only after they have been altered from their original condition, as in the case of the saliva and bile. There appears, however, to be a modification of the process of secretion in which certain materials are abstracted from the blood, undergo some change, and are added to the lymph, or restored to the blood, without being previously discharged from the secreting organ, or made use of for any secondary purpose. The bodies in which this modified form of secretion takes place are usually described as vascular glands, or glands without ducts; and include the spleen, the *thymus*, and thyroid glands, and the supra-renal capsules, and, according to Götterlen, and Sæker, and Gall, the pineal gland, and pituitary body.—*Erker, Handbook of Physiology*, ch. xli.

The *thymus* in monotremes lies between the epidermum and the beginning of the vessels from the aortic arch. In a kangaroo from the pouch Simon found the *thymus* on the pericardium with a medial lobe beside the two lateral ones. In rodents the *thymus* consists of two long lobes extending from the base of the heart, parallel with each other, forward, to the root of the neck. Bodies extending from this position to the posterior mediastinum and forward along the cervical vessels to near the mandible, but remaining, according to Simon, of aggregates of fat-vessels, and other periglottic tissues in the marmoset, prior to hibernation. In a bat dissected in March, Dr. H. Jones could not detect any certain homologues of a *thymus*; but found on each side of the root of the neck a yellowish lobulated mass consisting of conical lobes defined by ligamentary membrane; the lobes were hollow and filled by aggregations of colloid particles, which were not manifestly nucleated, nor provided with an envelope, but consisted of aggregations of oil-drops and molecules.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 367.

That the connexions of the thyroid are from the first with the larynx and trachea, rather than with the *thymus*, is rendered more probable by the appearances observed in the young of animals. In a fatal rabbit, eight-tenths of an inch long, the *thymus* may be seen to consist of two lobulated masses, lying side by side just above the heart and its great vessels, broader at they pass towards the trachea, diverging a little as they pass upwards, and ending in the root of the neck by a somewhat pointed extremity.—*Colles, On the Thyroid Body, in Proceedings of the Royal Society*: 1867.

Thymy. adj. Abounding in thyme.

Guide my way
Through fair Lycæum's walk, the green retreats
Of Academus, and the *thymy* vale,
Where oft inebriated with Socratic sounds,
Himself pure devoted his tuneful stream
In gentler murmurs.

Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. i.

A goat, as vain as goat could be,
Affected singularity
Where'er a *thymy* bank he found,
He rolled upon the fragrant ground;
And then, with fond affection, stood
And view'd his image in the flood.

Guy, Fables, The Goat without a Beard.

The scudding hoar
Draws to her dew-appeant sent, o'er *thymy* heaths.

A path as gently waving. *Mason, English Garden*.

Thyroid. *s.* [Gr. *θύρα* = door + *ειδής* = form.]

In *Anatomy*. Gland without a duct, in front and at the side of the larynx. See, also, under Sweetbread.

By examination of the *thyroid* body in the fœtus, we learn that it has from an early period much the same relations and appearances as belong to it in childhood, and during the adult condition, and we observe those diversities of its parts which are exceptionally recognized during the later periods of life. We may thus trace out the origin of such exceptional conditions, and notice, more especially, how the isthmus of Eustachius and the pyramid of Lalouette are connected with the formation of the *thyroid*, and depend for their after characters upon early changes during development of size.—*Colles, On the Thyroid Body, in Proceedings of the Royal Society*: 1867.

Thysél. pron. Thou, personally.

Come high or low,
Thysel and oilso dofly show.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Then good *thysel* can on *thysel* bestow. *Dryden*.

Tiar. *s.* Tiarra.

His [the pope's] triple *tiara* and crowne evince the same.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 165: 1616.

His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;
Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*

Circled his head. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 624.

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A *tiar* wreathed her head with many a fold,
Her waist was circled with a zone of gold. *Goethe*.

Tiara. *s.* [Lat. *tiara* and *tiaras*; Gr. *τίρα*; probably of Persian or Phrygian origin.] Bonnet of the old Persian kings and nobles.

This royal robe and this *tiara* were
Old Persia, and this golden sceptre bore
In full assembly.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 337.

Fairer she seem'd distinguish'd from the rest,
And better men disclosed, as better dress'd:
A bright *tiara* round her forehead tied,
To Jaster looks conferr'd its rising pride.

Prior, Solomons, ii. 365.

They put the *tiara*, which was the mark of regal dignity, on Ochs's head, and proclaimed him king.—*Translation of Kallias's Ancient History*, b. viii. ch. l. west.

Thrones, altars, judgment-seats, and prisons, whorls,
And beside which, by wretched men were borne
Sceptres, *tiaras*, swords, and chains, and tomes
Of sacred wrong, sloz'd on by ignorance,
Were like these monstrous and barbaric shapes,
The ghosts of a no-more-remember'd fame,
Which, from their unworn obelisks, look forth
In triumph o'er the palaces and tombs
Of those who were their conquerors.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

The State . . . may drag onwards, even when it has reached the utmost goal, a worthless load of life; it may aspire to the resemblance of that Nebuchadnezzar, who, from the *tiara* and the purple, came to herd with brutes. Like him, it may feel on herbage; and the Church of God must not seek to learn it, but must still reverence the power legitimate, though degraded and abused.—*Gladden, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. x. § 7.

Instead of rival papers contending for advancement, poets and antipope in eager haste to array themselves in the *tiara*, all seemed to shrink from the perilous dignity.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vi. ch. vi.

The apostolic *tiara* devolved on the Cardinal Cælestin, of the noble house of Conti, which had given to the Holy See Innocent III.—*Ibid.* b. x. ch. i.

Tibia. *s.* [Lat. = flute.] In *Anatomy*. Bone of the leg between the knee and ankle.

The *tibia* next to the femur is the longest bone in the skeleton. . . situated at the anterior and inner side of the leg, it alone receives from the femur, under which it is placed vertically, the weight of the trunk, and communicates it to the foot. Like the other long bones, it is divided into a body and two extremities. The *tibia* articulates with the femur, the fibula, and the astragalus. The *tibia* is formed from one principal centre of ossification, with the two additional ones for epiphyseæ. The process begins at the middle of the bone, about the same time as in the femur. M. Cruveilhier mentions a case in which it preceded that bone, and from this point extended over the shin.—*Quain, Elements of Anatomy*, by Sharpey and Ellis, vol. i. pp. 150-153: 1854.

Tic, or Tic douloureux. *s.* [Fr.] In *Medicine*.

Neuralgic affection of the face.

Facial neuralgia.—Neuralgia faciei.—*Tic douloureux* . . . perhaps cannot be better defined than as pain varying in its character, always excessive, generally intermittent; returning sometimes at regular intervals, but more frequently after irregular periods; seated in one of the branches of nerves of the face, and extending in various directions through certain of their ramifications; existing without evidence of inflammation or of fever; and although occasionally connected with organic changes in some part related to the affected nerve, yet as often occurring without such morbid relations, or without any obvious connection with them, in some cases where they are found to exist. . . The symptoms of *tic* are chiefly the intensity and paroxysmal nature of the pain constituting it. The pain occurs, or is exacerbated, in fits; the succession of a various number of fits constitutes an attack, which may be of uncertain duration, and leave the patient comparatively well in the intervals, which abate of uncertain continuance.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Tice. r. a. Entire.

What is in your lip
To *tice* the enamour'd soul to dwell with morn
Ambition, than the yet unwither'd blush
That speaks the innocence of mirth?

In Annot and Fletcher, Coronation.

Lovely enclaving language, sugar-cane,
Honey of roses, whither wilt thou fly?
Hath some fond lover tied thee to the bane?
And wilt thou leave the church, and love a sty?

G. Herbert.

Ticherrhine. *adj.* [Gr. *τίρυς* = wall + *ῥις*, *ῥις* = nostril.] Term applied to an extinct species of rhinoceros, of which the septum of the nostrils, being bony, is suggestive of a wall.

The rhinoceros, like the elephant, was represented

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In pliocene and pleistocene times in temperate and northern latitudes of Asia and Europe by extinct species. One (*Rhinoceros leptorhinus*) associated with the Hippopotamus major in fresh-water pliocene deposits; another (*R. tichorhinus*) with the mammoth in pleistocene beds and drift. The discovery of the carcase of the *tichorhinus* rhinoceros in brown soil is recorded by Pallux.—*Owen, Paleontology.*

Tick. s. [from Fr. *tique*; German, *zeche*.]
1. In Zoology. Arachnid, i.e. member of the class represented by the spiders, of the genus *Ixodes* (*ricinus*).

Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I might water an ass at it! I had rather be a tick in a sheep, than such a valiant ignorance.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

The ticks (*Lamelle*) live in woods, and attach themselves (the females) to different animals, especially to dogs; from sucking the blood, the body swells to the size of a pea.—*Dr. W. Clark, Translation of Van der Lueken's Handbook of Zoology.*

Spelt tick.

Lice and ticks are bred by the sweat close kept, and somewhat crested by the hair.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Variety of field bean; probably from its likeness in shape to the animal: (the castor-oil plant, with a similar seed, is named in botany, *ricinus*.)

The common or tick bean occupies the same position in England that the Scotch bean does in Scotland, and is frequently called the 'horse bean.' This and the preceding sort are probably from the same stock; soil, climate, and the continued operation of dissimilar causes for a lengthened period producing the difference which now exists between them. The tick bean is shorter strowed than the Scotch bean, and said to be fully more prolific, and also better adapted to light soils. The seeds are about one third smaller than those of the Scotch bean, weighing about eight grains each; they are also rounder, plumper, and less dimpled. The weight per bushel is about the same as the last mentioned Scotch bean. ... There are several varieties of the tick bean in cultivation, locally known under the following names: Harrow tick, flat tick, Essex tick, and French tick; but they are so much alike that a separate description is deemed unnecessary.—*Morton, Cyclopaedia of Agriculture.*

Tick. s. [see under Ticket.] Score; trust.

If thou hast the heart to try't,
I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,
And once more for that carcase vile
Fight upon tick.—*Bulwer, Hudibras*, i. 3, 792.

When the money is got into lands that have bought all that they have need of, whoever needs anything else must go on tick, or barter for it.—*Locke.*

You would see him in the kitchen weighing the best and butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a tick at the market.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Tick. v. n.

1. Run on score; take credit.

I shall contrive to have a quarter before-hand, and never let family tick more for victuals, cloaths, or rent.—*State, Correspondence*, vol. ii. p. 477. (Ord MS.)

2. Trust; give credit.

The money went to the lawyers; counsel won't tick.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Tick. v. n. Note by regular vibration, as a watch or clock.

I do not suppose that the ancient clocks ticked or noticed the seasons.—*Fulton, Note on Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Tick. s. Sound made in ticking.

Its noise is more agreeable to the leisurely and constant tick of the death-watch.—*Bay, Remains*, p. 324.

Tick. s. [from Dutch, *tijk*; German, *zeche*; Bohemian, *tycha*, a tick, or covering, of a bed; Champagne, *tiquette*—a pillow-case; Grisons, *teign*, *tajn*, and *tuschia*, a tick, sleneth, case; Fr. *taie d'oreiller*, a pillow-case. (Wedgwood.)] Sort of strong linen for bedding; ticken; ticking.

Ticken, or Ticking. s. Tick.

Striped linen, or tickings, or dyed linen.—*Bishop Leake, Queries*, § 322.

Dimities, tickens, checks, and the like stuffs.—*Gothic, Geography, England.*

Ticket. s. [Fr. *fiquette*.]

1. Token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

In a lottery with one prize, a single ticket is only scratched, and the rest are all blanks.—*Collier, Essays, On Bury.*

Let joys or fortune fly which way they will,

Diadems all lose of tickets or collins.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 203.

2. Soldier's or seaman's pay ticket.

There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust, which should pay every man according to his captain's ticket, and the account of the clerk of his band.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland.*

3. Credit; promise to pay.

You may swim in twenties of their boats over the water upon ticket.—*Dekker, Gull's Hornet*, 1609. Taking up arms and ammunition from the States United, with whom they went on ticket and long days of payment, for want of ready money for their satisfaction.—*Heylin, History of the Presbyterians*, p. 437; 1670.

Ticket. v. n. Distinguish by a ticket.

In that lottery a few glittering prizes, 1000, 2000, 10,000 pounds among an infinity of blanks, drew troops of adventurers, who, if the whole fund had been equally ticketed, would never have come in.—*Bentley, Philanthropia Lipsiensis*, § 40.

Tickle. v. n. [Lat. *titillo*; German, *kitzeln*.]

1. Affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.

Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant
Can tickle where she would shake!

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 2. The mind is moved in great vehemency only by tickling some parts of the body.—*Bacon.*

There is a sweetness in good verse, which tickles even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleases him against his will.—*Dryden.*

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness.—*Id.*

2. Please by slight gratifications.

Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive of golden eloquence, being wittily tickled by Musidorus's praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that which he had tickled to be his servant offered to give him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Expectation tickling skittish spirits,
Sets all on hazard.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

Such a nature
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which it (reads on) at noon. *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 1.

I cannot rule my spleen;
My scorn rebels, and tickles me within.

Shakespeare, Translation of Pericles, i. 30. Dance at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd
To tickle, on the straw, the stupid crowd.

Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 50.

Sir Jasper, come hither, I am trying if Mr. Horner were ticklish, and he's as ticklish as can be; I love to torment the confounded teal; let you and I tickle him.—*See, your ladyship will tickle him better without me.—W. Gherard, The Country Wife.*

This sally seemed to tickle the clerk anxiously, and he once more enjoyed a little quiet laugh to himself.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxx.

First, something tickles your right knee, and then the same sensation irritates your left. You have no sooner changed your position, than it comes again in the arms; when you have shifted your limbs into all sorts of odd shapes, you have a sudden relapse in the nose, which you rub as if to rub it off.—*Id., ch. xxxvi.*

Tickle. v. n. Feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore
Did tickle inwardly in every vein,
And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,
Was fill'd with hope, his purpose to obtain.
Spencer.

Tickle. v. n. Irritable; unstable; unsteady; uncertain; ticklish.

When the last O'Neil began to stand upon some tickle terms, this fellow, called baron of Duncaun, was set up to beard him.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland.*

The state of Normandy
Stands on a tickle point, now they are gone.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 1.

Courts are but tickle things to deal withal.—*Rommons and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife.*

Used adverbially.

Thy head stands no tickle on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may nigh it off.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, i. 3.

Tickleness. s. Unsteadiness; uncertainty. Fortune favours none feed
To stand with stay, and forswear tickleness.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 420.

Tickler. s. One who, that which, tickles.

If the present villa have not the desired effect of silencing the clamours of the people, they will have a tickler next year.—*Dialogue on two Hills*, p. 8.

Tickling. verbal abs. Act of affecting by slight touches; act of pleasing by slight gratifications.

Aspiring sons,
Who with these hourly ticklings grow so pleased,
And wondrously corrected of themselves.

B. Jonson, Fall of Selimus.
A drunkard, the habitual thirst after his cups, drives to the tavern though he has in his view the loss of health, and perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such a good as he confounds in far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine.—*Locke.*

Ticklish. adj.

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts, yet is not ticklish, because it is accustomed to be touched.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed; tickle.

Ireland was a ticklish and unsettled state, more easy to receive distempers and mutations than England was.—*Bacon.*

Used adverbially.

Friday danced so much, and the bear stood so ticklish, that we had laughing enough.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

3. Difficult; nice.

How shall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares mock impudently not translate?
It had been civil, in these ticklish times,
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes.
Swift.

Ticklishness. s. Attribute suggested by Tickle; state of being ticklish.

You know the ticklishness of London pulpits, and how ill it would become us to place a man in a London church, that were not both a strong and a sound man.—*Doune, in Sir P. Matthew's Letters*, p. 35; 1590.

We know by the ticklishness of the soles (of the feet) what a multitude of fine nervous fibres terminate in them.—*Chyren, Essay on Regimen*, p. 200. (Ord MS.)

Ticktack. s. See Tricktack.

Ticktack sets a man's intentions on their guard. Errors in this and war can be but once amended.—*Hall, Horæ Variæ*, p. 191; 1610.

And that those pretended tumults were eluded by their own army for new tumults, is not proved by a game at ticktack with words; Tumults and Armies, Accuses and Tumults; but seems more like the method of a justice irrational than divine.—*Milton, Riconchordia*, § 26.

Tidbit. s. See Titbit.

Tidal. adj. Constituted by the tide.

High water takes place at Jersey nearly half an hour before it reaches Guernsey, and three-quarters of an hour before Alderney. The velocity of the tidal current, where not increased by narrow passages, is from two and a half to three miles per hour.—*Anders, The Channel Islands*, pt. i. ch. 1.

This is nearly the greatest amount of tidal drift that the Kingstown and Holyhead steamers are subject to. Their greatest drift is 8 1/2 knots, which will occur to the south, when their times of departure and arrival are one and five by the tidal clock; and 8 1/2 knots to the north, when their hours of departure are seven and eleven by the tide. There is, therefore, in this four hours' run, which is made at a rate of 15 miles per hour, a possibility of the steamer finding herself, if she neglect the tidal stream, 120 miles to the north or to the south of Holyhead or Kingstown. In a fog, when the passage is delayed, it has sometimes happened that these steamers have found themselves off Bray or Dunkey Sound, when they supposed they were close to the mouth of Kingstown Harbour. The tidal stream in the Irish Sea is greatly modified by the wind, which, if northerly, will cause the ebb tide to carry out more water than its proper share past the Tuskar entrance, and, vice versa, the wind, if southerly, will aid the ebb tide through the North Channel, and seriously embarrass vessels heading to the southward.—*Haughton, in Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.*

Tide. s. [A.S. *tid*, *tyd*.—see under Time.]

1. Tide; season; while.

There they might in hope themselves to hide
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a tide.
Spenser.

Received those two fair brides, their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed tide,
Each one did make his bride.

What hath this day deserved,
That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high tides in the calendar?
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

The motion of the water called *fluv* is a rising and falling of the sea; the cause of this is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from east to west.

and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and so make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers.—*Locke*.

In the . . . hurricane of January 8, 1839, there was no tide at Fairhaven, which is twenty-five miles up the Trunk—a circumstance unknown before. At Fairhaven, only five miles up the Quaco, from the . . . the tide was on ebbing, and never flowed till the river was dry in some places; while at Ostend, towards which the wind was blowing, contrary effects were observed. During strong north-westerly gales the tide marks high water earlier in the Thames than elsewhere, and does not give so much water, whilst the ebb tide runs out late, and marks lower; but upon the gales shifting, and the weather moderating, the tides put in and rise much higher; whilst they also run longer before high water is marked, and with more velocity of current; nor do they run out so long or so low.—*Sir J. Lubbock, in Philosophical Transactions*, 1841.

3. Commotion; violent confluence, as of a tide.

As in the tides of people once up there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders.—*Lucan, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

4. Stream; course.

Thou art the ruin of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.
The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 833.
But let not all the gold which Taurus hides,
And pays the sea in tributary tides,
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 97.
A continual tide
Flows from the exhilarating fount.

5. Turning point.

There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

Tide. v. a. Drive with the stream.

They are *tided* down the stream of looseness.—
Felltham, Resolves, li. 8.
Their images, the relics of the wreck,
Turn from the naked poop, are *tided* ashore
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore.
Dryden.

Tide. v. n. Pour a flood; be agitated by the tide.

Tide-gauge. s. Mechanical contrivance for registering the state of the tide for every instant of time.

Various tide-gauges, on similar principles, have been constructed by others (besides Mr. Bunt), particularly by Captain Lloyd, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Bunt, Mr. Hewitson, and Mr. Newman.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tide-mill. s. Mill in which the water is affected by the tide is the motive power.

In some tide-mills the water, when it turns one way as the tide rises, and the contrary as it falls; but in others an arrangement is adopted by which the wheel is made to turn always in the same direction.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tide-way. s. Channel in which the tide sets. The lockswain metaphorically observed, they were in a narrow channel and behaved to keep sounding the tide-way.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxiv.

Tidefall. adj. Having full tides.

The lusty salmon then stemming my tidefall stream.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xxvi.

Tidegate. s. Gate through which the tide passes into a basin.

Tidewater. s. Officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.

Employments will be in the hands of Englishmen; nothing left for Irishmen but vi. rages and tide-water's place.—*Swift*.

I have loved the dear gentleman ever since he got a tide-water's place for my brother.—*G. Colman and D. Garrick, Claudine Marriage*, l. 1.

Now is the time for the men to come forward who have claims. . . . They once looked to the privy council, but would now be content with an hereditary honour; if they can have neither, they will take a clerkship in the treasury for a younger son. Perhaps they may get that in time; at present they go away growling with a gauger'ship; or having with desperate dexterity at length contrived to transform a tide-water into a landwaiter. But there is nothing like making—except refusing.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. vi.

Tiding. part. adj. Flowing, or running in, agitated by, a tide.

When, from his dint, the for still backward shrunk,
Wading within the Quaco he dent his blows,
And sent them, rolling, to the tiding Humber.
A. Phillips.

Tiding-well. s. See extract; hence the name Tideswell.

There is a tiding-well,
That daily ebbs and flows.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xxx. (Ord MR.)

Tidings. s. News; account of something that has happened; incidents related.

When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,
And saw the signs that deadly tidings spake,
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret.
I shall make my master glad with these tidings.—
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5.

They win
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the tidings brought from heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 502.

Portius, thy looks speak somewhat of importance;
What tidings dost thou thus bring?
Adriano, Cato.

The messenger of these glad tidings, by whom
this covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified,
was the eternal Son of his bosom.—*Rowe*.

Here we made inquiries about Captain Lis-
mahago; of whom hearing no tidings, we proceeded,
by the Solway Firth to Carlisle.—*Smedley, Expedi-
tion of Humphry Clinker*.

Tidology. s. Theory, doctrine, philosophy of the tides: (a hybrid word, i.e. English and Greek, and one recently coined).

It is thus, for example, with the theory of the tides. No one doubts that *tidology* (as Dr. Whewell proposes to call it) is really a science. As much of the phenomena as depends on the attraction of the sun and moon is completely understood, and may in any, even unknown, part of the earth's surface, be foretold with certainty; and the far greater part of the phenomena depends on those causes. But circumstances of a local or casual nature, such as the configuration of the bottom of the ocean, the degree of confinement from shores, the direction of the wind, &c., influence, in many or in all places, the height and time of the tide; and a portion of these circumstances being either not accurately knowable, nor precisely measurable, or at least not capable of being certainly foreseen, the tide in known places commonly varies from the calculated result of general principles by some difference that we cannot explain, and in unknown ones may vary from it by a difference that we are not able to foresee or conjecture. Nevertheless, not only is it certain that these variations depend on causes, and follow their causes by laws of unerring uniformity; not only, therefore, is *tidology* a science, like meteorology, but it is, what hitherto at least meteorology is not, a science largely available in practice. General laws may be laid down respecting the tides, predictions may be founded on these laws, and the result will in the main, though often not with complete accuracy, correspond to the predictions. . . . *Tidology*, therefore, is not yet an exact science; not from any inherent incapacity of being so, but from the difficulty of ascertaining with complete precision the real derivative uniformities.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. vi. ch. iii. § 1.

Tidy. adj.

1. Seasonable; timely.

If weather be faire and *tidie*, thy grain
Make speedlike carriage, for feare of a raine.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

What a hap had I,
And what a *tidie* fortune, when my fate
Plunged me upon this bear-schelp!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

2. Neat; ready.

Whenever by you harley now I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* lass.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 73.

3. ? Small: (applied ironically to Falstaff).

Thou whorson *tidy* Bartholomew bear-jig, when
wilt thou leave fighting?—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II*, ii. 4.

Tie. v. a. [A.S. *tan*, *tiġan*.]

1. Bind; fasten with a knot.

To the kine to the cart, and bring their calves
home from them.—*Samuel*, vi. 7.
Thousands of men and women, *tied* together in
chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as
fast as their horses.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

2. Knit.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to
puzzle the argument; but the harder it is *tied* we
shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come
to loose it.—*Barnet*.

3. Hold; fasten; join so as not easily to be parted.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*,
Together served they, and together died. *Fairfax*.
The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes so firmly
together, and the probability is so clear, that ascent
necessarily follows it.—*Locke*.

Certain theorems resolve propositions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link of the whole chain that *ties* them to first self-evident principles. *Id.*

4. Hinder; obstruct: (with up).

Death, that hath taken her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

Melancholy stay,
You have my promises and my best word
Restrain my tongue, but *ties up* my sword.
Waller.

Honour and good nature may *tie up* his hands;
but as these would be very much strengthened by
reason and principle, so wisdom cures they are only
instincts.—*Addison*.

5. Oblige; constrain; restrain; confine.

Although they profess they agree with us touch-
ing a precept form of prayer to be used in the
church, they have declared that it shall not be pre-
sented as a thing whereunto they will be their
ministers.—*Hooks, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

It is the coward's terror of his spirit,
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs
Which *tie* him to an answer.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of
worship to become due only to himself? cannot
he *tie* us to perform them to him?—*Bishop Stilling-
fleet*.

They *tie* themselves so strictly to unity of place,
that you never see in any of their plays a scene
change in the middle of an act.—*Dryden*.

N^o *tyed* to rules of policy, you find
Reverence less sacred than a forewarned mind.
Id., Astrea Redux, 200.

No one seems less *tyed* up to a form of words.
—*Locke*.

The mind she did, by several rules, be *tyed* down
to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give facility.
—*Id.*

They have no uneasy expectations of what is to
come, but are ever *tyed* down to the present mo-
ment.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

A leathery man ought not to *tie* himself up to
strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in
common use.—*DeFoliot*.

It may be observed of *tie*, that it has
often the particles *up* and *down* joined to
it, which are, for the most part, little more
than emphatical, and which, when united
with this word, have at least consequen-
tially the same meaning.

Tie. s.

1. Knot; fastening; bond; obligation.

The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of
obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser tie of
respect.—*Bacon*.

No forest, cave, or savage den
Holds more pernicious beasts than men;
Vows, oaths, and contracts they devise,
And tell us they are sacred *ties*.
Waller.

The discipline at Christ's Hospital in my time was
ultra-Spartan—all domestic *ties* were to be put
aside. 'Boy! I remember how saying to me once
when I was crying the first day of my return after
the holidays, 'Boy! the school is your father! Boy!
the school is your mother! Boy! the school is your
brother! the school is your sister! the school is your
first cousin, and your second cousin, and all the rest
of your relations! Let's have no more crying!'—
Coleridge, Table Talk.

Her nearest kinsman, and therefore her natural
heir, was Harley's Estremer; and if he was con-
tented, no one had a right to complain. The *tie* of
blood between her and the Ladies of R and H
was, as we shall see presently, extremely distant.
—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, pt. ii. ch. v.

2. Specially applied.

a. To the neckcloth, or neck *tie*, and other
parts of dress.

Thrice he waved hisilly hand,
And thrice he twisted his *tye*; thrice stroked his
band.
Churchill, The Rivalry.
(See also under Tiger.)

b. To the hair.

The well-sworn *ties* an equal bondage claim,
And either shoulder has its share of fame.
Young, Love of Fame, ll. 223.

3. In Architecture. Tie-beam.

4. In Music. Character used to connect
notes which are divided by a bar.

6. Equal match.

The Government count on the seat, though with
the new registration the nearly a *tie*. If we had a
good candidate we could win.—*B. Disraeli, Conings-
by*, b. viii. ch. iii.

Tier. s. [N.Fr. *tiere*.] Row; rank.

Pornovius, in his choler, discharged a *tier* of great
ordnance amongst the thickest of them.—*Knolles,
History of the Turks*.

Tierce. s. [Fr.] Vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

Go now deny his tierce.

B. Jonson.

Used adjectively.

Wit, like tierce claret, when 't begins to pall,
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play.

Earl of Dorset.

Tiercel. s. In *Falco*ry. Small goshawk; small as being either the male, or as being the product of a third egg, it being an old fauzy that the third egg of a hawk gave the smallest bird. Tassel and Tarsel are corruptions of this word.

Then, for an evening flight,

A tiercel gentle, . . . the partridge sprung.
He makes his stoop, but, wanting breath, is forced
To cancel; then, with such speed as if
He carried lightning in his wings, he strikes
The trembling bird, who even in death appears
Proud to be made his quarry.

Massey, *The Guardian*, l. 1.

Tif. s. [?] connected with *tough* = something to gnaw, or gnag, at.]

1. Liquor; drink.

I, whom sipping penury surrounds,
And humer, sure attendant upon want,
With scanty offals, and small acid tif,
Wretchedly repeat I my meagre corpa sustain.

J. Phillips, *Splendid Shilling*.

2. Fit of peevishness or sullenness; pet.

Tif. v. n. Be in a pet; quarrel.

Tiffany. s. Very thin silk.

The smok of sulphur will not black a paper, and
is commonly used by women to whiten *tiffany*.
—Sir T. Browne.

Tiffin. s. See extract.

Tiffin, now naturalized among Anglo-Indians in
the sense of luncheon, is the north country *tiffin*
(properly supping), eating or drinking out of season.
(Giles.)—*Widdowood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Tig. s. See Tyg.

Tig. s. Play in which children try to touch each other last, crying 'Tig tig,' as they run away.

Tige. s. [Fr.] In *Architecture*. Shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

Tiger. s. [Lat. *tigris*.]

1. Large carnivorous animal of the genus *Felis* (species, *tigris*).

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tiger.

Shakespeare, *Henry V.* iii. 1.

Approach them like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or the Hyrcanian tiger.

Id., *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

2. Young servant or groom: (perhaps so called from the broad bands or stripes of his waistcoat). *Colloquial*.

His tiger, Tim, was clean of limb,
His boots were polished, his jacket was trim,
With a smart little tie in his smart cravat,
And a little cockade on the top of his hat,
Tallest of boys or shortest of men,
He stood in his stockings just four feet ten.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends, The Execution*.

Tigerism. s. Character of a tiger; in the extract, with the second sense of the word.

His lordship now placed his hat on his head,
slightly on one side. It was the 'tigerism' of a past
riot, and which he could no more abandon than
he could give up the jaunty swagger of his walk.—C.
Lever, *The Brambleighs of Bishop's Folly*, vol. ii. ch. x.

Tigermoths. s. Moth of the genus *Arctia*, so called from its dark-brown marks on a cream-coloured ground.

Lettuces are greedily devoured by the larvae of
two moths of no very diminutive size. One of these
is the beautiful *tiger moth* (*Arctia caja*). The cater-
pillar is hairy, and is sometimes known by the name of
the palmer-worm.—London, *Encyclopedia of Gardening*, § 1619; 1830.

Tight. adj. [See.]

1. Tense; close; not loose.

I do not like this running knot, it holds too tight;
I may be stifled all of a sudden.—*Arbuthnot, His-
tory of John Bull*.

Every joint was well grooved; and the door did
not move on hinges, but up and down like a saw,
which kept my closet so tight that very little water
came in.—*Swift*.

Free from fluttering rags; less than neut.

1204

O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight.

Gay.

Dress her again genteel and neat,
And rather tight than great.

Swift.

3. Handy; adroit.

My queen's a squire
More tight at this than thou.

Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 4.
A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and unrolls the flask.

Stepney, *Translation of Juvenal*, viii. 257.

4. Applied to money when dear, i.e. only to be obtained on exceptionally good security.

A few curt sentences uttered by Bramleigh told
how matters stood in the city—money was 'tight'
being the text of all he said; but of the financial
sensitiveness that shrinks timidly from all enter-
prise after a period of crash and bankruptcy Goldsmith
could make nothing.—C. Lever, *The Brambleighs of
Bishop's Folly*, vol. i. ch. xxi.

5. Tippy, or with a near approach to it. *Slang*.

L'Estrange now looked the speaker fully in the
face; and to his astonishment saw that signs of his
having drank freely—which, strangely enough, had
hitherto escaped his notice—were now plainly to be
seen there. 'No, sir, not a bit tippy,' said Harding,
interpreting his glance; 'not even what Mr. Cutbill
calls tight!'—C. Lever, *The Brambleighs of Bishop's
Folly*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Tighten. v. a. Make tight.

The bowstring encircled my neck. All was ready;
they waited the last signal to tighten the fatal cord.
—Murray, *The Parks of Many Tuns, Story of the
Old Woman*.

Tightener. s. Ribbon or string by which women straiten their clothes.

Tightly. adv. In a tight manner.

1. Closely; not loosely.

2. Neatly; not idly; briskly; cleverly; adroitly.

Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters tightly;
Sail, like my plume, to these golden shores.

Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity: tightly,
I say, go tightly to your business; you have cost me
much.—Dryden, *Don Sebastian*, ii. 2.

Tightness. s. Attribute suggested by Tight.

1. Closeness; not looseness.

The bones are inflexible, which arises from the
greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose
them, and the firmness and tightness of their union.
—Woodward, *On Fossils*.

2. Neatness.

Tightrope. s. Rope for a ropedancer.

I love it . . . as little as—such a damned uneven
floor as this, where a gentleman may break his neck,
if he does not walk as upright as a posture-master
on the tight-rope.—Sir W. Scott, *Kentworth*,
ch. xxiii.

Tights. s. Tight-fitting trousers; part of the stage dress of a dancer or actress.

'I have some reason to fear,' interrupted Nicholas,
'that before you leave here my career with you will
have closed.' 'Closed!' cried Mrs. Crummies, rais-
ing her hands in astonishment! 'Closed!' cried
Miss Smevellet, trembling so much in her tights
that she actually laid her hand upon the man-
ager's shoulder for support.—Dickens, *Nicholas
Nickleby*, ch. xxix.

Tigress. s. Female tiger.

It is reported of the tigress, that several spots rise
in her skin when she is angry.—*Addison*.

'You loved your mother, then?' said I, after a
pause. 'Yes, as a whelp may a tigress.' 'That's a
strange comparison.' 'Or a bull-dog may the prize-
fighter, his master! Do you like that better?'—*Lord Lytton, The Cartons*, pt. vii. ch. iv.

Tigrish. adj. Resembling a tiger.

Let this thought thy tigrish courage pass.

Sir P. Sidney, *Ascalophor and Stella*.

Tike. s. [German, *dachs*; Lat. *taxus* = badger.]

1. Terrier; dog; cur.

Avaunt, you curs!—
Hound or spaniel, brachio or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle-tail.

Shakespeare, *King Lear*, iii. 6.

To your hole again! You're a dissembling tike;
B. Jonson, *Staple of News*.

2. Vulgar person; queer fellow.

If you can like
A Yorkshire tike, H. Carey, *The Wonder*: 1736.

Tibury. s. Kind of gig so called from the maker.

I wrote my answer, despatched it—jumped into
my carriage, and drove off for the country. In those

days men drove gigs as they since have driven
stanhopes, fibergas, denims, and cabriolets, and I
rather piqued myself upon my 'turn out;' my
cheviot horse was a fast trotter, and in little more
than three quarters of an hour, from Westminster
Bridge, I reached mine host's retreat.—*Theodore
Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. vii.

Tile. s. [A.S. *tigla*; Lat. *tegula*.]

1. Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

The roof is all tile, or lead, or stone.—*Bacon,
Natural and Experimental History*.

Earth turned into brick serveth for building as
stone doth; and the like of tile.—*Bacon, Physical
Remains*.

In at the window climbs, or o'er the tiles.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 188.

Worse than all the clattering tiles, and worse

Than thousand padders, is the poet's curse.

Dryden, *Translation of Juvenal*, iii. 13.

As the first element in a compound.

Tile-pins made of oak or fir they drive into holes
made in the plain tiles, to hang them upon their
lathing.—*Moson, Mechanical Exercises*.

2. Hat. *Slang*.

Tile. v. a.

1. Cover with tiles.

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled
or thatched.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental
History*.

Monnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories;
A lyric ode would slate; a catch
Would tile, an epigram would thatch.

Swift, *Miscellanies*.

2. Cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,
Being still with you, the muscle, sinew and vein,
Which tile this house, will come again.

Donne.

Tiled. part. adj.

1. Covered with, consisting of, tiles.

According to Pauling, there is no other difference
between an ancient and a modern farm-house than
arises from the introduction of tiled roofs.—*Hallam,
View of the State of Europe during the Middle
Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

2. Bound, or prepared to keep anything that may be said secret. *Slang*.

'Upon my word, Madam,' I had begun, and was
going to say that I didn't know one word about all
these matters which seemed so to interest Mrs.
Major Ponto, when the Major giving me a tread or
stamp with his large foot under the table, said
'Come, come, Snob, my boy, we are all tiled you
know.'—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xiv.

Tiler. s. One whose business is to cover houses with tiles.

A Flemish *tiler*, falling from the top of a house
upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the kind
persecuted his death; and when he was offered pecu-
niary recompence, nothing would serve him but
'lex talionis'; whereupon the judge said to him, he
should go up to the top of the house, and then fall
down upon the *tiler*.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*.

Tilestone. s. In *Geology*. See extract.

Tilestone is the name given in geology to a well-
marked series of hard finely laminated micaceous
and quartzose sandstones and shales forming the
top of the Silurian series in Carmarthenshire and the
adjacent counties of Wales. . . . The *tilestone*
was long regarded as the base of the old red sand-
stone series. Its position among the Silurians is
now fully recognised.—*Aspid, in Brando and Cox,
Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tiling. s. Roof covered with tiles.

They went upon the house-top, and let him down
through the tiling with his couch, into the midst,
before Jesus.—*Luke*, v. 10.

Till prep. [A.S. *till*.]

1. To the time of.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell.

Cowley.

2. To.

She that buy'd a college royal to the honour of
the name of Christ Jesus, and left till her execu-
tours another to be buy'd to maynteyn his faith
and doctrine.—*Bishop Fisher, Sermons*.

Throughout Lent she restrained her appetite till
one meal and till one fumble on the day.—*Ibid.*

Till now. To the present time.

Much pleasure have we lost while we obtain'd
From this delightful fruit, nor know'd till now
True reliish.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 1022.

Till then. To that time.

The bare earth, till then
Desert and bare, unsightly, unadorn'd,
Brought forth the tender grass.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vii. 512.

Till conj.

1. To the time when.

Woods and rocks had ears
To rapture, *till* the savage clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 35.
The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle,
Horace, or any who have written of it, *till* in our
age the French poets first made it a precept of the
stage.—*Dryden*.

2. To the degree that.

Meditate so long *till* you make some act of prayer
to God, or glorification of him.—*Jeremy Taylor*.
To this strange pitch their high emotions flew,
Till Nature's self scarce look'd on them as two.

Proceed, great days! . . . *till* his elders reel.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 323.

TILL. s. [?] Lock-up chest for money in any place of business.

They break up counters, doors, and *tills*. *Swift*.
A goldsmith's note might be transferred ten times
in a morning; and thus a hundred guineas, locked
in his safe close to the Exchange, did what would
formerly have required a thousand guineas, dis-
persed through many *tills*, some on Ludgate Hill,
some in Austin Friars, and some in Tower Street.—
Marsden, History of England, ch. 22.

He is one of the most remarkable rogues in
Christianism. . . . He was placed at a merchant's
office, and rose, step by step, to be head clerk, and
intended soon-in-law. Three nights before his mar-
riage, he broke open the *till*, and was turned out of
doors the next morning.—*Lord Lytton, Petham*,
ch. xv.

Jasper . . . was supposed now to be connected
with another gambling-house of lower grade than
the last, in which he had contrived to break his own
bank and plunder his own *till*.—*Id.*, *What will he*
do with it?

TILL. s. [?] In Geology. See extract.

Till is a widely spread clayey mass belonging to
the newer part of the drift period, and composed
generally of more angular blocks than the fresh-
water marls and gravels of the newest part of the
same period in the south of England. Parts of the
till are known as the boulder clay. In one form or
other, rocks of this age extend over all parts of
northern Europe. They do not generally contain
many fossils, though now and then both shells and
bones are found in them. The name *till* was origi-
nally given in Scotland to a particular deposit, for
the most part unstratified, containing blocks of
stone of all dimensions, mixed with mud, sand, and
clay.—*Anted, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of*
Science, Literature, and Art.

TILL. v. a. [A.S. *tilian*, *tiligean*—seek, make an effort, with a certain object.]

1. Cultivate; husband: (commonly used of the husbandry of the plough).

This paradise I give thee, count it thine,
To *till*, and keep, and of the fruit to eat.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 319.

Send him from the garden forth, to *till*
The ground whence he was taken. *Id.*, xi. 57.
The husbandman *tilleth* the ground, is employed
in an honest business that is necessary in life, and
very capable of being made an acceptable service
unto God.—*Lut.*

2. Procure; prepare.

Nor knows he how to digge a well,
Nor neatly dresse a spring;
Nor knows a trap or snare to *till*.

W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe.

TILLABLE. *adj.* Arable; fit for the plough.

Rare.
The *tillable* fields are so hilly, that the oxen can
hardly take sure footing.—*Carver, Survey of Corn-*
wall.

TILLAGE. s. Husbandry; act or practice of ploughing or culture.

Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the
natives, and to spare for exportation.—*Bacon*.

A sweet reaper from his *tillage* brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 334.

Thus far of *tillage* and the heavenly signs;
Now sing my muse, the growth of generous vines.

Virgil, Translation of the Georgics, li. 1.

The culture of arable land was very imperfect.
Fleta remarks, in the reign of Edward I. or II.
that unless an acre yielded more than six bushels of
corn, the farmer would be a loser, and the land field
no rent. And Sir John Cullum, from very minute
accounts, has calculated that nine or ten bushels
were a full average crop on an acre of wheat. An
amazing excess of *tillage* accompanied, and partly,
I suppose, produced this imperfect cultivation. In
Hawes, for example, under Edward I., there were
thirteen or fourteen hundred acres of arable, and
only forty-five of meadow ground.—*Balfour, View of the*
State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. ii.
ch. 12.

TILLER. s. [from A.S. *tilga*.] Branch; shoot; offset from the stump of a tree cut down.

This they usually make of a curved *tiller*.—*Eo-*
lyn, Spies, b. iii. ch. iv. § 23.

TILLER. v. n. In Botany and Agriculture.

Throw out runners or suckers.

To *tiller* is a term applied to the branching of
stems of corn from the root.—*Johnson, Farmer's En-*
cyclopædia.

TILLER. s. Husbandman; ploughman.

They bring in sea-sand partly after their nearness
to the places, and partly by the good husbandry of
the *tiller*.—*Carver*.

Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tiller*
of the ground.—*Genesis*, iv. 2.

The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, and
guest!

Canker or locust hurtful to insect
The blade; while hawks elude the *tiller's* care,
And omnivores of want distinguish the year.

Prior, Solomon, iii. 132.

TILLER. s. Till; small drawer.

Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each *tiller* there with love-epistles lined.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 383.

TILLER. s. [?] In Navigation. Bar or lever which turns the rudder of a ship.

TILLER-ROPE. s. Rope forming the commu-

nication between the fore end of the tiller
and the wheel.

The master was ordered to put the helm to
port, and the Victory ran on board the Redoubta-
ble, just as her *tiller-rope* were shot away.—
Southey, Life of Nelson, p. 281.

TILLY. *adj.* Having the character of till (in the geological sense of the word).

The soil of the parish of Holywood is of four dif-
ferent kinds; one of which is a deep strong loam,
interspersed with stones, upon a *tilly* bed.—*Sinclair,*
Scotland.

TILLY-VALLÉE. s. [Todd says this is 'A hunting phrase, borrowed from the French *ty a hillnut et valley* (Venerie de Jacques Fouilloux, 1585, fol. 12), giving Douce as his authority; perhaps Tantivy is connected with this.] Word expressive of contempt, formerly used in rejecting trifling or impertinent observations.

Am not I circumlocutory? am not I of her blood?
tillyvalley, lady!—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.
Tillyvalley, Sir John, never tell me; your ancient
swagger comes not in my doors.—*Id.*, *Henry IV.*
Part II. ii. 4.

TILMAN. s. One who tills; husbandman.

Obsolete.

Good shepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good

(*Id.*),
Make husband and huawife their coffers to fill.

Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good
Husbandry.

TILT. s. [German, *zelt*.]

1. Tent; any support of covering overhead.

But, oh! the roof of linen
Intended for a shelter!
But the rain made an ass
Of *till* and canvas;
And the know! which you know is a melter.

Sir J. Denham, To Sir John Mennis.

The guides who attend the ladies in the water
go of their own sex; and they and the female
bathers have a dress of flannel for the sea; nay,
they are provided with other conveniences for
the support of decorum. A certain number of the
machines are fitted with *tilts*, that project from the
sward ends of them, so as to screen the bathers
from the view of all persons whatever.—*Smollett,*
Expédition of Humphry Clinker.

2. Small awning over the stern-sheets of an open boat.

The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothed all their *tilts* in blue.

Gay, Trivia, l. 163.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

It is a small vessel, like in proportion to a Graves-

end *till-boat*.—*Stanhope*.

TILT. v. n. [A.S. *tealtian*—waver, pitch.]

1. Run, fight, thrust, as in tilts or tourna-

ments.

Friends all but even now; and then but now . . .

Swords out and *tilting* one at other's heads.

In opposition bloody. *Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 3.

Scouring the watch grows out of fashion wit:

Now we set up for *tilting* in the pit.

Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fight the ladies first, and then in part.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, prologue.

Ratier's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a-muck, and *tilt* at all I meet.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. l.

2. Rush as in combat; strike as in combat.

There stood a pile
Of aged rocks, torn from the neighbouring fide,
And girt with waves, against whose naked breast
The surges *tilted*.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song l.
None say the spirits *tilt* so violently, that they
make holes where they strike.—*Cadell*.

O, the devil burn me, not I. What signifies what
it's about, you know, so we do but *tilt* a little!—
Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife, iii. 1.

3. Move forward, rising and falling

The floating vessel swam
Uplifted; and secure with beaks
Rode *tilting* o'er the waves.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 743.

4. Pitch, either endwise or sidewise.

Neither has the asserter of any new thing a right
to claim an answer in the form of Yes or No; or
think, because none is forthcoming, that he is to be
considered as having established his assertion. So
much is unknown to the wisest man, that he may
often be without an answer; as frequently he is so,
because the subject is in the region of hypothesis,
and not of facts. In either case he has the right to
refuse to speak. I cannot tell whether there are
two fluids of electricity or any fluid at all. I am
not bound to explain how a table *tilts* any more than
to indicate how, under the conjurer's hands, a pud-
ding appears in a hat.—*Faraday, Lecture on Mental*
Education.

TILT. v. a. Point as in tilting.

Now horrid slaughter reigns;
Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance,
Careless of duty, and their native grounds
Distain with kindred blood.

J. Phillips, Cyder, ii. 603.

TILT. s.

1. Military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback.

The spouses of Hippolyte the queen;
What *tilts* and tourneys at the feast were seen.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 21.

In *tilts* and tournaments the valiant strove
By glorious deeds to purchase Rumour's love.

Prior, Henry and Emma, 80.

2. Thrust.

His majesty seldom dismissed the foreigner *till*
he had entertained him with the slaughter of two
or three of his liege subjects, whom he very de-
terminedly put to death with the *till* of his lance.—
Aublain, Freeholder.

3. Inclination forward, or backward: (as the vessel is a *tilt*, when it is inclined that the liquor may run out).

4. Stand for, fixture of, a tilt hammer. See under Tilt-hammer.

TILT-HAMMER. s. Large hammer used in metallurgy.

The absorption and action of the carbonaceous
matter, to the amount of about a half per cent., oc-
casioning fissures and cavities in the substance of the
blistered bars, which render the steel unfit for any
useful purpose in tool-making, *till* it be condensed
and rendered uniform by the operation of *tilting*,
under a powerful hammer driven by machinery.
The heads of the *tilt-hammers* for steel weigh from
one and a half to two hundred pounds. At a small
distance from each *tilt* stands the forge-hearth for
heating the steel.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manu-*
factures, and Mines.

TITLED. *part. adj.* Levelled, as in a tilting-match.

Ajax interposed
His sevenfold shield, and served as Iacetus' son,
When the insulting Trojans urged him on
With *tilted* spears.

A. Phillips.

TITLER. s. One who tilts.

A pious *titler*, that spurs his horse on one side,
breaks his staff like a noble goose.—*Shakespeare*,
As you like it, iii. 4.

He used the only antique philtres,
Derived from old heroic *tilters*. *Batter, Hudibras*.

If war you chuse, and blood must needs be spilt
here,

Let me alone to match your *titler*. *Granville*.

TITHE. s. Husbandry; culture; tillage;

titled ground; cultivated land.

Bourn, bound of land, *tith*, vineyard, none;

No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil.

Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 1.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and *tith*; whereon were sheaves

New reap'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 473.

TITING. *part. adj.* Act of one who, that which, tilts.

In, or as in, a trial of arms.
His [Abelard's] education ripened with unex-
ampled rapidity his natural character; no man is so
overbearing or so stubborn as a successful disputant;
and very early in life Abelard became the most

powerful combatant in the intellectual tilting matches of the schools, which had now become one of the great fashions of the day.—*Madman, History of Latin Christianity*, v. iii. ch. v.

2. In Metallurgy. See extract under Tilt-hammer.

Tiltyard. s. Enclosure for practising tilting; enclosed space for tilts or tournaments.

His study is his *tiltyard*, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized saints.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 3.
He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he
had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw
him but once in the *tiltyard*, and then he broke
his head.—*Id., Henry VI. Part II. l. 2.*
Images, representing the forms of Hercules,
Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the *tiltyard* at
Constantinople.—*Knutley, History of the Turks.*

Timbal. s. [P.] In Entomology. See extract.

The notes in certain species (of insects), are dependent upon the rapid movement of folded membranes, called the *timbals*, which are enclosed, one on each side, in a cavity on the under part of the abdomen, and which are moved by the contraction and relaxation of special bands of parallel muscular fibres.—*Marshall, Outlines of Physiology, Human and Comparative*, vol. i. p. 271: 1867.

Timber. s. [A.S. *timber*; *timbrian* = build.]

1. Wood fit for building.

The straw, as first I said, was laid below,
Of chips and sawwood was the second row;
The third of greens, and *timber* now fell flat.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 973.

Who set the twigs, shall he remember,
That is in haste to sell the *timber*?
And what shall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the main?

Prior, Alma, iii. 558.

Timber also is part of the inheritance. Such as oak, ash, and elm in all places; and in some particular countries, by local custom, where other trees are generally used for building, they are for that reason considered as *timber*; and to cut down such tree, or to top it, or to do any such other act whereby the *timber* may decay, is waste. But understood the tenant may cut down at any reasonable time that he please; and may take sufficient estovers of common right for house-hold and cart-hold, unless restrained (which is usual) by particular covenants or exceptions.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England*, b. ii. ch. xiii. § 4.

[The] tenure [of the villen] should then to what were called villen services, ignoble in their nature, and indeterminate in their degree, the selling of *timber*, the carrying of manure, the repairing of roads for their lord, who seems to have possessed an equally unbounded right over their labour and its fruits.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, v. ii. ch. ii.

As the second element in a compound.

For the body of the ships no nation doth equal
England for the oaken *timber* wherewith to build them; but there must be a great providence used, that our ship-*timber* be not unnecessarily wasted.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

2. Main trunk of a tree.

We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' the *timber*,
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the sap.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 2.

3. Materials.

Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature, and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make politicians of, like to *knave timber*, that is good for ships to be towed, but not for houses that shall stand firm.—*Bacon.*

Timber. v. n. [P.] Light on a tree.

The one took up in a thicket of brush-wood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by.—*Sir R. L'Esrange.*

Timber. v. a.

1. Furnish with beams or timber; form; support.

His bark is stoutly *timber'd*, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved allowance.
Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.

2. Surmount; decorate as a crest does a coat of arms.

Lo, the cock;
A purple plume *timbers* his stately crest;
On his high crest and broad hardy breast
A rich coat-armour shines.
Milford, Translation of Du Bartas, p. 402: 1621.

Timbered. adj. Built; formed; contrived.

A readily *timber'd* fellow;
Valiant, no doubt.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.
He left the succession to his second son; not because he thought him the best *timbered* to support it.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Timbers. s. pl. In Shipbuilding. See extract.

Timbers are the ribs on which the vessel is framed. Each comprises (reckoning from the keel) the cross-pieces, or half floor, the several futtocks, the top-*timbers*, and, if necessary, the lengthening pieces.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Timbersaw. s. Worm in wood; perhaps the woodlouse. So the explanation stands in Johnson; the first part, *zoologically*, being inaccurate; inasmuch as the woodlouse is no worm but an isopod crustacean of the genus *Oniscus*. The second part in respect to its *etymological* correctness is confirmed, first, by the word *saw* being used as a name for certain members of the genus, and, secondly, by the fact of *hoglouse* being a synonym.

Divers creatures, though they be loathsome to take, are of this kind; as earth-worms, *timbersaws*, snails.—*Bacon.*

Timber-toe. s. [two words.] Term applied, ludicrously, to a person with a wooden leg.

Timber-tree. s. Tree producing timber. See extract.

All oak, beech, chestnut, walnut, ash, elm, cedar, fir, asp, linn, sycamore, and birch-trees, shall be deemed and taken to be *timber-trees* within the meaning of the Act.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*
Upon these waits they plant quick and *timber-trees*, which thrive exceedingly.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Timbre. s. [Fr. = bell of a clock, gong.] See extract.

Timbre [is] a word borrowed from the French, and used in Acoustics to signify the quality of a musical sound, termed by the Germans *Klangfarbe*, 'sound-tint.' When precisely the same note is sounded on two different musical instruments, say a pianoforte and an organ, although the 'pitch' of the note, i.e. the number of vibrations per second, is the same in both, yet the two sounds are quite distinct. This distinction is due to a difference in the *timbre* of the two notes. The Germans express this by saying the sound has a different colour or tint in the two cases. This peculiar quality in musical sounds is caused by the mingling of a series of secondary tones with the primary one. When, for example, the string of a pianoforte is struck, the string, whilst vibrating as a whole, is at the same time divided, and again subdivided, into aliquot vibrating segments, which, as it were, ride on the back of the principal vibration. These vibrating subdivisions give rise to a series of higher notes, of gradually lessening intensity, called the 'harmonics' of the primary note. The character and number of these harmonics coexisting with the principal note, is the cause of the *timbre* or quality of sound peculiar to different musical instruments.—*Poiré, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Timbre. s. See extract.

Timbre, in Heraldry, [is] the crest which in any achievement stands a-top of the helmet.—*Bailey's Dictionary* in voce.

Timbrel. s. [derived by Johnson from *timbre*; Todd demurring to the etymology, and suggesting that it 'is perhaps a corruption of *tambour* or *tambourine*.'] The two origins are not only capable of being reconciled, but are essentially the same.] Tambourine.

The damsels they delight,
When they their *timbrels* smite,
And therunto dance and carol sweet.

In their hands sweet *timbrels* all upbeld on high.
Spenser, Epithalamium.

Praise with *timbrels*, organs, flutes;
Praise with violins and lutes.

For her, through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,
Let weeping Nilus hear the *timbrel* sound.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Theod of Malala.

Time. s. [A.S. *tim*, *tima*. In the allied languages the ordinary word is *tide*; Danish, *tid*; German, *zeit*; in the Norse, *time*, *time* = hour.]

1. Measure of duration.

This consideration of duration, as set out by certain periods, and marked by certain measures or epochs, is that which most properly we call *time*.—*Locke.*
Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand,

But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps the inheritor.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.
Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross exhalation, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scale.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Time, which consisteth of parts, can be no part of infinite duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite *time* just to-day, which to-morrow will be more than infinite. *Time* is one thing, and infinite duration is another.—*Grege.*

2. Space of time.

Daniel went in and desired of the king that he would give him *time*, and that he would shew the king the interpretation.—*Daniel*, ii. 16.
Ho for this *time* remain'd stupidly lost.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 464.

No *time* is allowed for digressions.—*Swift.*

3. Interval.

Pomanders and knots of powders you may have continually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at times.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Life considered as employed, or destined to employment.

A great devourer of his *time*, was his agency for men of quality.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*
All ways of holy living, all instances, and all kinds of virtue, lie open to those who are masters of themselves, their *time*, and their fortune.—*Law.*

5. Season; proper time.

To every thing there is a season, and a *time* to every purpose under the heaven.—*Ecclesiastes*, iii. 1.
[They] were cut down out of *time*, whose foundation was overthrown with a flood.—*Job*, xxii. 16.
He found nothing but leaves; for the *time* of figs was not yet.—*Mary*, xi. 13.

Knowing the *time*, that now it is high *time* to awake out of sleep.—*Romans*, xiii. 11.
Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime Of youth her lord expired before his *time*.

I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,
At least, to save your fortune and your honour.
Id., Spanish Tragedy, iv. 2.

The *time* will come when we shall be forced to bring our evil ways to remembrance, and then consideration will do us little good.—*Culsey, Sermons.*

6. Considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time.

Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very painful trade;
And when in service your best days are spent,
In *time* you may command a regiment.

J. Dryden, Jan. Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 251.
In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas not by sensation, and thereby stores itself with a new set of ideas, ideas of reflection.—*Locke.*

7. Age; part of duration distinct from other parts.

They shall be given into his hand until a *time* and *times*.—*Daniel*, vii. 25.

The way to please being to imitate nature, the poets and the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the last ages, have studied her.—*Dryden, Translation of Despreaux's Art of Painting.*

8. Past time.

I was the man in th' moon when *time* was.
Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 2.

9. Early time; (for in time).

Stanley at Bosworth field, though he came *time* enough to save his life, yet he staid long enough to endanger it.—*Bacon.*

If they acknowledge repentance and a more strict obedience to be one time or other necessary, they imagine it is *time* enough yet to set about these duties.—*Rogers.*

10. Time considered as affording opportunity.

The carl lost no *time*, but marched day and night.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
I would ask any man that means to repent at his death, how he knows he shall have an hour's *time* for it.—*Whole Duty of Man.*

Time is lost, which never will renew.
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature.—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil.*

11. Particular quality of some part of duration.

Comets, importing change of *times* and states.
Brandish your fiery tresses in the sky.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 1.
All the prophets in their age, the *times* Of great Messiah sing.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 213.

If any reply, that the *times* and manners of men will not bear such a practice, that is an answer from the mouth of a professed *time-server*.—*South, Sermons.*

12. Particular time.

When that company died, what *time* the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men.—*Numbers*, xxvi. 10.

TIME

Given order, that no sort of person
Have, any time, recourse unto the prince.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 5.
The worst on me must fight, when time shall be.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 74.
A time will come when my nurturer's muse
In Comar's wars a nobler theme shall choose.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 70.
These reservoirs of snow they cut, distributing
them to several shops, that from time to time supply
Naples.—*Addison.*

13. Completion of the time of pregnancy;
time for delivery; time of childbirth.

She intended to stay till delivered; for she was
within one month of her time.—*Lord Clarendon,*
History of the Grand Rebellion.

The first time I saw a lady dressed in one of these
petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad when
she was so near her time; but soon I found all the
modish part of the sex as far gone as herself.—*Ad-
dison, Spectator.*

14. Repetition of anything, or mention with
reference to repetition.

Four times he cross'd the sea of night.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 63.

Many times I have read of the like attempts
begin, but never of any finished.—*Heplin.*

Every single particle would have a sphere of void
space around it many hundred thousand million
million times bigger than the dimensions of that
particle.—*Hentley.*

Lord Oxford, I have now the third time men-
tioned in this letter, expects you.—*Swift.*

15. Musical measure.

Musick do I hear!
Ha, ha! keep time. How sweet musick is
When time is broke, and no proportion kept!

Shakespeare, Richard II. v. 5.
You by the help of time and tune
Can make that some which was but rhyme. *Wallar.*

When heroes, gods, or godlike kings
They raise, on their exalted wings
To the celestial orb they climb,
And with the harmonious spheres keep time,
Sir J. Denham, On the Death and Burial
of Cowley.

Heroes who overcome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strains of which in battle's heat
Against their very corsets beat;
Keep time with their own trumpet's measure,
And yield them most excessive pleasure.

Prior, Alma, l. 430.

Time. v. n.

1. Adapt to the time; bring or do at a proper
time.

There is no greater wisdom than well to time the
beginnings and ends of things. *Bacon, Natural*
and Experimental History.

It is hard to believe that where his most numerous
miracles were afforded, they should all want the ad-
vantage of the congruous *times* to give them their
due weight and efficacy.—*Hume.*

The timing of things is a main point in the dis-
patch of all affairs.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

This 'tis to have a virtue out of season.
Mercy is such, a very good dull virtue;
But kings mistake its *timing*.

Arden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.
A man's conviction should be strong, and so well
timed, that worldly advantages may seem to have
no share in it.—*Addison.*

2. Regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke,
Who overlook'd the ears, and *timed* the stroke.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Maritima
transformed to Dolphins.

3. Measure harmonically.

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was *timed* with dying cries.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

Timely. adj. Seasonable; timely; early.

If this arch politician finds in his pupils any re-
morse, any feeling of God's future judgments, he
persuades them that God hath so great need of
men's souls, that he will accept them at any time,
and upon any condition; interrupting, by his violent
endeavour, all offer of *timely* return towards
God.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Timekeeper. s. Watch or clock that keeps
good time.

This rate will now be used for finding the lon-
gitude by the time-keeper.—*Cook and King's Voyage.*

Timeless. adj.

1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it so prolong the heavenly feast
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 429.

2. Untimely; immature; done before the
proper time.

By concealing it, heap on your head
A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,
If unprevented, to your *timeless* grave.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

TIME

Noble (Gleaser's death),
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his *timeless* end.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. 1.
O wretched, *timeless* youth! are all thy promises,
Thy goodly growth of honours, come to this?

Bonmont and Fletcher, Double Marriage.

3. Without end or beginning.

[They] leaping rith
To *timeless* night and chaos, whence they rose
Lucan, Night Thoughts, night II.

Though Mr. Osgood's family was also understood
to be of *timeless* origin.—*George Eliot (signature),*
Silas Marner, ch. iii.

Timelessly. adv. Before the natural time;
unseasonably.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft silken primrose, fading *timelessly*.
Milton, Ode on the Death of a fair Infant, l. 1.

Timely. adj.

1. Seasonable; sufficiently early.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day;
Now spurs the latest traveller apace
To gain the *timely* inn. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 3.*

Happy were I in my *timely* death,
Could all my travels warrant me they live.
Id., Comedy of Errors, l. 1.

Least heat should hinder us, his *timely* care
Hath unthought provided.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1037.

I'll to my charge, the citadel, repair,
And show my duty by my *timely* care.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, l. 1.

2. Keeping measure, time, or tune.

And many birds, that to the troubling chord
Can tune their *timely* voices cunningly.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Timely. adv. Early; soon.

The best I'll trust are soft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me *timely* than my purpose hither.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

Sent to forewarn
Is *timely* of what else might be our loss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 73.

Timely advised, the coming evil shun;
Better not do the deed, than weep it done.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 310.

Timeous. adj. Opportune; early enough.

Rare.

Timeously. adv. In a timeous manner.

If due care be had, to follow *timeously* the advice
of an honest and experienced physician, a period
certainly may be brought about to most chronic
distempers.—*Cheyne, On Health, p. 174.*

Timepiece. s. General name for clocks,
watches, and chronometers; chiefly applied
to a kind intermediate in size to the clock
and watch suited to chimney-pieces, side-
tables, and the like.

Messieurs Wales and Bailey made observations on
Drake's Island to ascertain the latitude, longitude,
and for putting the *time-piece* or watches in mo-
tion.—*Cook's Voyage.*

Timepleaser. s. One who complies with
prevailing opinions whatever they be.

The people cry you mocked them; and, of late,
When corn was given out gratis you repined;
Scandal'd the suppliants for the people, call'd them
Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Timeserver. s. One who meanly complies
with present power.

With which *timeservers* and *timeservers* do so
earthly advantages, we will do for spiritual.
Bishop Hall, Contemplations, b. iv.

Timeservers, covetous, illiterate persecutors, not
lovers of the truth.—*Milton, History of England,*
b. iii.

For ten years Constantine refrained from any
stronger measures against *timeservers*. . . .
overthrow of Artaxius no doubt threw that large
party of *timeservers*, the worshippers of the will of
the emperor, on his side.—*Milman, History of Latin*
Christianity, b. iv. ch. vii.

Timeserving. s. Mean compliance with
present power.

If such by trimming and *timeserving*, which are
but two words for the same thing, abandon the
church of England; this will produce confusion.—
South, Sermons.

This great work of Chillingworth . . . formed a
decisive vindication of religious dissent, and thus
justified the breaking-up of the Anglican church,
which the same generation lived to witness. Its
fundamental principle was adopted by the most in-
fluential writers of the seventeenth century, such
as Hale, Owen, Taylor, Burnet, Tillotson, Locke,
and even the cautious and *timeserving* Temple; all
of whom insisted upon the authority of private
judgment; as forming a tribunal from which no one
had the power of appeal.—*Buckle, History of Civiliza-*
tion in England, vol. i. ch. vii.

TIME

We know the favouring colours of protestant
writers; but turn to the bitter invective of Ro-
man, and the patriarch of our reformed church
stands forth as the most abandoned of *time-serving*
hypocrites.—*Milman, Constitutional History of*
England, vol. i. ch. ii.

Timid. adj. [Fr. *timide*; Lat. *timidus*.]

Fearful; timorous; wanting courage;
wanting boldness.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare.
Thompson, Scissors, Autumn, 101.

Timidity. s. [Fr. *timidité*; Lat. *timiditas*,
-*atis*.] Fearfulness; timorousness; ha-
bitual cowardice.

Thus in the field the royal host did stand,
None fainting under base *timidity*.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 823; 1610.

The hard figured pusillanimity and *timidity* from
its temper.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

There was no defect of spirit in the nation to op-
pose a more adequate resistance; but the weak-
ninded individual upon the throne sacrificed the
public interest sometimes through habitual *timidity*,
sometimes through silly ambition.—*Milman, View*
of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,
pt. ii. ch. vii.

Timist. s.

1. One who complies with the times; time-
server.

A *timist* is a noun adjective of the present tense.
He hath no more of a conscience than fear, and his
religion is not his but the prince's. He serveth a
courtier's servant's servant.—*Sir T. Overbury,*
Characters, den. E. 7, b.

2. In Music. One who keeps accurate time.

Timocracy. s. [Gr. *timokratia*; *timos*,
strength; *kratos*, rule, prevail.] See
extract.

Timocracy [is] a term made use of by some Greek
writers, especially Aristotle, to signify a peculiar
form of constitution; but there are two different
senses in which it is thus used, corresponding to the
different meanings of the word, *timos*, a price, or
honour, from which it is derived. According to the
first, it represents a state in which the qualification
for office is a certain amount of property; in the
latter it is a kind of mean between aristocracy and
oligarchy, when the ruling class, who are still the
best and noblest citizens, struggle for pre-eminence
amongst themselves.—*Broude and Cox, Dictionary*
of Science, Literature, and Art.

Timocratic. adj. Relating to, constituted
by, timocracy.

With regard to the distribution of political fran-
chises and rights, the *timocratic* principle so far as
it rests upon the doctrine of a proportionate inter-
est in a common object, cannot be admitted with-
out large qualifications. All persons, whatever their
amount of property, have in fact an equal interest
in the well-being of the State, provided that interest
be well understood. Nevertheless, the establish-
ment of a property franchise, and the exclusion of
all who do not possess it, is a virtual adoption of
this principle. Suppose a body of a thousand per-
sons, of whom four hundred possess a certain amount
of property and six hundred do not. According
to the *timocratic* principle, each of the four hun-
dred would have plural votes, and each of the six
hundred would have one vote. But the same result
is even more effectually attained, if each of the four
hundred has one vote, and the others are not en-
franchised.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of*
Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. vii.

Timorous. adj. [Lat. *timor*—fear.] Fear-
ful; full of fear and scruple.

Prepossessed heads will ever doubt it, and *timor-*
ous beliefs will never dare to try it.—*Sir T. Browne,*
Vulgar Errors.

The infant flames, whild yet they were conceal'd
In *timorous* doubts, with pity I beheld;
With easy smiles dispeil'd the silent fear,
That durst not tell I had died to hear.
Prior, Celia to Hamon, 5.

The pope, in his answer to the printers and clergy,
did not maintain the same decorous majesty. The
wrath was excited by what he deemed the *timorous*
apostacy of churchmen from the cause of the church.
—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. xi.*
ch. ix.

Timorously. adv. In a timorous manner;
felly; with much fear.

We would have had you heard
The traitor speak, and *timorously* confess
The manner and the purpose of his treasons.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 5.

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold
from a stone, and metal from wood, yet they but
timorously ventured on such terms which should
pretend to signify their real essence.—*Locke.*

Let dastard souls be *timorously* wise;
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form
Far-fancy'd ill, and dangers out of sight.
A. Philips, Distressed Mother.

1207

Timorousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Timorous; fearfulness.

Timorousness and bashfulness hinder their proceedings.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 184.

It is the greatest timorousness and cowardice in the world.—*Jeremy Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. iii. § 9.

The clergy, through the timorousness of many among them, were refused to be heard by their council.—*Swift*.

Timous. *adj.* Early; timely; not innate. Obsolete.

By a wise and timous inquisition, the perant humours and humours must be discovered, purged, or cut off.—*Bacon*.

Timously. *adv.* Timeously.

A design had taken and effect, had not St. Paul, by his apostolical prohibition, timously presented it.—*Christian Religion's Appeal*, p. 53.

Tin. *s.* [Fr. *étain*; German, *zinne*.]

1. Metal so called: (in Chemistry, *stannum*; in Alchemy, *Jupiter*; in the Arts, *cassius*. (Gr. *κασσίτερος*), as in 'Purple of cassius'). Quicksilver, lead, iron, and tin, have opacity or blackness.—*Peacham, On Blazon*.

The uses of tin are very innumerable. Combined with copper, in different proportions, it forms bronze, and a series of other useful alloys. . . . With iron, it forms tinplate; with lead, it constitutes pewter, and solder of various kinds. Tin-foil coated with quicksilver makes the reflecting surface of glass mirrors. Nitrate of tin affords the basis of the scarlet dye on wool, and of many bright colours to the calico-printer and the cotton-dyer. A compound of tin with gold gives the fine crimson and purple colours to stained glass, and artificial gems. Enamel is made by fusing oxide of tin with the materials of flint glass. This oxide is also an ingredient in the white and yellow glazes of pottery wares.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Native peroxide of tin is generally grey, brown, or black, and sometimes transparent or translucent: its specific gravity is seven; its primitive crystal is an oblique octahedron, of which there are very many modifications. In some of the valleys of Cornwall it is found in nodules mixed with pebbles, and is called stream tin. A modification of stream tin, in small banded fragments or globular masses, is called wood tin. Protochloride of tin (SnCl) is obtained by subjecting a mixture of one part of tin filings and two of corrosive sublimate to distillation. When tin is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, the solution evaporated, and the dry residue carefully heated incipient colours in a small tube retort, so as to exclude air, the protochloride of tin remains nearly pure. It is in the form of a grey solid, fusible and volatile at a high heat (but not of tin). When its solution in a small quantity of water is evaporated, it yields prismatic crystals, which include three atoms of water. The protochloride of tin, or salt of tin of commerce, is made by putting one part of granulated tin into a basin upon a sand-bath, and pouring upon it one part of hydrochloric acid; after some hours three parts more of the acid are added, and the mixture stirred and digested till a saturated solution is obtained.—*Frankland, in Braude and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

As the first element in a compound.

We do not know, and there are no means of ascertaining, when it was that the British islands were first inhabited by mankind. The name of the first civilized man, who is recorded to have had any dealings here, is Midas. He was, most probably, a Phœnician sea-captain or merchant, who came to the south-western end of Britain, to the part now called Cornwall, and took thence in his ship back to his home in Tyro or Sidon a cargo of the tin, with which the Cornish territory still abounds. His countrymen, the Phœnicians, and their kinsmen and colonists, the Carthaginians, continued for many centuries to carry on the British tin-trade which Midas had commenced.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of England*, ch. ii.

2. Money. Slang.

'Do you see Mother Carey's stall?' said Mick, pointing in that direction. 'When there's a tick at Madrus Carey's there's no tin for Chaffing Jack. That's what I call watching events.'—'Oh! as for the tin,' said Caroline, 'in these half-time days that's quite out of fashion. But they do say it's the last night at the Temple, for Chaffing Jack means to shut up, it does not pay any longer; and we want a lark. I'll stand treat; I'll put my ear-rings up the point—they must go at last, and I would sooner at any time go to my uncle's for frolic than woe.'—*B. Dursanti, Sibyl*.

Tin. *v. a.* Cover with tin.

To keep the earth from rotting into the vessel, he employed a plate of iron tinned over and perforated.—*Boyle*.

The cover may be tinned over only by nailing of single tin plates over it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

New tinning a saucepan is chargeable.—*Swift*.

Tinical. *s.* [Persian.] Native borax, more or less impure.

The tinical of the Persians seems to be the chrysochalc of the ancients, and what our borax is made of.—*Woodward*.

Borax is a native saline compound of boracic acid and soda, found abundantly in Tibet and in South America. The crude product from the former locality was imported into Europe under the name of tinical, and was purified from some adhering fatty matter by a process kept a long time secret by the Venetians and the Dutch, and which consisted chiefly in boiling the substance in water with a little quicklime.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Tincheol. *s.* [A.S. *tynan* = cuclose.] See extract.

An ancient hunting-match (the nature of the campaign excepted) was almost equal to a modern battle, when the strife took place on the surface of a varied and unequal country. A whole district poured forth its inhabitants, who formed a ring of great extent, called technically a tincheol, and, advancing and narrowing their circle by degrees, drove before them the alarmed animals of every kind.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous*.

Tinct. *v. a.* [Lat. *tinctus*, pass. part. of *tingo* = tinge, stain, die.] Rare.

1. Stain; colour; spot; die.

Some bodies have a more deplorable nature than others in colouration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of wine.—*Bacon*.

I distilled some of the tincted liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water.—*Boyle*.

Those who have preserved an innocence, would not suffer the whiter parts of their soul to be discoloured or tincted by the reflection of one sin.—*Dr. H. More, Deeds of Christian Piety*.

2. Imbue with a taste. Rare.

We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as tincted upon vitriol, sulphur, and steel.—*Bacon*.

Tinct. *part.* Coloured; stained. Rare.

The blue in black, the green in gray, is tinct. *Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, November*.

Tinct. *s.* Colour; stain; spot. Rare.

That great medicine hath

With his tinct guided thee.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.

The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the tinct the wool first appears of.—*St. Jovian*.

Tinctorial. *adj.* Giving a tinge or tinct.

One of the most curious and valuable facts ascertained [concerning] tinctorial water is that of madder.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Tincture. *s.* [Lat. *tinctura*.]

1. Colour or taste superadded by something.

The sight must be sweetly deceived in an insensible passage from bright colour to dimmer, which Italian artists call the middle tincture.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Hence the morning planet glides her horn; By tincture or reflection they augment Their small peculiar.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1075.

'Tis the fate of princes, that no knowledge Come, pure to them, but, passing through the eyes And ears of other men, it takes a tincture From every channel. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*.

That beloved thing engrosses him, and, like a coloured glass before his eye, casts its own colour and tincture upon all the images of things.—*South, Sermons*.

To begin the practice of an art with a light tincture of the rules, is to expose ourselves to the scorn of those who are judges.—*Dryden*.

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will discover their natural tincture of mind.—*Adams*.

Sire of her joy and source of her delight! O! wing'd with pleasure, take thy happy flight, And give each future morn a tincture of thy white.

Prior, Henry and Emma, 674.

All manners take a tincture from our own, Or come discolour'd through our passions shown.

Pope, Moral Essays, l. 23.

Have a care lest some daring sciences so far prevail over your mind, as to give a sovereign tincture to all your other studies, and discolour all your ideas.—*Watts*.

Scarcely one of the barbarians, so long as they continued unconfused with the native inhabitants, acquired the slightest tincture of letters; and the praise of equal ignorance was soon aspired to and attained by the entire mass of the Roman lady.—*Hollan, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ix.

The old inscriptions, even of the fourth and fifth centuries, are full of solecisms and corrupt orthography. In legal instruments under the Lombard kings, the Latin inflections are indeed used, but with so little regard to propriety that it is obvious the writers had not the slightest tincture of grammatical knowledge.—*Ibid*.

Nothing in the early existence of Britain indicated the greatness which she was destined to attain. Her inhabitants, when first they became known to

the Tyrian mariners, were little superior to the natives of the Sandwich Islands. She was subjugated by the Roman arms; but she received only a faint tincture of Roman arts and letters. Of the western provinces which obeyed the Romans she was the last that was conquered, and the first that was flung away.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

2. In Pharmacy. Alcoholic solution of any medicinal principle.

In tinctures drawn from vegetables, the superfluous spirit of wine distilled off leaves the extract of the vegetable.—*Boyle*.

The term tincture is also applied to alcoholic solutions of resins, of which tincture of myrrh is an instance. Tinctures, from the quantity of alcohol which they contain, are necessarily exhibited in small doses; the most important are those which contain highly active ingredients, such as opium, &c.—*Braude and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

3. In Heraldry. See extract.

In Heraldry, tinctures are of three kinds: metals, colours, and furs. The former are or, argent; the second gules, azure, sable, vert, purpure, sanguine, and tenné. The chief furs are ermine and vair, but there are several varieties of both, distinguished by different names. Each metal and colour, in blazonry (except the two last and least honourable, sanguine and tenné), is represented by a distinct precious stone and heavenly body; and when the arms of sovereign princes or high dignities are described by old heralds, the tinctures are frequently denoted by the names of these jewels or celestial bodies.—*Braude and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tincture. *v. a.*

1. Imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste.

The bright sun compacts the precious stone, Imparting radiant lustre like his own. He tinctures rubies with their ray hue, And on the sapphire spreads a heavenly blue.

Sir E. Markham.

A little black paint will tincture a heavenly twenty gay colours.—*Watts*.

2. Imbue the mind.

Early were our minds tinctured with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts.—*Bishop Aylmer*.

Quintilian . . . possessed much good sense, but this was tinctured with pedantry.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, § 2, introd.

Tind. *v. a.* [German, *zünden*.] Kindle; set on fire.

As one candle tincteth a thousand.—*Bishop San Jeron, Sermons*, i. 56.

Tinder. *s.* [German, *zunder*, *zeindel*.] Anything eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the tinder, ho!

Give me a taper. *Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 1.

To these shameless pastimes were their youth admitted, thereby assisting, as it were, fire to tinder.—*Hobbes, Apology*.

Where sparks and fire do meet with tinder, Those sparks more fire will still engender.

Sir J. Suckling.

Whoever our trading with England would hinder, To inflame both the nations do plainly conspire; Because Irish linen will soon turn to tinder, And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire.

Sir J.

Tinderbox. *s.* Box for holding tinder.

Gentle Achaes, reach the tinderbox.

Marlowe, Dido, Queen of Carthage.

The line translates—

'Ac primum alii scintillam exendit Achaes.'

This is not the only instance of bathos which this play, notwithstanding the genius and scholarship of the writer, supplies.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows And tinderbox of all his fellows.

Rattler, Hudibras, lib. 2, l. 133.

He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and tinderboxes.—*Bishop Aylmer*.

Tinderlike. *adj.* Inflammable as tinder.

I am known to be a humorous patrician; hasty and tinderlike upon too trivial motion.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Tine. *s.* [Icelandic, *tindr*.]

1. Tooth of a harrow; spike of a fork.

In the southern parts of England they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp tines or teeth through them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Trouble; distress.

The tragical effort, Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfullest muse of mine, That won't the tragic stage for to direct, In funeral complaints and wailful line. *Spenser*

Tine. v. a. [tind.] Kindle; light; set on fire. Strife! Atin in their stubborn mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tined*.
Spenser.

The clouds
Jostling or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the silent lightning; whose thwart flame driven
down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 1073.
The priest with holy hands was seen to *tine*
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine.
Dryden, *Translation of the First Book of the Iliad*, 653.

Tine. v. a. [teen.] Rage; smart. *Obsolete*.
No was there cure, no was there medicine,
That mote recur to their wounds; so only they did
tine.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

Eden, though but small,
Yet often stain'd with blood of many a hand
Of Scots and English both, that *tyned* on his strand.
Ibid. iv. 11, 30.

Tineman. s. [A.S. tynan = enclose.] In
Law. See extract.

Tineman, or *Tinman*, [was] of old a petty officer
in the forest, who had the nocturnal care of vert and
venison, and other servile employments.—*Canell*.

Ting. s. Sharp sound: (as, 'the *ting* of a
bell').

Tinge. v. a. [Lat. tingo.] Impregnate or
imbue with a colour or taste.

Sir Roger is something of an humourist; and his
virtues as well as imperfections are *tinged* by a cer-
tain extravagance, which makes them particularly
his.—*Addison, Spectator*.

A real powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue
with a little red, doth not presently lose its colour;
but a white powder mixed with any colour is pre-
sently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally cap-
able of being *tinged* with any colour whatsoever.—*Sir*
L. ... *On Opticks*.

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the
jaundice, so as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the
eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with
the same colour.—*Ibid.*

She lays some useful bile aside,
To *tinge* the chyle's insipid tide;
Else we should want both gibe and satire,
And all be burst with pure good-nature.

Prior, *Alma*, l. 451.

The infusions of rhubarb and saffron *tinge* the
urine with a high yellow.—*Arbuthnot, On the Na-*
ture and Choice of Aliments.

Tingent. adj. [Lat. tingens, -entis, pres.
part. of *tingo* = dip, tinge, dye, stain.]
Having the power to tinge. *Rare*.

This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared
to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the
white part, it appears much less enriched with the
tingent property.—*Boyle*.

Tinglass. s. Bismuth.

Tingle. v. n. Cause to tingle (as a sound).
Go, boy, and your good mistress tell,
(She knows that my purpose is cruel)
I'd think her to *tingle* her bell
As soon as she's heated my cruel.

J. and H. Smith, *Rejected Addresses*,
March 17, Tractate.

Tingle. v. n.

1. Feel a sound, or the continuance of a
sound, in the ears.

The ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle*.—
1 Samuel, iii. 11.

2. Feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation
of motion.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands.
Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 157.

3. Feel either pain or pleasure with a sensa-
tion of motion.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins.
Tickell.

Tingling. verbal abs. Kind of pain or plea-
sure with a sensation of motion: noise in
the ears.

A kind of sleeping in the blood, a whoreson
tingling.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. l. 2*.

Tinker. s. [? tin + euid, Scotch for tinker.]
Mender of old brazen or tin utensils.

Am not I old Rly's son, by education a card-
maker, and now by present profession a *tinker*?—
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, induction, sc. 2.
My copper medals by the pound
May be with learned justice weigh'd:
To turn the balance, Otho's head
May be thrown in; and, for the metal,
The coin may mend a *tinker's* kettle.

Prior, *Alma*, iii. 573.

Tinkerty. adj. After the manner of a tinker.
They suffer no *tinkerty* pleadings of mending one
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hole, and making two.—*Sermon*, by E. Hiceringill,
p. 57, 1681.

Tinkle. v. n.

1. Make a sharp quick noise; clink.

His scabbard hand a javelin threw,
Which flut'ring, wou'd loiter as it flew;
Just, and but barely, to the mark it held,
And faintly *tinkled* on the brazen shield.

Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, ii. 712.

2. Hear a low quick noise.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread,
A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled.

Dryden, *Theodore and Honoria*, v.

Tinkle. v. a. Cause to tinkle.

The sexton or bell-man goeth about the streets
with a small bell in his hand, which he *tinkles* as
he goeth.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 207.

Tinkle. s. Clink; quick noise.

The *tinkle* of the words is all that strikes the ears,
and soothes them with a transient and slightly
pleasurable sensation.—*Mason, Essays on Church*
Music, p. 114.

Tinkling. part. adj. Making a sharp quick
noise.

Railing and *tinkling* rhimers, whose writings the
vulgar more greedily read.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

The sprightly horse
Moves to the music of his *tinkling* bells.

Doddley.

The wandering streams that shine between the
hills,
The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills.

Pope, *Elissa to Abclard*.

Tinkling. s. Quick noise.

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk
with stretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with
their feet.—*Isaiah*, iii. 16.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the night,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds;
Save where the beetle wheels his drony flight,
And drowsy *tinklings* fill the distant folds.

Gray, *Elegy written in a Country*
Churchyard.

Tinman. s. Manufacturer of tin, or iron
timed over.

Didst thou never pop
Thy head into a *tinman's* shop?—*Prior, A Simile*.

Timine. s. Bed, or vein, containing tin;
the smaller ones called tin floors, and stock-
works.

The *tin-mines* of the Malay Peninsula ... are most
productive in the island of Junk Ceylon, where they
yield sometimes eight hundred tons per annum.—
Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

None of thy buffumery, sir, said Tr
deruly. 'If thou hast traded with us ... thou shalt
find thy grave at the bottom of a *timine*.—*Sir W.*
Scott, Kenilworth, ch. xii.

Tinner. s. One who works in the tin mines.

The Cornish men, many of them could for a need
live under ground, that were *tinner*.—*Beacon, His-*
tory of the Reign of Henry VII.

Tinnest. adj. [Lat. tinnens, -entis, pres.
part. of *tinnio*.] Emitting a clear sound.

It will make every religious string, so to say, more
intense and *tinnest*.—*Essay on the Action for the*
Palpat.

Tinning. verbal abs. Coating of iron with
tin.

The *tinning* follows these preparatory steps. A
range of rectangular cast-iron pots is set over a fire-
flue in an apartment called the stow, the workmen
stationing themselves opposite to the narrow ends.
The first rectangle in the range is the tin-pot; the
second is the wash-pot, with a partition in it; the
third is the grease-pot; the fourth is the pan, grated
at the bottom; the fifth is the list-pot, and is greatly
narrower than any of the rest: they are all of the
same length.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufac-*
tures, and Mines.

Tinny. adj. Abounding with tin. *Rare*.

Those arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny*
strand.
Dryden.

Tinplate. s. Plate of iron coated with tin;
white iron.

The only alloy of iron interesting to the arts, is
that with tin, in the formation of *tinplate*, or white
iron. The sheet iron intended for this manufacture
is refined with charcoal instead of coke, subse-
quently rolled to various degrees of thinness, and
cut into rectangles of different sizes, by means of a
shearing-machine driven by a water-wheel, which
will turn out a hundred boxes a day, or four times
the number cut by hand labour.—*Ure, Dictionary of*
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

Tinsel. s. [Fr. étincelle.]

1. Kind of shining cloth.

It's but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth of
gold and cuts, underborne with a bluish *tinsel*.—
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 4.

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2. Anything shining with false lustre; any-
thing showy and of little value.

For favours cheap and common who would strive?
Yet scatter'd here and there I some behold,
Who can discern the *tinsel* from the gold.

Dryden.

No glittering *tinsel* of May fair
Could with this rod of Sid compare.

Swift.

The story is ... too high and august for being
ornamented with *tinsel* and gilt pasteboard.—*Car-*
lyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of
Werner.

Used adjectively. Specious; showy; plau-
sible; superficial.

Tinsel affections make a glorious glittering

Isaacson and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.
Tinsel enthusiasms are in the world. *Spencer*,
Faculty of False Prophecies, p. 16.

Ye *tinsel* insects, whom a court maintains,
That counts your beauties only by your stains,
Spin all your colours o'er the eyes of day,
The muse's wing shall brush you all away.

Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue ii.

But after all, sir, where is the injury? You assure
me, that my *logic* is puerile and *luscious*, that it car-
ries not the least weight or conviction, that my pre-
misses are false and my conclusions absurd. If this
be a just description of me, how is it possible for
such a writer to disturb your peace of mind, or to
injure a character so well established as yours.—
Letters of Janus, letter xviii.

Tinsel. v. a. Decorate with cheap orna-
ments; adorn with lustre that has no
value.

She, *tine'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With self-applause her wild creation views,
Sees in ... waters rise and fall,
And with her own fool's colours tints them all.

Pope, *Dunciad*, l. 81.

Tint. s. [Fr. teinte.] Dye; colour.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes, and dawns at every line;
Or blend in beauties *tint* the colour'd mass,
And from the canvas call the mimic face.

Pope, *Epistle to Mr. Johnson*, 3.

Though it be allowed that elaborate harmony of
colouring, a brilliancy of *tints*, a soft and gradual
transition from one to another, present to the eye
what an harmonious concert of music does to the
ear, it must be remembered, that painting is not
merely a gratification of sight.—*Sir J. Reynolds*.

Tint. v. a. Tinge; colour: (added by Todd,
with the notice that the word is *modern*).

No more young boys *tint* with her light and
bloom

The darkening scene. *Scarron, Sonnets*, p. 3.

Tintamar. s. [Fr. tintamarre.] Confused
noise; hideous outcry.

The crowd, noise, and *tintamar* of the great world.
—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Hooker*, p. 13, 1691.

Squalling haults, false-stopped violoncellos,
buzzing lutes, ... all ill-timed. The *tintamarre*
which this kind of squeaking and scraping and
grumbling produces, I will not pain my reader by
bringing stronger to his recollection.—*Mason*,
Essays on Church Music, p. 218.

Tinted. part. adj. Having a tint; tinged;
slightly stained or dyed.

The only young-looking man was old Colonel
Carlisle, who, with his skillfully enameled cheek,
flowing Auburn locks, shining teeth, and *frigid*
whiskers, might have been mistaken for any twenty-
seven, instead of gray seventy-two; but the Colonel
had the gout, to say nothing of any other objections.
—*B. Marshall, The Young Duke*.

Tintinnabular. adj. [Lat. tintinnabulum =
bell.] Connected with, relating to, a bell.

In the *Rejected Addresses*, the Ghost of
Dr. Johnson is made to call bells and
knockers 'frappant and *tintinnabular* ap-
pendages.' The Edinburgh Review re-
marks that this imitation is less happy
than others. It may be added that both
tintinnabular and *tintinnabulary* are words
which Johnson has not entered in his
Dictionary.

Tintinnabulary. adj. Tintinnabular.

Another Gangue (a sort of foot-thy-major), who
opened the door, and who was still settling himself
into his coat, which he had slipped on at my *tintin-*
nabulary summons, ushered me with a mouth full
of bread and cheese into this said back room.—*Lord*
Lyttelton, Petham, ch. xxv.

Tiny. adj. [?] Little; small; puny: (noted
by Johnson as a *burlesque* word).

Any pretty little *tiny* kichalaw.—*Shakespeare*,
Henry IV. Part II. v. 1.

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When I was a little *tiny* boy,
A foolish thing was but a toy.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1, song.
But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves,
On little females and on little loves;
Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* spouse,
The baby playthings that adorn thy house.
Gay, Lamentation of Glendaloch.

Tip. s.

1. Top; end; point; extremity.

The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,
The *tip* is jewel of the ear.
They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue,
and wet it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Where the rainbow in the horizon
Doth pitch her *tips*.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, h. l. song II.
Thrice upon thy finger's *tip*,
Thrice upon thy rubied lip,
A rich fur composed of *tips* of sublimity.—*Bishop Wren, Monarchy Asserted, p. 24.*
All the pleasure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue.
—*South, Sermons.*

She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet
knows any thing of but herself, and thirty clandestine marriages that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue.—*Addison.*
I no longer look upon lord Plausible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow.—*Pope.*

2. One part of the play at ninepins.

Down goes his belief of your homilies and articles,
thirty-nine at a *tip*.—*Dryden, Duchess of York's Papistry Defended.*

3. Small present in money; pouch.

4. Hint (conveyed with a wink); hint, or something more, in general: (common as applied to secret information on turf matters, as, 'A *tip* for the Derby,' i. e. a hint as to the horse likely to win).

Tip. v. a.

1. Top; end; cover on the end.

We'll *tip* thy horns with gold.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 4.
They did not go to *tip* the tongue with a little language only.—*Hosack, Instructions for Foreign Travel, p. 201.*
In his hand a reed
Stood waving *tip'd* with fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 579.
With truncheon *tip'd* with iron head,
The warrior to the lists he led.
Ridley, Hudibras, l. 2, 151.

How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the jaws, when *tip'd* with gold,
And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders?
Addison, Cato.

Behold the place, where if a poet
Shined in description, he might show it;
Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,
And *tips* with silver all the walls.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. II. sat. vi.

2. Strike lightly; tap.

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow.—*Swift.*

3. Make a present in money.

When I saw the keeper frown,
*Tip*ping him with half a crown,
Now, said I, we are alone.
Name your heroes one by one.
Swift.

Tip the wink. Convey a hint, or caution, by winking, or some similar sign.

The pert jackanape *tip*ped me the wink, and put out his tongue at his grandfather.—*Tatler.*
As for the fellow who has got your money, I don't half like him. Did not you observe me *tip* you the wink to leave off in time?—*Smollett, Roderick Random, ch. xiv.*

Tipcat. s. Children's game so called.

Tipcat was a double cone of wood, about six inches and a half long, and one inch in diameter. One method was to drive it over a ring made on the ground; the other in playing it with a number of boys, at each of which stood a player, and driving it from one hole to another.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopedia of Archæology.*

Tippet. s. [A.S. *tappet*.] Article of dress worn about the neck.

His turban was white, with a small red cross on the top; he had also a *tippet* of fine linen.—*Bacon.*
The frivolous usages, to which so many frivolous objections were raised, such as the *tippet* and surplice, the sign of the cross in baptism, the ring in matrimony, the posture of kneeling at the communion, might have been left to private discretion, not possibly without some inconvenience, but with less, as I conceive, than resulted from rendering their observance indispensable.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England, ch. iv.*

Tyburn tippet. Halter round the neck: (an old term used in the following well known passage from Bishop Latimer).

If a judge should ask me the way to hell, I would show him this way. First, let him be a covetous man; let his heart be poisoned with covetousness. Then let him go a little further and take bribes; and, lastly, pervert judgment. In, here is the mother, and the daughter, and the daughter's daughter. Advice is the mother: she brings forth bribe-taking, and bribe-taking perverting of judgment. There lacks a fourth thing to make up the news, which, so help me God, if I were judge, should be 'hangum tum.' a Tyburn *tippet* to take with him; an it were the judge of the King's Bench, my Lord Chief Justice of England, yea, an it were my Lord Chancellor himself, to Tyburn with him.—As quoted by *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Tippie. v. n. Drink often and luxuriously; waste life over the cup.

When thirsty grief in wine we steep,
When health and draughts go free,
Fishes that *tippie* in the deep
Know no such liberty.
Lowell, To Althea, from prison.

Tippie. v. a. Drink in luxury or excess.

While his canting drone-pipe scann'd
The mystic figures of her hand,
He *tippies* palaces, and lines
On all her fortune-telling lines.
Cleveland.
To a short meal he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;
Then bids fall on himself for saving charges
A peck'd sliced onion cake, and *tippies* verjuice.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 70.

If a slumber happily does invade
My weary limbs, my fancy's still awake,
Thoughtful of drink, and eager in a dream,
Tippies imaginary pots of ale.
J. Phillips, Splendid Shilling.

Tippie. s. Drink; liquor.

While the *tippie* was paid for, all went merrily on.
—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*

Tippied. adj. Tipsy; drunk.

Merry, we sail from the east,
Half *tippied* at a rainbow's foot.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

Tippler. s. One who tipples; drunkard.

Gamsters, *tipplers*, tavern hunters, and other such dissolute people.—*Hurmar, Translation of Bosa, p. 313: 1857.*

Tipping. verbal abs. Act of one who tipples.

Let us grant it is not
Amis to tumble on the bed of Ptolemy;
To give a kingdom for a mirth; to sit
And keep the turn of *tipping* with a slave.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, l. 4.

Tipping-house. s. House in which liquors are sold; public-house.

The knave her father . . . kept a *tipping-house*.—*Bonmont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.*
Sitting in *tipping-houses* for whole nights together.—*Life of A. Wood, p. 43.*

Tipstaff. s.

1. Staff tipped with metal.

One had in his hand a *tipstaff* of a yellow cane tipped at both ends with blue.—*Bacon.*

2. Officer bearing (originally) a tipstaff; sheriff's officer.

Out of prison, he had constantly had the officers of justice on his track: he had been forced to pay lustmoney to informers: he had stolen, in ignominious disguises, through windows and trapdoors, to meet his flock, and had, while pouring the baptismal water, or distributing the eucharistic bread, been anxiously listening for the signal that the *tipsters* were approaching.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. vii.*

Tipstiness. s. Attribute suggested by Topsy.

The mind lets herself loose to what's pleasing and agreeable to the very degree of *tipstiness*, frolic, and laughter.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals, li. 183. (Ord MS.)*

Tippy. adj. [Provincial German, *tips*, *tippeln*.] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink.

The riot of the *tippy* bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian sinner in their rage.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.
Welcome joy and feast,
Midnight shout and revelry,
Tippy dance and jollity.
Milton, Comus, 102.

Tiptoe. s. End of the toe: (often used adjectively, sometimes adverbially, i. e. for a *tiptoe* = on tiptoe).

When the fond ape himself uprearing high,
Upon his *tiptoes* stalketh stately by.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.
He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a *tiptoe* when this day is named,
And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
Shakespeare, Henry F. iv. 3.

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountain's tops.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 4.
Religion stands on *tiptoes* in our land,
Ready to pass to the American strand. *G. Herbert.*
You ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And stood on *tiptoes*, reaching from the ground.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 107.

I have partly fixed upon most delectable rooms,
which look out (when you stand a *tip-toe*) over the Thames, and Surrey Hills; at the upper end of King's Bench walks, in the Temple.—*G. Lamb, Letters to Coleridge.*

And then her hand on mine she laid,
And smoothed the pillow for my head,
And stole along on *tiptoes* tread,
And gently ope'd the door; and spake
In whispers,—'ne'er was voice so sweet:
E'en music followed her light feet;
But those she call'd were not awake.
Byron, Maseppa, xix.

The clerk allowed himself to be gently drawn beyond the hearing of Mr. Pickwick; and after a short conversation conducted in whispers, walked softly down a little dark passage, and disappeared into the legal luminary's sanctum: whence he shortly returned on *tiptoe*, and informed Mr. Parker and Mr. Pickwick that the Merchant had been prevailed upon, in violation of all established rules and customs, to admit them at once.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xxxi.*

Tiptop, or as two words Tip-top. adj. Expression, often used in common conversation, denoting the utmost degree of excellence or perfection.

If you love opera, there will be the most splendid in Italy, four *tiptop* voices, a new theatre.—*Gray, Letter to West: 1751.*

Tirade. s. [Fr.] Rambling invective.

I've done with my *tirade*.
Byron, Don Juan, xli. 40.
My *tirade* against visitors was not meant particularly at you or A. K.—*G. Lamb, Letter to Harton.*

Tire. s. [from N. Fr. *tiere*.] Rank; row: (sometimes written tier).

Your lowest *tire* of ordnance must lie four feet clear above water, when all loading is in, or else those your best pieces will be of small use at sea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise.
—*Sir W. Raleigh, Raleigh.*

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to displace their second *tire*
Of thunder.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 604.
In all those wars there were few privacies, most of them being of one *tire* of ours of fifty banks.—*Arbutnot.*

Tire. s. Attire.

1. Furniture; apparatus.

Saint George's worth
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:
Immediate arms, and the *tire* of war
Rowl in thy eager mind.
A. Phillips.

2. Head-dress.

On her head she wore a *tire* of gold,
Adorn'd with gems and jewels.
Spenser.
Here is her picture: let me see:
If I had such a *tire*, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as in this of hers.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.
The judge of torment, and the king of tears
Now fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,
And for his old fair robes of light he wears
A gloomy mantle of dark flame; the *tire*
That crowns his hated head, on high appears.
Crashaw.

When the fury took her stand on high,
A hiss from all the snaky *tire* went round.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Tire. v. n. [Fr. *tirer* = draw.] Feed or prey upon.

An eagle every day sat *tiring* upon his liver, and waiting it.—*Lucan, Prometheus.*
Whom haughty spirit winged with desire
Will eat my crown, and like an empty eagle
Tire on the flesh of me and of my son.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 1.

Used equivocally.

To deem of business, vultures amongst men,
That *tire* upon the hearts of generous spirits:—
You do us wrong, sir, we *tire* no generous spirits;
we *tire* nothing but our hackneys.
Bonmont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

Tire. v. a. [A.S. *tirian* = provoke, irritate.]

1. Fatigue; make weary; harass; wear out with labour or tediousness.

Tired with toil, all hopes of safety past,
From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyon.

For this a hundred voices I desire,
To tell thee what a hundred tongues would *tire*,
Yet never could be worthily express'd.
How deeply thou art wasted in my breast.
Id., Translation of Persius, v. 36.

TIRE

With out.

Often a few that are still do tire out a greater number that are more moderate.—*Bacon, Essays.*

A lonely way
The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;
Tired out, at length a spreading stream he spy'd.
Nickell.

2. Dress the head.

Jezebel . . . painted her face, and tired her head.—*3 Kings, ix. 30.*

Tire. v. n. Fail with weariness.

Jog on, jog on, the footpath way,
And merrily lent the style-a,
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your soul tires in a mile-a.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 2, song.

Tiredness. s. Attribute suggested by Tired; state of being tired; weariness.

It is not through the tiredness of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence that it hath not subsided so bountifully. *Hakewill, Apology.*

Tiresome. adj. Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tiresome to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the subject with a pleasant and pertinent digression.—*Addison.*

Nothing is so tiresome as the works of those critics who write in a dogmatic way, without language, genius, or imagination.—*Id.*

Tirewoman. s. Woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

Why should they not value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the tirewoman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so?—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

A long process of time, employed under skilful hands, had succeeded in oblitterating the wars which were shewn as the marks of her fall. These were now considerably effaced, and the lost organ of sight no longer appeared so great a blemish, concealed, as it was, by a black ribbon, and the arts of the tirewoman, who made it her business to shadow it over by a lock of hair.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.*

Tiringhouse. s. Tiringroom.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our tiringhouse.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.*

Tiringroom. s. Room in which players dress for the stage.

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb, From which he enters, is the tiringroom;
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage
That country which he lives in; passions, rage,
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Tirl. v. a. Drill.

Tirl. v. n. Drill; this is what it is word for word as well as in sense. It is also the *-tirl* in *nos-tirl*, the A.S. *pyrel*. If it were not for a peculiar combination (i.e. with *pin*) this would be about all that need be said concerning it. The aforesaid combination, however, has invested it with some importance. To 'tirl upon the pin' is an expression very common in our old ballad literature. To Sir G. C. Lewis it seemed to require a fuller explanation than it had; an elaborate paper upon it in the Classical Museum being the result. This suggested that, in a secondary sense, *tirl* meant *make a noise, din*; by rapping with a knocker, the pin being that upon which the knocker knocked. That this may have been meant by the phrase after the original import had become obscure is probable. It is submitted, however, that the original import was that of the words in the ordinary construction, and with their primary meanings. A door simply latched can be opened from the outside. By placing a peg, or pin, over the latch on the inside it can be locked; i.e. the latch can be no longer raised from the outside. Such a *peg*, or *pin*, however, if it passes through the whole breadth of the door, can be driven out by a blow or push on the outside end. Hence the pin, to be effective, must *not* go through the door. It is equally without effect to a person on the outside who, with a gimlet in hand, knows exactly where to find it; for he could simply bore,

TIT

drill, or *tirl* down upon it (the *pin*), drive it out inwards, and raise the latch in the ordinary way. This seems to be what is meant in the song quoted by Sir G. C. Lewis.

Soft-a, soft-a,
Of all your pins,
We know the *pin*,
For we have *tired* them oft-a.

For the effect of the pin, presumed in this explanation to be the important part of the fastening, a peg driven in sideways, immediately over the latch, so as to prevent its being lifted, is the expedient now in use.

Tis, contracted for *it is*.

'Tis destiny unshunnable. *Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.*

Tiste. s. For Phthisic.

Tistical. adj. For Phthisical.

Tissue. s. [Fr. *tissu*.]

1. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours.

In their glittering *tissues* emblazoned
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 592.*
A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire;
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 915.

2. In *Anatomy*. See extracts.

Under whichever of these methods the formation of *tissues* may be performed, the same several conditions are required. In the first place it is requisite that a due supply of the materials be afforded, in a state in which it can be appropriated. . . . In the second place, the formative process is mainly dependent upon a due supply of heat.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Comparative Physiology, §§ 345, 346.*
We shall now briefly indicate the chemical constitution of the various *tissues*. . . . The connective *tissues*, areolar, fibrous, tendinous, and membranous, including the basis of the skin, contain about two-thirds of water and one-third of solid matter. . . . Permanent cartilage contains about three-fifths of water and two-fifths of solid matter, &c. . . . The yellow elastic *tissue* is said to contain less water than other soft *tissues*. . . . Recent bone contains nearly ten per cent. of water. . . . The purest form of the muscular *tissue*, the substance of the voluntary muscles, contains about 75 per cent. . . . of water. . . . The white and grey nervous substances resemble each other in containing, like the rest of the soft *tissues*, a very large per-centage of water; the solid residue is composed of albuminoid matter, a large quantity of fatty matter, extractives, and salts.—*Marshall, Outline of Physiology, Human and Comparative, vol. i. p. 80; 1867.*

Tissues, properly so called, consist of collections of cells of uniform character permanently combined together by more or less complete union of their outer surfaces. The *tissues* are distinguished into kinds according to the form of the cells, the character of the cell-membrane, and the manner in which the cells are connected together. Of *tissues* distinguished simply by the form of their constituent cells we have three kinds:—imperfect cellular *tissues* (Mucous *tissues*), perfect cellular *tissues* (Parenchyma), fibrous *tissues* (Fuscescencia). Distinguished by the character of the cell-membrane—cartilaginous *tissues* (Collenchyma). Two kinds are characterized by peculiar modes of combinations of the cells:—fatted *tissues* (Teleosteioides); vascular *tissues*.—*Henry, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic, §§ 700, 707.*

Tissue. v. a. Intervew; variegate.

The choriot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

They have been always frank of their blessings to countenance any great action; and then, according as it should prosper, to *tissue* upon it some pretence or other.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Tissued. part. adj. Variegated.

Mercy will sit between,
Throned in celestial spleen,
With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering.
Milton, Ode, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 144.

Tit. s.

1. Small horse: (generally in contempt).

No stalling of pasture with baggarely *tit*,
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Thou might'st have ta'en example
From what thou read'st in story;
Being as worthy to sit
On an ambles *tit*,
As thy predecessor Dory.
Sir J. Denham, To Sir John Mordaunt.

And if you have a tumble with the *tit*, send him to the vicar, to give him a chance of breaking his neck.
—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman, iii. 1.*

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2. Woman: (in contempt).

A vast virgin, or an ugly *tit*.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 524.*

Am I one
Selected out of all the husbands living,
To be so ridden by a *tit* of temperance?
Am I so blind and bearded?

Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.
What does this curious *tit*, but away to her father
with a tale.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you.
—*Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 2.*

Short palms for thee, for me a son and heir;
Girls cut as many throes in bringing forth;
Beside, when born, the *tit* are little worth.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Fable of Iphis and Ianthe.

Tit for tat. Equivalent in the way of revenge or repartee.

Tit for tat, Betsey! you are right, my girl.—*G. Colman and D. Garrick, The Claudine Marriage, v. 2.*

Titbit. s. Nice bit; nice food.

John pampered equivo South with *titbits* till he grew wanton.—*Arbuthnot.*

Titan. s. In the *Greek Mythology*, giant who warred against Jupiter; as such a proper, rather than a common, name; applied, however, to a person remarkable either for stature, or rebellious temper, or both, it is become common.

Titanic. adj. Having the character of a Titan.

And now, alas!
Rome! Rome imperial, bow her to the storm,
In the same dust and blackness, and we pass
The skeleton of her *Titanic* form,
Wreck of another world, whose ashes still are warm.
Byron, Childe Harold, canto iv.
Mr. Atwood, in his genius for speculation and improvement, had established a factory at Screwston, the first which had ever eclipsed the church spire with its *Titanic* chimney.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel, b. x. ch. 22.*

Here, as one of the Titans was fabled to have been imprisoned in Mount Ætna, and by his motions to have caused volcanic eruptions, the term implies, over and above the size of the chimney, its smoke and fire.

Titanium. s. [the final *-um* belongs to the technical language of Chemistry, denoting a metal.] Metal so called. *Titanic*, as applied to the acid, and *titanate* to the salts, are its derivatives. See extracts.

Titanium is a rare metal, discovered by Klaproth, in menachanite, in 1794. It has been detected since in the form of small cubes of a copper-red colour, in some of the blast furnaces in Yorkshire. According to Hassenfratz, its presence in small quantity does not impair the malleability of iron. It is very brittle, so hard as to scratch steel, and very light, having a specific gravity of only 5.2. It will not melt in the heat of any furnace, nor dissolve, when crystallized, even into nitro-muriatic acid; but only when in fine powder. By calcination with nitre, it becomes oxygenated, and forms *titanate* of potassa. Traces of this metal may be detected in many iron, both wrought and cast. The principle area of *titanium* are sphenic, common and foliated, rutile, borine, menachanite, and octahedric or pyramidal *titanium* ore. None of them has been hitherto applied to any use.—*Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Titanium was discovered by Gregory in a mineral from Cornwall called menachanite. Its characters were first ascertained by Klaproth, who gave it the above name. In the year 1825, Dr. Wollaston ascertained the presence of a large proportion of *titanium* in the minute copper-coloured crystals occasionally found in the slag of the iron smelting furnaces at Merthyr and elsewhere. . . . It has since been ascertained that these crystals contain about 18 per cent. of nitrogen and 3 of carbon, and are probably a mixture of nitride with cyanide of *titanium*. The equivalent assumed to *titanium* is 21, and the peroxide, or *titanic* acid, is Ti O₂. *Titanium* appears susceptible of two degrees of oxidation. The protoxide is blue or purple, and appears to constitute the mineral called 'Amatase'. The peroxide exists nearly pure in *titanite*, or rutile, and is combined with the oxides of iron and manganese in menachanite. The properties of pure *titanium* are but little known.—*Beaude and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tithable. adj. Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.

The parish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithes of all things *tithable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within their respective parishes.—*Swift.*

Tithe. s. [A.S. *teoða*.]

1. Tenth part; part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry.

Many have made witty invectives against usury; they say, that it is a pity the devil should have God's part, which is the *tithe*.—*Bacon*.

As the first element in a compound.

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe-pig's* tail,

Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,

Then draws he of another benefice.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, l. 4.

2. Tenth part of anything.

I have searched him by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 3.

Used adjectivally.

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,

Every *tithe* soul amongst many thousand diamonds

Has been as dear as Helen.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

3. Small part; small portion: (unless it be misapplied for *titles*).

Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, unless they have some mixture of civil *tithe*.—*Bacon*.

Tithe. v. a. [A.S. *teoðian*.] Tax; levy the tenth part.

Thou shalt truly *tithe* all the increase of thy seed, that the field bringeth forth year by year.—*Deuteronomy, xiv. 22.*

Ask you what lands our pastor *tithe*!—Alas!

But few our acres, and but short our arms.

Croft, The Burrough, The Curate.

Tithe. v. n. Pay *tithe*.

For lambs, pigs, and calf, and for other the like,

Tithe so as thy cattle the Lord do not strike.

Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Tithed. part. adj. Paid as *tithe*.

By decimation and a *tithed* death,
If thy revenues hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, v. 3.

Tithesfree. adj. [sometimes as two words.] Exempt from payment of *tithe*.

All estates subject to *tithe* were transmitted, or purchased, subject to this incumbrance; for which the purchaser must have paid a greater price, and the farmer a higher rent, if they had been *tithesfree*.—*Archbishop Hurd, Charge to the Clergy.*

Tither. s. One who gathers *tithe*.

Thus far *tithers* themselves have contributed to their own confusion.—*Milton, Considerations touching the likeliest Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.*

Tithing. s. [A.S. *tiðung, tyðung*.]

1. See extracts.

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing*, and stock punished and imprisoned.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.*

Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (tithingman) *tithingman*; but now he is nothing but a constable.—*Cowell*.

The *Cow* was a member of a *tithing*; that is to say, he and his neighbours of the same rank were enrolled in a little community (originally, but not always, consisting of the heads of ten families), each member of which was surety to the State for the good conduct of the rest. They chose among themselves their headman, their decurion, or *tithingman*, who was the peace-officer of the district. Also, under his presidency, they exercised a salutary jurisdiction over members of their own body, about local disputes of small value but frequent occurrence. A number of *tithings* grouped together made up the hundred, a combination for local self-government very general among all the Germanic and Scandinavian nations. The hundred had its court, presided over by its own officer, the hundreds carlrod, whose post has been taken by the high constable of after times. This court decided cases in which the inhabitants of more than one *tithing* were interested, unless the important nature of the case made it fit for the superior tribunal of the assembled thanes of the whole county; that is, of the shire moot or county court.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of England, vol. i. ch. vi.*

2. *Tithe*; tenth part due to the priest.

Though vear be bad, or the parson evil,

Go not for thy *tithing* thyself to the devil.

Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Tithing. verbal abs. Act of one who *tithes*; taking of *tithe*.

When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an Irishman the *tithingman*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the *tithe* of thine increase, the third year, which is the year of *tithing*, give unto the Levite, the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow.—*Deuteronomy, xvi. 12.*

Tithingman. s. Petty peace-officer; under-constable.

His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's service; and also every *tithingman* may controul him.—*Spenser*.

Tithymal. s. [Lat. *tithymallus*; Gr. *τιθύμᾶλος*; Fr. *tithymalle*.] In Botany. Plant of the genus Euphorbia.

Rubbing the stem with cowdung, or a decoction of *tithymale*.—*Erelyn, Sylva, ii. 7, § 19.*

Titillate. v. a. [Lat. *titillatus*, pass. part. of *titillo*; *titillatio, -onis*.] Tickle.

Come now, there's a dear—drink a little of this—it'll do you good—don't give way so, there's a love! &c. &c.; the landlady, assisted by a chamber-maid, proceeded to vinous the forehead, beat the hands, *titillate* the nose, and unless the stings of the spinster aunt, and to administer such other restoratives as are usually applied by compassionate females to ladies who are endeavouring to ferment themselves into hysterics.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. x.*

Titillating. part. adj. Ticking.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,

A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;

The gnomes direct to every atom just

The pungent grains of *titillating* dust.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Titillation. s.

1. Act of tickling.

Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a slight from *titillation*.—*Bacon*.

The concluding a literary undertaking, in whole or in part, is, to the inexperienced at least, attended with an irritating *titillation*, like that which attends on the healing of a wound—a prurient impatience, in short, to know what the world in general, and friends in particular, will say to our labours. Some authors, I am told, profess an oyster-like indifference upon this subject; for my own part, I hardly believe in their sincerity.—*Sir W. Scott, Chronicles of the Canongate, preface.*

Not touches of natural emotion, but the *titillation* of wit and fancy, not tones of natural music, but the tone of good society,—make up the charm of his [Pope's] poetry; the polish, pungency, and brilliance of which, however, in its most happily executed passages, leave nothing in that style to be desired.—*Craik, History of English Literature, vol. ii. p. 227.*

2. State of being tickled.

In sweet, the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil as only to produce a small and grateful *titillation*.—*Arbuthnot*.

3. Slight or petty pleasure.

The delights which result from these nobler entertainments our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are dogged by no such and sequele as are the products of those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses.—*Glanville*.

Titlark. s. British song-bird of the genus Anthus.

The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the levercock, *titlark*, and linnet.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Titul. s. [Lat. *titulus*; A.S. *titul*.]

1. General head comprising particulars.

Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we call compilers.—*Bacon*.

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I shall single out two particular *titles*, which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or *titles* of the same.—*Sir M. Hale*.

2. Appellation of honour.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,

His mansion and his *titul*, in a place

From whence himself does fly.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 2.

Man over men

He made not lord: such *titul* to himself

Reserving. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 60.*

3. Name; appellation.

My name's Macbeth.—

The devil himself could not pronounce a *titul*

More hateful to mine ear.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.

Ill worthy I such *titul* should belong

To me transgressor. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 163.*

4. First page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject; inscription.

Others with wishful eyes on glory look,

When they have got their picture 'wards a book;

Or pompous *titul*, like a gaudy sign,

Meant to betray dull souls to lured wine.

Young, Love of Fame, l. 77.

Among those who appear to have felt this irksome

situation, are most of our periodical writers. The 'Tatler,' and the 'Spectator' enjoying priority of conception, have adopted *titles* with characteristic felicity; but perhaps the invention of the authors begins to fall in the 'Reader,' the 'Lover,' and the 'Theatre!' Succeeding writers were as unfortunate in their *titles*, as their works; such are the 'Universal Spectator,' and the 'Lay Monastery.' The copious mind of Johnson could not discover an appropriate *title*, and indeed in the first 'Idler,' acknowledged his despair. The 'Rambler' was no little understood, at the time of its appearance, that a French journalist has translated it 'Le Chevalier Errant,' and when it was corrected to 'L'Errant,' a foreigner drank Johnson's health one day, by innocently addressing him by the appellation of Mr. 'Vagabond!' The 'Adventurer' cannot be considered as a fortunate *title*; it is not appropriate to those pleasing miscellanies, for any writer is an adventurer. The 'Lounger,' the 'Mirror,' and even the 'Connoisseur,' if examined accurately, present nothing in the *titul* descriptive of the works. . . . When the celebrated father of all reviews, 'The Journal des Savans,' was first published, the very *titul* repulsed the public. . . . An English novel, published with the *titul* of 'The Champion of Virtue,' could find no readers; it was quaint, formal, and sounded like 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' It afterwards passed through several editions under the happier invitation of 'The Old English Baron.' 'The Conculine,' a poem by Mickle, could never find purchasers, till it assumed the more delicate *titul* of 'Sir Martyn.' . . . The Jewish and many oriental authors were fond of allegorical *titles*, which always indicate the most puerile age of taste. The *titles* were usually adapted to their obscure works. It might exercise an able orientalist to explain their allusions; for we must understand by 'The Heart of Aaron,' that it is a commentary on several of the prophets. 'The House of Joseph' is an introduction to the Talmud. 'The Garden of Nuts,' and 'The Golden Apples,' are theological questions, and 'The Pourcrainte with its Flower,' is a treatise of ceremonies, not any more practical. Jortin gives a *titul*, which he says of all the fantastical *titles* he can recollect is one of the prettiest. A rabbin published a catalogue of rabbinical writers, and called it 'Labin Ieremianum.'—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Titles of Books.*

As the first element in a compound.

This man's brow, like to a *titul-laf*.

Forbids the nature of a tragic volume.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

5. Claim of right.

Let the *titul* of a man's right be called in question: we not hold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as are famous for their skill in the laws?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid his money for a *titul*, and took a bad *titul* for a good.—*South, Sermons.*

'Tis our duty, and our interest too.

Such monuments, as we can build, to raise

Just all the world prevent what we should do,

And claim a *titul* in him by their praise.

Dryden, Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

If there were no laws to protect them, there were no living in this world for good men; and in effect there would be no laws, if it were a sin in them to try a *titul*, or right themselves by them.—*Kettlewell*.

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted *titul* by your birth, you had a greater by your courage.—*Dryden*.

Could have kept his *titul* to Orange.—*Addison*.

O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to anything that has not a *titul* to make her one.—*Southey*.

Title. v. a. Name; call.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious *titul* them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 621.*

Titiless. adj. Wanting a name or appellation. *Obsolete.*

He was a kind of nothing, *titiless*.

Till he had forged himself a name 't' his fire

Of burning Rome. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 1.*

Titlepage. s. Page containing the title of a book.

We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the *titlepage*.—*Dryden*.
Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out so much as a *titlepage* with propriety.—*Swift*.

With all the fashions which the last month wore,
Colour'd and silver paper leaved between
That and the *titlepage*, for fear the press
Should soil with parts of speech the parts of dress.

Byron, Beppo, ivii.

If it were inquired of an ingenious writer what page of his work had occasioned him most perplexity, he would often point to the *titlepage*. . . . Affected *titlepages* were not peculiar to the orientals; the Greeks and the Romans have shown a finer taste. They had their Cornucopias, or horns of

abundance—*Timones* or meadows—*Pinakidions* or tablets—*Pancarpes* or all sorts of fruits; titles not unhappily adapted for the miscellaneous. The nine books of Herodotus, and the nine epistles of Æschines, were respectively honoured by the name of a Muse; and three orations of the latter, by those of the Graces.—*I. Diaristi, Curiosities of Literature, Titles of Books.*

Titmouse. s. [*mouse* in the sense of small bird; German, *meise*.] Native bird of the genera *Parus* and *Calamophilus* (species, major, comulens, cristatus, ater, pulustris, caudatus); *C. Biarmicus*; *tomtit*.

The nightingale is sovereign of song;
Before him sits the *titmouse* silent by,
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie, *Spenser.*
The *titmouse* and the peckers' hungry brood,
And Froge with her bosom stain'd in blood,
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 18.

Titter. s. ? Tiller.

From whence go and rake out the *titters* or tins,
If ear be not forth, it will rise again fine,
Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Titter. v. n.

1. Laugh with restraint; laugh without much noise; giggle.

In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,
And *tittering* push'd the petals off the place,
Pope, Ruin'd, iv. 273.

At this answer . . . the spectators *tittered*, the little judge smiled, and Sergeant Buzius looked particularly foolish. After a short consultation with Danson and Podge, the learned sergeant again turned towards Sam, and said, with a painful effort to conceal his vexation, 'Now, Mr. Weller, I'll ask you a question on another point, if you please.' 'If you please, sir,' rejoined Sam, with the utmost good humour. 'Do you remember going up to Mrs. Barrell's house, one night in November last?' 'I thought we should get at something at last,' said rather thought that, too, sir,' replied Sam; and at this the spectators *tittered* again.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xxiv.*

2. Show itself in a titter.

The swain, mistrustful of his smutted face,
While secret laughter *titter'd* round the place,
Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

Titter. s. Restrained laugh.

The belle's shrill *titter*, and the 'quire's broad stare,
Nesbit, Imitation of Juvenal, p. 64.

Title. s. Small particle; point; dot.

Verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one *little* shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.—*Matthew, v. 18.*

In the particular which concerned the church, the Scotch would never depart from a *title*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Angels themselves disclaiming
To approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the smallest *title* thou shalt . . .
To thy adorers. *Milton, Paradise Regain'd, l. 448.*

They thought God and themselves linked in so fast a covenant, that although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every *title* of his.—*South, Sermons.*

Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands to a *little* all the punctilions of a drawing-room.—*Swift.*

Ay, I'll make an end of it the old way, get her into pequet at her own lodgings: not mind one *little* of my play, give her every name before she's half up; that she may judge the strength of my inclination by my haste of losing up to her price.—*Cobler, The Circular Husband.*

The gentlemen used the name of the Earl of Sussex; but it proved no charm to subdue the officer, who alleged in reply, that it was as much as his post was worth to disobey in the least *little* the commands which he had received.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth, ch. xv.*

All the operations of justice were employed in the most active research for the murderers. Some few persons were taken up on suspicion, but were instantly discharged. Thogton and Dawson underwent a long and rigorous examination; but no single *title* of evidence against them appeared: they were consequently dismissed.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. lvi.*

Tittletattle.

1. Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life, and dear,
Our don, who knew this *tittletattle*,
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

For every idle *tittletattle* that went about, Jack was suspected for the author.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

'And was it not you, audacious wretch,' cried the lady, 'who made me angry? Was it not your *tittletattle*, in which I believe you belied the poor fellow, which incensed me against him? he may thank you for all that hath happened; and so may I for the

loss of a good servant, and one who probably had more merit than all of you.'—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Sometimes the *little-tattle* of a fine lady, sometimes that of an old nurse; always *little-tattle*; yet so well gilt over by airy expressions, and a flowing style, she will always please the same people to whom Lord Bollingbroke will shine as a first-rate author.—*Lady M. W. Montagu, Letter, July 20, 1765.*

Olden she was—but had been very young;
Virtuous she was—and had been, I believe;
Although the world has such an evil tongue
That—but my chatter ear will not receive
An echo of a syllable that's wrong:
In fact there's nothing makes me so much grieve
As that abominable *little-tattle*,
Which is the end eschew'd by human cattle.
Byron, Don Juan, xii. 43.

Idle talker.

Impertinent *little-tattles*, who have no other variety in their discourse than that of talking slower or faster.—*Tatler, no. 157.*

If I can once extirpate the race of solid and substantial humdrums, I hope by my wholesome and repeated advices quickly to reduce the insignificant *little-tattles* and matter-of-fact men that abound in every quarter of this great city.—*Id., no. 268.*

Tittletattle. v. n. Prate idly.

You must be *little-tattling* before all our guests.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.*

Tittletattling. s. Act of prating idly.

You are full in your *tittletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid, and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old woman told me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Titubate. v. n. [*Lat. titubatus*, pass. part. of *titubo*.] Trip; stumble; stagger.

But what became of this *titubating*, this towering mountain of snow.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning, p. 29: 1683.*

Titular. adj. [*Fr. titulaire*, from *Lat. titularis*; *titulus* = title.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.

They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to smother their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted head of those arms.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Thrones, virtues, powers,
If these magnific titles yet remain,
Not *thrice titular*. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 772.*
Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Titularity. s. State of being titular.

Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of emperor; but their successors retain the same even in *titularity*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Titularly. adv. Nominally; by title only.

The church representative is a general council; not *titularly* so, as the conventicle of Trent; but plenary true, general, and law ul.—*Bishop Meigan, Appeal to Caesar, p. 116.*

Titulary. adj.

1. Consisting in a title.

The malecontents of his kingdom have not been base nor *titular* impostors, but of an higher nature.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Relating to a title.

William the Conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titular* pretence grounded upon the Confessor's will.—*Bacon.*

Titulary. s. One who has a title or right.

The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titular* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductitious.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Tityre-tu. s. From the first line of the first Eclogue of Virgil:—

'*Tityre, tu patula recubans sub tegmine fagi,*
a slang term in the time of Charles II., equivalent to Hector, Mohawk, and similar ruffians whose practice was to scour the streets of London and create disturbances at night.

I knew the Hectors, and before them, the Muns, and the *Tityretes*; they were brave fellows indeed! In those days a man could not go from the Rose Garden to the Piazza once but he must venture his life twice, my dear Sir Willie.—*Shadwell, The Scourers.*

Tivy. s. Word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting-horn.

In a bright moonshine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud;
And let our leap from the sky should prove too far.

We slide on the back of a new-falling star.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

To. adv. [A.S.]

1. Particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first. The delay of our hopes teaches us to mortify our desires.—*Bishop Smolridge.*

2. It notes the intention.

Ambitious soul! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of resounding brass,
To rival thunder.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 704.

Urged by despair, brain I go to try
The fate of arms, resolved in light to die. *Ibid.* ii. 887.

Blue raised a war
In Italy, to call me back. *Id., All for Love, ii. 1.*

3. It notes the consequence.

I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as to forget all misfortune. — *Pope.*

4. After an adjective, it notes its object.

We are ready to try our fortunes to the last man.

—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iv. 2.*

The lawless sword his children's blood shall shed,
Increased for slaughter, born to beg their bread.

G. Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

5. Noting futurity.

It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their own hardness and redness; and we are still to seek for something else in our frame that receives those impressions. — *Bentley.*

6. Quite; entirely; much; very; (preceding a verb, participle, or adjective). Formerly much in use, now obsolete.

Such mystery says me somewhat to-mirke.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Let them all encircle him about
And fairy-like, to-quench the unclean knight.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

To and again; To and fro. Backward and forward; (the latter being the commoner combination).

Many birds and beastly souls condemn'd to woe,
And sends the devils on errands to and fro.

Fairfax.

The spirits perverse

With easy intercourse pass to and fro,
To tempt or punish mortals.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1030.

Dress it not till the seventh day, and then move
the joint to and fro. *Wise-man, Surgery.*

The wind, when 'urn'd adrift, no rules to guide,
Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide;

Fancy and passion toss it to and fro,
A while torment, and then quite sink in woe.

Young, Love of Fame, v. 339.

Musons of marble, originally beat off from the strata of the neighbouring rocks, rolled to and again: till they were rounded to the form of pebbles.

—*Woodward, On Fusils.*

To. prep.

1. Noting motion towards; (opposed to *from*; in the extracts the construction is elliptic, the verb implying motion being omitted).

With that she to him afresh, and surely, would
have put out his eyes.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Give not over so; to him again, entreat him,
Kneel down before him.

Id., Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

I'll to him again in the name of Brook; he'll tell me all his purpose.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.*

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes;

Come, let's away. *Smith.*

2. Noting accord or adaptation.

Thus they
Breathing united fury, with fixed thought
Moved on in silence to soft pipes.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 539.

3. Noting address.

To you, my noble lord of Westmoreland.—
I pledge your grace.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iv. 2.

Here's to you all, gentlemen, and let him that's
good natured in his drink pledge me.—*Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

Now to you, Raymond: can you guess no reason
Why I repose such confidence in you?

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

4. Noting addition or accumulation.

Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom courage;
Temper to that, and unto all success.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

5. Noting a state or place whither any one goes.

Take you some company and away to horse.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

He sent his coachman's grandchild to prentice.—
Adrian.

6. Noting opposition.

No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee foot to foot with sword and shield.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1216.

7. Noting amount.

There were to the number of three hundred horse, and as many thousand foot English.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

8. Noting proportion.

Twenty to one offend more in writing too much than too little; even as twenty to one fall into sickness rather by overmuch fullness than by any lack.—*Anchm, Schoolmaster.*

Know, whose days were, though many in respect of ours, yet scarce as three to nine in comparison of theirs with whom he lived.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

And yet to win her . . . all the world to nothing.

Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 2.
With a funnel filling bottles; to their capacity, they will all be full.—*B. Jonson.*

When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign state, he shall be allowed to the value of a shilling a day.—*Addison.*

Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds will be three to one on their side.—*Swift.*

9. Noting perception.

The flower itself is glorious to behold, Sharp to the taste.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

10. Noting the subject of an affirmation.

I trust, I may not trust thee: for thy word Is but the vain breath of a common man; Believe me, I do not believe thee, man; I have a king's oath to the contrary.

Shakespeare, King John, III. 1.

11. In comparison of.

All that they did was duty to this. *B. Jonson.*
There is no fool to the almoner, who every moment ventures his soul.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

12. As far as.

Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could not count to one thousand, nor had any distinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well to twenty. *Locke.*

Coffee exiles in roasting to the abatement of near one-fourth of its weight. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

13. After an adjective it notes the object.

Draw thy sword in right, I'll draw it as apparent to the crown, And in that quarrel use it to the death.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. II. 2.

Fate and the dooming gods are deaf to tears.

Dryden.

All were attentive to the godlike man, When from his lofty couch he thus began.

Id., Translation of the Æneid, II. 1.

14. Noting obligation.

The Rabbins subtly distinguish between our duty to God, and to our parents.—*Holgate.*

Almanzor is taxed with changing sides, and what tie has he on him to the contrary? He is not born their subject, and he is injured by them to a very high degree.—*Dryden.*

15. Respecting.

He's walk'd the way of nature; And to our purposes he lives no more.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II, v. 2.

16. Noting extent.

From the beginning to the end all is due to supernatural grace.—*Hammond.*

17. Towards.

She stretch'd her arms to heaven. *Dryden.*

18. Noting presence.

She still breatheth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him to his face.—*Swift.*

19. Noting effect; noting consequence.

Factions carried too high are much to the prejudice of the authority of princes.—*Baron.*

By the disorder in the retreat, great numbers were crowded to death.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Ingenious to their ruin, ev'ry age

Improves the act and instruments of rage. *Waller.*

To prevent the asperion of the Roman majesty, the offender was whipt to death.—*Dryden.*

Thus, to their fame, when finish'd was the fight,

The victors from their lofty steeds alight.

Id., The Flower and the Leaf, 303.

Oh frail estate of human things,

And slippery hopes below!

Now to our cost your emptiness we know.

Id., Threnodia Augustalis, 330.

A British king obliges himself by oath to execute justice in mercy, and not to exercise either to the total exclusion of the other.—*Addison.*

The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I found to my vexation when I was last there in a visit I made to a neighbour.—*Swift.*

20. After a verb, to notes the object.

Give me some wine; fill full.

I drink to th' general joy of the whole table,

And to our dear friend Banquo.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, III. 4.

Had the methods of education been directed to their right end, this no necessary could not have been neglected.—*Locke.*

Many of them have exposed to the world the private misfortunes of families.—*Pope.*

21. Noting the degree.

A crow, though hatched under a hen, and who never has seen any of the works of its kind, makes its nest the same, to the laying of a stick with all the nests of that species.—*Addison, Spectator.*

22. Before day, to notes the present day; before morrow, the day next coming; before night, either the present night, or night next coming.

Banquo, thy soul's flight,

It is and leav'n, must find it out to-night.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, III. 1.

To-morrow, ere fresh morning streak the east.

Milton, Paradise Lost, IV. 823.

To-day they chased the bear.

Otway, The Orphan, I. 1.

This ought rather to be called a full purpose of committing sin to-day, than a resolution of leaving it to-morrow.—*Culamy, Sermon.*

Used substantively: (as, in to-day, to-night, to-morrow).

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,

Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;

And all our yesterday have lighted fools

The way to dusky death.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 5.

For what to-morrow shall disclose,

May spoil what you to-night propose;

England may change, or Cleo stray;

Love and life are for to-day. *Prior.*

Toad. s. [A.S. *tīd.*] Batrachian (i.e. akin to the frogs) reptile of the genus Bufo.

I had rather be a toad,

And live upon the vapour of a dunghill,

Than keep a corner in the thing I love.

For other's use. *Shakespeare, Othello, III. 3.*

In the great plague there were seen, in divers

ditches about London, many toads that had tails

three inches long, whereas toads usually have no

tail.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

In hollow caverns vermin make abode,

The hissing serpent, and the swelling toad.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 268.

Few animals have ever suffered more undesigned

persecution as the victims of an absurd and ignorant

prejudice, than the toad. . . . The stories of toads

having been found in the very substance of the wood

of a tree, and in the midst of a solid and hard rock,

are too numerous, and too generally asserted and

believed, to be passed over here. . . . The truth prob-

ably is that a toad may have lain hid in the hollow

of a tree perhaps during a whole autumn and winter,

and found itself on the return of spring so far

enclosed within its hiding-place as to be unable to

escape. . . . That toads may be rendered very tame,

and be made to distinguish those who are kind to

them, there are abundant facts to testify.—*Bell, British Reptiles.*

The toads [are] tailless batrachians, common in

Britain, . . . exemplifying the family Bufonia, having

half-webbed toes, the glandular swelling called pa-

rotoid between the eye and ear, and the sacral di-

apophyses expanded. The genus Bufo has the femur

rather short; no teeth; tongue elliptical, entire,

with the free margin turned back; skin more or

less warty. Toads exist in almost every part of the

globe except Australia. The parotoids exude a field

and rather acrid milky secretion, which is the sole

foundation for the vulgar error of the poison of the

toad. The animal is useful to man, and in no way

noxious.—*Owen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

As the first element in a compound.

From th' extremest upward of thy head

To the descent and dust below thy foot,

A most toad-spotted traitor.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Toad-eater. s.

1. Mountebank's man, one of whose duties was to swallow, or pretend to swallow, any kind of garbage: (Tom Brown so calls Joseph Inimes, who died A.D. 1701. See Wedgwood).

2. Contemptuous term of modern times for a fawning parasite; servile sycophant: (added by Todd; Wedgwood connects this with the French *avaler des couleuvres* = swallow adders, rather than with the first sense. The two derivations, however, are compatible).

I was reduced to be as miserable a toad-eater as any in Great Britain, which in the strictest sense of a word is a servant, except that the toad-eater has the honour of dining with my lady, and the misfortune of receiving no wages.—*Sir C. Mansbury Williams.*

At five she had to attend her colleague, Madam Schwellenberg, a hateful old toad-eater, as illiterate as a chambermaid, as proud as a whole German

chapter, rude, peevish, unable to bear solitude, unable to conduct herself with common decency in society.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Madam D'Arbigny.*

Lord Marry also really liked pomp, a curious table, and a luxurious life; but he liked them under any roof rather than his own. Not that he was what is commonly called a screw; that is to say, he was not a mere screw; but he was acute and malicious; saw everybody's worth and position at a glance; could not bear to expend his choice winks and costly winks on hangers-on and toad-eaters, though at the same time no man encouraged and required hangers-on and toad-eaters more.—*H. Disraeli, Spill, II. II. ch. II.*

Toad-eating. s. Practice, or habit, of a toad-eater.

These men attained literary eminence in spite of their weaknesses. . . . Without . . . the ostentatiousness, the inquisitiveness, the effrontery, the toad-eating, the insensibility to all reproach, he never could have produced an excellent book.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Russell's Life of Johnson.*

Toadflax. s. [German, *toft = dead.*] Native plant of genus *Linaria* (vulgaris); so called from its stem and leaves resembling those of flax, while for the purposes to which flax is applied it is useless; butter-and-eggs. The *Thesium linophyllum* is *bustard* toadflax.

One of the gayest of the autumn hedgerow plants is the butter-and-eggs of the country-folk—the yellow toadflax; its tall stem clothed with narrow slender leaves of a greyish-green hue, is surmounted by a loose terminal spike of handsome yellow flowers, each flower of which has a large orange spot. The juice of the toadflax is expressed, and, when mixed with milk, is sometimes used as a cosmetic, and at others to attract flies; it frequently occurs in the neighbourhood of old monasteries, and appears to have been cultivated by the old monks as a garden flower.—*J. T. Burgess, Old English Wild Flowers.*

Toadfish. adj. Venomous; like a toad. *Harr.*

Your toadish tongue would never have sought to have envenomed virtue.—*Stafford, Niobe, pt. II. p. 76: 1611.*

A speckled toadfish, or poison-fish, as the women from experience named it.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 384.*

Toadsey. s. In Mineralogy. Variety of wood tin.

Toadstone. s. [from German *toft = dead.*] In Geology. See extract.

Toadstone is the name given by miners to certain lumps, generally lustrous, which alternate with bands of limestone of the carboniferous series. It has been found by experience, that when metalliciferous (lead-bearing) veins exist in these strata, the ore is rarely present where the vein traverses the toadstone, and thus these rocks are said to be 'dead,' as not being productive. This name is applied chiefly in Derbyshire.—*Asst. in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Toadstone. s. [from English *toad.*] Concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.

The toadstone presumed to be found in the head of that animal is not a thing impossible.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

Toadstool. s. Poisonous mushroom.

The grisly toadstool grown there mought I see, And lashed paddocks lording on the same. *Spenser.*

Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes as broad as a hat, called toadstool, is not esculent.—*Bacon.*

Toady. adj. Having the character of, resembling a toad.

Vice is of such a toady complexion, that she cannot choose but touch the soul to hate.—*Fultham, Revoles, cent. I. xiii. (Q.Ord M8.)*

Toady. s. Toadster.

A very feeble, but very flattering reflex of the parasite was the umbra or shadow, who accompanied any invited guest, and who was sometimes a man of equal consequence, though usually a poor relative, or an humble friend—in modern cant, 'a toady.' Much is the umbra of our friend Claudius.—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii, note.*

Boys are not all toadies in the morning of life.—*Thackeray, Book of Noah, ch. v. 4.*

He preferred toadies, generally speaking.—*Id., The Newcomes, vol. II. p. 144.*

Toady. v. a. Fawn upon, flatter, display obsequiousness towards any one.

How these tabbies love to be toaded! —*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman, II. 2.*

He had no opinion himself, but toaded Clarion (who despised him) in the vague and dismal hope

that he would at some future day, be allowed to promenade his raw-boned figure in the saloons of Neville House.—*Hannay, Singleton Pontony, b. li. ch. iii.*

Toadyism. s. System, or practice, of toad-eating.

There are only a few bland and not-in-the-least-concocted philosophers, who can behold the state of society, viz. *toadyism*, organized—base man-and-manner worship, instituted by command of law;—snobishness, in a word, perpetuated, and mark the phenomenon calmly.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. iii.*

Toast. v. a. Dry or heat at the fire.

The earth whereof the grass is soon parched with the sun and *toasted* in commonly forced earth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Toast. s. [from Lat. *toastus*, pass. part. of *turro*—parch, roast.] Bread made dry and brown before the fire.

You are both as rheumatic as two dry *toasts*; you cannot one bear with another's infirmities.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, li. 4.*

Every third day take a small *toast* of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and sprinkled with loaf sugar.—*Bacon, Physical Remedy.*

Toast. s. Celebrated woman whose health is often drunk: (now applied to public characters, or private friends, whose healths we propose to drink). So the explanation stands in the previous editions, followed by the extract professing to give the origin of the word. Wedgwood's derivation is far preferable, viz. the German *stoss*, or *stoss an*—clink (glasses).

It happened that, on a public day, a celebrated beauty of those times [K. Charles II.] was in the Cross bath [at Bath], and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of the water, in which the fair one stood, and drank her health to the company. There was in the place a gay fellow half-fuddled, who offered to jump in, and swore though he liked not the liquor, he would have the *toast*. He was opposed in his resolution; yet this whim gave foundation to the present humour which is done to the lady we mention in our liquor, who has ever since been called a *toast*.—*Tatler, no. 21.*

Say, why are beauties praised and honour'd most?
The wise man's passion, and the vain man's toast?
Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,
Why angels call'd, and angel-like adored?
—*Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.*

Toast. v. a. [see under the substantive.] Name when a health is drunk.

We'll try the empire you so long have boasted;
And if we are not praised, we'll not be *toasted*;

—*Prior, Epilogue to Lucius.*
Several popish gentlemen *toasted* many loyal healths.—*Addison.*

Toast. v. n. Drink a toast.

Let not both houses of parliament have law dictated to them by the Constitutional, the Revolution, and the Unitarian societies. These inert reptiles, whilst they go on embellishing and *toasting*, only fill us with disgust.—*Burke, Speech on the Petition of the Unitarians.*

Toaster. s. One who toasts.

We simple *toasters* take delight
To see our women's loveliness look white;
And every saucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow.

—*Prior, Alma, li. 423.*
The *toasters* and songsters may try all their art,
But never shall enter the jaws of my heart.

—*Lady M. W. Montague.*

Toasting. s. System, practice, of drinking toasts.

I fell into the acquaintance of a set of jolly companions, who slept all day and drank all night: fellows who might rather be said to consume time than to live. Their best conversation was nothing but noise; singing, hallooing, wrangling, drinking, *toasting*, swearing, smoking, were the chief ingredients of our entertainment.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Used adjectivally.

It does not appear that, after he [Montague] became a Lord of the Treasury, he ever wrote a couplet, with the exception of a few neatly turned lines inscribed on a set of *toasting* glasses which were served to the most renowned Whig beauties of his time.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xx.*

Tobacco. s. Plant for smoking, of the genus *Nicotiana*. See extracts.

Whether it divine *tobacco* were,
Or panacea. —*Spenser, Faerie Queen, li. 3, 2.*
Bread or tobacco may be neglected; but reason at first recommends their trial and custom makes them pleasant.—*Locke.*

The flower of the *tobacco* consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish seeds.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

It is said that the name *tobacco* was given by the Spaniards to the plant, because it was first observed by them at Talameo, or Talmeo, a province of Yucatan in Mexico. In 1560, Nicot, the French ambassador to Portugal, having received some *tobacco* from a Flemish merchant, showed it, on his arrival in Lisbon, to the grand prior, and, on his return into France, to Catherine de Medicis, whence it has been called *Nicotiana* by the botanists. Admiral Sir Francis Drake having, on his way home from the Spanish Main, in 1586, touched at Virginia, and brought away some forlorn colonists, is reported to have first imported *tobacco* into England. But, according to Lobel, this plant was cultivated in Britain before the year 1570; and was consumed by smoking in pipes, by Sir Walter Raleigh and his companions, as early as the year 1594.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Tobacco, the use of which has now become to the natives of the Americas, is a powerful stimulant narcotic, employed medicinally as a sedative, and in vapour to bring on nausea and fainting. When chewed it appears to impair the appetite and induce torpor of the gastric nerves. Although if smoked in moderate quantities it acts as a harmless excitant and sedative, yet it is a frequent cause of paralysis when the practice is indulged in to excess. Oil of *tobacco*, which is inhaled and swallowed in the process of smoking, is one of the most violent of known poisons. The Hottentots are said to kill snakes by putting a drop of it on their tongues, and the death of these reptiles is said to take place as instantaneously as if by an electric shock; dangerous symptoms are reported to have followed the application of the ointment to scald heads.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

As the first element in a compound.

It is a planet now I see;
And, if I err not, by his proper
Figure, that's like *tobacco-dipper*
It should be Saturn. —*Batler, Hudibras, li. 3, 455.*
Sallys are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making *tobacco-pipes* or bricks.—*Woodward.*

Tobaccoener. s. Smoker of tobacco. *Rare.*

Whence grows, in fire, excessive grief and fear?
For dumber none than the *tobaccoener*.
—*Sylvestre, Tobacco Battled, li. 578.*

Tobaccoening. verbal abs. Smoking tobacco. *Rare.*

Neither was it any news on this guild-day to have the cathedral, now open on all sides, to be filled with musketeers, waiting for the major's return, drinking and *tobaccoening* as freely as it had been turned solemn.—*Bishop Hall, Spectacles of his Life.*

And for the rest, it shall suffice to say,
Tobaccoening is but a smokable play.
If then *tobaccoening* be good, how is it,
That lewdness, lowest, basest, polishes,
The most unwhimsical, most intemperate,
Most vicious, most delinquent, most desperate,
Pursue it most? —*Sylvestre, Tobacco Battled.*

Tobaccoenist. s.

1. Preparer and vender of tobacco.

2. Smoker of tobacco.

Hence it is, that the lungs of the *tobaccoenist* are rotted.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*
A *tobaccoenist*, I dare aver,
Is, first of all, a rank idolater.

—*Sylvestre, Tobacco Battled, li. 674.*
Hell hath smok'd,
Impenitent *tobaccoenists* to cheek.

—*Ibid. li. 675. (Ord MS.)*

Tócin. s. [N.Fr.] Alarm-bell.

The priests went up into the steeple, and rang the bells backward, which they call *tócin*, whereupon the people of the suburbs flocked together.—*Fulke, Answer to P. Frarise, p. 52: 1580.*

Tod. s. [Icelandic, *todla*; German, *zote* = flock, or ball, of wool.]

1. Bush; thick shrub.

Within the ivy *tod*,
(There shrouded was the little god.)
I heard a busy bustling.

—*Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.*

2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

Every seven wether *tods*; every *tod* yields...
pound and odd shilling.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 2.*

3. Fox (from the bushy tail).

The wolf, the *tod*, the brock,
Or other vermin. —*B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.*

Tod. v. n. Yield in weight.

Dealers in wool say, twenty sheep ought to *tod* fifty pounds of wool.—*Dr. Farmer, upon the passages under Tod, s. 2.*

Toddle. v. n. [German, *zotteln* = stagger.]

I should like to come and have a cottage in your park, *toddle* about, live mostly on milk, and be taken care off by Mrs. Howwell.—*Boswell, Life of Dr. Johnson, iii. 325. (Ord MS.)*

The little one, rising on its legs, *toddled* through the snow.—*G. Elliot (signature), Silas Marner, ch. xii.*

Toddy, and Toddy-tree. s.

1. Name applied to certain species of Palm, from the juice of which toddy is prepared; the liquor itself. See extracts.

The *toddy tree* is not unlike the date or palm.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Fear'd Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 29.*

The wine or *toddy*, is got by piercing the tree, and putting a jar or pitcher under, so as the liquor may distil into it.—*Ibid., p. 29.*

The proprietors of coco-nut plantations in the peninsula of India, and in the island of Ceylon, instead of collecting a crop of nuts, frequently reap the produce of the trees by extracting sweet juice from the flower-stalk. When the flowering branch is half shot, the *toddy* drawers bind the stock round with a young coco-nut leaf in several places, and beat the spawls with a short baton of ebony. This beating is repeated daily for ten or twelve days, and about the end of that period a portion of the flower-stalk is cut off. The stump then begins to bleed, and an earthen vessel (clay) or a calabash is suspended under it, to receive the juice, which is by the Europeans called *toddy*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

The juice which flows from the wounded apothecary of *Borassus flabelliformis*, *Raphia vinifera*, *Mauritia vinifera*, the coco-nut, and other palms, is known in India by the name of *toddy*. Independently of the grateful qualities of this fluid as a beverage, it is found to be the simplest and easiest remedy that can be employed for removing constipation in persons of a delicate habit, especially European females.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

3. Less accurately, a kind of punch, or mixture of spirits and water.

The jury, in fine, having sat on the body
The whole day, discussing the case and gin *toddy*,
Returned about half past eleven at night
The following verdict:—We find, Serve her right!

—*Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, Look at the Clock.*

Toddy. s. Bustle; hurry; confusion: much the same as *ado*: (as, 'There was a great *toddy*.')

Toddy. s. In Ornithology. Bird of the genus *Todius*.

The *toddy* are small American birds very like the kingfishers in general form, and which also have the feet and bill elongated; but the latter is flattened horizontally, and obtuse at its extremity. The tarsi are more elevated and the tail less short. They live on flies, and nestle on the ground.—*Translation of Currier's Rique Animal.*

Toe. s. [A.S. *td.*] Divided extremities of the feet; fingers of the feet.

Come all you spirits,
And fill me from the crown to the *toe*, topful
Of direct cruelty. —*Shakespeare, Muchto, li. 5.*
Come and trip it as you go,
On the light fantastic *toe*. —*Milton, L'Allegro, 31.*
Last to enjoy her sense of feeling,
(A thing also much delights to deal in.)
A thousand little nerves she sends
Quite to our *toes*, and fingers' ends.

—*Prior, Alma, li. 70.*

Tofore. adv. [A.S. *toforan.*] Before. *Obsolete*; preserved in *heretofore*.

It is an epilogue to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been main.

—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, li. 1.*

Tofore. prep. [A.S. *tofor.*] Before. *Obsolete.*

So shall they depart the manner with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it.—*Spectator.*

Toft. s. [A.S.] House and homestead: (common at present as the second element in names of places; e.g. *Wigtoft*, *Langtoft*, &c.).

A house with its stables and farm-buildings, surrounded by a hedge or enclosure, was called a court, or, as we find it in our law-books, a curtilage; the *toft* or homestead of a more genuine English dialect.—*Hallam, State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. i. ch. ix.*

Togated. adj. [Lat. *togatus*, from *toga* = gown.]

And now I suppose my striplings formally clad and *togated*, newly arrived at the university.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays, p. 138: 1634.*

They saw a comedy acted in Christ Church hall; ... it did not take with the courtiers so well as it did with the *topical* crew.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford: 1688.*
On a marble, adjoining to the former, is the effigies of a man *topgallant*.—*Lahute, Berkshire, l. 148.*

Toged. adj. Gowned; dressed in gowns.
Rure.

The bookish theorick,
Wheroin the *toped* consuls can propose
As masterly as he; more prattle, without practice,
Is all his soliderishp.
Shakespeare, Othello, l. 1.

Together. adv. [A.S. *together.*]

1. In company.

• We turn'd o'er many books *together*.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.*
So counsel'd he, and both *together* went
Into the thickest wood.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1090.

2. Not apart; not in separation.

That king joined humanity and policy *together*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. In the same place.

She lodgeth hot and cold, and moist and dry,
And life and death, and peace and war *together*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

4. In the same time.

While he and I live *together*, I shall not be thought
The worst poet.—*Dryden.*

5. Without intermission.

They had a great debate concerning the punishment of one of their admirals, which lasted a month *together*.—*Addison.*

6. In concert.

The subject is his confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

7. In continuity.

Some tree, whose broad, smooth leaves *together* grew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1003.

Together with. In union with; in a state of mixture with.
Take the bad *together with* the good.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Toggery. s. Dress; clothing. Colloquial.

Toil. v. n. [Dutch, *tuilen, teulen.*] Labour; work.

This Percy was the man nearest my soul;
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,
And hid his love as life under my foot.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.
And there, from morn till twilight bound,
I felt the heavy hours *toil* man,
With just enough of life to see
My last of suns go down on me.
Byron, Maccrissa, xvii.

Toil. v. a.

1. Labour; work at.

Toil'd out my unceasing passage, forced to ride
The untractable abyss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 473.

2. Weary; overlabour.

He, *toil'd* with works of war, retired himself
To Italy.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 1.

Toil. s. Labour; fatigue.

They live, to their great both *toil* and grief, where
The blasphemies of Arius are renewed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Not to irksome *toil*, but to delight
He made us.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 242.
The love of praise, howe'er conceal'd by art,
Reigns more or less, and glows in ev'ry heart;
The proud to gain it *toils* and *toils* endure;
The modest shun it, but to make it more.
Young, Love of Fame, l. 51.

Our orisons completed, let us hence,
Each to his task of *toil*—not heavy, though
Needful: the earth is young, and yields us kindly
Her fruits with little labour.
Byron, Cain, l. 1.
'When *toil* ceases the people suffer,' said Sybil.
'That is the only truth that we have learnt, and it
is a bitter one.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil, l. vi. ch. v.*

Toil. s. [from Fr. *toile* = tissue, cloth, from Lat. *tela* = web; *toiles*, in hunting, nets to ensnare game.] Any net or snare woven or meshed.

She looks like sleep,
As she would catch another Antony
In her strong *toil* of ruse.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

He had so placed his horsemen and footmen in
the woods, that he slant up the Christians as it were
in a *toil*.—*Knutler, History of the Turks.*
All great spirits
Bear great and sudden change with much impatience
As a Numidian lion, when first caught,
Endures the *toil* that holds him.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Fantastick honour, thou hast framed a *toil*
Thyself, to make thy love thy virtue's spoil.
Dryden.

A fly falls into the *toil* of a spider.—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*

Toilet. s. [Fr. *toilette.*]

1. Furniture of a dressing-table; dressing-table.

The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Once again consult your *toilet*;
In the glass your face review;
So much weeping sure will spoil it,
And no spring your charms renew.
Lady M. W. Montague.

But happy days and tranquil nights soon restored
the health which the queen's *toilette* and Madame
Schwellenberg's cardinals had impaired.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Madame D'Arbigny.*

2. Towel. Obsolete.

Pleasant was the answer of Archelaus to the barber, who, after he had cut the linen *toilet* about his shoulders, put this question to him: How shall I trim your majesty? Without any more prating, quoth the king.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals, iv. 232. (Ord MS.)*

Toilful. adj.

1. Laborious; full of employment.

The soterly cobbler, and *toilful* labourer.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne: p. 483. 1613.*

2. Wearisome.

Now the loud tempest of the *toilful* day
Subsides into a calm.
Smollett, Regicide.

Toilsome. adj. Laborious; weary.

This were it *toilsome*, yet with thee were sweet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 439.
While here we dwell,
What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks?
Ibid. xi. 174.

Recall those nights that *toilsome* days,
Still hear thy Parnell in his living lays.
Pope, Epistle to the Earl of Oxford.

Toilworn. adj. Worn with toil; overworked.

He [Lewins] stands before us like a *toilworn* but
unwearied champion, earning not the conquest but
the battle.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous
Essays, State of German Literature.*

Toise. s. [Fr.; from *tennis* = stretched.]

Measure so called; fathom.

Tokáy. s. Hungarian wine so called.

The wine generally known in foreign countries by
the name of *tokay*, is a particular kind; ... it is
here called 'aurobruche,' and is made by mixing a
portion of luscious half-dried and shrivelled grapes
with the common ones.—*Townson, Travels in Hungary.*

He has tasted every wine in the cellar, from humble
port to imperial *tokay*.—*Toutain, High Life
below Stairs, ii. 1.*

The vineyards which produce the best [Hungarian] wines are often, Pesth, Tokay, the Syria in the south, Groszwand, Erlon, and Warwitz, in the Banat. ... The grapes for the Tokay are the Hungarian blue, ... collected late in the season, almost shrivelled up to raisins, and then carefully picked one by one. ... The best wine of Tokay has no peculiar flavour of the aromatic kind, and is so luscious, that the taste is not easily forgotten; in truth, it is more a liqueur than a wine.—*C. Redding, History and Description of Modern Wines.*

Tóken. s. [A.S. *taen.*]

1. Sign.

Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate
me may see it.—*Psalm, lxxvi. 17.*

2. Mark.

They have not the least *token* or shew of the arts
and industry of China.—*Heysen.*
Wheresoever you see ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude, that there is a growing stock of ill-nature in that breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the *tokens*.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Memorial of friendship; evidence of remembrance.

Here is a letter from queen Heruba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 1.
Whence came this?
This is some *token* from a newer friend.
Ibid. Othello, iii. 4.

Pigwidgeon gladly would commend
Some *token* to queen Mab to send,
Were worthy of her wearing.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Mrs. Gavan put it then to Mr. Oaten, how often
he had seen him in London, whose answer was, only
one day, but two several times that day, as he remembered by the *tokens* that an apothecary brought Mr. Gavan a cordial in the afternoon to Mr. Ireland's chamber, he being then and there indisposed.—*Sir E. L'Estrange, History of the Plot, p. 83. (Ord MS.)*

4. Piece of money current by sufferance, not coined by authority.

Buy a *token's* worth of great pins.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*
Your credit not worth a *token*.

Musings, New Way to pay Old Debts.
Retail traders became more numerous, and supplied articles in smaller parcels, and the want of a small change currency was felt. To meet this want, and possibly to obtain some profit on the transaction, private individuals issued, there being no law to the contrary, copper pieces, called *tokens*, which the person whose name they bore pledged himself to redeem in silver on demand. There was scarcely a village of any magnitude in which such a local currency did not circulate, and a complete collection of such *tokens*, if indeed it could be made, would contain many thousand specimens. The custom continued even up to the restoration of the currency in 1819, the Bank of England having for a short time even issued a currency of silver *tokens*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

5. In Printing. See extract.

Tokys, in printing [is] ten quires sixteen sheets of perfect paper, or 256 sheets. It is reckoned an hour's work for a hand press of ordinary work. In Moxon's time the *token* was ten quires.—*E. J. Courteney, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tóken. v. a. Betoken.

What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our past deeds.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 2.

Tókened. part. adj. In the extract, showing the tokens of death.

How appears the sight?—
On our side like the *toked* and penitence,
Where death is sure.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 8.

Tólbóoth. s. See *Toilbooth*.

Toledo. s. Sword from Toledo, a town of Spain; sword of the temper of one from Toledo.

You sold me a rapier ... you told me it was a *toledo*.—*B. Jonson, Merry Man in his Humour, iii. 2.*

Tólerable. adj. [Lat. *tolerabilis*; *tolero* = I endure; pass. part. *toleratus*; *tolerativus* = -onis.]

1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported.

Yourselves, who have sought them, ye so excuse, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purposes, till the corrupt estate of the church may be better reformed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
It shall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgement than for that city.—*Malthem, x. 15.*
Cold and heat scarce *tolerable*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 653.

There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocrisy can make *tolerable* to itself.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable.

The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation.—*Dryden.*

Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their side by any *tolerable* administration, till provoked by continual oppression.—*Swift.*

Tólerably. adv. In a tolerable manner.

1. Supportably; in as manner that may be endured.

The pious Christian is the only *tolerably* wise.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 575.*

2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

The person to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occasions had acquitted himself *tolerably* at a ball.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Tólerance. s. [Fr.; Lat. *tolerantia.*] Power of enduring; act of enduring.

Duguesne one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to shew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato passing by, and knowing he did it to be seen, said, If you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself.—*Bacon, Augurhugus.*

There wants nothing but consideration of our own eternal well, *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and blessed eternally.—*Hammond, On Eudamonia.*

It admits of no *tolerance*, no intercommunity of sentiments.—*Bishop Lenth, Letter to Bishop Warburton, p. 13.*

Tólerant. adj. [Lat. *tolerans*, -antis, pres. part. of *tolero*; *tolerantia*.] Favourable to toleration.

We know and lament his [Gibbon's] eagerness to

throw a veil over the deformities of the heathen theology, to decorate with all the splendour of panegyric the tolerant spirit of its votaries, to degrade by dampening insinuation or by sarcastic satire the importance of revelation, to exhibit in the most offensive features or distortion the weaknesses and the follies of its friends, and to vanish over the crucifix and exalt the wisdom of its merciless and unrelenting enemies.—*White, Hampton Lectures, serm. iii.*

But the only effectual remedy for the evil, is the diffusion of a tolerant principle of judgment, and the disposition to respect the opinions of those who are qualified to form sound conclusions on each subject, and who give to the public the result of diligent, conscientious, and independent investigations.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. viii.*

Tolerate. v. a. [*Lat. toleratus*, pass. part. of *tolero*.] Allow so as not to hinder; suffer; pass unincensed.

Inasmuch as they did resolve to remove only such things of that kind as the church might best spare, retaining the residue; their whole counsel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be tolerated for a while.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We shall tolerate flying horses, harpies, and satyrs, for these are poetical fancies, whose shaded moralities require their substantial facilities.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any known sin.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Crying aloud: I be tolerated in children.—*Locke.*

We are fully convinced that we shall always tolerate them, but not that they will tolerate us.—*N. Hill.*

Toleration. s. Allowance given to that which is not approved.

I shall not speak against the indulgence and toleration granted to these men.—*South, Sermons.*

An enlightened toleration is a blessing of the last age—it would seem to have been practised by the Romans, when they did not mistake the primitive Christians for seditious members of society; and was inculcated even by Mahomet, in a passage in the Koran, but scarcely practised by his followers: in modern history, it was condemned, when religion was turned into a political contest, under the aspiring house of Austria—and in Spain—and in France; it required a long time before its nature was comprehended—and to this moment it is far from being clear, either to the tolerators, or the tolerated.—*J. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Toleration.*

Tolerator. s. One who tolerates.
(For example see under Toleration.)

Toll. v. a. [*Lat. tollo*—I take, take away; the *o* is short, the word being pronounced so as to rhyme to *lull*, *Nol* (short for *Oliver*).] In *Canon Law*. Take away; vacate; annul.

An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and *tolls* the presumption in favour of a sentence.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Toll. v. a. [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Draw by degrees; entice

They *toll* him out of cloisters.—*Fulke, Answer to P. Perarine, p. 19: M^o.*

The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayeth and *toll*eth forth the innate and radical moisture along with it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Voices calling me in dead of night
To make me follow, and so *toll* me on,
Through mire and standing pools, to find my ruin.

He can *toll* on the tank, well-natured, easily
seducible.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 470.*

Whatever you observe him to be more frightened at than he should, *toll* him on to his insensable degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty.—*Locke.*

2. Pull a bell slowly, making it sound with solemn pauses; give notice thereby; call, or notify by sound.

They give their bodies due repose at night:
When hollow murmurs of their evening bells
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 275.
Slow *toll* the village clock the drowsy hour.

His death, which happened in his birth,
At forty-odd befall;
They went and told the sexton,
And the sexton *toll'd* the bell.

[To *toll* [u] to incite one to do a thing; *t* *toll*, to draw, to entice:

With empty hand may no man hawken *toll*;
To have our silver ready to expend.—*Chaucer.*

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'Attirer, to draw or bring to, to *toll* or lead on, to entice, allure unto.' (*Cotgrave*). 'The fault of the escape is attributable to the hospitchness of the man who *toll*ed the negroes into Dover.' (*American newspaper, 1857*). 'To *toll* the bells is when they ring slowly to invite the people into church. Old Norse *tdl*, deceit, treachery, drama & *tdlar*, to betray; *tdlgröf*, a pitfall for beasts; *tdlgræ*, a bait; *tdlgræna*, a snare; *tdlgræ*, a decoy-hird. Welsh, *tygl*, deceit, fraud, illusion. Breton, *tuella*, to enchant, deceive, seduce, allure.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Toll. v. n. Sound as a tolled bell.

Toll, toll.

Gentle bell, for the soul
Of the pure ones.

Sir J. Denham.

Toll. s. Sound made by the bell being tolled.

The *toll* of a bell is its being lifted up, which causes that sound we call its *toll*.—*H. Tucke, Discourses of Purley, ii. 180.*

Toll. s. [A.S.] Excise of goods; seizure of some part for permission of the rest; payment for passage.

Toll, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage.—*Chocell.*

Empton and Dudley the people esteemed as his horse-leeches, bold men, that took *toll* of their master's grist.—*Bacon.*

The same Prætor joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine.—*A. Routhnot.*

A charter of Edred grants to the monastery of Croyland sea, *toll*, team and infangent; words which generally went together in the description of these privileges, and signify the right of holding a court to which all freemen of the territory should repair, of deciding pleas therein, as well as of imposing assessments according to law, of taking *tolls* upon the sale of goods, and of punishing capitally a thief taken in the fact within the limits of the manor.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. i. ch. viii.*

Toll. v. n.

1. Pay toll.

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this, I'll none of him.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 3.*

Where, when, by whom, and what *y'* were sold
for,
And in the open market *toll'd* for?

Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 694.

2. Take toll.

The male the more yeldeth, if servant be true,
And miller that *toll*eth takes none but his due.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Toll. v. a. Take toll of anything; collect.

Like the bee, *tolling* from every flower
The virtuous sweets.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Tollbar. s. Bar, now a gate, placed across the road to prevent passage unless the toll be paid.

Tollbooth. s. Booth for the collection of tolls; office for the assessment of them: (*Tolsey* is a word with a similar sense; the *Tolsey* at Bristol being a local court so called. In Scotland, the *Tollbooth* is a jail. See *Tollbooth, v. a.*)

Those other disciples were from the fishing-boat; this from the *toll-booth*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, Matthew called.*

Tollbooth. v. a. Imprison in a tollbooth.

Rare.

To these what did he give? why a hen,

That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men.

Bishop Corbet.

Toll-dish. s. Vessel by which the toll of corn for grinding is measured.

If thou beest a true man, then, quoth the miller,
I swear by my *toll-dish*, I'll lodge thee all night.

Old Ballad, King and Miller of Mansfield.

Take your *toll-dish* with ye.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.

Tollgatherer. s. Officer who takes toll.

Toll-gatherers are every day ready to search and exact a customary tribute.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 43.*

Tolling. part. adj. Alluring. *Rare.*

I will not fail to give ye, readers, a prevent taste of him from his title, hung out like a *tolling* signpost to call passengers, not simply a confutation, but 'a modest confutation,' with a laudatory of itself obtruded in the very first word.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.*

Tolling. part. adj. Sounding as a tolled bell.
With horns and trumpets now to madness swell,
Now sink in sorrow with a *tolling* bell.

Pope, Dunciad, ii. 227.

Tolling. verbal abs. Act of one who, that which, tolls.

Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worship God.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Toll. s. In *Botany and Medicine*. Balsam of *Toll*; secretion of *Myrospermum toluiferum*: (used adjectively, as in '*Tolu* lozenges').

Tolu is composed of resin, oil, and benzoic acid.—*Gre, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Toleration. s. [*Lat. equus tolerarius* = trotting horse.] Act of pacing or ambling.

They move 'per latens,' that is, two legs of one side together, which is *toleration* or ambling.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

They rode, but authors having not

determined whether pace or trot,

(That is to say, whether *toleration*,

As they do term it, or succubation.)

We have it.

Butler, Hudibras, l. 2, 43.

Tom, as in *tom-cat*, *tom-fool*, and *Tom-a-Bedlam*, a common prefix to male names.

Tomahawk. s. [North American Indian.] War axe of the North American Indians.

I have in my eye a portrait, in other respects of great merit, of the late Marquis Keith, who appears habited in a suit of old Gothic armour, with ruffs of the present fashion at his wrists, a bagpipe on his head, and a musket in his hand; Alexander the Great, in hat and feather, holding a *tomahawk*, or snapping a pistol at the head of Clytus, would scarce be a greater impropriety.—*Beattie, On Laughing, (Ord 318).*

Tomato. s. [Fr.; Spanish, *tomate*.] Love-apple: (see extract).

Tomatoes, the fruit of the *Lycopersicon esculentum*, commonly called love apples, . . . are a common ingredient in sauces.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

The Solanum *anthropophasicum*, which the Mexicans eat at their feasts of human flesh, is hence called the cannibal's *tomato*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tomb. s. [Fr. *tombe*, *tombeau*; L. *Lat. tumba*; Gr. *τύμβος*.] Monument in which the dead are enclosed.

Mc thinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Time is drawn upon, *tombs* an old man bald,
winged, with a scythe and an hour-glass.—*Peacock, On Drawing.*

Poor heart! she slumbers in her silent *tomb*:

Let her possess in peace that narrow room.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 3.

Tomb. v. a. Bury; entomb.

Souls of boys were there,

And youths, that *tomb'd* before their parents were.

May, Translation of Virgil.

Tombac. s. [Fr.; from Persian.] An alloy of copper and zinc, or brass with an excess of zinc; when arsenic is added, the result is white tombac.

Tombless. adj. Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,

Tombless, with no remembrance over them.

Shakespeare, Henry V. l. 2.

Tomboy. s. Hoyden.

A lady!

Faust'd to an empery, to be partner'd

With *tomboys*, hired with that self-exhibition

Which your own cofters yield!

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 7.

This is thy work woman . . .

The sewing of your shimmering sweetmeats, you silly

You tit, you *tomboy*!

Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

Tomestone. s. Stone laid over the dead;

stone placed in memory of the dead.

I passed a whole afternoon in the church-yard, the cloisters, and the church, amusing myself with the *tomestones* and inscriptions.—*Addison, Spectator, no. 28.*

Tome. s. [*Lat. tome*; Gr. *τομή*] = section, division.] Hook.

All those venerable books of Scripture, all those sacred *tomes* and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It were infinite to reckon authorities, and clauses of exclusion for the three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons; we cannot almost dip in any *tome* of the councils but we shall find it recorded: and all the

martyr bishops of Rome did ever acknowledge and publish it, that episcopacy is a peculiar office, and order in the church of God; as is to be seen in their decretal epistles in the first *tons* of the councils.—*Jeremy Taylor, Episcopacy asserted.* (Ord MS.)

Tonyolery. s.

1. Foolish trifling; ridiculous behaviour.
Round let us bound, for this is Punch's holiday;
Glory to tonyolery; huzzah! huzzah!
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Punch's Apothecary.

2. Knicknacks; silly trifles.

The happy bridegroom spends about a year's income in dresses for the bride-maid and pretty presents; and the bride must have a trousseau of lace, satin, jewel-boxes, and *tonyolery*, to make her fit to be a lieutenant's wife.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxvii.

Tomy. s. Truck-system; see extracts, both for the word itself and some of the commoner combinations, where it is either adjectival in construction, or the first element in a compound.

'The fact is, we are *tommied* to death.'... 'Comrades,' continued Nixon, 'you know what has happened; you know as how Juggins applied for his licence after his *tomy*-book was paid up, and that his nigger Diggs has made him take two waiters. Now the question rises, what is a collier to do with waiters? Paven 'em I s'pose to Diggs son-in-law, next door to his father's shop, and sell the ticket for sixpence. Now, there's the question; keep to the question; the question is waiters and *tomy*; first waiters, and then *tomy*.' 'I have been making a pound a-week these two months past,' said another, 'but as I'm a sinner savel, I have never seen the young Queen's picture yet.' 'And I have been obliged to pay the doctor for my poor wife in *tomy*,' said another. "'Doctor,' I said, says I, 'I blush to do it, but all I have got is *tomy*, and what shall it be, bacon or cheese?' 'Cheese at twopence a pound,' says he, 'which I buy for my servants at sixpence! Never mind,' says he, for he is a thorough Christian, 'I'll take the *tomy* as I find it.' 'Juggins has got his rent to pay, and is afraid of the bum,' said Nixon; 'and he has got two waiters!' 'Besides,' said another, 'Diggs's *tomy* is only open once a-week, and if you're not there in time, you go over for another seven days.'... 'No; and so to get them one is obliged to go and sell some *tomy*, and much one gets for it. Bacon at ninepence a-pound at Diggs's, which you may get at a huckster's for sixpence; and therefore the huckster can't be expected to give you more than fourpence-halfpenny, by which token the *tomy* in our field just cuts our wages between the devil.'... A butty in the mining districts is a middleman; a donkey in his manager. The butty generally keeps a *tomy* or truck shop, and pays the wages of his labourers in goods.—*B. Disraeli, Night, b. ii. ch. i. and note.*

Tomy. v. a. Oppress by the *tomy* system.
(For example see under *Tomy*, s.)

Tomption. s. Taupion; stopper; plug.
This gigantic colossus kept the oracle within him muzzled, nor condoned one to draw the *tomption* of his lips.—*Thackeray, no. 3.* (Ord MS.)

Tomrig. s. Rude, wild, or wanton girl; tomboy.

The author represents Belinda a fine, modest, well-bred lady; and yet in the very next canto she appears an ardent ramp and *tomrigg*.—*Dennis, On Pope's Rape of the Lock*, p. 16: 1728.

Tomtit. s. Titmouse.
You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you shut your eyes.—*Spenser.*

Ton. s. [Fr. *tonne*.]

1. Weight equal to twenty hundredweight; (the *long* ton being twenty-one hundredweight).

2. Measure of two hundred and fifty-two gallons. See *Tun*.

3. In *Navigation*. Forty-two cubic feet.
Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fit, sink, and carry away ten thousand *tons* of their great shipping.—*Bacon.*

Ton. s. [Fr. *tonne*.] Prevailing fashion.
If things of ton their harmless lays indite,
Most wisely doom'd to shun the public sight,
What harm? In spite of every critic elf,
Sir T. may read his stanzas to himself.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Tonality. s. In *Music*. See extract.

Tonality. [a] rather vague word, is used generally to denote that peculiarity which modern music possesses in consequence of its being written in definite keys, thereby conforming to certain defined arrangements of tones and semitones in the diatonic scale.—*Brands and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tone. s. One. Obsolete.

He abused... the anger and ignorance of the *tone* parties to the destruction of the *tother*.—*Sir T. More.*

Tone. s. [Fr. *ton*; Lat. *tonus*; Gr. *τόνος*, from root of *τείνω* = stretch.]

1. Note; sound.

Sounds called *tones* are ever equal.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
The strength of a voice or sound makes a difference in the loudness or the softness, but not in the *tone*.—*Ibid.*

In their motions harmony divine
So smooth her charming *tones*, that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 623.

2. Accent; sound of the voice.

Palamon replies;
Rager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 382.

The Chinese language is like no other on the globe; it is said to contain not more than about 300 words, but it is by no means monotonous, for it has four accents, and even, the lowered, and the returning, which multiply every word into four; as difficult, says Mr. Asch, for an European to understand, as it is for a Chinese to comprehend the six pronunciations of the French *x*. In fact they can so diversify their monosyllabic words by the different *tones* which they give them, that the same character differently accented signifies sometimes ten or more different things.—*J. Diarrell, Curiousities of Literature, The Chinese Language.*
He was the son of Apollonius, an author who had written largely on rhetoric and grammar, particularly on the dialects, *tones*, and accents.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiv.

3. Whine; mournful cry.

Made children, with your *tones*, to run for't,
As bad as bloody-bones, or lambs.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1111.

4. Particular or affected sound in speaking.
To avoid all kinds of unnatural and disagreeable *tones*, the only rule is to endeavour to speak with the same ease and freedom as you would on the same subject in private conversation, you hear nobody converse in a *tone*, unless they have the brogue of some other country, or have got into a habit of altering the natural key of their voice when they are talking of some serious subject in religion.—*Mason, Three Essays on English Church Music.* (Ord MS.)

5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction.
Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the *tone* of the stomach.—*A. Routhnot.*

6. Character.

They knew by sure prognostics seen on high,
The future *tone* and temper of the sky;
But, grave dissemblers! could not understand
That Sin let loose speaks Punishment at hand.
Cooper, Esquimaux.

Tone. v. a. Utter in affected tone; entone.

Toned. part. adj. Having tone.

An animal ovation! such as holds
No commerce with our reason, but subsists
On jules, through the well *toned* tubes well strain'd.
Tenny, Night Thoughts.

Tong. s. [A.S.] Instrument, or, as the word is generally plural, pair of *tongs*, by which anything (e.g. coals in the fire) is either entirely or partly taken hold of.

Another held the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and sprinkled off the same
With liquid waves. *Spenser.*
They turn the glowing mass with crooked *tongs*;
The fiery work proceeds.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 695.
Get a pair of *tongs* like a smith's *tongs*, stronger and toothed.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

? The *tongue* (tong) of a buckle.

Their hills were burnish'd gold, and handle strong
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*.
Spenser.

Tongue. s. [A.S. *tungu*.]

1. Organ of speech.

My conscience hath a thousand several *tongues*,
And every *tongue* brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.
Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

2. Speech; fluency of words.

Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are two quite differing faculties.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

3. Speech, as well or ill used.

So brave a knight was Tydeus, of whom a sonne is sprung,
Inferiour farre in martiall deeds, though higher in his *tongue*.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Give me thy hand; I am sorry I beat thee; but, while thou liv'st, keep a good *tongue* in thy hand.—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, iii. 2.

On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 28.

4. Language.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from far, from the end of the earth, as swift as an eagle fleeth; a nation whose *tongue* thou shalt not understand.—*Deuteronomy*, xviii. 48.

5. Nation distinguished by their language.
Every kindred, and *tongue*, and people, and nation.
Revelation, v. 9.

Used *affectionally*.

First in the council-hall to steer the state,
And ever foremost in a *tongue* debate.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 687.

As the first element in a compound.

My ears still ring with noise, I'm vex'd to death,
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath.
Dryden, A wronged, ii. 1.

Tongue-onant here, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost; but the jag in flight.
Id., Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 336.

Hold the *tongue*. Be silent.

'Tis seldom seen that senators so young
Know when to speak, and when to hold their *tongue*.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 11.

Whilst I live I must not hold my *tongue*,
And languish out old age in his displeasure.
Addison, Cato.

Tongue. v. a. Chide; reproach; accuse.
Rare.

But that her tender shame
Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,
How might she *tongue* me!
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

Tongue. v. n. Talk; prate.

'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff, as mad men
Tongue, and brain not. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, v. 4.
Let his clack be set a-going, and he shall *tongue*
it as impudently as the arrantest hero of the play.
—*Dryden, Grounds of Criticism.*

Tongued. adj. Having a tongue.

Tongued like the night-crow. *Dennis*

Tongueless. adj.

1. Wanting a tongue; speechless.
What *tongueless* blocks were they! would they
not speak? *Shakespeare, Richard III.* iii. 7.

Like Turkish mute, shall have a *tongueless* mouth.
Id., Henry V. i. 1.

That blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries
Even from the *tongueless* caverns of the earth.
To me, for justice. *Id., Richard III.* i. 1.

The *tongueless* caverns of the crazy hills
Cried 'Miserable!' *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.*

2. Unmanned; not spoken of.

One good deed, dying *tongueless*,
Slughters a thousand waiting upon that.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Tonguepad. s. Great talker. *Obsolete.*
She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*.—*Tatler.*

Tonguetie. v. a. Render unable to speak.
That extreme modesty and bashfulness which ordinarily *tongueties* us all in great company.—*Gouldman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. 1.

Tonguetied. adj. or part. adj.

1. Having an impediment of speech.
Those who have short *tongues*, or are *tonguetied*, are apt to fall short of the impulse of the tongue to the teeth, and otherwise place it on the gums, and say t and d instead of th and dh; as mother for mother.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.
Love, and *tonguetied* simplicity,
In least speak most to my capacity.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.
He spared the blushes of the *tonguetied* dame.
Tickell.

I am *tonguetied*—'his damned hard I can only
praise in my own pulpit.—*J. Morton, Secrets worth knowing*, iii. 4.

I could not understand what it was that had
hitherto kept me *tonguetied* with respect to Emma,
a being I loved by stealth, as far as my own parents
was concerned.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*,
vol. i. ch. vi.

Tonic. s. [see *Tone*.]

1. In *Medicine*. Drug or preparation administered to strengthen or give *tone* to the system.

2. In *Music*. Note on which the diatonic scale is formed; keynote.

Tonic. adj.

1. Being extended; being elastic.
They [the muscles] can readily perform whatso-

ever motion the organ is capable of; ... pronation, supination, the *tonic* motion, &c.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 62.

2. In Medicine. See extract.

There are two sorts of spasm, one of these is marked by a long-continued contraction of the affected muscle, not rapidly alternating with relaxation; the relaxation taking place slowly, after some time, and then perhaps the contraction after another interval coming on again. This is called *tonic* spasm; and by Cullen spastic rigidity. A very familiar example of it is the common cramp of the leg. In the other form of spasm, the contractions of the affected muscles take place repeatedly, forcibly, and in quick succession; and the relaxation is, of course, as sudden and frequent. This has been named *stonic* spasm. ... I propose, first of all, to consider one of the most formidable and worst of these spasmodic diseases, viz., *tetanus*, of which *tonic* spasm is essentially characteristic. Its name is derived from *teino*, to stretch. ... *Tetanus* then is characterised by an involuntary, long-continued, violent, and painful contraction; in one word, by cramp, of the voluntary muscles of various parts, or of nearly the whole body. ... In four cases, perhaps, out of five, the disease begins in this way with *trismus* or locked jaw, so that this last is the vulgar name for the complaint. ... *tetanic* symptoms occur at no fixed period after the reception of the injury.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lecture xxii.

3. Relating to tones or sounds.

To the judicious performance upon this solemn instrument, [the organ,] my observations now naturally recur. In point of *tonic* power, I presume it will be allowed, preferable to all others.—*Mason, Three Kings on Church Music*, p. 42.

Tónical. adj. Tonic.

Station is no rest, but one kind of motion relating unto that which physicians, from Galen, do name *extensio* or *tonical*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Tónicity. s. In Physiology. See extract.

There is a particular condition or state of slight tension of healthy muscles, which, beyond their mere elasticity, accounts for their retraction when they are cut across, and which is named their *tonicity* or *tonic* state. It is persistent only so long as they are healthy and remain in connection with the nerves and nervous centres; for, if the nerves are cut, or the nervous centres in connection with them are destroyed, the muscles lose their tone and become flaccid. It is this property continually in action which serves more than the elasticity ... to keep antagonistic muscles in a due state of equilibrium, in varying positions of the limb; it seems also to be by a powerfully exercised *tonicity*, that sphincter muscles, like that placed round the outlet of the alimentary canal, are kept contracted.—*Marshall, Outlines of Physiology, Human and Comparative*, vol. i. p. 102; 1867.

Tóning. verbal abs. Entoning.

Shutting the eyes, distorting the face, and speaking through the nose, cannot so properly be called preaching, as *toning* of a sermon.—*South, Sermons*.

Tónka-bean. s. [Tonquin bean, from the country of its production.] Fruit of the *Dipteryx odorata*, used for scenting snuff.

The *Tónka-bean* ... affords a concrete, crystalline, volatile oil, called *camphire* by the French.—*Cro, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Tónnage. s. Custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton.

Tonnage and *port* upon merchandises were collected, refused to be settled by act of parliament.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*. The 'droits du port' consist of anchorage, paid by all vessels in proportion to their *tonnage*, when they enter the harbours of Nice and Villá France.—*Smollett, Travels*, letter xxi. (Oct. 188.)

At the approach of the day lies, sheltered by Berry Head, the stirring market town of Brixham, the wealthiest seat of our fishing trade. A pier and a haven were formed there at the beginning of the present century, but have been found insufficient for the increasing traffic. The population is about six thousand souls. The shipping amounts to more than two hundred sail. The *tonnage* exceeds many times the *tonnage* of the port of Liverpool under the kings of the House of Stuart.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Tónsil. s. [Fr. tonsille; Lat. tonsilla.] In Anatomy. See extract.

Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves, through the great sinus, of a mucous and slippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and oesophagus, for the moistening and lubricating these parts.—*Quincy*.

Tónsile. adj. [Lat. tonsilia.] Capable of being, fit to be, clipped.

On the green,
Broider'd with crisped knots, the *tonsile* yew
Withers and fall.
Hence the sidelong walls
Of shaven yew; the holly's prickly arms
Trimmed into light arcades; the *tonsile* box
Wave, in mosaic mude of many a curl,
Around the figured carpet of the lawn.
Ibid., b. i. p. 339.

Tónsure. s. [Fr.; Lat. tonsura.] Act of clipping the hair; state of being shorn: (especially as a member of the clerical order).

The vestals, after having received the *tonsure*, suffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil.—*Addison*. Few are born with more flattering hopes than was *Scarron*. His father, a counsellor with an income of 25,000 livres, married a second wife, and the lively *Scarron* soon became the object of her hatred. He studied, and travelled, and took the clerical *tonsure*; but discovered dispositions more suitable to the pleasures of his age than to the gravity of his profession.—*L. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature*, *Scarron*. This is not improbable, as in Rome he was very partial to the Egyptian superstitions, and he had adopted the *tonsure*, and had his head shaven like a priest of Isis, that he might more properly carry an Anubis-staff in the sacred processions.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiv.

Tontine. s. Insurances, named after Tonti, an Italian, who first expounded and promulgated the principle whereby the premiums paid by a large body of life-assurers become the property of either the last survivor, or of a fixed number of the survivors.

'I am going out with a appointment under government, if I can sweep the devils of fellows who are after me.' 'I hope it is a good office you have got,' said I. 'Tolerable,' said Daly, 'they have given me the deputy-secretaryship at Sierra Leone.' 'Oh!' said I. 'I know what you mean,' said Daly, 'but what could I do? it is a fine settlement for patronage; and if unsuccessful to death-vanities, as they do in the army, I have a good chance. It is a sort of *Tontine* colony—all for the benefit of survivors.' 'I am sure I sincerely wish you may have your health.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. v.

Tóny. s. [corruption of Antony.] Simpleton: (a ludicrous word).

A companion fit
For all the keeping *tonics* of the pit, *Dryden*.
When a man plays the fool or the extravagant,
presently he's a *tony*. Who drew this or that ridiculous piece? *tony*. Such or such a one was never well taught: No, he had a *tony* to his master.—*Sir E. L'Estrange, Translation of Quevedo*.

Too. adv. [A.S. to.]

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough: (it is used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree).

Your father's rough and stern,
His will *too* strong to bend, *too* proud to learn.

Groundless prejudices and weaknesses of conscience, instead of tenderness, mislead *too* many others, too many, otherwise good men.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons*. It is *too* much to build a doctrine of so mighty consequence upon so obscure a place of Scripture.—*Lodge*.

These ridiculous stories abide with us *too* long, and *too* far influence the weaker part of mankind.—*Watts*.

2. Doubled for the sake of emphasis. Rhetorical.

Oh, that this *too* solid flesh would melt!
Shakspeare, Hamlet, l. 2.
Sometimes it would be full, and then
Oh! *too* soon, decrease again;
Eclipsed sometimes, that 't would so fall,
There would appear no hope at all.
Sir J. Suckling.

3. Likewise; also; besides; in addition; over and above.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate;
And I, for winking at your discords *too*,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen.
Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.
Let on my cup no wars be found,
Let these incite to quarrels *too*,
Which wine itself enough can do.
Oldham.
The arriving to such a disposition of mind as shall make a man take pleasure in other men's sins, is evident from the text and from experience *too*.—*South, Sermons*.

It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledgers, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours.—*Lodge*.

An honest courtier, yet a patriot *too*.
Pope, Epitaph on Sir W. Trumbull.

Tool. s. [A.S. tol, toul.]

1. Any instrument of manual operation.

In mulberries the sap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool* it will be dry.—*Imron*.

They found in many of their mines more gold than earth & metal, which the Americans not regarding, greedily exchanged for hammers, knives, axes, and the like *tools* of iron.—*Heylin*.

Arm'd with such gardening *tools* as art, yet rule,
Guileless of fire, had form'd it.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 391.

The ancients had some secret to harden the edges of their *tools*.—*Addison*.

2. Hired; one who acts at the command of another; mere instrument for executing, or fulfilling, the plans and machinations of another: (in a bad sense).

He'd choose

To talk with wits in dirty shoes;
And scorn the *tools* with stars and garters.
So often seen carousing *Chatterbox*. *Swift*.

If there be any *tool* of administration daring enough to deny these facts, or shameless enough to defend the conduct of the ministry, let him come forward. I care not under what title he appears: he shall find me ready to maintain the truth of my narrative, and the justice of my observations upon it, at the hazard of my utmost credit with the public.—*Letters of Junius*, letter xlv.

His sister has sought to know me: I will give her the occasion. I have heard some things of her in my last residence abroad, which make me believe that she cannot be wholly the Count's *tool* in any schemes so nakedly villainous; that she has some finer qualities in her than I once supposed; and that she can be won from his influence.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. 2, ch. v.

A *tool* of the government, by giving a bribe to the printer, procured a copy of this trash [Wilkes's Essay on Woman], and placed it in the hands of the ministers.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays*, Earl of Chatham.

Tool. v. n. [Dutch, *tuyten*, *tueten*—sound a horn, whisper in the ear.] See extract.

1. Pry; peep; search narrowly and slyly; look about.

Peeping, *tooling*, and gazing at that thing, which the priest held up in his hands.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Defence of the Sacrament*, fol. 101. a.

I cast to go a shooting.
Long wand'ring up and down the land,
With bow and bolts on either hand,
For birds in bushes *tooling*.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Of this word, in this sense, I know not the derivation: perhaps *tolan*, Saxon, contracted from *tolcan*, to know or examine, (Dr. Johnson.) Mr. Mason objects to this, and gives *to-lean*, to attract, as the origin; supporting it by a remark, that tradesmen at Tunbridge Wells, meeting company on their way thither, to solicit their custom, were called *tolers*. Pegge has made a similar remark upon this mode of solicitation; to which he prefixes an observation, that sown peas or beans, when they first appear above ground, are said, in Derbyshire, to *tool*; and to *tol*, in the canting dictionary, signifies to look up sharp. (Anonymus, vi. 61.) Mr. Mason's *to-lean*, to attract, has however no connection with our old word *tool*; nor perhaps has Dr. Johnson's *tolcan*. But it may surely be referred to the Saxon *tolian*, 'eminere tanquam cornu in fronte,' as indeed Mr. Mason has referred it, forgetting what he had said of *tool*, under the verb *tole* in his Supplement, which is the very word before us in its ancient orthography.—*Todd*.

2. Making a noise as that of a pipe or flute.

Tuling and piping upon the destroyed organ pipes.—*Bishop Hall, Speculatrix of his Life*. That wiseness deserves of all other to wear a *tuling* horn.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 7.

3. Stand out; be prominent.

Though perhaps he had never a shirt to his back, yet he would have a *tuling* huge swelling ruff about his neck.—*Howell, Letters*, l. 3, 32.

Tool. v. a.

1. Look into; see.

2. Sound.
Jockie, my what might he be
That sits on yonder hill,
And *tool*eth out his notes of glee?
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe.

Tooter. s. One who plays on a pipe or horn.

Come, father Esau, with your fiddle now,
And two tall *tooters*: Flourish to the masque.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

Tooth. s. pl. *teeth*. [A.S. *toð*.]

1. In *Anatomy*. One of a series of organs, generally more or less bony, for the purpose of biting, chewing, or otherwise comminuting food.

Avaunt you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Tooth that poisons if it bite.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

Desert deserves with characters of brass
A fortified residence 'gainst the tooth of time,
And razure of oblivion.

Id., Measure for Measure, v. 1.

The teeth alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unightly length of one tooth when its opposite happens to be pulled out.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

The teeth are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; about the seventh or eighth month they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw: the 'dentures incised,' or *fore teeth* of the upper jaw, appear first, and then those of the lower jaw: after them come out the 'canini' or eye teeth, and last of all the 'molars' or grinders: about the seventh year they are thrust out by new teeth, and if these teeth be lost they never grow again; but some have shed their teeth twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the 'molars' spring up, and they are called 'dentures sapientie.'—*Quincy*.

2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty tooth;
What, hast thou got an ulcer in thy mouth?
Why stand'st thou picking?

Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 221.

A wanton tooth in the harbingers to luxurious wantonness.—*Bishop Hall, Ely and his Successors*. (Ord M.S.)

Hee that makes himselfe a servant to his tooth, shall easily become a slave to all inordinate affections.—*Id.* (Ord M.S.)

3. Tine, prong, or blade, of any multifold instrument.

The priest's servant came while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook of three teeth.—*1 Samuel*, ii. 13.

I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide.—*Sir J. Newton, On Opticks*.

4. Prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies.

The edge whereon the teeth are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge.—*Morson, Mechanical Exercises*.

In clocks, though the screws and teeth be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled with hardly more, though you oile them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil, they whirl about very swiftly with the tenth part of the force.—*Ray*.

Tooth and nail. With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence.

In their myters they bear the figure of both instruments, whose vertice they impugne with tooth and nail.—*Bale, On the Revelations*, pt. ii. c. viii.: 1550.

A lion and bear were at tooth and nail which should carry off a fawn.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

To the teeth. In open opposition.

It warms the very sickness in my heart,
That I shall live and tell him to his teeth,
Thou diddest thou.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 7.

The action lies
In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd,
E'en to the teeth and forehead of our faults,
To give in evidence.—*Id.* iii. 3.

The way to our horses lies back again by the home, and then we shall meet 'em full in the teeth.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, iv. 2.

Cnst' in the teeth. Insult by open exprobration.

A wise body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might cast him therewith in the teeth, saying, Were it not for me thou would'st freeze, and not be able to heat thyself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

In spite of the teeth. Notwithstanding threats expressed by showing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

The guiltiness of my mind drove the goodness of the foppery into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

The only way is not to grumble at the lot they must bear in spite of their teeth.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Show the teeth. Threaten: (to show the teeth without biting is to threaten without making the threat good).

When the law shows her teeth, but dares not bite,
And South-Sea treasures are not brought to light.
Young, Love of Fame, l. 17.

Tooth. v. a.

1. Furnish with teeth; indent.

Then saws were tooth'd, and sounding axes made.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 215.

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges toothed, as in the Indian crow.—*Grew, Muscum*.

Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger and toothed at the end.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Lock in each other.

It is common to tooth in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only.—*Morson, Mechanical Exercises*.

Toothache. s. Pain in the teeth.

There never yet was the philosopher
That could endure the toothache patiently,
However at their ease they talk'd like gods.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

I have the toothache.—What sign for the toothache? which is but a humour or a worm.—*Id.* iii. 2.

He that sleeps feels not the toothache.—*Id., Cymbeline*, v. 4.

One was grown desperate with the toothache.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Neuralgic affections were confounded by the ancient and older writers with toothache, rheumatism, gout, &c. . . . The third form of toothache is the nervous, or neuralgia of the nerves supplying the teeth and independent of inflammation or caries of a tooth.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Toothdrawer. s. One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Nature with Reids, as toothdrawers, hath dealt,

Who use to string their teeth upon their belt.

Clarendon, The Rebel Reel.

When the teeth are to be dislocated, a tooth-drawer is consulted.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

Toothed. adj.

1. Having teeth.

2. Sharp like a tooth.

No I charm'd their ears,
That call-like, they my lowing follow'd, through
Tooth'd briars, sharp furze, pricking gales, and
thorns.—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, iv. 1.

Toothful. adj. Toothsome. *Rare*.

What dainty relish on my tongue
This fruit hath left: some angel hath me fed:
If so toothful, I will be banqueted.

Mansinger, Virgin Martyr.

Toothless. adj. Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws,
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 583.

They are fed with flesh minced small, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and toothless snout.—*Ray*.

The wretched wretch then from that solitude I drew, and of his change compassionate, With words of sadness soothed his rugged mood. But he, while pride and fear held deep debate, With sullen guile of ill-dissembled hate Glared on me as a toothless snake might glare.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 23.

Toothpick. s. Instrument for picking the teeth (i.e. for clearing off the adherent remains of anything masticated).

He and his toothpick at my worship's men.

Shakespeare, King John, l. 1.

Preserve my woods, whereof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a toothpick.—*Howell, England's Tears*.

If toothpicks of the lentise be wanting of a quill then make a toothpick.—*Sandys*.

Enough, mad rhyming not, enough for shame, give o'er, and all thy quills to tooth-picks damn.

Oldham.

You always see him with a cane dandling at his button, his breast open, no gloves, one eye tucked under his hat, and a tooth-pick. Startup, that's his name.—*Cibber, The Careless Husband*.

Toothpicker. s. Toothpick.

I'll fetch you a toothpicker from the farthest inch of Asia.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Lentise is a beautiful evergreen, and makes the best toothpickers.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Toothsome. adj. Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

None are good to be eaten while young, but nothing toothsome as they grow old.—*Cæsar*.

Toothwort. s. In Botany. Native parasitic plant, akin to the butomrapses, of the genus *Lathraea* (squamaria).

Toothwort . . . is furnished with white fleshy scales in the place of leaves.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia*.

Toothy. adj. Toothed; having teeth. *Rare*. The wool and warp unite prov'd by the toothy slay.
Crossin, Translation from Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. vi.

Top. s. [Dutch.] Inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.

Since I pluckt grass, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 1.

For as whipp'd tops, and handled balls, The learned hold, are animals:
So horses they affirm to be
Mere engines made by geometry.

Battler, Hudibras, l. 2, 53.

As young striplings whip the top for sport On the smooth pavement of an empty court, The wooden engine flies and whirls about, Admired with clamours of the beardless rout.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 823.

Still humming on their drowsy course they keep, And lash'd so long, like tops, are lash'd asleep.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 600.

Top. s. [Norse, *toppr*.]

Highest part of anything.

[He] wears upon his baby brow the round

And top of sovereignty. *Shakespeare, Merchant*, iv. 1.

Horsedodom's towers raised their proud tops on high.

The towers as well as men outbrave the sky.

Conely.

Thou
Nor of the muses nine, nor on the top
Of old Olympus dwelt'st.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 5.

One poor roof, made of poles meeting at the top, and covered with the bark of trees.—*Heglin*.

That government which takes in the consent of the greatest number of the people, may justly be said to have the broadest bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one single person, it may be said to have the narrowest top, and so makes the finest pyramid.—*Sir H. T. To*.

So up the steep hill with pain
The weighty stone is roll'd in vain;
Which having touch'd the top reveals,
And leaves the labourer to renew his toils.

Granzille.

2. Surface; superficies.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, especially such trees as spread their roots near the top of the ground.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

3. Highest place.
He that will not set himself proudly at the top of all things, but will consider the immensity of this fabric, may think, that in other numbers there may be other and different intelligent beings.—*Locke*.

What must he expect, when he seeks for preferment, but universal opposition, when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the top?—*Swift*.

4. Highest person.
How would you be,
If he, which is the top of judgment, should
But judge you as you are?—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

5. Utmost degree.

Zeal being the top and perfection of so many religious affections, the cause of it must be most eminent.—*Bishop Sprat*.

If you attain the top of your desires in fame, all those who envy you will do you harm; and of those who admire you few will do you good.—*Pope*.

The top of my ambition is to contribute to that work.—*Id.*

6. Highest rank.

Take a boy from the top of a grammar school, and one of the same age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then see which of the two will have the more manly carriage.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

7. Crown of the head.

All the stored vengences of Heaven fall
On her ingrateful top!—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 4.

'Tis a per'ious boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe.

Id., Richard III. iii. 1.

8. Hair on the crown of the head; forelock.

Let's take the instant by the forward top;
For we are old, and on our quick'st senses
The insensible and noisome foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

9. Topmost.

I should not see the mandy hour-glass run
But I should think of shallows and of flats,
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 1.

10. Head of a plant.

The buds made our food are called heads or tops, as cabbage heads.—*Watts, Logic*.

11. Verge. *Nare.*

He expected nothing else but to be partaker of his brother's hard fortune, as undoubtedly he had, had not Ladaulus the young king, upon the sudden, as he was upon the top of his marriage with Magdalena the French king's daughter, by untimely death been taken away.—*Knollen, History of the Turks*.

12. In Navigation. Small light platform round the lower masthead.

Top of the tree. High, highest, position in any thing.

'Bring your friend!' cried Mr. Peckniff, in a gush of hospitality. 'Bring any number of your friends!' 'This ain't the sort of man to be brought,' said Jonas, contemptuously. 'I think I see myself bringing him to your house, for a treat! Thank're all the same; but he's a little too near the top of the tree, for that, Peckniff.' The good man pricked up his ears; his interest was awakened. A position near the top of the tree was greatness, virtue, goodness, science, genius; or it should rather be said, a disengagement from all, and in itself something immeasurably better than all, with Mr. Peckniff. A man who was able to look down upon Mr. Peckniff could not be looked up at, by that gentleman, with too great an amount of deference, or from a position of too much humility.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlv.

Used either adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound.

The top stones, laid in clay, are kept together.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Miss Merry inquired what his plans for the future might be; in reply to which, Mr. Bailey intimated that he thought of going either into *top-boats* or into the army. 'Into the army!' cried the young lady, with a laugh. 'Ah! said Bailey, 'why not?' There's a many drummers in the Tower. I'm acquainted with 'em. Don't their country set a valley on 'em, mind you! Not at all!' 'You'll be shot, I see,' observed Merry. 'Well!' cried Mr. Bailey, 'Wot if I am? There's something ganey in it, young ladies, 'ut there? I'd sooner be hit with a cannon-ball than a rolling-pin.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xl.

Indeed, so contrived had he become, that the big official letter, containing the appointment which rewarded his assiduity in the Potborough election, found him in *top-boats* beating up a hedge for a hare, with a second-hand single-barrelled Manton and a brown spaniel.—*Hansard, Singleton Posteney*, b. ii. ch. l.

Top. v. n.

1. Rise aloft; be eminent.

Some of the letters distinguish themselves from the rest and top it over their fellows; these are to be considered as letters and as cyphers.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of each of Medals*.

2. Excel.

But write thy best and top, and in each line Sir Fernal's oratory will be thine.—*Dryden, Macflecknoe*, 167.

Top. v. a.

1. Cover on the top; tip; defend or decorate with something extrinsic on the upper part.

The glorious temple rear'd Her pile, far off appearing like a mount Of alabaster, *topp'd* with golden spires.—*Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 514.

To him the fairest nymphs do show Like moving mountains *topp'd* with snow.—*Waller*.

There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of more modern make, and built with a good fancy; I was shown the little Notre Dame; that is handsomely designed, and *topp'd* with a copula.—*Addison*.

Top the bank with the bottom of the ditch.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Rise above.

A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

3. Outgo; surpass.

He's poor in no one fault, but stored with all.—*Especially*, in pride.—*And topping* all others in boasting.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

So far he *topp'd* my thought,

4. That I in *Nerary* of shapes and tricks

Come short of what he did.—*Id., Hamlet*, iv. 7. I am, cries the envious, of the same nature with the rest: why then should such a man *top* me? where there is equality of kind, there should be no distinction of privilege.—*Collier*.

4. Crop.

Top your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf-bud.—*Beets, Calendar*.

5. Rise to the top of.

If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still, But wind about till thou hast *topp'd* the hill.

Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

6. Perform eminently: (as, 'He tops his part: ' this word, in this sense, is seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions).

Palmer! O Palmer *tops* the janty part.

Churchill, The Rascals.

Top-dressing. s. In Agriculture. See extract.

Top-dressing is a term applied to such manures as are laid upon land without being turned in; and also to the practice of drawing the surface of grass-land, or other crops, with some kinds of highly reduced manure, that can be evenly spread out or sown equally over them by the hand. A great variety of substances are in use for this purpose, such as soot, ashes, the dung of pigeons and other birds, rape dust, gypsum.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopaedia*.

Top-proud. adj. [the p double in sound as well as in spelling.] Proud in the highest degree.

This *top-proud* fellow,

Whom . . . I do not know

To be corrupt and treacherous.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., i. 1.

Top-sawyer. s. Upper workman in a saw-pit; he who saws at the top; chief workman generally.

They have got a *top-sawyer* from London there, who addresses them every evening, and says that we have a right to four shillings a day wages, eight hours work, and two pots of ale.—*H. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. vi.

Tóparch. s. [Gr. τόπος = place + ἀρχή = I govern, rule.] Principal man in a place.

They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Tóparchy. s. Command in a small district.

Four several kings swaying their elmy sceptres in each *toparchy*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 24.

Tópaz. s. [L. Lat. *topazius*; Fr. *topase*, from *Topazos*, an island in the Red Sea, whence the stone was originally procured. ? Connected with *tophus* = gravel, pebble from gravel.] In Mineralogy. Silicate of alumina, containing fluorine.

The golden stone is the yellow *topaz*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Most perfect crystals of *topaz* have been found in Siberia, of green, blue, and white colours, along with beryl, in the Uralian and Altai mountains, as also in Kamchatka; in Brazil, where they generally occur in loose crystals, and pebble forms of bright yellow colour; and in Mucia in Asia Minor, in pale straw-yellow regular crystals. They are also met with in the granitic detritus of Cairngorm in Aberdeenshire. The blue varieties are absurdly called Oriental Aquamarine by lapidaries. If exposed to heat, the Saxon *topaz* loses its colour and becomes white; the deep yellow Brazilian varieties assume a pale pink hue; and are then sometimes mistaken for spinelle, to which, however, they are somewhat inferior in hardness. *Topaz* is also distinguishable by its double refractive property. Tavernier mentions a *topaz*, in the possession of the Great Moul, which weighed 157 carats, and cost 20,000 sterling. There is a specimen in the Museum of Natural History at Paris, which weighs 4 ounces 2 grs. *Topazes* are not scarce enough to be much valued by the lapidary. *Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Tops. s. [?] Shark of the genus Galeus vulgaris; penny dog; miller's dog.

In the *tops*, as well as in most sharks which possess the migrating eyelid, may be seen the highest stage of vertebral ossification in the Chondropterygian fishes.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iii.

Tops. v. n. Drink hard; drink to excess.

If you *tops* in form and treat,

'Tis the sour sauce to the sweet meat,

The fine you pay for being great.

Dryden, Letter to Sir George Etherege.

Tóper. s. Drunkard.

But I no *topers* envy; for my mien

Is always gay, and my complexion green.

Cowley Epitaph.

Tópsal. adj. Full to the top; full to the brim.

'Tis wonderful

What may be wrought out of their discontent;

Now that their souls are *topsal* of offence.

Shakespeare, King John, iii. 4.

Till a considerable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topsal* of water as at first.—*Boyle*.

One was ingenious in his thoughts and bright in his language; but so *topsal* of himself, that he let it spill on all the company.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind*. Fill the largest tankard-cup *topsal*.—*Swift, Advice to a Sonnet*.

Topgallant. s. Highest sail in a ship; (figuratively applied to anything elevated or splendid).

A rose grew out of another, like honeysuckles, called *top* and *topgallants*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Used adjectivally.

I dare appeal to the consciences of *topgallant* sparks.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Toph. s. See Tuff.

In the construction of this vault, the principle of using freestone for the ribs, and *topfs* for the pannels, has not been followed.—*Archæologia*, vol. xvii, p. 90.

Tophaceous. adj. Gritty; stony; (applied in Medicine to nodes, chiefly of urate of soda, so often seen in the knuckles of gouty people).

Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheesy substance.—*Arbuthnot*.

Tophæavy. adj. Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house *tophæavy* in the worst.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*. *Tophæavy* domes, and always looking down, As over-laid within the crown, Muttering betwixt their lips some mystick thing.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 139.

As to stiff heads *tophæavy* pines bow low

Their heads, and lift them as they came to blow.

Pope, Dunciad, ii. 391.

Tóphus. s. See Tuff.

A native arch she drew

With punice and light *tophus*, that grew.

Sandys, Translation of Ovid's

Metamorphoses, b. iii.

Tópiary. adj. [Lat. *topiarius*; Gr. τὸπος = place.] In Horticulture. Shaped by cutting or clipping.

No *topiary* hedge of quickset

Was e'er so neatly cut or thickset.—*Butler, Remains*.

Crescentus dilates upon horticulture, and gives a pretty long list of herbs both esculent and medicinal. His notions about the ornamental department are rather beyond what we should expect, and I do not know that his scheme of a flower-garden could be much amended. His general arrangements, which are minutely detailed with evide 4 fondness for the subject, would of course appear too formal at present, yet less so than those of subsequent times; and though acquainted with what is called the *topiary* art, that of training or cutting trees into regular figures, he does not seem to run into its extravagance.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. iv.

Tópis. s. [Gr. τόπος; τόπος = place.]

1. General argument; common-place: (Lat. *locus* = place, as in *locus communis*).

Contumacious persons, who are not to be fixed by any principles, whom no *topics* can work upon.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious *topicks*, too green in remembrance.—*Dryden*.

Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodness and human weakness, and whatsoever other pretences sinking sinners catch at to save themselves by, yet how trifling must be their plea.—*South, Sermons*.

The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is so: the *topicks* for both are brought from Scripture and reason.—*Swift*.

2. General head; something to which other things are referred.

All arts and sciences have some general subjects, called *topicks*, or common places; because middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propositions.—*Watts, Logic*.

3. Subject of conversation.

They dined and discussed the agricultural interest in all its exhausted ramifications. What was sold over again, even at a higher price; poachers were revealed to life, or from beyond seas, to be re-killed, or re-transported. The poor-laws were a very rich *topic*, and the poor lands a very ruinous one.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. i.

4. In Surgery. Local application.

In the cure of strum, the *topicks* ought to be discutient.—*Wise, Surgery*.

Tópsal. adj.

1. Relating to some general head.

2. Local; confined to some particular place. Evidence of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable.—*Sir M. Hale, Originations of Mankind*. What then shall be rebellion? shall it be more than a *topical* sin, found indeed under some monarchical medicines?—*Holaday*.

3. In Medicine. Local. A woman, with some unusual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies.—*Abrathnot*.

Topically. *adv.* In a topical manner. This *topically* applied becomes a phænomenon, or subsiding medicine, and is of such busy parts, that they have of themselves conceived fire and burnt a house.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Topknot. *s.* Knot worn by women on the top of the head.

This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but his master's taking away his *topknot* to make an ass of him again.—*Sir R. L' Estrange*.

Topless. *adj.*

1. Having no top. Land Fame calls ye, Pith'd on the *topless* Apennine, and blows To all the under world. —*Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca*.

2. Supreme; sovereign. Sometime, great Apammon, Thy *topless* deputation he puts on. —*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3. Make their strength's tetter, and their *topless* fortifications. —*Unroof and reel to ruin*. —*Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca*.

Topman. *s.*

1. Top-sawyer. The pit-saw enters the one end of the stuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* observing to guide the saw exactly in the line. —*Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.

2. Sailor who is stationed in the top. **Topmast.** *s.* In Navigation. See extract. The *topmast* [is] the second mast above the deck next the lower mast, main, fore, or mizen.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary*.

Topmost. *adj.* Uppermost; highest. A swarm of bees, that cut the liquid sky, Unknown from whence they took their airy flight, Upon the *topmost* branch in clouds alight. —*Dryden, Translation of the Ecceci*, vii. 37. From steep to steep the troops advanced with pain. In hopes at last the *topmost* cliff to gain; But still by new ascents the mountain grew, And a fresh toil presented to their view. —*Addison*. Men piled on men with active leaps arise, And build the breathing fabric to the skies; A sprightly youth above the *topmost* row, Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the show. —*Il*.

Topographer. *s.* One who writes descriptions of particular places.

Although one should read all the *topographers* that ever writ of or anatomized a town or country. —*Hoswell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 6: 1642.

Giraldus Cambrensis . . . was an historian, an antiquary, a *topographer*, a divine, a philosopher, and a poet.—*T. Walton, Dissertation on the Introduction of Learning*, p. cxxiv.

Topographic. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, consisting in, topography.

I may the better present you the *topographic* description of this mighty empire.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 58.

Topographical. *adj.* Topographic. It were requisite to have a book of the *topographical* description of all places, through which he passeth.—*Hoswell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 31.

Topography. *s.* [Gr. τόπος = place + γράφω = I write, describe.]

That philosophy gives the exactest *topography* of the extramundane spaces.—*Glauville, Societa Scientifica*.

Topping. *part. adj.*

1. Fine; noble; gallant; (condemned by Johnson as 'a low word'). The *topping* fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow.—*Tatler*.

2. Predominating; rising aloft. Those long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run east and west, stop the evaporation of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*. The thoughts of the mind, and powers of the body, are uninterruptedly employed that way by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneasiness which it lasts.—*Locke, On Power*, ii. 2, § 38.

Topping-lift. *s.* In Navigation. Tackle for raising the outer end of a gaff or boom.

Toppingly. *adj.* Fine; gay; gallant; showy. *Rare*.

These *toppingly* chests be in number but ten, As welcome to daire as beavers among men. —*Cassir, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*.

Toppie. *v. n.* Fall forward; tumble down. Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down; Though castles *toppie* on their warders' heads. —*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale, Sometime for three-foot stool mistaketh me; Then slip I from her quito, down *topples* she. —*Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

Toppie. *v. a.* Throw down. Turnly wind . . . Shakes the old belidene with, and *topples* down Steeples and moss-grown towers. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I*, iii. 1.

Alas, my Lord God, how small matters trouble me! every petty occurrence is ready to rob me of my peace, so as, methinks, I am like some little cockboat in a rough sea, which every billow *topples* up and down, and threatens to sink! I can elude this weak pusillanimity in myself; but it is thou, Lord, that must relieve it.—*Bishop Hall, Brathings of a Devout Soul*, § 31.

Topping. *part. adj.* Threatening a fall. Ye *topping* crags of ice! Ye avalanches, whom a breath draws down In mountainous overhelming, come and crush me! —*Byron, Manfred*, i. 2.

Topsail. *s.* Sail between the mainsail and topgallant.

Contarino meeting with the Turk's gallies, which would not vail their *topsails*, fiercely assailed them. —*Knutson, History of the Turks*. Strike, strike the *topsail*; let the main-sheet fly. And furl your sails. —*Deighton, Translation from Greek, Tragedy and Allegory*.

Topsy-turvy. *adv.* With the bottom upward. All suddenly was turned *topsy-turvy*, the noble lord of oceans was blundered, the wretched people pitted, and new counsels plotted.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

If we without his help can make a head To push against the kingdom; with his help We shall overturn it *topsy-turvy* down. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I*, iv. 1. Wave wounded wave again, and billow billow goes, And *topsy-turvy* so fly tumbling to the shores. —*Dryden*.

God told man what was good, but the devil surmised it evil, and thereby turned the world *topsy-turvy*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation.—*South, Sermons*. Used *adjectively*.

Man is but a *topsy-turvy* creature; his head where his heels should be, grovelling on the earth.—*Swift*.

Top-timbers. *s.* Pieces in the ribs of a ship's side, which are next above the futtocks.

Tor. *s.* Tower; turret. I visited the *tor*, which is nothing but the steeple of an ancient church.—*Ray, Sermons*, p. 230.

Torch. *s.* [Fr. *torche*.] Link; flambéau. Basilus knew, by the waxing of the *torches*, that the night also was far wasted.—*Sir P. Sidney*. Here lies the dusky *torch* of Mortimer, Choked with ambition of the maner-wort. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I*, ii. 5.

They light the nuptial *torch*, and bid invoke Hymen. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 590. Never was known a night of such distraction; Noise as confused and dreadful; *torches* gliding Like meteors. —*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, i. 1. When men of infancy to grandeur war, They light a *torch* to show their shame the more. —*Young, Love of Fame*, i. 157.

Torchbearer. *s.* One whose office is to carry a torch.

He did in a gentle manner chastise their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torch-bearers*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Torch. *s.* One who gives light. *Rare*. Knew the horses of the sun shall bring Their fiery *torch* his diurnal ring. —*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, ii. 1.

Torchlight. *s.* Light kindled to supply the want of the sun. When the emperor Charles had eloped Germany almost in his flat, he was forced to go from Luburg, and as if in a mask, by *torchlight*, to quit every foot he had gotten.—*Baron*.

If thou like a child didst fear before, Being in the dark, where thou didst nothing see, Now I have brought thee *torchlight*, fear no more. —*Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul*. Often used *adjectively*: (as, 'A *torchlight* meeting,' 'a *torchlight* procession').

Torchwort. *s.* Plant so called, probably the scarlet *lychnis*, λυχνίς being the Greek for *torch*, and the two words being approximate translations of one another.

A stately stalk shot up, of *torchwort* high. —*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, ii. 28.

Tore. *s.* Dend grass remaining on mowing land in winter and spring. Proportion according to roven or *tore* upon the ground; the more *tore* the less hay will do.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Toromatology. *s.* [Gr. τόπος = embossed work, work in relief + λόγος = word, principle.] Description, or principles, of carrying in bas-relief.

Toreatic. *adj.* [Gr. τορματικός.] Relating to work in relief.

Torment. *v. a.* [Fr. *tourment*.]

1. Put to pain; harass with anguish; excruciate. Art thou come to *torment* us before the time?—*Matthew*, viii. 29.

I am glad to be constrained to utter what *Torments* me to conceal. —*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, v. 3. Evils on me light At once, by my foreknowledge gaining birth Abortive, to *torment* me ere their being. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 771.

2. Tease; vex with importunity. 3. Put into great agitation. *Eden*, . . . Who letting loose the winds, lost and *tormented* the air. —*Bryskett, Mourning Aeneas of Theophrastus*. All the loud noises which *torment* the air. —*Habington, Chalcas*, p. 153: 1653. They, starting on main wing, *Tormented* all the air. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 23.

Torment. *s.* [Fr. *tourment*; Lat. *tormentum*.]

1. Anything that gives pain, as disease. They brought unto him all sick persons that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*, and he healed them.—*Matthew*, ix. 31. 2. Pain; misery; anguish. The more I see Pleasures about me, so much more I feel *Torment* within me. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 119.

3. Penal anguish; torture. Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself can find A fiercer *torment* than a guilty mind. —*Creek, Translation of Jaceval*, xiii. 22.

4. Engine of war to cast stones or darts. *Obsolete*.

All *torments* of war, which we call engines, were first invented by kings or governors of hosts.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 21.

Tormentful. *adj.* Causing torment. Malice, and envy, and revenge, are unjust passions and in what nature never they are, they are as vexatious and *tormentful* to itself as they are troublesome and mischievous to others.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*. (Ord. M.)

Tormentilla. *s.* [Fr. *tormentille*; Lat. *tormentilla*.] Native medicinal plant of the genus *Potentilla*; seepfoil. The root of *tormentilla* has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best astringent in the whole vegetable kingdom.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary*.

Refresh the spirits externally by some epithemata of balm, bugloss, with the powder of the roots of *tormentilla*.—*Wiemers, Surgery*. *Tormentilla* belongs to the natural family Rosaceæ; its active principle is tannic acid.—*Translation, by R. Phillips, of the London Pharmacopœia*: 1851.

Tormenting. *part. adj.* Causing torment. No sleep close up that deadly eye of thine, Unless it be while some *tormenting* dream Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. —*Shakespeare, Richard III.* i. 1.

There is a rash which is well known and very *tormenting*, and, therefore, not without interest, though it is almost always without danger. I mean . . . netterian.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lxxix.

Tormenter. *s.* One who, that which, torments.

1. One who torments; one who gives pain. He called to me for succour, desiring me at least to kill him, to deliver him from those *tormenters*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. One who inflicts penal tortures. Let his *tormentor*, conscience, find him out. —*Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 130. Hadst thou full power (rage asks no more) to kill, Or measure out his *torments* by thy will;

Yet what could'st thou, *tormentor*, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues unrepaid by pain.

Creek, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 228.

The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reason, man's judgement condemns him when he violates any of them; and so the sinner becomes his own *tormentor*.—*South, Sermons*.

The ancient martyrs pass through such new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors*.—*Addison*.

Tornado. *s.* [Spanish.] Hurricane; whirlwind.

Nimble comarications strike the eye,
And hold *tornados* bluster in the sky. *Garth*
Hark! he answers—will *tornados*,
Strewing yonder sea with wrecks,
Wasting towns, plantations, meadows,
Are the voice with which he speaks.
He, forecasting what vexations
Africa's sons should undergo,
Fix'd their tyrants' habitations
Where his whirlwinds answer—No.

Cowper, The Negro's Complaint.

'One huge motionless cloud' (ray of sorrow and indignation) 'girdles our whole horizon; streams up, hairy, copper-edged, over a sky of the colour of lead.' Motionless itself, but 'small clouds' (as called Parlements and such like), 'parting from it, fly over the zenith, with the velocity of birds:—till at last, with one loud howl, the whole four winds be dashed together, and all the world exclaim, There is the *tornado*!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iii. ch. vii.

Torpido. *s.*

1. In *Ichthyology*. Fish, akin to the rays, from which it is separated by the circular form of the body, and, more especially, by being provided with electric organs.

The *torpedo*, or cramp-fish, came to hand; a fish, if I may write truth, that by hiding itself with mud and dirt catches lesser fish very strangely: for, by his frigidity he benums such fish as swim over or barge near him, and so preys upon them.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 384.

When the Neapolitan fishermen pull their nets to shore, their first act usually is to wash the fishes by dashing over them bucketsful of sea-water; and if a *torpedo* be amongst the captured shoal, it makes its presence instantly felt by the shock transmitted to the arm, which is in the act of discharging the bucket. If the fish be handled, the shock is too strong and painful to be willingly encountered a second time, and the arm remains benumbed for some time. Each repetition of the discharge, however, enfeebles its force, and the surface of the fish capable of communicating the shock progressively contracts, as life departs, to the region of the organs themselves. An animal must be in communication with the *torpedo* by two distinct points, in order to receive the shock. If an insulated and prepared frog touches the *torpedo* by the end of a nerve only, no muscular contractions ensue on the discharge of the battery; but a second contact by the end of another nerve, or by a portion of muscle, or any other part of the body, immediately produces them. . . . The dorsal surface of the electric organ is always positive, the ventral surface negative. The *torpedo* has no power of otherwise directing the electric currents. . . . The discharge of strong currents is usually accompanied by visible contraction of parts of the body, usually by a retraction of the eyes of the *torpedo*, and one muscle is arranged so as to contract part of the circumference of each battery; but such simultaneous muscular action, though it may add to the force of the discharge, is not essential to its production. The benumbing effect seems to be produced by the rapid succession of shocks delivered by the recent and vigorous fish. Matteucci ascertained that, during the discharge, the nerves of the organ were not traversed by any electric current.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*.

2. In *Naval Warfare*. See extract.

Torpedo, in nautical language, [is] the name applied to certain vessels constructed for navigating under water, the power of sustaining life and of moving the structure being derived from compressed air. Various designs of this class have at different times been brought to the test of experiments, but no practical results have hitherto followed. . . . The word has in recent years been also used to designate certain submerged bombshells, which are placed in the way of ships, to be fired beneath them. They were used during both the Russian and American wars. The *tornados* are of two kinds, one self-acting, which is equally dangerous to friend and foe, and presents the especial difficulty that it is no easy matter to fish it up without an explosion; the other class are fired by electricity. . . . The electric *tornados* are of two sorts; one in which two observers, at separate points in the wire circuit connecting the *torpedo* with the electric battery, look along lines intersecting at the machine. . . . The remaining sort of electric *torpedo* is self-acting.—*Brucknabury, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Torpe. *adj.* [Lat. *torpens*, -entis, pres. part. of *torpeo*.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active; incapable of motion.

Let the earth be still and stupid; . . . anon an universal soul flow into this *torpent* mass.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, Notes, p. 312; 1637.

A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and *torpent* memory through so multifarious an employment.—*Evelyn*.

Torpescent. *adj.* [Lat. *torpescens*, -entis, pres. part. of *torpesco*.] Becoming torpid.

Their *torpescing* soul

Clenches their coin.

Shenstone.

Torpid. *adj.* [Lat. *torpidus*.] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active.

Without heat all things would be *torpid* and without motion.—*Rap, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Torpidity. *s.* Torpor; state of being torpid.

I requested Mr. Cornish to send up a dozen of bats in their state of *torpidity*.—*Daines Barrington, Essays*, ii.

Sir W. Bellers happened to stop at a fisherman's house in Cornwall, whose net had been much torn by a large clod of earth, which, upon being examined, was very full of swallows, that awaked from their *torpidity* upon being brought near the fire.—*Ibid.* v.

Torpidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Torpid.

Though the object about which it is exercised be poor, little and low, yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rest and *torpidness*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Torpidus. *s.* State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness. *Rare*.

Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of *torpidus* or sleeping state.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Torpor. *s.* [Lat.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation.

Motion discusses the *torpor* of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History*.

The captive usurper,

Hurl'd down from his throne,

Lay buried in *torpor*

Forgotten and lone;

I broke through his slumbers,

I shiver'd his chain,

I leagu'd him with numbers,

He's tyrant again. *Byron, Manfred*, ii. 3.

Torrefaction. *s.* Act of drying by the fire.

Here was not a scorching and blistering, but a vehement and full *torrefaction*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 188.

When *torrefacted* sulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction* make sulphur itself black?—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Torrefy. *v. a.* [Lat. *torrefacio*, pass. part. *torrefactus*; *torrefactio*, -onis.] Dry by the fire.

In the sulphur of bodies *torrefied* consist the principles of inflammability.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Divers learned men assien, for the cause of blackness, the sooty steam of dust or *torrefied* sulphur.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Torrefied sulphur makes bodies black; I desire to know why *torrefaction* makes sulphur itself black?—*Ibid.*

Another elixer is composed of two heminae of white wine, half a hemina of honey, Egyptian nitro *torrefied* a quadrant. *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Torrent. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *torrens*, -entis.]

1. Sudden stream raised by showers.

The near in blood

Forake me like the *torrent* of a flood.

Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,

Disguise the unwhol'd plain distance?

No *torrens* swell the low Mechnago?

The world will say he durst not pass.
Prior, An English Ballad on the Taking of Namur.

2. Violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.

Not far from Caucasus are certain steep falling torrents, which wash down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting use to net many fleeces of wool in those descents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water passeth through, which Strabo witnesseth to be true.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

The memory of those, who, out of duty and conscience, opposed that *torrent* which did overwhelm

them should not lose the recompence due to their virtue.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

When shrivell'd lurks on withering stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his wat'ry stores, huge *torrens* flow,
Temp'ring the thirsty fever of the field.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 128.

Erasmus, that great injured name . . .
Stenn'd the wild *torrent* of a barbarous age.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 603.

Torrent. *adj.* Rolling in a rapid stream.

Fierce *torrents*,

Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 580.

Torrid. *adj.* [Fr. *torride*; Lat. *torridus*.]

1. Parched; dried with heat.

Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryness; the one concomitant with a heat which they call a *torrid* talent; the other with a coldness, when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

2. Burning; violently hot.

As a comet, which with *torrid* heat,

And vapours as the Libyan air adust,

Began to parch that temperate clime.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 634.

3. Particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropics.

Columbus

First found a temperate in a *torrid* zone;

The feverish air stunn'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden*.

Those who amidst the *torrid* regions live,
May they not sales unknown to us receive?
See daily showers rejoice the thirsty earth,
And bless the flowery buds succeeding birth?

Prior, Solomon, l. 284.

Torsel. *s.* [Fr. *torse*.] Anything in a twisted form. *Rare*.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintels over windows, lay them in *torsel*.—*Morgan, Mechanical Exercises*.

Torsion. *s.* [Lat. *torsio*, -onis; torsus and tortus; pass. part. of *torqueo* = I twist.] In *Mechanics*. See extract.

The laws of *torsion* have been experimentally investigated by Columbus in a variety of substances. The method which he employed consisted in attaching a body of given form and dimensions to the extremity of the wire, and, after twisting it through a certain angle, abandoning it to the action of the force evolved, and observing the time of the oscillations. The following general laws were found to hold good—1. On loading a wire or thread with different weights, it will settle in different positions of stable equilibrium; i. e. an index attached to the weight will point in different directions if the weight be varied, and the angular deviation may amount even to a whole circumference. 2. The oscillations are isochronous. 3. The time of oscillation is proportional to the square root of the weight which stretches the wire. 4. The time of oscillation is as the square root of the length of the wire. 5. The time of oscillation is inversely as the square of the diameter of the wire.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Torso. *s.* [Italian.] In *Sculpture*. Statue of the human figure, in which nothing remains but the trunk: (applied more especially to the famous one of Apollonius, now in the Vatican; and, as such, a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name).

Why such an artist was selected to do so fine a *Torso*, we cannot pretend to conjecture. We read that, when the Consul Mummus, after the taking of Corinth, was preparing to send to Rome some works of the greatest Grecian sculptors, he told the packers that if they broke his Venus or his Apollo, he would force them to restore the limbs which should be wanting. A head by a hewer of milestones joined to a bosom by Praziteles would not surprise or shock us more than this supplement.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays*, Sir J. Mackintosh's *History of the Revolution*.

Tort. *s.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *tortum*.] Mischief; injury; calamity. *Except as a law term, rhetorical or obsolete*.

Then can triumphant trumpets sound on high,
That went to heaven the echoed report
Of their new joy, and happy victory
Against him that had been long oppress with *tort*,
And fast imprisoned in steeped fort. *Spenser*.

He dreadful had them come to court,

For no wild beasts should do them any *tort*. *Id.*

Your disobedience and ill-managing
Of actions, lost for want of due support,
Woe I justly to a further spring;
Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tort*.

Fairfax.

How ran any of us see the body of our blessed Saviour broken, and his blood poured out, and withal think and know that his own sins are guilty

of this *tort* offered to the Son of God, the Lord of life, and not feel his heart touched with a sad and passionate apprehension of his own villainy?—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 197.

Tortion. s. Torment; pain. *Rare.*

All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach and belly.—*Bacon*.

Tortious. adj. [*tort.*] Injurious; doing wrong.

Ne ought he cared who he endamaged
By *tortious* wrong, or whom he overed of right.
Spenser, Florio Queen.

Tortivo. adj. Twisted; wreathed.

Knots by the confus of meeting sap,
Infert the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, l. 3.

Tortoise. s. [*Fr. tortue.*]

1. In *Zoology*. Land species of Chelouian.

In his needy shop a *tortoise* hump.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

A living *tortoise* being turned upon its back, not being able to make use of its paws for the returning of itself, because they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itself only by its neck and head; sometimes one side, sometimes another, by pushing against the ground, to rock itself as in a cradle, to find where the inequality of the ground might permit it to roll its shell.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Translation of the Latin *testudo*, into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no missiles could hurt them.

Their targets in a *tortoise* cast, the foe
Secure advancing, to the turret tower.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 601.

Tortoise-shell. s. Name given to the plates (which are horny rather than shelly) of the sea-turtle, particularly to those of the hawk's-bill turtle (*Chelone imbricata*).

Tortoise-shell, or rather scales, [is] a horny substance, that covers the hard strong covering of a horny contour, which encloses the *Testudo* imbricata. The lamellæ, or plates of this *tortoise*, are thirteen in number, and may readily be separated from the bony part by placing fire beneath the shell, whereby they start asunder. They vary in thickness from one-eighth quarter of an inch, according to the age and size of the animal, and weigh from five to twenty-five pounds. The larger animal, the better is the shell. This substance may be softened by the heat of boiling water; and if compressed in this state by screws in iron or brass moulds, it may be bent into any shape.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Tortuosity. s.

1. Wreath; flexure.

These the midwife contriveth unto a knot close
unto the body of the infant, from whence cometh
that *tortuosity*, or complicated nodosity, called the
navel.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Crookedness; depravity.

He discerneth the uprightness of godliness, and
the *tortuosity* of wickedness.—*Grainger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 65: 1621.

Rabel's... very mode of writing is complex, un-
careless, incoherent; with dashes and splashes;
with notes of admiration, of interrogation (nay,
both together sometimes), with involutions, abrupt-
ness, whirrs, and *tortuosities*; so that even the
grammatical meaning is sometimes burdensome to
write.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Farnham von Kne's Memoirs*.

Tortuous. adj. [*Fr. tortueux*; *Lat. tortuosus*.]

Twisted; wreathed; winding.

So varied he, and of his *tortuous* train

• Curl'd many a wanton wreath.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 516.
The daylight found its way to the subterranean
dungeon only at noon, and through a passage which
was purposely made *tortuous*, so as to exclude the
rays of the sun, while it presented no obstacle to
wind or rain.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous*,
ch. xiii.

The respiratory organs of the tubercular anellids
are in the form of long, flattened, and sometimes
tortuous, filaments.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*.

2. Crooked; (as in 'crooked policy').

What *tortuous* planets, or malevolent
Conspiring power?
Lodge, Looking-Glasses

The appearance of the Remarks on Cato gave the
irritable poet an opportunity of venting his malice
under the show of friendship; and such an oppor-
tunity could not but be welcome to a nature which
was implacable in enmity, and which always pre-

ferred the *tortuous* to the straight path. He pub-
lished, accordingly, the Narrative of the Frenzy of
John Dennis.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical*
Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.

That course became somewhat less *tortuous* when
the battle of the Boyne had cowed the spirit of the
Jacobites.—*Id., History of England*, ch. xviii.

True it is that his policy was *tortuous* and guilty;
but it must be remembered that he had to deal with
men as guilty and almost as wily as himself.—*J. H.*
Jesse, Memoirs of King Richard III. ch. iii.

Torture. s. [*Fr.*; *Lat. tortura*.]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by
which guilt is punished, or confession ex-
torted.

Hecate, when she gave to rule the woods,
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes,
And taught the *tortures* of the avenging gods.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 700.

2. Pain; anguish; pang.

Better he with the dead,
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie
In restless ecstasy. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 2.
Ghastly spasm or racking *torture*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 481.

Torture. v. a.

1. Punish with tortures.

Hipparchus, my enfranchised bondman,
He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or *torture*.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

2. Vex; excruciate; torment.

Still must I cherish the dear, and remembrance,
At once to *torture* and to please my soul.
Addison, Cato.

3. Keep on the stretch.

The bow *tortureth* the string continually,
and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation.—
—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Torturer. s. One who, that which, tortures;
tormentor.

I play the *torturer* by small and small,
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken.
Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 2.

When king Edward the Second was amongst his
torturers, the more to disgrace his face, they shaved
him, and washed him with cold water; the king
said, Well, yet I will have warm water, and so shed
abundance of tears.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*.

Torturing. part. adj. Causing torture.

The scourge inexorable and the *torturing* hour
Calls us to penance. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 91.

Torturingly. de. In a torturing manner;
so as to torment or punish.

An host of furies
Could not have baited me more *torturingly*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Lovers of Candy.

Torturous. adj. Tormenting; occasioning
torture.

Sad melancholy, like the drowned earth, lies at
the bottom; whence care, and grief, and discontent,
torturous suspicion, and horrid fear, are washed up
by the unquiet watery desire.—*Dr. H. More, Con-*
jectura Cabalistica, p. 196: 1653.

Therefore they make the admission *torturous*,
take time in the initiation, set a seal on the tongue,
and instruct the Episcopate for five years, to raise a
high opinion of them by delay and expectation.—
Bishop Lavington, Ecclesiastical of Methodists and
Papists compared, bk. iii. p. 330.

Tortuous. adj. [*Lat. torvus*.] Sour of as-
pect; stern; severe of countenance. *Rare.*

That *tortuous* sour look produced by anger, and
that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying
love.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Tory. s. In *Politics*. See extracts from
Echard, Malone, and Macaulay; also
Whig.

Let such men quit all pretence to civility and
breeding; they are ruder than *torques* and Wild
Americans!—*Glanville, Germania*, p. 213.

The knight is more a *tory* in the country than
the town, because it more advances his interest.—
Addison, Spectator.

This protestant zealot, this English divine,
In church and in state was of principles sound;
Was truer than steel to the Hanover line,
And grieved that a *tory* should live above ground.
Steele.

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, *torques*.

Great heats and animosities were created by these
Petitioners and Abhorers, and they occasioned
many frays and quarrels in private conversations;
and about the same time (1690), and from the same
cause, arose the pernicious torments and distinctions
of Whig and *Tory*, both exotic names, which the
parties involuntarily bestowed upon each other; all
that adhered to the interest of the crown and lineal
succession were by the contrary party branded with
the title given to the Irish robbers; and they, in re-

turn, gave the others the appellation of Whig, or
Sour Milk, formerly appropriated to the Scotch
Presbyterians and rigid Covenanters.—*Echard, His-*
tory of England, p. 688.

Tories, robbers, and rapparees, are always joined
together in the Irish acts of Parliament. *Tories*
were so called from the Irish word *toras*, give me
[your money]. The opponents of government in
1691 and 1692, &c. affected to think all who were
attached to the crown, papists; and therefore called
them *tories*, i. e. vile papists and robbers.—*Malone*.

These appellations [Antidivine, Abhorers,
Tantivies] soon become obsolete; but at this time
were first heard two nicknames which, though origi-
nally given in insult, were soon assumed with
pride, which are still in daily use, which have spread
as widely as the English race, and which will last
as long as the English literature. It is a curious
circumstance that one of these nicknames was of
Scotch, and the other of Irish, origin. Both in
Scotland and in Ireland, misgovernment had called
into existence bands of desperate men whose ferocity
was heightened by religious enthusiasm. In Scot-
land some of the persecuted Covenanters, driven
mad by oppression, had lately murdered the Prince,
had taken arms against the government, had ob-
tained some advantages against the King's forces,
and had not been put down till Monmouth, at the
head of some troops from England, had routed them
at Bothwell Bridge. These men were most nume-
rous among the rustics of the western lowlands,
who were vulgarly called Whigs. Thus the appella-
tion of Whig was fastened on the Presbyterian
scots of Scotland, and was transferred to those
English politicians who showed a disposition to op-
pose the court, and to treat Protestant Noncon-
formists with indulgence. The box of Ireland, at
the same time, afforded a refuge to Popish out-
laws, much resembling those who were afterwards
known as Whiteboys. These men were then called
Tories. The name of *Tory* was therefore given to
Englishmen who refused to concur in excluding a
Roman Catholic prince from the throne.—*Macaulay,*
History of England, ch. ii.

Toryism. s. System, or principles, of Tory
politics.

Nothing would illustrate the subject better than
an enquiry into the rise and progress of our late
parties; or a short history of *Toryism* and *Whig-*
ism from their cradle to their grave, the intro-
ductory account of their genealogy and descent.—
Bolingbroke, On Parties, letter ii.

Toss. v. a. [*Welsh, tosio*.]

1. Throw with the hand, as a ball at play.

With this she seem'd to play, and, as in sport,
Toss'd to her love in presence of the court.
Dryden, Sigismunda and Guicardo, 81.

A shepherd diverted himself with *tossing* up eggs
and catching them again.—*Addison*.

2. Throw with violence.

Back do I *toss* these traitors to thy head.
Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 2.

3. Lift with a sudden and violent motion.

Behold how they *toss* their torques on high.
How they point to the Persian abodes.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

I call'd to stop him, but in vain:
He *toss'd* his arms aloft; and proudly told me,
He would not stay.
Addison, Cato.

No talk too idle buzzing things;
Toss up their heads, and stretch their wings.
Prior.

4. Agitate; put into violent motion.

The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a
vanity *tossed* to and fro of them that seek death.—
Proverbs, xxi. 6.

Things will have their first or second agitation;
if they be not *tossed* upon the arguments of counsel,
they will be *tossed* upon the waves of fortune, and
be full of inconstancy, doing and undoing.—*Bacon*,
Essays.

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *toss*,
And flutter'd into rage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 498.

I have made several voyages upon the sea, often
been *tossed* in storms.—*Addison, Spectator*.

5. Make restless; disquiet.

She did love the knight of the red cross,
For whose dear sake so many troubles he did *toss*.
Spenser, Florio Queen.

Calm region once
And full of peace, now *toss'd* and turbulent.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1123.

6. Keep in play; tumble over.

That scholars should come to a better knowledge
in the Latin tongue than most do that spend four
years in *tossing* all the rules of grammar in common
schools.—*Ascham*.

7. With off. Dispatch; make short work of
anything.

'Corporal' said Venzlyperken, 'perhaps you'll
like a glass of scheedam; there's some in the cup-
board.'... The corporal produced the bottle and
the glass, poured it out, made his military salute,
and *tossed it off*.—*Marryat, Sharkey's*, vol. ii.
ch. xli.

TOSS. v. n.

1. Flung; writhe; be in violent commotion.
Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom he found very weak in bed, continually tossing and tumbling from one side to another, and totally deprived of her rest.—*Harpag.*

To toss and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
And thou, my adre, not destined by thy birth
To turn to dust and mix with common earth,
How wilt thou toss and rave, and long to die,
And quit thy claim to immortality!

Addison, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, li. 307.

They throw their person with a hoysen air
Across the room, and toss into the chair.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 477.

2. Be tossed.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean,
There where your anxious, with portly sail ...
Do overpeer the petty traffickers.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

While his small fleet lay t-tossing in the Texel,
a contest was going on among the Dutch authorities.
—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. v.*

Toss up. Throw a coin into the air, and
wager on what side it shall fall.

I'd try if any pleasure could be found
In tossing up for twenty thousand pound

Beaumont.

It gives rise in practice to many inconvenient re-
sults, such as unmeaning compromises, tossing up for
verdicts, &c.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of
Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. vii.*

TOSS. s.

1. Act of tossing.

The discus that is to be seen in the hand of the
celebrated Castor at Don Livio's is perfectly round;
nor has it any thing like a string fastened to it, to
add force to the toss.—*Addison.*

2. Affected manner of raising the head.

His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the toss, and one the new French wal-
low:
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd.

Dryden.

There is hardly a polite sentence in the following
dialogue which doth not require some suitable toss
of the head.—*Baiff.*

3. Toss-up.

Tossel. s. Tassel.

Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with a
piece of packthread to make a tossel, by which you
may conveniently lift the bag when full.—*Mortimer,
Household.*

Tösser. s. One who tosses.

I did expect,
Instead of Mars, the storm-god Eolus,
And Juno proffering her Deipnion
As satisfaction to the blustering god
To send his tossers forth.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.

Tössing. verbal abs. Violent commotion.

I am full of tossings to and fro unto the dawning
of the day.—*Job, vii. 4.*
In stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, [in the
margin, tossings to and fro.] 2 *Corinthians, vi. 6.*
Dro was the tossing, deep the groans: Despair
Tended the sick, busied from couch to couch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 483.

Tösspot. s. Toper and drunkard.

Tösspots still had drunken head.
Shakespeare, Twelfth-Night, v. 1, song.

Tótal. adj. [Fr.; Lat. totus.]

1. Whole; complete; full.

They set and rise;
Less total darkness should by night remain
Her old possession, and extinguish life.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 614.

If all the pains, that, for thy Britain's sake,
My past has took, or future life may take,
Be grateful to my queen; permit my pray'r,
And with this gift reward my total care.

Prior, Epistle desiring the Queen's Picture.

2. Whole; not divided.

Either to undergo
Myself the total crime; or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 126.

Totality. s. [Fr. totalité.] Complete sum; whole quantity; wholeness.

Identity, diversity; possibility, act; totality,
parts, &c. are but wise cautions against ambiguities
of speech.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, li. ii.*
So much for totality, that common and essential
character to every legitimate composition.—*Harris,
Philological Inquiry.*

Shakespeare's intellectual action is wholly unlike
that of Ben Jonson or Beaumont and Fletcher.
The latter see the totality of a sentence or passage,
and then project it entire. Shakespeare goes on
creating, and evolving B. out of A., and C. out of B.,

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and so on, just as a serpent moves, which makes a
fulcrum of its own body, and seems for ever twist-
ing and untwisting its own strength.—*Coleridge,
Table-Talk.*

The totality of human actions being thus, from
the highest point of view, governed by the totality
of human knowledge, it might seem a simple matter
to collect the evidence of the knowledge, and, by
subjecting it to successive generalizations, ascertain
the whole of the laws which regulate the progress
of civilization. And that this will be eventually
done, I do not entertain the slightest doubt.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. i.
ch. v.*

Now here quality does not appear, the reason
being that it comprises both quantity and modality,
and it is thus the antipole of relation. I remark,
'obiter,' that totality is plurality in unity; that con-
servation is the interdependence of existence; and that
reciprocity is the causality of states in a sub-
stance.—*Engelke, An Introduction to Metaphy.*

Tótotally. adv. In a total manner; wholly;
fully; completely.

The sound interpreters expound this image of
God, of natural reason; which, if it be totality or
most fully defined, the right of government doth cease.
—*Bacon, Holy War.*

The obscure sinner, that hath long harden'd his
own heart against God, thereby provokes him totality
to withdraw all inward graces from him.—*Ham-
mond.*

Charity doth not end with this world, but goes
along with us into the next, where it will be per-
fected; but faith and hope shall then totality fail;
the one being changed into sight, the other into
enjoyment.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Tóther, contracted for the other.

For example, see extract under TONE.

Tóttér. v. n. Shake so as to threaten a fa-
staggerer.

The wags already have possess'd the wall,
Troy nods from high, and totters to her fall.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, li. 333.

The fortunes of thy house shall totter; thy char-
acter, which led the way to them, shall bleed on
every side of it.—thy faith questioned, thy works
belied, thy wit forgotten.—thy learning trampled
on.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vol. i. ch. ix.*

Matters of no more seeming consequence in them-
selves than, 'Whether my father should have taken
off his wig with his right hand or with his left,'—
have divided the greatest kingdoms, and made the
crowns of the monarchs who governed them, to
totter upon their heads.—*Ibid., vol. iii. ch. ii.*

Tóttéring. part. adj. Shaking so as to
threaten a fall.

As a howling wall shall ye be, and as a tottering
fence. *Psalm, liii. 3.*
What news, in this our tottering state?—
It is a reeling world indeed, my lord;
And I believe will never stand upright.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 2.

Tóttý. adj. Shaking; unsteady; dizzy.

Siker thy head very tottý is,
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

'The priest,' said Clement, 'is not half so con-
fident of the Jew's conversion, since he received that
buffet on the ear.'—Go to, knave, what protest thou
of conversions!—what, is there no respect?—all
masters and no men?—I tell thee, fellow, I was
somewhat tottý when I received the good knight's
blow, or I had kept my ground under it.—*Sir W.
Scott, Ivanhoe, ch. xxxiii.*

Tóucan. s. See TUCAN.

Touch. v. n. [Fr. toucher.]

1. Perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be touch'd or touch.

Creech.

2. Handle slightly, without effort or violence.

In the middle of the bridge there is a drawbridge
made with such artifice, that the sentinel disco-
vering any force approaching, may, by only touch-
ing a certain iron with his foot, draw up the bridge.
—*Sir T. Browne, Travels.*

3. Reach with anything, so as that there be
no space between the thing reached and
the thing brought to it.

He broke the with as a thread of tow is broken
when it toucheth the fire.—*Julius, xvi. 2.*
Him thus intent, I thuried with his spear
Touch'd lightly. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 811.*

4. Come to; attain.

Their impious folly dared to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day;
The god vindictive doom'd them never more,
Ah men unbless'd! to touch their natal shore.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, l. 6.

5. Try as gold with a stone.

When I have suit,
Wherein I mean to touch your love indeed,
It shall be full of noise and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

Words as deluded and hard; no stone
Was hard enough to touch them on.

Baillie, Hudibras, l. i. 111.

6. Relate to.

In ancient times was publickly read first the
scripture, as, namely, something out of the books of
the prophets of God; some things out of the apoc-
ryphal writings; and, lastly, out of the holy evangeli-
sts some things which touch'd the person of our
Lord Jesus Christ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us debate it then.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

7. Meddle with.

He so light was of her side main,
That what he touch'd, came not to light again.
Spenser.

8. Affect.

What of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense, that seems to this.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 987.

9. Move; strike mentally; melt.

I was sensibly touch'd with that kind impression.
—*Comprece.*

The tender sire was touch'd with what he said,
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,
And bid the youth advance.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phædon.

10. Delicately or mark out.

Nature affords at least a glimmering light;
The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn
right. *Pope.*

11. Censure; animadvert upon.

Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, touch'd
them for their living so near, that they went near to
touch him for his life.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

12. Infect; seize slightly.

Pestilent diseases are bred in the summer; other-
wise those touch'd are in most danger in the winter.
—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

13. Bite; wear; have an effect on.

Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so
hard, that a file will not touch it, as Smiths say,
when a file will not eat, or rasp it.—*Morton, Me-
chanical Exercises.*

14. Strike a musical instrument.

They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning
prais'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 238.*
One dip the pencil, and one touch the lyre.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jarvis.

15. Influence by impulse; impel forcibly.

No deers of mine,
To touch with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 44.*

16. Treat of perfunctorily.

What thy own last reasoning words
Touch'd only. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 378.*

17. Applied to money.

Rich Browne did negotiate about the queen's
portion, out of which he had, I think, 1,000*l.*, which,
with 200*l.* more, was all he touch'd in the said thir-
teen years, whilst he spent his paternal estate much
more than that yearly, during his abode in Paris.—*A. Wood, Fasti Oxonienses, (Ord MS.)*

For all these particulars, I can conceive Enclard
may touch about one million sterling yearly.—*Smol-
lett, Humphrey Clucker.*

What news of Treville? Does he confess?—No.—
Dear me, I should like to touch; I am an old man,
and I can't, I suppose, hope to live always.—*Mor-
ton, Secrets worth Knowing.*

Touch up. Repair, or improve by slight
strokes, or little emendations.

What he saw was only her natural countenance
touch'd up with the usual improvements of an aged
coquette.—*Addison.*

Touch-and-go. A colloquial combination sig-
nifying hastiness of temper; used either
substantially, as, 'It is all touch-and-go
with some people,' or adjectivally, as, 'A
touch-and-go kind of person.'

Touch-me-not. A combination treated as a
single word, the construction being, sub-
stantival.

a. In Medicine. English name of the ma-
lignant disease called Lupus (wolf): noli-
me-tangere.

b. In Botany. Plant of the genus Impa-
tiens (species, Noli-me-tangere), so called
from the construction of the seed-vessel,
which, being irritated when touched, and
ripe, projects the seeds to some distance.

Tóuch. v. n.

1. Be in a state of junction so that no space
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is between them: (as, 'Two spheres touch only at points').

2. Fasten on; take effect on.

Strong waters pierce metals, and will touch upon gold that will not touch upon silver.—*Bacon*.

Touch at. Come to without stay.

The next day we touched at Midon.—*Acts*, xxvii. 3.

Oh fail not to touch at Peru!

With gold there our vessel we'll store. *Cowley*.

Civil law and history, are studies which a gentleman should not barely touch at, but constantly dwell upon.—*Locke*.

A fishmonger lately touched at Hammersmith.—*Spectator*.

Touch on. Mention slightly.

The shewing by what steps knowledge comes into our minds, it may suffice to have only touched on.—*Locke*.

It is an use nobody has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries have touched upon it, they immediately quitted it.—*Addison*.

Touch on or upon.

a. Go for a very short time.

Which monsters, but the Trojan's pious host should bear, or touch upon the haunted coast, Propitious Neptune strew'd their course by night.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 28.

I made a little voyage round the lake, and touched on the several towns that lie on its coast.—*Addison, Tracts in Italy*.

b. Light upon in mental inquiries.

It is impossible to make observations in art or science which have not been touched upon by others.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Touch. s.

1. Reach of anything, so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.

2. Sense of feeling.

O dear son Edgar, Might I but live to see thee in my touch, I'd say, I had eyes again!

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.

The spirit of wine, or chemical mix, which are so hot in operation, are to the first touch cold.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

By touch the first pure qualities we learn Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist, and dry.

By touch, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern; By touch, sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine! Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 217.

The fifth sense is touch, a sense over the whole body.—*Locke*.

3. Act of touching.

The touch of cold water made a pretty kind of shuffling come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

With one virtuous touch The archchemick sun produces precious things.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 603.

4. State of being touched.

The time was once when thou unurg'd would'st vow, That never touch was welcome to thy hand, Unless I touch'd.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

5. Test.

To-morrow, good sir Michael, is a day Wher-in the fortune of ten thousand men Must hide the touch.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 4.

Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the touch, To try if thou be current gold indeed.

Id., Richard III. iv. 2.

Albeit some of these articles were merely devised, yet the duke being of base gold, and fearing the touch, subscribed that he did acknowledge his offences.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the true touch of all laws.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

6. Proof; tried qualities.

Come, my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and My friends of noble touch! when I am forth, Bid me farewell, and smile.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

He never stoops to catch a glittering something in your presence to share it with you, before he knows whether it be true touch or not.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Imperfect Sympathies*.

7. Single act of a pencil upon the picture.

Artificial strife LIVES in those touches, livelier than life.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, l. 1.

It will be more difficult for him to conceive when he has only a relation given him, without the nice touches which make the graces of the picture.—*Dryden*.

Never give the least touch with your pencil till you have well examined your design.—*Dryden*.

8. Feature; lineament.

Thus Roundness of many parts, His heavenly synod was devised; Of many faces, eyes, and hearts, To have the touchless dearest prized.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2.

A son was copied from his voice so much, The very name! every little touch.

Dryden.

9. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.

Here let the sounds of music creep in our ears; soft stillness and the night Become the touches of sweet harmony.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Nor wanted power to imitate and swago, With solemn touches, troubled thoughts.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 555.

10. Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone The death of Fulvia, with more urgent touches, Do strongly speak to us.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, l. 2.

11. Something of passion or affection.

He which without our nature could not on earth suffer for the world, doth now also, by means thereof, both make intercession to God for sinners, and exercise dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and a sensible touch of mercy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

He loves us not; He wants the natural touch.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 2.

12. Particular relation.

Speech of touch towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon, Essays*.

13. Stroke.

Another smart touch of the author we meet with in the fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry.—*Addison*.

Our kings no sooner fall out, but their mints make war upon one another; one meets sometimes with very nice touches of railery.—*Id., Dialogues on the Usefulness of music at Meals*.

Though its error may be such, As Kings and Burges cannot hit, It yet may feel the never touch Of Wytherley's or Congreve's wit.

Prinr, Paulo Parganti.

He gave the little wealth he had To build a house for fools and mad; To show by one satyrical touch, No nation wanted it so much.

Swift.

14. Animadversion; censure.

Soon moved with touch of blame, thus Eve, What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam severe!

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 1183.

15. Exact performance of agreement.

Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keeps is pay and dispatch him, yet ever ye sleep.

Tamer, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Quoth Hudibras, Thou offer'st much, But art not able to keep touch.

Burter, Hudibras, l. 1, 847.

I keep touch both with my promise to Philopolls, and with my own usual frugality in these kinds of collat' a.—*Dr. H. M.*

He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature should keep touch with him.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

16. Small quantity intermingled.

Madam, I have a touch of your condition, That cannot brook the accent of reproval.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a touch of it may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough cultural pronunciation of the Welsh and Irish.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*.

17. Hint; slight notice given.

The king your master knows their disposition very well; a small touch will put him in mind of them.—*Bacon*.

'And has the duke escaped his gout this year?' inquired Lord Marney of Lady de Mowbray. 'A slight touch; I never knew my father so well.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. ii.

18. Caut word for a slight essay.

Print my preface in such a form as, in the book-sellers' phrase, will make a sixpenny touch.—*Swift*.

19. Touchstone.

Know of touch or marble.—*N. Jonson, Forest*, ii.

Several parts of it were as bright and splendid as touch.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 143.

Though true as touch, though daughter of a king, Spencer, *Fairies Queen*, l. iii. 3.

No falsehood can endure Touch of celestial temper, but returns Of force to its own likeness.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 611.

Vulgar eyes confound black marble polished to the bright, with touch, great (Jet), and ebony.—*Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire*.

Touch-and-go. See between Touch, v. a. and Touch, v. n.

Touch-me-not. See between Touch, v. a. and Touch, v. n.

Touchable. adj. Capable of being touched. Touching hath a terrestrial participation, for the earth is most touchable and tractable.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 791. (Ord MS.)

Touchhole. s. Hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the touch-hole, and another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is far better heard than in the open air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The firemen are here, squinting with their fire-pumps on the invalids cannon, to wet the touch-holes; they unfortunately cannot squirt so high; but produce only clouds of spray.—*Cartley, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. vi.

Touchily. adv. In a touchy manner; with irritation; with peevishness.

When the Athenians sent a saucy message by Demosthenes to Philip of Macedon, the king answered only, Say what can I do acceptable to the Athenians? The varied Demosthenes replied touchily. Nothing better than to hang thyself.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 251. 1653.

Touchiness. s. Attribute suggested by Touchy; peevishness; irascibility.

Touching. prep. With respect, regard, or relation to; (it has often the particle as before it, of which there seems to be no use; touching is now obsolete, though more concise than the mode of speech now adopted).

Touching things which belong to discipline, the church hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read in the apostles' times it did.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Touching our person, seek we no revenge; But we our kingdom's safety must so tender, Whose ruin you three sought, that to her laws We do deliver you. *Shakespeare, Henry V. l. 2*.

The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in which they were created, as touching their substance, though there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in respect of beauty.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Touching the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Socrates chose rather to die than renounce or conceal his judgement touching the unity of the God-head.—*South, Sermons*.

Touchingly. adv. In a touching manner; with feeling emotion; in a pathetic manner.

This last fable shows how touchingly the poet argues in love affairs.—*Garth*.

Touchstone. s.

1. Stone by which metals are examined; basanite (Gr. *basanum* = test); Lydian stone.

Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the touchstone, and men with gold.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*.

If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the touchstone faulty, and the standard uncertain?—*Collier*.

Touchstone [is] a name sometimes applied to compact dark-coloured stones, such as Porphyr and Jetworth marble, and others of similar kind, which are frequently used for fine work in Gothic architecture; some of these are capable of receiving a high polish; the term does not appear to have been in common use for any very long period. It is so called from its supposed identity with, or resemblance to, the Lapis Lydium, or touchstone, used by goldsmiths in assaying the quality of gold by the test of aquafortis. There is a fine ely in the church at St. Mark, near Paris, of Catherine de Courtenay, who died in 1307, sculptured in limestone, nearly as black as the real touchstone, and erroneously supposed to be of that material.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

2. Any test or criterion.

Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use it as a touchstone to try the orders of the church?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Money serves for the touchstone of common honesty.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Time is the surest judge of truth: I am not vain enough to think I have left no faults in this, which that touchstone will not discover.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, epistle dedicatory.

'I have no touchstone,' he said internally, 'which can distinguish truth from falsehood.'—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous*.

Touchwood. s.

1. Wood converted in a kind of tinder by the

action of fungi; rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

A race of resolute stout trees they are, so abundant with metal and bark, that they quickly take fire, and become touchwood.—*Hosack, Vocal Forest.*

She is hot impetuosity and fire—a very magazine of touchwood and gunpowder. You are hot enough too, upon occasion, but then it's over in an instant.—*C. Collins the Elder, The Jealous Wife*, l. 1.

2. Name given to the *Polyporus ignarius* (a fungus).

Touchy. *adj.* [*? techy.*] Susceptible; irritable: (condemned by Johnson as 'a low word').

Was over such a touchy man heard of?

Benjamin and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Extravagance, to which curious eyes and touchy tempers are apt to run.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 40.

You are so touchy, and take things so hotly, I am sure there must be some mistake in this.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Tough. *adj.* [*A.S. tok.*]

1. Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; not brittle.

Of bodies some are fragile, and some are tough, and not fragile.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Stiff; not easily flexible.

The bow he drew,

And almost join'd the horns of the toughough. *Dryden.*

Fate with nature's law would strive,

To show plain-dealing once an age may thrive; And when so tough a frame she could not bend, Exceeded her commission to befriend. *Id.*

3. Not easily injured or broken.

(I) show, you are too tough!

W. you yet hold? *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ll. 4.

A body made of brass the crone demands of *F.*

Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire, *Dryden, Translation of Prætorius*, ll. 74.

4. Viscous; clammy; ropy; tenacious.

5. Difficult: (this is an ancient usage of the word, and is still a colloquial one; as, 'A tough piece of business').

Toughen. *v. n.* Grow tough.

Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give, and toughen, else they will break to powder.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Toughness. *s.* [*A.S. tohnese.*] Attribute suggested by Tough.

1. Not brittleness; flexibility.

To make an induration with toughness and less fragility, decoct bodies in water for three days; but they must be such into which the water will not enter.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.* A well-temper'd sword is bent at will. But keeps the native toughness of the steel. *Dryden.*

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.

In the first stage the viscosity or toughness of the fluids should be taken off by diluents.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Firmness against injury.

I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable toughness.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, l. 3.

Toupee. *s.* [*Fr. toupet*] Kind of foretop; natural or artificial hair particularly dressed on the forehead.

Remember second-hand toupees and repaired ruffles.—*Swift.*

I see nothing but red heels below, high toupees and largely aspiring curls above, accompanied with the scent of aniver.—*History of Duelling*, p. 101: 1770.

Toupet.—This is conformable to the etymology, but *toupee* is sometimes written; and anything is preferable to a word so totally remote from English rules as *toupet*, since it is invariably spelt according to the other spelling.—*Nares, Elements of Orthography*, p. 316.

With these words, he pulled out of his pocket a wax-candle's end, which he applied to his forehead; and upon examination I found he had combed his own hair over the toupee of his wig, and was, indeed, in his whole dress, become a very smart slaver.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xvi.

Tour. *s.* [*Fr.*]

1. Ramble; roving journey.

I made the tour of all the king's palaces.—*Addison.*

Were it permitted, he'd make the tour of the whole system of the sun.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scribblerus.*

For myself, I would see the dirty island at the bottom of the sea, rather than wear a single rag of

English work about me; and, I am sure, after you have made one tour to Paris, you will be of the same opinion, with regard to your own cloaths.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Lady Miller . . . had just returned from a tour in Italy with her husband, of which she published an account, in three volumes of letters, in 1778.—*Cruik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 383.

2. Turn; revolution: (in both these senses it is rather French than English).

First Ptolemy his scheme celestial wrought,

And of machines a wild provision brought;

Oris centrick and eccentric he prepared,

Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres

In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,

To solve the tours by heavenly bodies made. *Sir E. Blackmore.*

3. In Milton it is probably tower; elevation; high flight.

The bird of Jove, stoop'd from his airy tour,

Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 185.

4. Turn; east; manner.

The whole tour of the passage is this: a man given

to superstition can have no security, day or night,

sleeping or waking.—*Bentley, Philoethus Lipsianus*, § 18.

Tourist. *s.* One who makes a tour: (a hybrid and recent word).

The near relationship between our notion of Time and our notion of Space is implied in various current forms of speech. In the phrase—'a space of time,' a magnitude of one is expressly used to signify a magnitude of the other. Conversely, the Swiss tourist whose inquiries respecting distances are answered in 'stunden,' or hours, and the savant who, in common with the ancient Hebrew, has a place described to him as so many days' journey off, find times used to express spaces.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 56.

In the place of these, of whom, however, many remain, there is a rapid increase in the number of tourists, who flock over by hundreds in search of health, amusement, and relaxation.—*Austen, The Channel Islands*, pt. i. ch. i. p. 15.

Tourmaline. *s.* [*Fr.*] In *Mineralogy*. Mineral chiefly composed of silica, alumina, and boracic acid, with magnesia, iron, lithia, &c., constituting varieties.

The transparent coloured varieties are sometimes cut into ring stones, &c., and when reduced to thin slices are much valued for making experiments on the polarisation of light and for analysing the optical properties of other minerals. The red tourmaline or rubellite possesses considerable beauty. The finest kinds of tourmaline are brought from Brazil, Ceylon, Ava, and Siberia.—*Brinkley, in Brinkley and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tours. *s.* [*N.Fr.*] Sheriff's court.

The sheriff's tour decided in all affairs, civil and criminal.—*Barker, Abridgement of the History of England*, h. ii.

I assign all these functions to the county-court, upon the supposition that no other subsisted during the Saxon times, and that the separation of the sheriff's tour for criminal jurisdiction had not yet taken place, which, however, I cannot pretend to determine.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

Tournament. *s.* [*N.Fr.*; *Lat. tournamentum*, *tormentum*; *Romanc*, *repræsentatio* (Cantabrigie, i. 42.)]

1. Tilt; just; military sport; mock encounter.

They might, under the pretence

of tilts and tournaments,

Provide them horse and armour for defence. *Daniel.*

Whence came all those jousts, tiltings, and tournaments, so much in use in these parts?—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

He lived with all the pomp he could devise, At tilts and tournaments obtained the prize, But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden, The Duke and Honoria*, 17.

Panting for the glory which neither their strength nor the established rules permitted them to anticipate, the young scions of chivalry attended their masters to the tournament, and even to the battle, and riveted with a sick the armour they were forbidden to wear. It was the constant policy of sovereigns to encourage this institution, which furnished them with faithful supporters, and counteracted the independent spirit of feudal tenure. Hence they displayed a lavish magnificence in festivals and tournaments, which may be reckoned a second means of keeping up the tone of chivalrous feeling. . . . Tournaments were a still more powerful incentive to emulation. These may be considered to have arisen about the middle of the eleventh century; for though every martial people have found diversion in representing the image of war, yet the name of tournaments, and the laws that regulated them, cannot be traced any higher. Every secular perform-

ance of modern times must be tame in comparison of these animating combats. At a tournament, the space enclosed within the lists was surrounded by sovereign princes and their noblest barons, by knights of established renown, and all that rank and beauty had most distinguished among the fair. Covered with steel, and known only by their emblazoned shield, or by the favours of their mistresses, a still prouder bearing, the combatants rushed forward to a strife without enmity, but not without danger. Though their weapons were pointless, and sometimes only of wood though they were bound by the laws of tournaments to strike only upon the strong armour of the trunk, or, as it was called, between the four limbs, these impetuous conflicts often terminated in wounds and death. The church uttered her excommunications in vain against so wanton an exposure to peril; but it was more easy for her to exhort than to restrain that martial enthusiasm. Victory in a tournament was little less glorious, and perhaps at the moment more exquisitely felt, than in the field; since no battle could assemble such witnesses of valour. Honour to the sons of the brave, resounded amidst the din of martial music from the lips of the minstrels, as the conqueror advanced to receive the prize from his queen or his mistress; while the surrounding multitude acknowledged in his prowess of that day an augury of triumphs that might in more serious contests be blended with those of his country.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

2. Encounter; shock of battle.

With cruel tournament the squadrons join: Whose eagle pastured late, now vulture's lie. With carcasses, and arms, the ensanguined field. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 652.

Tourney. *v. n.* Tilt in the lists.

An elfin horn of noble state, Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. *Spenser.*

Tourniquet. *s.* [*Fr.*] Bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

If the artery does not readily appear, loosen the tourniquet, and the effusion of blood will direct you to it.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Touse. *v. n.* [*Provincial German, tusele* = pull about; connected with *teaze*.] Pull; tear; haul; drag; pull about; tumble; hug.

Take him hence; to the rack with him: We'll touse you joint by joint, But we will know this purpose. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

Did he not carry you yesterday to a play?—Ay, but we ate amongst ugly people; he would not let me come near the gallery, who sat under us, so that I could not see him; he told me, none but naughty women sat there, whom they toused and teased, but I have ventured for all that.—*Wycherley, The Country Wife*, ll. 1.

To touse such things as flatter, To honest Bouque is bread and butter. *Swift.*

Touse. *v. n.* Tear; rave.

She, stranding still with those That paint her rising pain their utmost strength oppose, Starts, tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, touses, spurns and sprawls, Casting with furious limbs her holders to the walls. *Deighton, Polydora*, song vii.

Tout. *v. n.* [*see Toot*.] Look out, hunt for, lay wait for anything.

Touter. *s.* One who touts; applied at present more especially to two classes of persons: (1) those who hang about places frequented by travellers for the purpose of either showing them about, or insuring their custom during the visit; (2) persons who watch the training and practising of race-horses for the purpose of acquiring information available in betting.

Tow. *s.* [*A.S.*] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

Tow twisted round the handle of an instrument makes it easier to be held.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Tow. *v. n.* [*A.S. toogan*; *Fr. toner*.] Draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

Thou know'st too well My heart was to thy rudder tied by the string. And thou should'st tow me after. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 2.

Tow. *s.* Generally with *in*; the meaning being, towed as a vessel.

I went home again, and I hadn't been on shore more than two hours, when who should I see but my first wife, Dick, with a robin-redbreast in tow. 'That he!' says she. I gave fight, but was nabbed

TOWARD

TOWARD } **TOWA**
 and put into limbo, to be tried for . . . having a wife too much. *Murphy, Puck of Many Ticks, Tale of the English Sailor.*

Frequently used as the *first element* of a compound: (as in *two-boat, tow-line*).

Toward, or Towards, prep. [A.S. *toeward*. See Ward.] In a direction to anything.

He set his face *toward* the wilderness.—*Numbers*, xiv. 1.

In *transit*, or with the elements divided.

Whose streams run forth there to the salt sea-side, there back return, and to their springhead go. *Fairfax*.

By our state I mean what is to Godward.—*Whole Duty of Man*.

Toward, adv. Near at hand; approaching; coming in this direction; in preparation.

What might be *toward* that this twenty haste, Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 1.

Toward, adj. Ready to do or learn: having a propensity or proclivity to anything as opposed to being averse: (opposed, too, to *front* and).

Why, that is spoken like a *toward* prince. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III.* ii. 2.

Towardness, s. Attribute suggested by Towardly.

The beauty and *towardness* of these children moved her brethren to envy.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Towardly, adj. Toward.

...the young *towardly* noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as assistants, or attendants.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

Towardness, s. Attribute suggested by Toward.

Parents will not throw away the *towardness* of a profession, the labour of which is crossed, and the rewards are vanished.—*South, Sermons*.

Towards, or Toward, prep. [A.S. *toeardes*. See Ward.]

1. Near to: (as, 'The danger now comes *towards* him').

2. With respect to: touching; regarding.

We brought them to an event peace between themselves, as *side towards* us for having made the peace.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Repent you not, As that the sin hath brought you to this shame, Which sorrow's always *towards* ourselves, not heaven? *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, ii. 3.

By our law, no good is to be left undone *towards* all, not the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart.—*South, Sermons*.

3. With ideal tendency to.

This was the first alarm England received *towards* any trouble, after it had enjoyed for so many years the most uninterrupted prosperity.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

4. Nearly; little less than.

I am *towards* nine years older since I left you.—*Swift*.

Towards, adv. Toward; coming-on.

We have a foolish trifling banquet *towards*. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

Towel, s. [Fr. *touaille*.] Cloth on which the hands are wiped.

They with their fine soft grassy *towels* stand, To wipe away the drops and moisture from her hand. *Drayton*.

His arm must be kept up with a napkin or *towel*.—*Wiceman, Surgery*.

Tower, s. [Fr. *tour*; Lat. *turris*.]

1. High building; building raised above the main edifice.

Let us build a city and a *tower*, whose top may reach unto heaven.—*Genesis*, xi. 4.

Towers and battlements it sees Bosom'd high in tufted trees. *Milton, L'Allegro*, 77.

He them beholding soon, Comes down to see their city, ere the *tower* Obstruct heaven-towers. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 50.

2. Fortress; citadel.

Thou hast been a strong *tower* from the enemy.—*Psalms*, lxi. 3.

3. High head-dress.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues In *towers*, and curls, and periwigs. *Baile, Hudibras, Epistle to his Lady*, 183.

4. High sight; elevation.

Tower, v. n. Soar; fly or rise high.

TOWN

No marvel My lord protector's hawk in *town* so well. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* ii. 1.

Circular base of rising folds that *town's* fold above fold. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 409.

All those sublime thoughts which *town* above the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itself, take their rise not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered for the contemplation of the mind.—*Lake*.

High above the crowd of offenders *towned* one offender, preeminent in parts, knowledge, rank, and power.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Towered, adj. Adorned or defended by towers.

Might she the wise Latona be, Or the *towered* Cybele. *Milton, Arcades*, 21.

The *towered* cities, which are the chaplets and dresses of that head, are torn down, and turned to rubbish.—*Bishop Hall, Scannable Sermons*, p. 14: 1644.

Towering, part adj. Soaring.

The crooked plough, the share, the *town's* height Of waggon, and the carts unwieldy weight . . . These all must be prepared. *Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, l. 213.

Not proud Olympus yields a nobler sight, Though goals assembled grace his *town's* height. *Pope, Windsor Forest*.

Tower-mustard, s. [two words rather than a compound.] In *Botany*. A name, probably an approximate translation of a Latin word rather than a true vernacular term, for one out of two, or both, plants of the natural order Crucifera (i.e. the class containing the stocks, cresses, &c.).

Arabis turris, and *Turritis glabra*, from the Latin *turris* = tower. Both grow on walls; the latter being both the commonest, and the most like mustard. The connection of the name with the leaves, as indicated in the extract, is doubtful.

Turritis, from *Turris*, a tower. The foliage is so disposed on the stems as to give them a pyramidal form, and for the same reason the plants are called *tower-mustard*. The species are hardly numerous; the smooth *Arabis* (*Turritis glabra*), is indigenous, and grows wild on banks and by roadsides, in a dry gravelly soil.—*Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopedia*.

Towery, adj. Adorned or guarded with towers.

Here naked rocks and empty wastes were seen, There *town's* cities and the forests green. *Pope*.

Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem, rise! Exalt thy *town's* head, and lift thy eyes! *Id., Messiah*.

Towing, verbal abs. Act of that which tows.

As the *first element* in a compound: (as, *towing-path, towing-rope*).

Town, s. [A.S. *tin*.]

1. Any walled collection of houses.

When Alexandria was besieged and won, He pass'd the trenches first, and storm'd the *town*. *Bellerton*.

2. Any collection of houses larger than a village.

Into whatsoever city or *town* ye shall enter, inquire who in it is worthy, and there abide till ye go thence.—*Matthew*, x. 11.

Before him *towns*, and rural works between. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 639.

3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop.

4. Inhabitants of a town.

To the clear spring cold Arcton went; To court the whole *towns* for their water sent. *Chapman*.

5. Court end of London.

As some foul virgin, whom her mother's care Drags from the *town* to wholesome country air. *Pope, Epistle to Miss Mount*, ep. ii.

6. People who live in the capital.

[He], all at once let down, Stuns with his giddy larum half the *town*. *Pope, Ruin'd*, iv. 201.

7. It is used by the inhabitants of every town or city: (as, 'A new family is come to *town*').

There is some new dress or new diversion just come to *town*.—*Lave*.

8. It is used emphatically for the capital: (as, 'He lives six months in *town*, and six in the country').

TOXI

Town-clerk, s. Officer who manages the public business of a place.

When the *town-clerk* had appeased the people, he said, Ye men of Ephesus, what man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the Ephesians is a worshipper of Diana?—*Acts*, xix. 35.

Town-crier, s. Officer in a town, whose business is to make proclamations.

Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue; but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lief the *town-crier* spoke my lines.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Town-hall, s. Hall where public business is transacted.

It is the same Conyion who sat, long months ago, at the *town-hall*, gazing helplessly into that insurrection of women.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iv. ch. iii.

Town-house, s.

1. Townhall.

A *townhouse* built at one end will front the church that stands at the other.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

2. House in opposition to a house in the country, where a person has both.

Town-rake, s. Vicious, lewd man, living in town.

Everybody knows that certain vices are more or less pernicious according to the stations of those who possess them. For example, lewdness and intemperance are not of so bad consequences in a *town-rake* as in a divine; cowardice in a lawyer is more supportable than in an officer of the army.—*Estlin, c. no. 30*. (Ord. M.)

Town-talk, s. Common prattle of a place.

If you tell the secret, in twelve hours it shall be *town-talk*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Town-top, s. Large top; see second extract.

Dances like a *town-top*.—*Fletcher, Night-Walker*.

Formerly one of these [a *town-top*] was kept in every village, to be whipped in frosty weather, that the peasants might be kept warm by exercise, and out of mischief when they could not work.—*Steevens, Note on Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

To sleep like a *town-top*, is a proverbial expression: a top is said to sleep, when it turns round with great velocity, and makes a smooth humming noise.—*Blackstone, Note on Twelfth Night*.

Townish, adj. Appertaining to those who live in a town.

On *townish* men, (though happy they Appear to open sight.) Yet many times unslap'd haps And cruel chances light. *Turberville, Translation of Mantuan*.

Townless, adj. Without towns; deprived of towns.

They of the religion are now *townless* and armless; and so are her greatest peers, most of them out of office and provincial command.—*Houell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 116.

Township, s. Corporation of a town; district belonging to a town.

I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *township*.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* i. 3.

They had built houses, planted gardens, erected *townships*, and made provision for their posterity.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Townsmen, s.

1. Inhabitant of a place.

Here come the *townsmen* on procession, Before your highness to present the man. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* ii. 1.

They marched to Newcastle, which being defended only by the *townsmen*, was given up to them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

I left him at the altar to your interest, I admit the *townsmen* at their first appearance. *Dryden, Don Sebastian*, iv. 1.

2. One of the same town.

Toxicological, adj. Relating to, constituted by, toxicology.

(For example see under Toxicologist.)

Toxicologist, s. One conversant with toxicology.

Poisons have been divided into irritants, narcotics, and narcotico-irritants: the first class including those whose sole or predominating symptoms are those of irritation or inflammation; the second, those which produce stupor, delirium, and other affections of the brain and nervous system; and the third, those which are of a mixed character. Many irritants possess corrosive properties, and *toxicologists* have drawn a distinction between corrosives and purely irritant poisons. . . . We have elsewhere given particulars respecting their composition and properties and sometimes referred to their toxicological history.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Toxicology. *s.* [Gr. *τοξικόν* (Lat. *toxicum*) poison + *λογία* = word, principle, doctrine.]
Doctrine of poisons.

Toxophilite. *s.* [Gr. *τόξον* = bow, *φιλος* = I love; *φίλος* = friend.] One who takes delight in, who practises, archery.

Toy. *s.* [Dutch, *toi*; German, *zeug* = instrument.]
1. Petty commodity; trifle; thing of no value.

Night I make acceptable unto her that *toy* which I had found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough?—*Sir P. Sitouey*.

Because of old
Thou thyself don't set on woman-kind, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive error;
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such *toys*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ll. 174.

O virtue! virtue! what art thou become
That must leave them thee for that *toy* a woman?
Tragedy, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

2. Plaything; bauble.

To dally thus with death is no fit *toy*;
Go find some other play-fellows, mine own sweet
boy.
Spenser.

What a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches,
trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious
toys?—*Addison*.

In Delia's hand this *toy* is fatal found,
Nor could that fabled dart more surely wound.
Pope, Imitations, Waller.

We smile at florids, we despise their joy
And think their hearts enamour'd of a *toy*.
Young, Love of Fame, li. 49.

Fontenoy looked round with astonishment at the
tiny vessel, so different from his own huge 'Pata-
gonian,' with her mighty guns. The 'Viper' looked
like a *toy*.—*Hannay, Singleton Fustling*.

3. Matter of no importance.

'Tis a cockle or a walnut shell,
A knuck, a *toy*, a trick, a baby's cap.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.

The things which so long experience of all ages
hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not pre-
sume to condemn as follies and *toys*, because we
sometimes know not the cause and reason of them.
—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance.

Ye sons of Venus, play your sports at will;
For ready pleasure, careless of your *toys*,
Thinks more upon her paradise of joys.
Spenser, Epithalamium.

So said he, and forbore not alance of *toy*
Of amorous intent. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1084.

6. Odd story; silly tale.

I never may believe
These antic fables, nor these fairy *toys*.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

7. Slight representation.

Shall that which hath always received this con-
struction, be now disguised with a *toy* of novelty?
—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

8. Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd con-
ceit.

The very place puts *toys* of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks so many fountains to the sea,
And hears it roar beneath.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 4.

Toy. *v. n.* Trifle; dally amorously; play.
To *toy*, to wanton, dally, smile, and jest.
Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis.

Toy. *v. a.* Treat foolishly.

They must have oyle, candles, wine and water,
swre, and such other things, trifled and *toyed*
withal.—*Dering, Exposition on the Hebrews*, Co. iii.
l. 70.

So far from kissing and *toying* with him of her
own accord, she must not admit him to kiss or *toy*
with her.—*Fildrup, The Adventures of Joseph An-
drews*.

'Yes,' replied the Athenian, *carelessly toying* with
the veins; 'I am choosing a present for Ione, but
there are none worthy of her.'—*Lord Lytton, Last
Days of Pompeii*, ii. iii. ch. iv.

Toyer. *s.* One who toys; one who is full of
tricks.

Wanton Cupid, idle *toyer*,
Pleasant tyrant, soft destroyer!
Harlem, Nicholas's Collection of Poems, iv. 183.

Toffal. *adj.* Full of tricks.
It quicken'd next a *toffal* ape.
Donne, Poems, p. 310.

Tofish. *adj.* Trifling; wanton.

Your ringing of bells, your burning of lights in
the open day-light, with I wot not how many other
tofish devices.—*Crovelly, Deliberate Answer*, fol. 48.
b. 1647.

The term is taken from a *tofish* observation, viz.

the circling of water, when a stone is cast into a
standing pool.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*,
notes, p. 424: 1647.

Tofishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Tofish.

Your society will discredit that *tofishness* of
wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and
frolics with the caprices of frothy imagination.—
Gilchrist, Neoplaton Scientific.

Tojman. *s.* Seller of toys.

But what in address can be more sublime
Than Sloane, the foremost *tojman* of his time?
Young, Love of Fame, iv. 113.

Tojshop. *s.* Shop where playthings and
little nice manufactures are sold.

Fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay so
thick together, that the heart was nothing else but
tojshop.—*Addison, Spectator*.

With varying vanities from every part,
They shift the moving *tojshop* of their heart.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto 1.

Tozo. *v. a.* Pull by violence or importu-
nity; touse.

Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or *tozo* from
thy busine... I am... sure no courtier?—
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Trace. *s.* [from Fr. *trassas*; generally, but
not always, plural.] Harness for beasts of
draught.

Her wagon spokes made of long spinner's legs;
The cover, of the wines of grasshoppers;
The *traces*, of the smallest spider's web.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

In his lo... *traces* from the furrow came.
Milton, Comus, 291.

While labouring oxen, spent with toil and heat,
In their loose *traces* from the field retreat.
Pope, Pastoral, Autumn.

Twelve yoking mule
New to the plough, unpractised in the *trace*.
Id., Translation of the Odyssey.

Trace. *s.* [Fr.; Italian, *traccia*.]
1. Mark left by anything passing; footsteps.

These as a line their lone dimension drew,
Striking the ground with sinuous *traces*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 480.

2. Remains; appearance of what has been.

The people of these countries are reported to have
lived like the beasts... without any
traces of orders, laws, or religion.—*Sir W. Temple*.
There are not the least *traces* of it to be met, the
greatest part of the ornaments being taken from
Trajan's arch, and set up to the conqueror.—*Addi-
son, Travels in Italy*.

The sturdy empire shall retain no *traces*
Of war, or blood, but in the sylvan clime.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

3. Track; path.

Now I begin
To tread an endless *trace*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
If the place be private, and out of the common
trace.—*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*.

Trace. *v. a.* [Fr. *tracer*.]
1. Follow by the footsteps, or remaining
marks.

I feel thy power
Within me clear, not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to *trace* the ways
Of highest accents. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 680.

You may trace the decline quite... of the globe
in profane history; and every one of these people
have a tale to tell concerning the restoration.—*F.
Bacon, Theory of the Earth*.

They do but *trace* over the paths beaten by the
ancestors, or comment, critic, or flourish upon
them.—*Sir W. Temple*.

To this haste of the mind a not due *tracing* of
the arguments to their true foundation is owing.—
Lacke.

2. Follow with exactness.

That servile path that nobly does decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line.
Sir J. Deane, To Sir Richard Fanshawe.

3. Mark out.

He allows the soul power to *trace* images on the
brain, and perceive them.—*Lacke*.
His pen can *trace* out a true quotation.—*Swift*.

4. Walk over.

Men as they *trace*,
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead.
Spenser.

We do *trace* this alley up and down.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

Trace. *v. n.* Walk; travel.
Thus long they *traced* and traversed to and fro.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Not wont on foot with heavy arms to *trace*. *Ibid.*

Traceable. *adj.* Capable of being traced.
The boundaries of the ancient Cilium are not
traceable.—*Drummond, Travels (Letter, 1730)*,
p. 234.

Thus striking is the contrast between the military
genius of ancient times, and the military genius of
modern Europe. The causes of this decay are
clearly *traceable* to the circumstance that, owing
to the immense increase of intellectual employ-
ments, few men of ability will now enter a pro-
fession, into which, in antiquity, men of ability
eagerly or wiled, as supplying the best means of ex-
ercising their faculties which, in more civilized
countries, are turned to a better account.—*Lacke*,
History of Civilization in Europe, vol. i. ch. iv.

Among animals as among plants, the laws of mor-
phological differentiation must be conformable to the
morphological units, as well as by the larger
parts and the whole formed of them. It remains
here to point out that the conform city is *traceable*
where the conditions are simple.—*Herbert Spencer*,
Induction of Biology, ch. xlv. § 230.

Tracer. *s.* One who, that which, traces.

Many, the only man among the Latins who is a
diligent and curious *tracer* of the prints of nature's
footsteps. *Hobbes, Apology*, p. 264.

Ambassadors should not be held the *tracers* of a
plot of such nature. *Hornell*.

Tracery. *s.* Ornamental stonework.

Traceries and construction do not agree with
the rules arts of such a barbarous and early period.
T. Norton, History of the Parish of Kington,
p. 15.

Some modern moulding or ornament will here
and there unfortunately be detected in the mould-
ing of an arch, the *tracery* of a niche, or the ramifi-
cations of a window.—*Id., An Enquiry into the
Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas
Rowley*, p. 11.

This is the first form in which *tracery* appears,
and the tympanum in this form always retains the
character of a flat surface or plate of stone pierced
with openings. Hence this kind of *tracery* has
been termed plate *tracery* by Professor Willis. It
is more commonly to be seen on the continent than
in England, either because, having been undoubt-
edly first invented and developed there, it was
earlier and more largely employed, or because in
our case, windows of that character have been
taken out and replaced by later *tracery*. The tri-
foriums of Salisbury and Ely, and the screen in the
north transept of Gloucester, may be cited as fine
examples.—*Geology of Architecture*.

Geometrical *tracery* was never intended to do
more than support itself; and the proof of this as-
sertion is furnished by the fact that the *tracery* and
mouldings were almost invariably set after the win-
dow arch was completed, being designed only to fill
the vacant space and bring simply their own weight;
whereas, in modern work of the same style, it is not
uncommon to see considerable portions of the
mouldings of the window arch worked together
with those of the *tracery* on the same stone—
*See, in Brink and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Li-
censure, and Art*.

Trachea. *s.* [Gr. *τράχεια*, feminine of *τράχειος*
= rough; the word *ἀρτηρία* = artery, being
understood; and the windpipe being, by
the earliest anatomists, looked upon as an
artery, or else, the word *artery* being in-
vested with a more general signification.]
In *Anatomy*.

a. Of the animals with lungs. Windpipe, or
passage through which the air is drawn
into the lungs.

...as cartilaginous rings of the *trachea* [of the
Cetacea], at least near the termination of the tube,
are entire; where not so the deficiency is at their
fore part, and this is considerable in the upper
tracheal rings, in Baleenidae: the windpipe is very
short in all Cetacea; its width is great in propor-
tion to its length, but not to the bulk of the lungs
or of the body.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata*.

The *trachea* presents various modifications in
different birds. In some it is much longer than the
neck, forming a folded tube, which consists of a vast
number of rings, as in the capercaillie, stork, crane,
and wild swan: in the flamingo, the rings are said
to be about three-hundred-and-fifty in number. In
some birds the *trachea* is wider above than below,
and in others it is dilated at various parts.—
*Marshall, Outlines of Physiology, Human and
Comparative*, vol. i. p. 271: 1867.

b. In insects. Lateral spiracles subservient
to respiration.

c. In plants, i.e. in *Vegetable anatomy*. Cer-
tain spiral vessels suggesting a comparison
with the windpipe.

Spiral vessels [are] generally termed *tracheae*,
from the resemblance which they bear to the wind-
pipe, and more especially to the air-cells of insects,
which are called by the same name. They consist
of a membranous tube, on whose inner surface a
cylindrical fibre is spirally coiled; and the whole so
completely united, that if the vessel be ruptured,
and the thread uncoiled, no trace of the membrane
is to be seen, excepting towards the conical extre-
mity of the vessel, where the coils of the fibre are
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wider apart. In some *trachee*, indeed, the successive coils are not in contact with each other, and then the investing membrane is sufficiently apparent. . . . When the stems of the plantain and banana are cut into slices, the *trachee* in which they abound unraveled before the edge of the knife, and form flocculent masses, which may be collected, and wrought into a material possessing certain advantages superior to those of cotton, for the manufacture. The expense, however, of collecting this delicate substance has been found too great to admit of its being applied to any really useful purpose; as an entire plantain does not yield above a drachm and a half of *trachee*. *Trachee* have been detected in a very few of the flowerless plants, and only among the higher tribes of them, such as ferns and club-mosses. . . . The name of ducts is generally given to all varieties of tubes composing the vascular tissue, which are not, strictly speaking, true *trachee*; and they are separately named according to the appearances which the markings on their surface assume, such as dotted, striped, and reticulated ducts. *Hendson, Principles of Descriptive and Vegetable Anatomy*, pt. I, sect. I, §§ 25, 26.

Tracheal. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the trachea, or tracheae.

(For example, see under *Trachea*.)

Tracheary. *adj.* Breathing by means of tracheae, rather than lungs; especially applied to an order of the class Arachnidae (spiders).

Tracheotomy. *s.* Gr. *τομή* = section, cutting, from root of *τρίχω* = I cut.] In *Surgery*. Operation of making an incision into the trachea in cases of threatened suffocation.

Trachyte. *s.* [Gr. *τραχύς* = rough.] In *Geology and Mineralogy*. See extract.

Trachyte [is] a variety of lava which is often porphyritic, and when containing hornblende and aëolite passes into the varieties of trap called basalt, greenstone, dolerite, &c. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tracing. *s.* Course; path; regular track.

Not all those previous seen in heaven above
Shall yield a sight more pleasing to behold
With all their turms and *tracings* manifold.

Sir J. Denon, Orchestra, xiii.

Track. *s.* [N.Fr. *track*; Italian, *traccia*.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise.

Following the track of Satan.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 314.

Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,
The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,
With tracks of blood inscribed the dusty ground.

Dryden.

Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if you
may find any tracks or footsteps of wisdom in its
constitution. — *Bentley*.

2. Course; road; beaten path.

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory, and to stain the track
Of his bright passage.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 3.

Behold Torquatus the same track pursue,
And next the two devoted Deity view.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1130.

Track. *v. a.* Follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

He was not only a professed imitator of Horace,
but a learned plagiarist in all the others; you track
him every where in their snow. — *Dryden*.

Trackless. *adj.* Untrodden; marked with no footsteps.

Lost in trackless fields of shining day,
Unable to discern the way,
Which Nature's virtue only could explore.

Prior, Carmen Sacrale for the Year 1700.

Trackboat. *s.* [Dutch, *trek-schuyt*.] Passenger-boat, in Holland, usually towed or drawn by a horse; *trackboat* is used in Scotland.

The *trackboat* or hackney-boat carries passengers from Leyden to Amsterdam. — *Addison, Spectator*, no. 136.

It would not be amiss if he travelled over England in a stage-coach, and made the tour of Holland in a *trackboat*. — *Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus*.

Tract. *s.* [Lat. *tractus*.]

1. Any kind of extended substance.

Heaven hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep tract of hell.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 27.

2. Region; quantity of land.

Only there are some tracts which, by high mountains, are barred from air and fresh wind. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Monte Circeo, by Homer called *Insula Æca*, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow tract of earth. — *Addison*.

3. Continuity; anything protracted, or drawn out to length.

The myrtle flourisheth still; and wonderful it is
that for so long a tract of time she should still continue
fresh. — *Marvell*.

Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,
Improved by tract of time, and wing'd ascent
Ethereal as we.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 497.

As in tract of speech a dubious word is easily
known by the coherence with the rest, and a dubious
letter by the whole word; so may a deaf person,
having competent knowledge of language, by an acute
sensitivity by some more evident word discerned
by his eye, know the sense. — *Holder*.

4. Course; manner of process; unless it means, in this place, rather, discourse; explanation.

The tract of every thing
Would, by a good discourse, lose some life
Which action's self was tongue to.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 1.

5. It seems to be used by Shakespeare and Milton for *tract*.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And by the bright tract of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.

Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

With tract oblique
At first, as one who sought access, but fear'd
To interrupt, sidelong he works his way.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 510.

6. Treatise; small book; see *Tractate*.

The church clergy at that time writ the best collection
of *tracts* against popery that ever appeared. — *Swift*.

Tract. *v. a.*

1. Trace out. *Obsolete*.

Stright can he him reyle, and bitter rage
As shepherds curse, that in dark evening shade
Hath *tracted* forth some salvage beastes trade.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 6, 39.

Speak to me, Muse, the man, who after Troy was
sackt,
Saw many towns and men, and could their man-
ners trace.

B. Jonson, Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry (Epistola ad Pannum).

2. Ancient abbreviation of *retract* and *protract*; as, 'to *tract* and speak of a thing again, retractare' (Hulot); 'to *tract* the time' (Barret).

Tractability. *s.* Capability of being managed; (in the extract *plural*).

She was then very young and timid; and he, a wild
man of the woods, but the clusters, nor yet
civilized into the *tractability* of home. — *Lord Lytton, The Cretan*, l. 1, ch. I.

Tractable. *adj.* [Lat. *tractabilis*.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable.

For moderation of those affections growing from
the very natural bitterness and gall of adversity, the
Scripture much allegorizeth contrary fruit, which af-
fection likewise hath, whenever it followeth on them
that are *tractable*, the grace of God's Holy Spirit
concurring therewith. — *Dodder, Ecclesiastical History*.

Tractable obedience is a slave
To each licensed will.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 2.

If thou dost find him *tractable* to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be loathen, icy, cold, unwilling,

Be thou so too.

Id., Richard III. iii. 1.

As those who are bent to do wickedly will never
want tempters to urge them on in an evil course;
so those who yield themselves *tractable* to good
motions, will find the spirit of God more ready to
encourage them. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

If a strict hand be kept over children from the
beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and
quietly submit. — *Locke*.

I did not then know what I afterwards learned,
that hunger will tame a lion. If I had let him stay
there three or four days without food, and then
have carried him some water to drink, and then a
little corn, he would have been as tame as one of
the kids; for they are mighty *sagacious tractable*
creatures, where they are well used. — *Dafur, Robinson Crusoe*.

2. Pulpable; that may be handled.

The other measure are of continued quantity
visible, and for the most part *tractable*; whereas
time is always transient, neither to be seen nor felt.
— *Holder, Discourse concerning Time*.

Tractableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Tractable*; state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of
children's *tractableness*, yet many will never apply.
— *Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

Tractarian. *s.* See extract.

Tractarians, in modern church history, [is] a
party named given to those members of the church
of England, chiefly from the university of Oxford,
who headed the theological movement which de-
finitely took shape in 1833. The celebrated 'Tracts
for the Times,' from which the appellation is de-
rived, began to appear in that year. — *Cox, in Brande
and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tractate. *s.* [Lat. *tractatus*.] Treatise; tract; small book.

Many divines of our own nation, in sermons and
written *tractates* of the Sabbath, and in their ex-
position of the fourth commandment, maintain the
forward position. — *White*.

Though philosophical *tractates* make enumera-
tion of authors, yet are their reasons usually intro-
duced. — *Sir T. Browne*.

We need no other evidence than Glanville's *tractate*. — *Sir M. Hale*.

Tractation. *s.* [Lat. *tractatio, -onis*.] Discussion of a subject.

A fit task for him, that intended a full *tractation*
of the points controverted. — *Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 387.

Tractile. *adj.* [Lat. *tractilis*, from *trahō* = I draw; pass. part. *tractus*; *tractio, -onis*.] Capable of being drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough; flexible, inflexible; *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, *intractile*. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Tractility. *s.* Quality of being tractile.

Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much
inferior to those of gold, was drawn out to so slender
a wire, that a single grain amounted to twenty-
seven feet. — *Dehaen, Physico-Theology*.

Traction. *s.* Act of drawing; state of being drawn.

The malleus being fixed to an extensible mem-
brane, follows the *traction* of the muscle, and is
drawn forwards to bring the terms of that line
nearer in proportion as it is curved, and so gives a
tension to the tympanum. — *Holder*.

Used as the first element of a compound: (as in *traction-engine*, an engine for locomotion by steam on common roads).

Tractor. *s.* Name applied to an apparatus consisting of small bars of metal, supposed to possess magnetic and anodyne powers; often called Perkins's tractor from the name of its inventor.

Trade. *s.* [Italian, *tratta*.]

1. Traffic; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.

Whosoever commands the sea, commands the
trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world,
commands the riches of the world, and consequently
the world itself. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Trade increases in one place and decays in another. — *Sir W. Temple*.

2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions.

Appoint to every one that is not able to live of
his freehold a certain *trade* of life; the which *trade*
he shall be bound to follow. — *Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Half way down

Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful *trade*!
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

Glide me no more! I'll mountbank their love,
Cag their hearts from them, and come home belov'd
Of all the *trades* in Rome.

Id., Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Fear and palsy,
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and *trades*,
Decline to your confounding contraries.

Id., Timon of Athens, iv. 1.

The rude *Æquilean*
Hunting their sport, and plundering was their *trade*.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1023.

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All *trades* of death, that deal in steel for arms.

Id., Palamon and Arcite, ii. 606.

Fight under him! there's a plunder *trade* he had;
A captain is a very painful *trade*.

J. Dryden, Jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 251.

The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his
youth to a painful *trade*; his father, judging him
fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn his
education another way; the son was obstinate in
pursuing so profitable a *trade*, a sort of mercan-
dise of wood. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

3. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and household gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, III. 533.

4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.

Call some of young years to train them up in that
trade, and so fit them for weighty affairs.—*Bacon.*

5. Custom; habit; standing practice.

Thy sin's not accidental, but a trade.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, III. 1.

Formerly trade was used of domestic, and
traffic of foreign commerce.

Trade. v. n.

1. Traffic; deal; hold commerce.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death?

Shakespeare, Macbeth, III. 5.
Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where
nations warring with one another resorted with
their goods, and traffic.—*Arthurs, Tables of
ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*
Maximian traded with the Goths in the product
of his estate in Thracia.—*Ibid.*

2. Act merely for money.

They shall be my East and West Indies, and I will
trade to them both.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of
Windor, I. 3.*

Trade. v. a. Sell or exchange in commerce. Rare.

They were thy merchants: they traded the per-
sons of men and vessels of brass in thy market.—
Ezekiel, xxvii. 13.

Traded. adj. Versed; practised. Rare.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villany is not without such rhum:
As 'twould long trade in it makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence.
Shakespeare, King John, IV. 3.

Two traded pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgement.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, II. 2.

Tradeful. adj. Commercial; busy in traffic.

Ye tradeful merchants that with weary toil
Do seek must previous things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,
What needeth you to seek so far in vain?
Spenser.

Musing wald, to thee I come,
Hating the tradeful city's hum.
T. Warton, Ode to Solitude.

Trademark. s. See extract.

One of the greatest risks which the trade of any
country can run, is that of dishonesty or fraud on
the part of producers or dealers. . . . Once and over
again, it has been found impossible to establish
trade, because no valid security can be given that
agents and intermediate dealers will be honest.
The correction to these views, which always rest on those
who practise them, may be hoped for partly in the
spread of moral principle and an enlightened inter-
pretation of what constitutes real self-interest,
partly in the effectiveness of private and public
police. The latter of these methods of repression
is not necessarily operative, for it is not always easy
to be sure of the integrity and activity of those who
are appointed to watch over the administration of
law; the former is to some extent satisfied by the
use of trade marks, and the interest which honest
producers have in securing themselves against
foreery of the symbols adopted by them in order to
distinguish their wares from those manufactured by
rival houses. These symbols are known as trade
marks, and the custom of using some such marks
has become almost universal among those traders
who believe that such an advertisement is at once a
means for diffusing the knowledge of their goods,
and of protecting themselves from fraudulent imi-
tations. The earliest of these marks appear to have
been those which were used in the manufacture of
paper; and of paper water-marks, the earliest ap-
pears to be on a document bearing the date 1351,
i. e. shortly after the invention of paper from linen
rags. Trade-marks have also been used for a long
time on cutlery; and in some cases, as in the ancient
statutes relating to wool, the use of a trade mark
has been recognised by Act of Parliament. Trade
marks have, however, been very commonly forged
or counterfeited, and the Court of Chancery has in
numerous cases been called on to interfere by in-
junction for the purpose of restraining this practice.
By a recent statute (25 & 26 Vict. c. 84), frauds of
this nature have been made punishable by fine and
imprisonment.—*Rogers, in Brande and Cox, Dic-
tionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Trader. s. One who, that which, trades; one engaged in merchandise or com- merce.

Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offer-
ings, and traders riding to London with fat purses.
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. I. 2.*

Now the victory's won.
We return to our lanes like fortunate traders,
Triumphant with spoils of the vanquish'd invaders.
Dryden, King Arthur, I. 2.
Many traders will necessarily be more frugal.—
Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.
That day traders sum up the accounts of the week.
—*Swift.*

Trades-union. s. [two words.] See extract.

The purpose of a trades' union is . . . the settle-
ment of the proportion which wages should bear to
profits. The effectiveness of a trades union depends
on: (1) the esprit de corps of the workmen them-
selves; (2) moral restraint; and (3) unfortunately,
when men's passions are heated, coercion exercised
on those who are unwilling to join the trades' union
or are indifferent to its real or supposed advantages;
and (4) failing the consent of the employer or gen-
eral body of employers to the demands made by
workmen, the last remedy of a strike. Of late years,
the association of workmen for these purposes has
occupied a considerable amount of public attention,
and even alarm, although no one has ventured to
suggest that such combinations ought to be re-
pressed by authority, while many have asserted and
argued that a trades' union, with all its machinery
(short, of course, of coercion), is a natural expedient,
and a legitimate defence against wrongs which it is
presumed may be inflicted on labour by the power
of capital.—*Rogers, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary
of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tradesfolk. s. People employed in trades.

By his advice victualers and tradesfolk would
now set all the money of the kingdom into their
hands.—*Swift.*

Tradesman. s. Shopkeeper: (a merchant is called a trader, but not a tradesman; and it seems distinguished in Shakespeare from a man that labours with his hands).

I live by theawl, I meddle with no tradesman's
matters.—*Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, I. 1.*
They rather had behind
Dissentious numbers peep'd ring streets, than see
Our tradesmen singing in their shops, and going
about their functions.
Id., Coriolanus, IV. 6.

Order a trade thither and thence so as some few
merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnish-
ing the colony with necessities, may not grind them.
—*Jacobs.*
No Jourdain would not be thought a tradesman,
but ordered some silk to be measured out to his
partner's friends: now I give up my shop.—*Prior.*
From a plain tradesman with a shop, he is now
grown a very rich country gentleman.—*Arbuthnot,
History of John Bull.*

Housewife in a gentleman's family have more
opportunities of improving their minds, than the
ordinary tradesman.—*Swift.*
Honest and rough, your first son is a squire;
The next a tradesman, weak and much a liar.
Pope, Moral Essays, I. 151.
Penitens was a busy notable tradesman, very
prosperous in his dealings, but died in the thirty-
fifth year of his age.—*Lane.*

Tradespeople. s. Tradesfolk: (the word under notice being, at present, the com- moner one.).

Tradewind. s. Monsoon.

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant trade-wind will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicy shore.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccciv.

His were the projects of perpetuum mobile and
of increasing the trade-wind by vast plantations of
reeds.—*Arbuthnot.*

The regularity of the trade winds is disturbed in
some places by local causes, and chiefly by the supe-
rior refraction of the air over land heated by the
sun's rays. They extend farther to the northward
or southward according as the sun's declination is
north or south; and in some places they become
periodical, blowing one half of the year in one
direction, and the other half in the opposite one.
In the great Pacific ocean, however, the trade wind
blows with a uniform and gentle breeze all the year
round. The name of trade winds was given to them
from their important influence in commerce.—
*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature,
and Art.*

Trading. part. adj.

1. Engaged in trade.

Scarcely known before the end of the sixth cen-
tury, Amalî ran a brilliant career, as a free and
trading republic, which was checked by the arms of
a conqueror in the middle of the twelfth. *Hallam,
View of the State of Europe during the Middle
Ages.*

Alexandria under the Romans was still the centre
of the trading world, not only having its own great
trade in corn, but being the port through which the
trade of India and Arabia passed to Europe, and at
which the Myrian vessels touched in their way to
Italy.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt, ch. xiii.*

2. Applied as a term of contempt or dis- approbation to any one whose actions as a public man are regulated by his interest rather than his principles; venal; having the character of an adventurer; being in the market; having a price.

Mr. Canine reason'd himself into a belief which
he was wont to profess, that no man can serve his
country with effect out of office. . . . A more pernicious
notion never entered the mind of a public man, nor
one more fitted to undermine his public virtue. It
may be made the cloak for every species of flagitious
and sordid calculation; and what in him was only
a sophistical self-deception, or a mere illusion of
dangerous self-love, might have been, by the com-
mon herd of trading politicians, used as the cover
for every low and despicable, and unprincipled
artifice.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of
Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Mr.
Canning.*

3. Having a trade wind.

They on the trading floor ply towards the pole.
Milton, Paradise Lost, II. 640.

Trading. verbal abs. Act of one who trades; practice of a trade.

He commanded these servants to be called unto
him to whom he had given the money, that he might
know how much every man had gained by trading.
Luke, xix. 13.

Tradition. s. [Fr.; Lat. traditio, -onis; trado—I deliver; pass. part. traditus.]

1. Act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memo- rials; communication from age to age.

To learn it we have tradition; namely, that so we
believe, because both we from our predecessors, and
they from theirs, have so received.—*Hosker, Eccle-
siastical Polity.*

Tradition, in theology, . . . is commonly employed
to denote any doctrine or allowed fact, delivered or
handed down, and received on the faith that the
first to whom it was delivered received it from an
authentic source. Hence, it is used, generally, to
denote that body of doctrine and discipline supposed
to have been put forth in the first Christian age, and
not committed to writing, the word being thus used
in a contrary sense from Scripture. Such tradi-
tions are said to be of two sorts:—tradition of doc-
trine (such as that of the Trinity), which is
commonly said to be directly affirmed by tradition
and proved by Scripture; and tradition of rites
and ceremonies, called by Hosker 'traditions eccle-
siastical.'—*Cox, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of
Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Anything delivered orally from age to age.

They the truth
With superstitions and traditions taint,
Left only in those written records pure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 511.

It is well known to have been a general tradition
amongst these nations, that the world was made
and had a beginning.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Our of solemnities
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise;
But, saved from death, our Archives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the God of day.
*Pope, Translation of the First Book of the
Iliad of Statius.*

If it be demanded, by what cause it happened
that a few sparks of ancient learning survived
throughout this long winter, we can only ascribe
their preservation to the establishment of Chris-
tianity. . . . The memory of Greece and Rome would
have been feebly preserved by tradition, and the
monuments of those nations might have excited, on
the return of civilization, that vague sentiment of
speculation and wonder with which men now con-
template Persepolis or the Pyramids.—*Hallam, View
of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. I.
ch. ix.*

3. Traditional practice; old custom.

Throw away respect,
Tradition, form, and ceremonious duty.
Shakespeare, Richard II. III. 2.

4. Act of giving up; delivery. Latinism.

A deed taken effect only from the tradition or
delivery.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the
Laws of England.*

Traditional. adj.

1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.

Whence may we have the infallible traditional
sense of Scripture, if not from the hands of their
church?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

If there be any difference in natural parts, it
should seem the advantage lies on the side of
children born from wealthy parents, the more tradi-
tional cloth and luxury which render their body
weak, perhaps refining their spirits.—*Swift.*

A belief in judicial astrology can now only exist in

the people, who may be said to have no belief at all; for more traditional sentiments can hardly be said to amount to a belief.—*T. Barnard, Curiosities of Literature, English Antiquaries.*
The promise of a father became the inheritance of a son; the mistress of a family perpetuated her through her household; the workman condensed some traditional word of his craft into a proverbial expression.—*Ibid., The Philosophy of Proverbs.*

2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites: (so explained by Johnson, and, at the same time condemned as 'not used, nor proper').

(God forbid)

We should infringe the holy privilege

Of sanctuary!—

You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;

Too ceremonious and traditional.

Shakespeare, *Richard III.* li. 1.

Traditionally. *adv.* In a traditional manner.

1. By transmission from age to age.
There is another channel wherein this doctrine is traditionally derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of Asia.—*T. Barnard, Theory of the Earth.*

2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a day, if that were true which is traditionally related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built by Sardanapalus both in one day.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Traditionary. *adj.* Delivered by tradition; transmissive; handed down from age to age.

Suppose the same traditionary strain

Of rigid manners in the house remain.

Inevitable truth, an old plain Sabinian heart.

Drayton, Translation of Juvenal, x. 100.
Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take that to be the traditionary sense of texts of Scripture.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by such records as would preserve the traditionary account of him to after ages.—*Addison, On the Christian Religion.*

The mechanical execution [in the church architecture of the fifteenth century] continued to prove, and is so far beyond the apparent intellectual powers of the times, that some have ascribed the principal ecclesiastical structures to the fraternity of freemasons, depositaries of a concealed and traditionary science.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. ii. ch. iv.*

The period in the Papal history has arrived which in the Italian writers is called the *Evangelical captivity*: it lasted more than seventy years. Rome is no longer the Metropolis of Christendom; the Pope is a French prelate. The successor of St. Peter is not on St. Peter's throne; he is enshrined with none of the traditionary majesty or traditionary sanctity of the Eternal City; he has abandoned the holy bodies of the Apostles, the church of the Apostles.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. xiii. ch. i.*

His [Gay's] celebrated English opera [the *Beggar's Opera*], as it was the first attempt of the kind, still remains the only one that has been eminently successful. Now, indeed, that much of the wit has lost its point and application to existing characters and circumstances, the dialogue of the play, apart from the music, may be admitted to owe its popularity in some degree to its traditionary fame; but still what is temporary in it is interwoven with a sufficiently diffused, though not very rich, vein of general satire, to allow the whole to retain considerable piquancy.—*Cruik, History of English Literature, vol. ii. p. 25.*

Traditioner. *s.* Traditionist: (if used at present it would probably imply contempt).

The eastern traditioners mean by this a continual sadness and contraction of heart.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 123: ed. 1694.*

Traditionist. *s.* One who adheres to, supports, relies on, tradition.

We are not able to ascertain who the Masorites or traditionists were, that settled the present standard of the Hebrew Scriptures.—*Pilkington, Remarks upon several Passages of Scripture, p. 18: 1750.*

Traditive. *adj.* Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

The traditive interpretation and practice of the church.—*Jeremy Taylor, On Confraternity.*

Suppose we on things traditive divide,
And both appeal to Scripture to decide.

Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, li. 100.

Traditor. *s.* One who betrays: (word for word, traitor in its Latin form).

There were in the church itself traditors, content to deliver up the books of God by composition, to the end their own lives might be spared.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. v. § 62. (Ord MS.)*

The lally, the ministers, the deacons, the preachers, may the bishops themselves, the princes and chief of all, proved traditors.—*Jeremy Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 25. (Ord MS.)*
Such men were called *cleropsops* who had been bishops of cities, but had fallen from their honour by communicating in Gentile sacrifices, and by traditors.—*Ibid., p. 32. (Ord MS.)*

Tradille. *s.* Name of cards so called.

Pope was her favourite author: his Rape of the Lock her favourite work. She once did me the favour to play over with me (with the cards) his celebrated game of Ombre in that poem; and to explain to me how far it agreed with, and in what points it would be found to differ from, tradille. Her illustrations were apposite and poignant; and I had the pleasure of sending the substance of them to Mr. Bowles: but I suppose they came too late to be inserted among his ingenious notes upon that author.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist.*

Traduco. *v. a.* [Lat. *traduco*, from *trans* = over, across + *duco* = I lead.]

1. Censure; condemn; represent as blameable; calumniate; decry.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick devout prayers of God's church, is by traducing the form and manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack the force of all men's devotion towards them. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Those particular ceremonies which they pretend to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly sift, when other things also traduced in the publick duties of the church are, together with these, to be touched.—*Ibid.*

For traducing such

As are above us . . . we are as innocent

As those that are born blind.

Manning, The Roman Actor, l. 3.

Whilst calumny has such potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are as and desiring they will be traducing.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint; though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his benefactor, but instead of it to traduce me in libel.—*Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables.*

2. Propagate; increase or continue by deriving one from another.

None are so gross as to contend for this,
That souls from bodies may traduced be;
Between whose natures no proportion is,
When root and branch in nature still agree.

Sir J. Davenant, Immortality of the Soul.

From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated and traduced over the earth.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Some believe the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generant; whether it be lately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention to this latter age.—*Glauville, Neoplaton Scientific.*

Traducement. *s.* Censure; obloquy.

Rome must know

The value of her town: 'twere a convenient
Worse than a theft, no less than a traducement.
To hide your doings.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 9.*

If any take exceptions, . . . most of them are but *traducements* and pretensions.—*Howell, Letters, iv. 23.*

Traducer. *s.* One who traduces.

1. False censurer; calumniator.

St. Austin tells the traducers, that 'tis for want of a serious and solid consistency, that they plunge themselves into such gross misrepresentations.—*Bibliotheca Hibernica, l. 325: 1720.*

2. One who derives.

Traducible. *adj.* That may be derived.

Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to . . . to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally traducible to so great a distance of ages.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Traduct. *v. a.* [Lat. *traductus*, pass. part. of *traduco*; *traductio*, -onis.] Derive. *Rare.*

Consider our nature, as it is now depraved in us, and by the corrupt conduct of our sinful parents traducted unto us.—*Fotherby, Athanasia, p. 261: 1623.*

No soul of man from seed traducted is.

Dr. H. More, Pre-eminence of the Soul, xci.

Traduction. *s.* [Lat. *traductio*, -onis.]

1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.

The patrons of traduction accuse their adversaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the asserters of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things.—*Glauville.*

If by traduction came thy mind,

Our wonder is the less to find

A soul so charming from a stock so good;

Thy father was transfused into thy blood. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another.

Touching traditional communication and traduction of truths cognatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation.—*Sir M. Hale.*

3. Conveyance; act of transferring.

Since America is divided on every side by considerable wars, and no passage known by land, the traduction of brutes could only be by shipping; though this was a method used for the traduction of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions should have so much care used for their transportation.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

4. Transfusion.

The reports and figures have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and traduction.—*Baron.*

Traductive. *adj.* Derivable; deducible.

It will consist only of a number of instances of similar customs of a striking nature, which all would judge imitations and traductive, if that system be true.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters to Bishop Hurd, letter xcv.*

Tráfugar. *s.* In Printing. Name of a large type used in printing hand-bills or posting-bills.

Tráfme. *s.* [Fr. *trafique*; Lat. *trans* = across, *factum* = sent.]

1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities: (*traffick* was formerly used of foreign commerce in distinction from *trade*).

Trafick's thy goal.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, l. 1.
As he was, for his great wisdom, stiled the English Solomon, he followed the example of that wise king in nothing more than by advancing the traffick of his people.—*Addison.*

2. Commodities; subject of traffic.

You'll see a draggled damsel
From Billingsgate her bony traffick bear. *Gay.*

Tráftek. *v. n.* [spelt with *k*, because the addition of *t*, in the participle immediately upon *e* would render the *t* liable to be sounded as *s* (*trafficking*).]

1. Practise commerce; merchandise; exchange commodities.

They first plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themselves for things to traffick withal.—*Johnson, Advice to Voltaire.*

2. Trade meanly or mercenarily.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death?

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 5.
How hast thou dared to think so vilely of us,
That I would condescend to thy mean arts,
And traffick with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rome.*

Tráftek. *v. a.*

1. Exchange in traffic. *Rare.*

If in our converse we do not interchange sober useful notions, we shall at the best but traffick toys and baubles, and most commonly infection and poison.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue, p. 204.*

2. Bargained; arranged as a matter of bargain, or as a job. *Rare.*

He trafficked the return of King James.—*Drummond, History of James I. p. 14. (Ord MS.)*

Tráfteable. *adj.* Capable of being trafficked, or trafficked in; capable of being an object of traffic; marketable. *Rare.*

Money itself . . . is in some cases a traffickable commodity.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience, l. 1.*

Tráfteker. *s.* [Fr. *traffiqueur*.] One who traffics; trader; merchant.

Your arguments with partly sail,

Take signiors and rich burghers on the flood,

Do overpeer the petty traffickers

That curley to them.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 1.
In it are so many Jews very rich, and so great traffickers, that they have most of the English trade in their hands.—*Addison.*

Tráfteking. *verbal abs.* Bargaining; dealing; jobbing.

The main business about which the archbishop came, was the trafficking of a marriage between Lewis the Dauphin, though then very young, with

Margaret, daughter to King James.—*Drummond, History of James*, p. 6.
Thus the antagonism went on, irritating Elizabeth
A into dangerous fluctuations with the Bishop of
Aquila and his successor.—*J. A. Froude, History of
England, Reign of Elizabeth*, vol. II, p. 133, 1863.

Tragacanth. *s.* [Gr. *τραγίακον*, from *τραγία*
= he goat + *κανθα* = thorn.] In *Botany*.
Tree yielding a gum, the gum itself being
called gum *tragacanth*; in which combina-
tion the word under notice is *adjectival* and
post-positive.

Tragacanth is yielded by *Astragalus verus* and
similar spiny species; *A. creticus* and *A. cristatus*
furnish it in Greece; *A. gummifer* on Mount Liba-
non and in Kurdistan; and *A. strobiliferus* in the
later country.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Tragedian. *s.*

1. Writer of tragedy.

Many of the poets themselves had much nobler
conceptions of the deity, than to imagine him to
have anything corporeal; as in those verses out of
the ancient *tragedians*.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

2. Actor of tragedy.

I can counterfeits the deep *tragedian*;
Speak, and look back, and pry on every side,
Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion.
Shakespeare, Richard III., III. 3.
Cite Paris the *tragedian*.
Manning, The Roman Actor, l. 3.

To the well-lung'd *tragedian's* rage
They recommend their labours of the stage.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 3.

Tragedy. *s.* [Fr. *tragédie*; Lat. *tragedia*.]

1. Dramatic representation of a serious action.

I—usands more, that yet suspect no peril,
Who now conclude their plotted *tragedy*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part II, III. 1.
All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes; but
you never see a poor man have a part unless it be as
a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to be
deceitful. *Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of
Holy Living*.
Imitate the sister of painting, *tragedy*; which
employs the whole force of her art in the main
action.—*Dryden*.
An anthem to their god Dionysus, whilst the goat
stood at his altar to be sacrificed, was called the
goat-song or *tragedy*.—*Romer, Tragedies of the last
Age*.
There to her heart and *tragedy* address
The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breast.
Pope, Dunciad, IV. 37.

2. Any mournful or dreadful event.

I shall laugh at this,
That they, who brought me in my master's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy*.
Shakespeare, Richard III., III. 2.

Tragic. *adj.* [Lat. *tragicus*; Fr. *tragique*.]

1. Relating to tragedy.

The root and *tragic* effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfullest muse of mine,
That wot'st of the *tragic* stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful time
Reveal to me.
Spenser, Muirpots.
Thy Clarence he is dead that stabb'd my Edward;
And the beholders of this *tragic* play,
Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves.
Shakespeare, Richard III., IV. 4.

2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dread-
ful.

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day,
Is crept into the bosom of the sea;
And now loud howling wolves arouse the jades,
That drag the *tragic* melancholy night.
Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part II, IV. 1.
I now must change those notes to *tragic*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, IV. 6.

Tragic. *adj.* *Tragic*.

A dire induction I am witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragic*.
Shakespeare, Richard III., IV. 4.
Why look you still so stern and *tragic*?
Id., Henry VI., Part I, III. 1.

The tale of this song is a pretty *tragic* story;
and pleases because it is a copy of nature.—*Addison*.

Tragically. *adv.* In a *tragic* manner.

1. In a manner befitting tragedy.

Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his
protectors were great, in his revenge them *tragi-
cally*.—*Dryden*.

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.

Many complain and cry out very *tragically* of the
wretchedness of their hearts.—*South, Sermons*, VI.
403.

Tragicalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Vol. II.

Tragical; mournfulness; calamitous-
ness.

Like bold Phœbus we despise all benefits of the
Father of Light, unless we may guide his chariot;
and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragi-
calness* of the event as in the insolence of the un-
derstanding.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Tragicomedy. *s.* [Fr. *tragicomédie*.] Drama
compounded of merry and serious events.

On the world's stage, when our applause grows
high,

For acting here life's *tragicomedy*,
The lookers on will say we act not well,
Unless the last the former scenes excel.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. III.

The faults of that drama are in the kind of it,
which is *tragicomedy*; but it was given to the peo-
ple.—*Dryden*.

We have often had *tragicomedies* upon the
English theatre; with success; but in that sort of
composition the tragedy and comedy are in distinct
scenes.—*Gay*.

Tragicomedy [is] a compound name, invented to
express a class of dramatic compositions which
should unite both of tragedy and comedy. If the
mixture of serious with humorous portions in the
piece alone entitles it to this name, then all the
plays of Shakespeare (with the single exception of
the Merry Wives of Windsor, to which some add
the Twelfth Night) belong to this class; as do, in-
deed, almost all the works of the old English dra-
matists. But Trissotin and Cressida alone, of the
plays of Shakespeare, bear this title in old editions.
French critics define the distinction to be, that the
event of the *tragicomedy* is not unhappy or bloody.
—*Brand and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Litera-
ture, and Art*.

Tragicomical. *adj.* [Fr. *tragicomique*.]

1. Relating to tragicomedy.

The whole art of the *tragicomical* farce lies in
interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so that
they cannot be distinguished.—*Gay, The What do you
call it*.

2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with
sorrow.

But if Pereda understand these news,
Our scene will prove but *tragicomical*.
Kipl, Sulphur and Pereda. (Ord MS.)
If any man be disposed to make himself sport, let
him read the *tragicomical* relation of the troubles
and excommunication of the English at Amsterdam.
Bishop Hall.

Tragicomically. *adv.* In a *tragicomical*
manner.

Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not,
So I was *tragicomically* got.
Brampton.

Trail. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *trailler*.]

1. Hunt by the track.

1. Draw along the ground.
Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully;
Trail your steel pikes. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 3.
Faintly he stagger'd through the living throng,
And hung his head, and trail'd his legs along.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 627.

3. Draw a long floating or waving body.

What beats the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe,
And of all monarchs, only grasps the globe? *Pope*.

4. Draw; drag.

Because they shall not trail me through their
streets.
Like a wild beast, I am content to go.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1402.
Thrice happy port, who may trail
Thy house about thee like a snail;
Or harness'd to a man, at ease
Take journey in it, like a chaise;
Or in a boat, whenever thou wilt,
Canst make it serve thee for a tilt.
Swift.

Trail. *v. n.* Be drawn out in length.

When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,
For very fellyness could he gain to weep.
From o'er the roof the blaze began to move,
And trailing vanish'd in the levan grove;
It swept a path in heav'n, and shone a guide,
Then in a steaming stretch of sulphur died.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, II. 941.

The original tendency of aerial stems, is vertically
upwards; but many are too weak to support them-
selves in that position, and, in consequence, either
trail upon the ground, or cling to the surrounding
herbage, by means of tendrils, hooks, and various
other appendages; which are frequently modifica-
tions of the leaf.—*Henslow, Principles of Descrip-
tion and Physiological Botany*, § 53.

Trail. *s.*

1. Scent left on the ground by the animal
pursued; track followed by the hunter.

See but the issue of my jealousy: if I cry out thus
upon no trail, never trust me when I open again.—
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, IV. 2.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry!
Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, IV. 5.

I do think, or else this brain of mine
Hunts not the trail of policy so sure
As I have used to do, that I have found
The very cause of Hamlet's lunacy.
Id., II. 2.

2. Anything drawn to length.

From thence the fanning trail began to spread,
And lambent glories danced about her head.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, VII. 113.
When lightning sheds in glittering trails along,
It shines, 'tis true, and eke the cloudy night;
But when it strikes, 'tis fatal. *Ross, Royal Concert*.

3. Anything drawn behind in long undula-
tions.

And round about her work she did empale
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers,
Enwoven with an ivy winding trail.
Spenser, Muirpots.
A sudden star it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant trail of hair.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

4. In *Coakery*. Intestines of certain birds
(snipes) and fishes (gad mullet), which,
unlike the intestines of most animals, are
sent to table instead of being extracted or
drawn.

The thrush is presented with the trail, because
the bird feeds on olives. They may as well eat the
trail of a sheep, because it feeds on the aromatic
herbs of the mountain.—*Smollett, Tracts*, letter
xviii. (Ord MS.)

Trail. *s.* One who, that which, trails:

(commonest as connected with the verb in
its intransitive sense, and applied chiefly
in *Botany* to such plants as require sup-
port).

With many a deep-hued bell-like flower
Of fragrant *trailers*. *Tennyson, Eleanor*.

Trailing. *part. adj.* Floating, hanging, drag-
ging, or waving, as a trail.

Swift men of foot, whom broad-set backs their
trailing hair did hide. *Chapman*.
The flames pursued the trailing smoke,
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, III. 180.

Train. *v. a.* [Fr. *trainer*.]

1. Draw along.

In hollow cube
To y his devilish engineering.
Milton, Paradise Lost, VI. 532.

2. Draw; entice; invite; allure.

I added, which want of time
trains me from at that present.—*Anderson, Scri-
mon at Burghley*, dedication: 1576.
If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a rail
To train ten thousand English to their side.
Shakespeare, King John, III. 4.

3. Draw by artifice or stratagem.

For that cause I train'd thee to my house.
Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part I, II. 3.
Oh, train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears.
Sing, siren, for thyself, and I will dart;
Spend all the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie.
Id., Comedy of Errors, III. 2.

4. Draw from act to act by persuasion or
promise.

We did train him on,
And his corruption being taken from us,
We as the spring of oil shall pay for all.
Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part I, v. 2.

5. Educate; bring up; (commonly with up).

I can speak English,
For I
in'd up in the English court.
Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part I, III. 1.
Call some of your years to train them up in
that trade, and so fit them for weighty affairs.—
Bacon.
Spirits train'd up in fast and song.
Milton, Paradise Lost, VI. 167.

The young soldier is to be trained on to the war-
fare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more
things be not represented as dangerous than really
are.—*Locke*.

6. Exercise, or form to any practice by
exercise.

The warrior horse here bred he's taught to train.
Dryden.

Train. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

He cast by treaty and by trains
Her to persuade. *Spenser*.
Their general did with due care provide,
To save his men from ambush and from trains.
Keats.

This moved the king,
To lay to draw him in by any train.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
Swoll'n with pride into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, reverent trains,
Softened with pleasure and voluptuous life.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 532.
Now to my charms
And to my wily trains! I shall ere long
Be well stock'd with as fair a herd as craved
About my mother Cleo.
Id., Comus, 151.
The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple
And good; these easily follow and are caught,
While the others lay trains and pursue a game.—
Sir W. Temple.

2. Part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground.
A thousand pounds a-year, for pure respect!
That promises more thousands: honour's train
Is longer than his fore-skirts.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. II. 3.

3. Tail of a bird.
Cautious followers are not to be liked, lest while a man makes his train longer, he makes his wings shorter.—*Bacon.*
Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to establish the hinder in the elevation of the train, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and suffer the train to fall.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
The bird guideth her body with her train, and the ship is steered with the rudder.—*Hakewill, Apology.*
Can the beauty of the peacock's train, or the cat's plume, be delicious to the jakes or the throat?—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthing Communicant.*
The other, whose gay train
Adorns him, colour'd with the florid hue
Of rainbows and starry eyes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 414.
The train steers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ship; as the kite, by a light turning of his train, moves his body which way he pleases.—*Rap.*
The train (of the great white heron) is composed of a great number of long, thick tapering shafts, arising from the lower part of the shoulder, and thickly furnished on each side with fine flowing hair-like threads, of several inches in length, covering the lower part of the back, and falling gracefully over the tail, which it entirely conceals.—*Wilson, American Ornithology. (Ord 318.)*

4. Series; consecution, either local or mental.
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 305.
Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every step of its progression, in an easy and orderly train.—*Locke.*
If we reflect on what is observable in ourselves, we shall find our ideas always passing in train, one going and another coming, without intermission.—*Id.*
They laboured in vain so far to reach the apostle's meaning, all along in the train of what he said.—*Id.*
Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions; other truths require a train of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention.—*Id.*
What would'st thou have me do? consider well
The train of ills our love would draw behind it.
Addison, Cato.
The Author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a train of happy sentiments.—*Watts.*

5. Process; method; state of procedure.
If things were once in this train, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all men's pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature.—*Swift.*

6. Retinue; number of followers or attendants.
My train are men of choice and rarest parts,
That in the most exact regard support
The worship of their names.
Shakespeare, King Lear, I. 4.
Our sire walks forth, without more train
Accompanied than with his own complete
Perfections.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 351.
Thou shouldst be seen
A goddess among gods, adored, and served
By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Id., ix. 540.*
The king's daughter, with a lovely train
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Karpas's Rape.

7. Orderly company; procession.
Fairest of stars, lost in the train of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 160.
Who the knights in green, and what the train
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain?
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 363.

8. Line of powder leading to the mine.

Since first they fall'd in their designs,
To take in heaven by springing mines;
And with unnumber'd barrels
Of gunpowder despite their quiver;
Now take a course more practicable,
By laying trains to fire the rabble.
Butler, Hudibras, III. 2. 1567.
Shall he that gives fire to the train pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine?—*Sir R. L. Kestrange.*

Train of artillery. Cannons accompanying an army.

With an army abundantly supplied with a train of artillery, and all other provisions necessary, the king advanced towards Scotland.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*

Railway train, or simply, train. Line of carriages, along with the engine and tender, for locomotion on a railway.

Trainable. adj. Capable of being trained.
Youth [is] by grace and good council trainable to virtue.—*Lady deane.*

Trainband. s. [generally the trainbands.]
Old militia of the City of London.

He directed the trainbands, which consisted of the most substantial householders, to attend.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*
Yet you may give commission
To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,
And let him raise the trainbands of the city.
Dryden, Spanish Fear, IV. 2.
A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to retreat; but before we could give the word, the trainbands, taking advantage of our delay, fled first.—*Addison.*

Used adjectively and in the singular.

John Gilpin was a citizen,
Of credit and renown;
A train-band captain ere he was,
Of famous London town.
Cooper, John Gilpin.

Trained. adj.

1. Having a train.
In his train'd gown about the stage.
B. Jonson, Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry (Epistola ad Pisconem).

2. Brought up; instructed.
When Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them.—*Genesis, xiv. 14.*

Trainer. s. One who trains.

a. In the way of education.
For feats requiring certain physical qualities, as those of a horse for racing, or a pugilist for a prize fight. It is to this kind of training that the word is now nearly limited.

Trainings. s.

1. Act of forming to any exercise by practice.
A most rare speaker,
To nature none more bound, his training such
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. I. 2.
Such superficial trainings as were used by the lieutenants of the several counties here in England.—*Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience, p. 64.*

With up.

A place for exercise and training up of youth in the fashion of the heathen.—*2 Maccabees, IV. 8.*

2. State of being trained: (with in or into).
But I say, if I am to match with that nice girl, say the word, that I may go into training accordingly.—*Morton, Secrets worth Knowing, II. 1.*

Trainoil. s. [Danish, tran.] Oil from the blubber of the whale. See Whale.

Trainy. adj. Belonging to train oil: (condemned by Johnson as a bad word).

Here streams ascend,
That in mixed fumes the wrinkled nose offend
Where the huge hogsheads sweat with trainy oil.
Gay, Trivia, II. 217.

Trait. s. [Fr.] Stroke; touch: (stated by Johnson to be 'scarce English'; even now, though the word is common, few venture to pronounce it as an English word).

By this single trait Homer marks an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey; that in the former the people perished by the folly of their kings; in this by their own folly.—*Brown, On the Odyssey.*

Traitor. s. [Fr. traitre; Lat. traditor.] One who being trusted betrays.

The law laid that grievous punishment upon traitors, to forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men

might be terrified from committing treasons.—

Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.
If you flatter him, you go a great traitor to him.—*Bacon.*

I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he should be secured as a traitor; but when I am out of reach, he shall be released.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*
There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me traitor in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion, and sell my country.—*Swift.*

For, from the utmost realms of earth, came pouring
The hunted slaves whom every despot sent
At that throned traitor's summons.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, x. 1.
About half a mile from the landing-place a smuggler named Hunt lived on a dreary and unwholesome fen. . . . Carcasses of Lyons wolves and Valenciennes lace sufficient to load thirty packhorses had repeatedly been landed in that dismal solitude without attracting notice. But, since the revolution, Hunt had discovered that of all carcasses a cargo of traitors paid best. His lonely abode became the resort of men of high consideration, Earls and Barons, Knights and Doctors of Divinity.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxi.*

Used adjectively.

Each rebel wish, each traitor inclination.

Johnson, Irene.
Traitorily. adj. In a traitorous manner; as a traitor; treacherous; perfidious.

These traitorously rascals' mimries are to be smiled at, their offences being so capital.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, IV. 3.*

Traitorous. adj. Treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

What news with him, that traitorously wight?

Daniel.

Portinius knows not you

While you stand out upon these traitorous terms.

B. Jonson, Cato's Conspiracy, IV. v.
The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others, he would have severely punished, and the neutrals not.—*Bacon.*
More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his traitorous subjects.—*Addison, Freucholder.*

Traitorously. adv. In a traitorous manner; perfidiously; treacherously.

Good duke Humphrey traitorously is murder'd
By Suffolk. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. III. 2.*
Thou later sweet! whom I had laid
Next me, me traitorously last betray'd;
And unsuspected half invisibly
At once fled into him, and stay'd with me. *Donne.*
They had traitorously endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his real power, and to place on his subjects a tyrannical power.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*

For traitorously did that foul tyrant robs
His countenance in hex, even at the hour
When he was snatched from death.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, x. 7.

Traitress. s. Female traitor.

I, what I am, by what I was, o'ercome;
Traitoress, restore my beauty and my charms,
Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms.

Dryden, Arznoyze, v. 1.
I am not going to play traitress to my system,
even for the Duke of St. James. —*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke, II. II. ch. vi.*

Trajectory. s. a. [Lat. trajectory.] Cast through; throw.

The disputes of those assuming confidants, that think so highly of their attainments, are like the controversy of those in Plato's den, who having never seen but the shadow of a horse trajectory, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail.—*Glassie, Scipio Scientific.*

If there are different kinds of ether, they have a different degree of rarity, by which it becomes so fit a medium for projecting the light of all celestial bodies. —*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

If the sun's light be projected through three or more cross prisms successively, those rays which in the first prism are refracted more than others are, in all the following prisms, refracted more than others in the same proportion.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Traject. [Fr. trajet; Lat. trajectory.]

Ferry; passage for a water-carriage.
What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring to the traject, to the common ferry,
Which trades to Venice.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, III. 4.

Trajection. s. [Lat. trajectory, -onis.]

1. Act of darting through.

Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a trajectory through the ether, wandered through the celestial or interstellar part of the universe.—*Boyle.*

2. Emission.

The trajectories of such an object move sharply

pieces the martyred soul of John, than afterwards did the mangled crucified body of Peter.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

3. Transposition.

Nor is the postposition of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue; nor the transposition here so great, but the Latin will admit the same order of the words.—*Mela, On Daniel*, p. 3d.
The transposition is no familiar, that I cannot but wonder that any should scruple at it.—*Sir N. Knatchbull, Annotations on some Difficult Texts in the New Testament*, p. 319.

Trajectory. s. Orbit of a comet.

I might prefer to you in the words of Sir Isaac Newton, when he found out the trajectory of a comet.—*Harris, On the Third Chapter of Isaiah*, p. 124.

These bodies, in short, revolve in orbits; but there are (or, conformably to the laws of astronomy, there might be) others which, instead of an orbit, describe a trajectory, or a course not returning into itself.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. vi, ch. x. § 3.

Tralation. s. [Lat. *trahatio*, -onis; *lutus* = borne, brought, carried.] Use of a word in a less proper but more significant notion.

According to the broad translation of his rule Rhemists.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 80.

Tralatiuous. adj. [Lat. *trahitius*.] Metaphorical; not literal.

Unless we could contrive a perfect set of new words, there is no speaking of the Deity without using our old ones in a tralatiuous sense.—*Blackstone, History of the Bible*, b. iv, ch. i.

Tralatiuously. adv. Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the first intention of the word.

Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by speaking; written language is tralati-
-ously called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced.—*Hobbes, Elements of Speech.*

Tralineate. v. n. [Lat. *linea* = line.] De via from any direction. Rare.

If you tralineate from your father's mind, What are you else but of a bastard kind? Do then thy progenitors have done, And by their virtues prove yourself their son.

Dryden.

Tralucient. adj. Translucent. Rare.

The clouds were of relieve, embossed and traluc-
-ent. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Tram. s. Local name for a coal waggon.

Trammel. s. [Fr. *tramel*; *trammil*.]

1. Net in which birds or fish are caught.

The trammel differeth not much from the shape of the hunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and hake.—*Cato, Survey of Cornwall.*

2. Any kind of net.

Her golden locks she roundly did dight
In braided trammels, that no looser hairs
Did out of order stray about her dainty ears.

Spenser.

3. Kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

I may go shufflingly at first, for I was never before
walked in trammels; yet I shall drudge at constancy,
till I have worn off the itching in my pace.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, l. 2.

Trammel. v. n. Catch; intercept.

If the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With its surcease success, *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, l. 7.

It must be added that, while engaged in this most arduous task, he was constantly trammelled by orders from home, and frequently borne down by a majority in council.—*Manning, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Here lies the fundamental difference between the practical views of Hutcheson and those previously received. He, like every great thinker on the seventeenth century, loved human nature, and respected it; but he neither loved nor respected those who mindily trammelled it, and thereby weakened its vigour, as well as impaired its beauty.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii, ch. vi.

Tramontane. s. See Ultramontane.

May not we, that are grown-headed tramontanes,
imagine and conceive that he is adored as a god
amongst you?—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 170; 101d.

A happiness those tramontanes we're tested.
Manning, Grand Duke of Florence.

Tramontane. adj. Strange; foreign; barbarous.

This gave the lovers opportunities of being abroad
in the air, or of lying upon the earth whole hours
together, without fear of damp or dew; but as for
our tramontane lovers, when they begin their mid-

night complaint with 'My lodging is on the cold ground,' we are not to understand them in the rigour of the letter, since it would be impossible for a British swain to console himself long in that situation without really dying for his mistress.—*Tatler*, no. 222. (Orcl M.)

When virtue is so scarce,
That to suppose a scene where she provides,
Is tramontane, and stumbles all belief.

Chapman, Task, b. iv.

Tramp. v. a. [Dutch, *trampen*.] Trauple.

It is like unto the cimeter; the more ye tread
it and trampo it, the sweeter it smelleth, the thicker
it groweth, the better it spreadeth.—*Mapleton, Fortunes of the Faith which Protestants call Pa-
pistry*, fol. 88. b. : 1263.

Tramp. s.

1. Tramping motion: (in the extract used adverbially).

Tramp, tramp along the land they rode,
Splash, splash along the sea;
Hurrah, hurrah, the dead can ride,
Dost dur to ride with me.
Sir W. Scott, Translation of Bürger's Lenore,
(William and Ellen).

2. Journey on foot; walking excursion.

3. Trampler: (the monosyllable being the commoner word).

The passenger on the coach-box bowled along
above such a hamlet saw chiefly the roofs of it; pro-
bably it turned its back on the road, and seemed to
lie away from everything but its own patch of earth
and sky, away from the parish church by long fields
and green lanes, away from all intercourse except
that of tramps. If its face could be seen, it was
most likely dirty; but the dirt was Protestant dirt,
and the big, bold gin-breathing tramps were Pro-
testant tramps.—*George Eliot (signature), Felix
Hall the Radical.*

Trampler. s. Itinerant workman, or hawker of small wares (distinguished both from the mere beggar and from the gipsy).

We shall be pestered with all the trampers that
pass upon the road.—*Trampers* indeed! I would
have you to know his worship could have rode upon
as good a gridding as anyone in the country.—*Graces*,
Spiritual Quixote, b. iii, ch. i.

Trample. v. a. Tread under foot; stamp upon, with pride, contempt, or elevation.

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they
trample them under their feet.—*Matthew*, vii. 6.
My strength shall trample thee as mire.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 1010.

Trample. v. n. Tread in contempt.

Dioegenes trampled on Plato's pride with greater
of his own.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the
Tongue.*

And trample on their ignominious altars. *Rome.*

Trample. s. Act of one who tramples; act of treading under foot with contempt.

Under the despotic control, the trample and
spurn, of all the other damned.—*Milton, Of Refor-
mation in England*, b. ii.

Trampling. part. adj. Moving as in a tramp, i. e. thickly, regularly, and more or less loudly.

I hear his thundering voice resound,
And trampling feet that shake the solid ground.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iii. 832.

Tramroad, or Tráway. s. Road laid with tracks of stone or iron for wagons to run upon.

Trance. s. See Transse.

Trance. v. a. Entrance.

Would she but shade her tender brows with bay,
That now lie bare in careless wilful rage;
And trance herself in that sweet ecstasy,
That rouseth drooping thoughts of bashful age!
Bishop Hall, Defence to Eury.

Trángram. s. [? anagram; the notion of crossness connecting the two; as it may do, one or both, with Tantrums.] Odd intricately contrived thing.

What's the meaning of all these trángrams and
gimcracks? What are you going about, jumping
over my master's hedges, and running your lines
cross his grounds?—*Arbutnot.*

Tránel. s. [?] Sharp pin or bolt.

With a tránel of iron, or a large nail ground
to a sharp point, they mark the brick.—*Moore*,
Mechanical Exercises.

Tránguil. adj. [Fr. *tranquille*; Lat. *tranquillus*.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.

I had been happy,
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever
Farewell the tránguil mind I farewell content!
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 2.

Tranquillity. s. [N. Fr. *tranquillité*; Lat. *tranquillitas*, -atis.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

Leave off,
And trouble dying souls' tranquillity. *Spenser.*
How reversed is the face of this tall pile,
Whom aged pillars rear their marble heads
To leer aloft its arch'd and ponderous roof,
By its own weight unshaken and immovable,
Looking tranquillity? *Spenser, Mourning Bride.*
You can scarce imagine any more passing from
one stage of life to another with so much tran-
quillity, so easy a transition, and so laudable a be-
haviour.—*Pope.*

Tránquillize. v. n. [Fr. *tranquilliser*.] Com- pose; render calm.

The music employed ought to be of a kind
which experience has proved to be most efficacious
in soothing and tranquillizing the spirits.—*Mann*,
Three Essays on Church Music, p. 22.
When peace shall be restored, and Europe shall
be tranquillized.—*Bishop Watson, Charge*, 1798.
In thus granting a permission to dissemble, in
hope of better opportunity for revolt, this inter-
pretation was not likely to tranquillize her council, or
conciliate them towards the Romish party.—*Hallam*,
History of England, ch. iii.

Trans. s. as an element in composition, is the Latin for across or beyond.

Tránsact. v. a. [Lat. *actus*, pass. part. of *ago* = I do, act; *actio*, -onis.] Manage; negotiate; conduct a treaty or affairs; perform; do; carry on.

It cannot be expected they should mention par-
ticulars which were transacted amongst many few
of the disciples only, as the transfiguration and the
agony.—*Adamson.*

Tránsact. v. n. Conduct matters; treat; manage.

It is a matter of no small moment certainly for a
man to be rightly informed, upon what terms and
conditions he is to transact with God, and God with
him, in the great business of his salvation.—*South*,
Sermons, iii. 3.

Tránsaction. s. Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs; things managed.

It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down
the particular transactions of this treaty.—*L. L. Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Tránsactor. s. One who manages; one who conducts affairs.

God, who knows and governs all things, is the
sovereign director and transactor in matters that
we come to pass [the fulfilling of prophecies].—*Berkeley, Christian Theology*, p. 21.

Tránsápine. adj. Lying on the farther side of the Alps. See under Ultramontane.

Travellers, that know transalpine garbs,
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Coxcomb.
Where then, when all the world pays its respect,
Live our transalpine barbarians neglect?

Lord Byron, Lucinda Pothuana, p. 64.

Tránsáimate. v. a. [Lat. *animatus*, pass. part. of *animare*; *animatio*, -onis; *animus* = mind; *anima* = spirit, soul.] Animate by the conveyance of one soul from another.

Not men; for what spark of humanity? nor
does; but, by the strongest prophecies that
ever was signed by poets, very incarnated, trans-
-animated devils.—*John King, Sermon on the Fifth*
of November, p. 31; 1008.

Tránsáimátion. s. Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

They believe the transanimation of souls into
beasts and vegetables.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of*
some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great
Asia, p. 115.

If the transanimation of Pythagoras were true,
that the souls of men transmigrate into species
answering their former nature, some men cannot
escape that very insect whose sire Satan entered.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Tránséend. v. a. [Lat. *scando* = I climb.]

1. Pass; overpass.

It is a dangerous opinion to such popes as shall
transcend their limits and become tyrannical.—*Bacon.*

2. Surpass; outgo; exceed; excel.

In height of courage, depth of understanding,
And all those virtues and remarkable graces
Which make a prince most eminent, our Domitian
Transcends the ancient Romans.

Manning, The Roman Actor, l. 3.

This glorious peer transcends what he could think;
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*

These are they
Deserve their greatness and unenvied stand,
Since what they not transcend what they command.
Sir J. Denham, Marston's Speech to Glouc.
High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,
As if she could not, or she would not find,
How much her worth transcended all her kind.
Dryden, Epitaph for the Mount of an Lady at Bath.

3. Surmount; rise above.

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights
be meteorological impressions not transcending the
upper region, or whether to be ranked among
celestial bodies. *Howell.*

Unable as we are to transcend consciousness, we
can know a relation only as some modification of
consciousness. *Harriet Spencer, Principles of
Psychology, § 81.*

Transcend. v. n. Rise beyond something else, by climbing, or as that which climbs. *Obsolete.*

Whom excellence he saw
Transcend his own go far. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 457.*

To conclude, because things do not easily sink,
they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent
addition in human expressions, which often give
distinct accounts of proximity, and transcend from
into another. *Sir T. Brown.*

Transcendence. s. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.

In a most weak and double minister great power,
great transcendence. *Shakespeare, All's well that
ends well, ii. 3.*

Transcendency. s.

1. Transcendence.

Living is the foulest of crimes, as that wherewith
God himself (such is the transcendence of his truth)
cannot possibly dispense. *Bishop Morton, A Dis-
charge of the Five Imputations against the Bishop
of Durham, p. 207.*

2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a
man, and the security of a God; this would have
done better in poetry, where transcendences are
more allowed. *Bacon, Essays.*

Transcendent. adj.

1. Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.

There is, in a lawgiver, an habitual and ultimate
intention of a more excellent and transcendent nature. *Bishop Sanderson.*

If thou best beest but O! how fall'n, how changed
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with transcendent brightness, didst out-
shine

Myriads, though bright. *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 84.*

The right our Creator has to our obedience is of
so high and transcendent a nature, that it can
suffer no competition; his commands must have
the first and governing influence on all our actions. *Rogers, Sermons.*

2. In *Metaphysics*. See under Transcen- dental; where the construction is, also, *substantival*.

Transcendental. adj.

1. General; pervading many particulars.

Others differ as to species, but as to genus are the
same; such are man and lion. There are others
again, which differ as to genus, and coincide only in
those transcendental comprehensions of one, being,
existence, and the like; such are quantity and
quality, as for example an ounce and the colour
white. *Barrow, Hermes, b. ii. ch. ii.*

2. Supereminent; passing others.

Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor
pain, as we do; yet he must have a perfect and
transcendental perception of these, and of all other
things. *Grege, Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. In *Metaphysics*. Connected with the trans- cendent; ascending above, rising higher, than the high generalizations involved in the *summa* (highest) *genera*: supersensual.

Transcendental is used by the scholastics and the
moderns, as opposed to immanent—meaning trans-
cending the categories. Transcendental, in the
technology of Kant, is used as descriptive of a super-
sensual use of the categories: (quasi tinged with
the transcendent). Long, for instance, he [Kant]
laboured, but vainly he laboured to render intelli-
gible the scholastic idea of the transcendental. This
should have been easy to deal with; for on the one
side lay the transcendental, on the other the imma-
nent, two burys to map out the channel. *De
Quincy, Works, vol. iii. p. 94.*

If in the course of a *transcendental* proof we
determine an object which stands in relation to
thought, but out of relation to experience, we call

that, after Kant, a transcendental object; and a
universe of such objects we call a transcendental
world. *C. M. Angell, Introduction to Metaphysic,
b. i. p. 65.*

Transcendently. adv. In a transcendent manner; excellently; supereminently.

The law of Christianity is eminently and tran-
scendently called the word of truth. *Smith, Ser-
mons.*

Transcendentness. s. Attribute suggested by Transcendent; supereminence; un- usual excellence.

I cannot attain the measure of your transcend-
entness, but confess my disability and imperfection.
—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar, p. 75.*

Transcendible. adj. Capable of being tran- scended: (in the extract climbed, leaped, or passed over). *Rare.*

It appears that Romulus slew his brother because
he attempted to leap over a sacred and inaccessible
place, and to render it transcendible and profane. *—
Translation of Plutarch's Morals, ii. 354. (Ord MS.)*

Transcending. part. adj. Rising above; surpassing.

The consistence of grace and free will, in this
sense, is no such transcending mystery, and I think
there is no text in Scripture that sounds any thing
towards making it so. *Hammond.*

Transcolate. v. a. [Lat. *colo* = I strain, filter; pass, part. *colatus*; *colatio*, -onis.] Strain through a sieve or colander; suffer to pass, as through a strainer. *Rare.*

The lungs are, unless previous like a sponge, unfit
to imbibe and transcolate the air. *—Harvey.*

Transcolation. s. Filtration; straining through. *Rare.*

More transcolation may by degrees take away
that which the chymists call the fixed salt; and for
the volatile salt of it, which being a more spiritual
thing, it is not removable by distillation, and so
neither can it be by transcolation. *—Bishop Stilling-
fleet, Origines Sacre, b. iii. ch. iv. (Ord MS.)*

Transcribe. v. a. [Lat. *transcribo*; *scribo* = I write; pass, part. *scriptus*.] Copy; write from an exemplar.

He was the original of all those inventions from
which others did but transcribe copies. *—Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The most rigid exactors of more outward purity
do but transcribe the folly of him who pumps very
laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *—
Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

If we imitate their repentance as we transcribe
their faults, we shall be rewarded with the same
mercy. *—Rogers.*

Transcriber. s. One who transcribes; copier; one who writes from a copy.

A coin is in no danger of having its character al-
tered by copiers and transcribers. *—Addison.*

Transcript. s. Copy; anything written from an original.

The Grecian learning was but a transcript of the
Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the
Grecian. *—Glanville.*

The dialogue of Moses was but a transcript, not
an original. *—Smith, Sermons.*

Dietate. O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,
And deign to let thy servant hold the pen.
Through ages thus I may presume to live,
And from the transcript of thy prose receive
What my own short-lived verse can never give.
Prior.

Transcription. s. Act of copying.

The ancients were but men; the practice of tran-
scription in our days was no monster in theirs;
plagiarism had not its nativity with printing, but
been in times when theirs were difficult. *—Sir T.
Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

Transcriptive. adj. Having the character of a transcript, copy, or imitation. *Rare.*

Excellent and useful authors, yet being either
transcriptive, or following common relations, their
accounts are not to be swallowed at large or enter-
tained without all circumspection. *—Sir T. Brown,
Vulgar Errors, 23. (Ord MS.)*

He is to be embraced as a transcriptive relator. *—
Ibid. 33. (Ord MS.)*

Transcriptively. adv. In a transcriptive manner; as a copy.

Not a few transcriptively subscribing their names
to other men's endeavours, transcribe all they have
written. *—Sir T. Brown.*

Transcurr. v. n. [Lat. *transcurro*; from *curro* = I run.] Run or rove to and fro.

Rare.

By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not
spatiate and transcur. *—Bacon.*

Transcursum. s. [Lat. *cursum*, pass. part. of *curro* = I run; *cursum*, -onis.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation. *Rare.*

In a great whale, the sense and the effects of any
one part of the body instantly make a transcursum
throughout the whole. *—Bacon, Natural and Expe-
riental History.*

His philosophy gives them transcursums beyond
the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through
others which are only known in an hypothesis. *—
Glanville, Scapula Scientiæ.*

I am to make often transcursums into the neigh-
bouring forests as I pass along. *—Howell.*
If man were out of the world, who were then left
to view the face of heaven? wonder at the trans-
cursum of comets! *—Dr. H. More, Antidote against
Atheism.*

Transse. s. [Fr. *transse*; Lat. *transitus* = crossing, passing, passage, departure in a different direction. Johnson remarks that it might 'be written transse.' Todd adds that 'anciently it was so written,' and quotes Gower:]

She out of her transse awoke.

(Confessio Amantis.)

Milton also spells the word as Transse.
The present editor has ventured to go a
step further than his predecessors in what
is undoubtedly the right direction, and
spell the word as it is here entered; i.e.
with s.] Ecstasy.

Gyges had been in such a transse of musing,
that Zeluano was fighting with the lion before she
knew of any lion's coming. *—Sir P. Sidney.*
Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness,
My soul was ravish quite as in a transse.

That Tallesin once, which made the rivers dance,
And in his rapture raised the mountains from their
transse. *—Dryden.*

Abstract as in a transse, methought I saw,
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape
Still glorious before whom awake I stand.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 462; ed. 1687.

Transsed. part. adj. Entranced.

His grief grew pensive, and the strings of life
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sounded,
And there I left him transsed.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3

Transsedly. adv. As one in a transse.

Then I stole up and transsedly

Gazed on the Persian maid alone.

Tronson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

Transsearth. v. a. Remove from one soil to another. *Rare.*

Fruits of hotter countries transsearthed in colder
climates, have vigour enough in themselves to be
noxious according to their nature. *—Fletcher, Re-
solutes, 10.*

Transselementate. v. a. Change from one element to another. *Rare.*

Theophylact useth the same word; he that catcheth
me, liveth by me; whilst he is in a certain manner
mingled with me, and is transselementated or
changed into me. *—Jeremy Taylor, Real Presence,
§ 12. (Ord MS.)*

Transselementation. s. Change of one ele- ment into another. *Rare.*

Rain we allow; but if they suppose any other
transselementation, it neither agrees with Mow's
philosophy, nor Saint Peter's. *—T. Burnet, Theory
of the Earth.*

Transsept. s. [Lat. *septum* = division, com- partment.] Cross aisle.

The pediment of the southern transsept is pin-
naced, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross. *—
T. Warburton, History of the Parish of Kildington.*

Transsexion. s. [the s double in sound as well as in etymology; Lat. *trans* + *sexus*.] Change from one sex to another. *Rare.*

It much impeacheth the iterated transsexion of
hairs, if that be true which some physicians affirm,
that transmutation of sexes was only so in opinion,
and that those transmutated persons were really
men at first. *—Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

Transfer. v. a. [Lat. *fero* = I bear.]

1. Convey; make over from one to another; (with to, sometimes with upon).

He that transfers the laws of the Lacedæmonians
to the people of Athens, should find a great absurd-
ity and inconvenience. *—Spenser, View of the State
of Ireland.*

Was't not enough you took my crown away,
But cruelly you must my love betray?
I was well pleased to have transferred my right,
And better changed your claim of lawless might.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ll. 1.

The king,
Who from himself all envy would remove,
Left both to be determined by the laws,
And to the Grecian chiefs transferred the cause.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Death of Achilles.

This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under their vines and fig-trees, that they forgot from whence that ease came, and transferred all the honour of it upon themselves.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Your sacred and religious monarchs own, When first they merit, then ascend the throne; But tyrants droud you, lest your just decrees Transfer the power, and set the people free. Prior. By reading we learn not only the actions and the sentiments of distant nations, but transfer to ourselves the knowledge and improvements of the most learned men.—*Watts.*

2. Remove; transport.

The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not with safety transfer his own person to suppress it.—*Bacon.*

No thirty rolling years the crown shall wear, Then from Lavinium shall the seat transfer.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 399.

Transfer. *v. n.* Change of property; delivery of property to another.

Whether the bank of Amsterdam, where industry had been for so many years subsisted and circulated by transfers on paper, doth not clearly decide this point?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist, § 250.*

Transférable. *adj.* Capable of being transferred.

Tallies, bank-bills, bank-notes, lottery tickets, goldsmith's notes, and paper credit of the like kind, which was transférable, did produce, in all probability, a quick stock, amounting to at least 15,000,000*l.*—*Dr. Bacons, Discourses, p. 653; 1658. (Ord MS.)*

McGuffin, whose object in marrying her mother was a little equivocal as mine was known to have been, was exceedingly active and anxious at the crisis; and, as the family affection for the trustee was not transferred, or transférable, to the major, he pre-empted upon the worthy gentlemen, took advice of counsel, proceeded accordingly, and the next week found the ex-empyrius Blenkinsop on his way to the United States of America.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. iii. ch. ii.*

Transference. *s.* Transfer.

The transference of moveable or immovable property.—*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, ii. 388. (Ord MS.)*

This decline of the Jews was owing to the transference of their trade in money to other hands.—*Hollan, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, p. li. ch. ix.*

Transfiguration. *s.*

1. Change of form.

In kinds where the discrimination of sexes is obscure, these transformations are more common, and in some without commixture; as in caterpillars or silkworms, wherein there is a visible and triple transfiguration.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Miraculous change of Christ's appearance on the mount.

It cannot be expected that other authors should mention particulars which were transacted amongst some of the disciples; such as the transfiguration and the agony in the garden.—*Addison.*

Transfigure. *v. n.* Transform; change with respect to outward appearance.

I am the more zealous to transfigure your love into devotion, because I have observed your passion to have been extremely impatient of confinement.—*Boyle.*

Transfigured. *part. adj.* Transformed, or changed, in respect to outward figure.

The dower desired is his transfigured friends.
Garth, Translation from Ovid, Exchanges of Circes.

Transfix. *v. n.* Pierce through.

Amongst these mighty men were women mix'd; The bold Semiramis, whose sides transfixed With son's own blade, her soul reproaches spoke.
Spenser.

With linked thunderbolts Transfixe us to the bottom of this gulph.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 328.

Diana's dart In an unhappy clime transfixed her heart.
Dryden, Last Parting of Hector and Andromache.

Nor good Eurytion envied him the prize, Though he transfixed the pigeon in the skies.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, v. 710.

Transform. *v. n.* [Fr. *transformer*.] Metamorphose; change with regard to external form.

She demanded of him, whether the roddens of those woods had such a power to transform every body.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see The pretty follies that themselves commit; For if they could, Cupid himself would blush To see me thus transformed to a boy.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Transform. *v. n.* Be metamorphosed.

His hair transforms to down, his limbers meet In skinny flims and slaps his cary feet.
Addison, Translation of Ovid, Transformation of Cyrene.

Transformation. *s.* Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form; metamorphosis.

Something you have heard Of Hamlet's transformation; so I call it. Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man, Remembers that it was, *Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.* What beast could'st thou be, that were not subject to a beast?—And what a beast art thou already, and wast not thy loss in transformation? *Tit. Timon of Athens, iv. 3.*

The metamorphosis of all manner of curves, and their mutual transformation, are not worth the labour of those who discern either of the three learned professions.—*Watts.*

Transfreight. *v. n.* Pass over the sea. *Rare.*

The Savon merchants lay all at stake to purchase us: they arm, and transfreight; and about the year 698 obtain the rule over us.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning, p. 62; 1653.*

Transfretion. *s.* [Lat. *fretum*.] Passage over the sea. *Rare.*

Since the last transfretation of king Richard the Second, the crown of England never sent over numbers of men sufficient to defend the small territory.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Transfund. *v. a.* [Lat. *fundere* = I pour.]

Transfuse. *Obsolete.*

The best instrument of gratitude is speech, that most natural, proper, and easy mean of conversation, of signifying our conceptions, of convey and, as it were, transfusing our thoughts and our passions into each other.—*Barrow, Sermons, vol. I. serm. viii.*

Transfuso. *v. a.* [Lat. *transfusus*; pass. part. of *fundere* = I pour; *fusus*, -*usis*.] Pour out of one into another.

Between men and beasts there is no possibility of social communion; because the well-spring of that communion is a natural delight which man hath to transfuse from himself into others, and to receive from others into himself, especially those things wherein the excellency of this kind doth most consist.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Transfused on thee his ample spirit rests,
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 389. When did his muse from Fletcher scenes purloin, As thou whole Etheridge dost transfuse to thine? But so transfused, as oil and waters flow, His always floats above, thine sinks below.
Dryden, Macbeth, 183.

Where the juices are in a morbid state, if one could suppose all the unsound juices taken away and sound juices immediately transfused, the sound juices would grow morbid.—*A. B. Smith.*

Transfusible. *adj.* Capable of being transfused.

Penetration as little transfusible into any other, as the sun's dazzling brightness.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture, p. 150.*

Transfusion. *s.* Act of pouring out of one into another; transmission from one into another.

The crooked part of the pipe was placed in a box, to prevent the loss of the quicksilver that might fall aside in the transfusion from the vessel into the pipe.—*Boyle.*

Poetry is of so subtle a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the transfusion, there will remain nothing but a caput mortuum.—*Sir J. Denham.*

Something must be lost in all transfusion, that is, in all translations, but the sense will remain.—*Dryden.*

The history of this operation [the injection of medicines into the veins] is inseparably connected with that of transfusion. The first experiments on infusion are said to have been performed in Germany. But the first scientific examination of the operation was made by Sir Christopher Wren. His example was followed by Boyle, Clarke, Henshaw, Lower, and others.—*Percival, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, vol. I. p. 133; 1848.*

Alliances were made by the transfusion of blood.—*C. H. Pearson, The Early and Middle Ages of England, ch. 111.*

Transgress. *v. a.* [Lat. *transgressus*, pret. part. of *transgredior* = step across, pass over (*gradior* = I step); Fr. *transgresser*.]

1. Pass over; pass beyond.

Long stood the noble youth, oppress'd with awe, And stupid at the wondrous things he saw, Surpassing common faith, transgressing nature's law.
Dryden, Theodora and Honoria, 217.

2. Violate; break.

Let no man doubt but that every thing is well done, because the world is ruled by so good a guide as transgresseth not his own law, than which nothing can be more absolute, perfect, and just.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thus sorrow we must repeat as often as we transgress the divine commandments.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Transgress. *v. n.* Offend by violating a law.

Achar, the troubler of Israel, who transgressed in the thing accused, *1 Chronicles, ii. 7.*

I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he transgressed.—*Shakspeare, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.*

Transgression. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Overstepping, violation of a law; breach of a command.

Shall I alone be rated evil Of strength, mean returning with my hair After my great transgression? so require Favour renew'd, and add a greater sin? *Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1351.*

All accusation still is founded upon some law; for where there is no law, there can be no transgression; and where there can be no transgression, there ought to be no accusation.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Offence; crime; fault.

What's his fault?—The first transgression of a school-boy, who, being overjoyed with finding a bird's nest, shows it his companion, and he steals it.—Will thou make a trust a transgression? The transgression is in the stealer.—*Shakspeare, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.*

Teach us, sweet mistress, for our transgression Some fair excuse. *Id., Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.*

Transgressional. *adj.* Having the character of, constituted by, a transgression.

Forgive this transgressional rapture; receive my thanks for your kind letter.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time.*

Transgressive. *adj.* Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the transgressive infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Transgressor. *s.* One who transgresses; lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.

He intended the discipline of the church should be applied to the greatest and most splendid transgressors, as well as to the punishment of lesser offenders.—*Lord Chancery, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I go to judge On earth these thy transgressors; but thou know'st Who ever judgeth, the word on me must light When time shall be. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 71.* Ill worthy I, such title should belong To me transgressor? who, for thee ordain'd A help, became thy snare. *Id., xl. 163.*

Transient. *adj.* [Lat. *transiens*, -*entis*; pres. part. of *transire*; *eo* = I go.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary; not lasting; not durable.

How soon hath thy prediction, woe best! Measured this transient world, the race of time, Till time stand fix'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 523.

He that rides post through a country, may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie.—*Locke.*

Love, hitherto a transient guest, Ne'er held possession in his breast.
Swift, Cadogan and Vanessa.

What is loose love? a transient guest, A vapour fed from wild desire.
Popo, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

Transiently. *adv.* In a transient manner; in passage; with a short passage; not with continuance.

I touch here but transiently, without any strict method, on some few of those many rules of imitative nature which Aristotle drew from Homer.—*Dryden.*

Transiency. *s.* Attribute suggested by Transient; shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

It were to be wished that all words of this sort, as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, so they might do also in transiency and sudden expiration.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Transilience. *s.* [Lat. *transilio*; *salio* = I leap.] Leap from thing to thing. *Rare.*

By unadvised *translucency*, leaping from the effort to its remotest cause, we observe not the connection of more immediate causalities. — *Glauville, Scapula Scientifica*.

Transit. s. [Lat. *transitus*.] In *Astronomy*. See *extract*; wherein the construction is also *adjectival*.

Transit in *Astronomy* [is] the culmination or passage of a celestial object across the meridian of any place. The determination of the exact times of such *transits* is one of the most important operations of practical astronomy, as it is by this means that the differences of right ascensions, and consequently the relative situations of the fixed stars, and the motions of the planets and comets in respect of the celestial meridian, become known; and it is most easily and accurately effected by the aid of the *transit instrument*. — *Transit* is also used to signify the passage of an inferior planet across the sun's disc. . . . The *transit instrument*, . . . consists essentially of a telescope firmly attached to a transverse horizontal axis, the ends of which are directed to the east and west points of the horizon. It is used primarily to note the time of passage of a celestial object across the meridian. In the *transit circle* we have a large circle added to the instrument, for the purpose of noting primarily the altitude of the star with the greatest accuracy as well as the time of its passage. — *Bacon and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Transition. s. [Lat. *transitio*, -onis.]

1. Removal; passage from one to another.

Heat and cold have a virtual *transition* without communication of substance, but moisture not. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Change; mode of change.

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one state of life to another with so easy a *transition*, and so laudable a behaviour. — *Pope*.

As now your own, our loves were of old,
And once inclosed in woman's beautiful mould;
Thence, by a soft *transition*, we repair
From earthly vehicles to these of air.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

3. Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another.

[He] with *transition* sweet now speech resumes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 5.

Covetousness was none of his faults, but described as a well over the true meaning of the poet, which was to satirize his prodigality and voluptuousness, to which he makes a *transition*. — *Dryden*.

Used *adjectively*.

This will prove that we are once more in a *transition state*. — *Glauville, The State in its Relations with the Church, ch. ii. § 110.*

Transitional. adj. Pertaining to transition.

Transitive. adj. [Lat. *transitivus*.]

1. Having the power of passing.

One cause of cold in the context of cold bodies; for cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. In *Grammar*. See *extract*.

A verb *transitive* is that which signifies an action conceived as having an effect upon some object; as 'foris terram,' I strike the earth. — *Clarke, Latin Grammar*.

Transitorily. adv. In a transitory manner; with speedy evanescence; with short continuance.

Transitoriness. s. Attribute suggested by *Transitory*; speedy evanescence.

The worldly man is at home in respect of his affections; but he is, and shall be, a mere sojourner in respect of his *transitoriness*. — *Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 202.*

Transitory. adj. [Fr. *transitoire*; Lat. *transitorius*.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing.

O Lord, comfort and succour all them who in this *transitory* life are in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity. — *Book of Common Prayer*.
If we love things have sought; age is a thing
Which we are fifty years in compassing;
If *transitory* things, which soon decay,
Age must be loveliest at the latest day. *Donne*.
Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God overmore, infinitely before the *transitory* pleasures of this world. — *Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.

Translatable. adj. Capable of being translated.

Translate. v. a. [N.Fr. *translater* = remove from one place to another; interpret in another language; Lat. *latu* = borne, carried.]

i. Transport; remove.

Since our father is translated unto the gods, our

will is, that they that are in our realm live quietly. — *2 Maccabees, xi. 23.*

By Smith Knovh was translated, that he should not see death. — *Hebrews, xi. 5.*

These ancient fields more likely habitants,
Translated saluts, or middle spirits hold.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 400.

Some peasants, not I omit the nicest care,
Of the same soil their nursery prepare
With that of their plantation, lest the tree
Translated should not with the soil agree.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, li. 338.

The gods their shapes to winter birds *translate*,
But both obnoxious to their former fate.

Id., Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

To go to heaven is to be translated to that kingdom you have longed for, to enjoy the glories of eternity. — *Archbishop Wake*.

2. Particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another.

Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him from that poor bishoprick to a better, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife, with whom he had so long lived. — *Cumtens, Remains*.

3. Transfer from one to another; convey.

To *translate* the kingdom from the house of Saul, and set up the throne of David. — *2 Samuel, iii. 10.*

As there are apostrophes from invertebrate souls, the reason must be to *translate* the moribund matter upon the extremities of the body. — *Arbuthnot*.

Perverse mankind! whose will, created free,
Charge all their woes on absolute decree;
All to the doomless gods their guilt *translate*,
And follow are mislead the crimes of fate.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i.

4. Change; metamorphose: (in the last extract the word is put in the mouth of an illiterate character).

One do I personate of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand waits to her,
Whose present grace to present slaves and servants
Translates his rivals.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style.

Id., As you like it, ii. 1.

Addison, and Addison's devoted followers, pronounced both the versions good, but maintained that Tickell's had more of the original. The town gave a decided preference to Pope's. We do not think it worth while to settle such a question of precedence. Neither of the rivals can be said to have *translated* the *Idyll*, unless, indeed, the word translation be used in the sense which it bears in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*. When Bottom makes his appearance with an ass's head, instead of his own, Peter Quince exclaims, 'Bless thee! Bottom, bless thee! thou art *translated*!' In this sense, undoubtedly, the readers of either Pope or Tickell may very properly exclaim, 'Bless thee! Homer; thou art *translated* indeed.' — *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life and Writings of Addison*.

5. Interpret in another language; change into another language retaining the sense.

I can construe the action of her familiar style, and the hardest voice of her behaviour, to be Englished right, is, I am Sir John Falstaff. — He hath studied her well, and *translated* her out of honesty into English. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.*

Nor word for word too faithfully *translate*.

Lord Bacon, Common.
Read these ere you *translate* one bit
Of books of high renown. *Swift*.

6. Explain: (condemned, by Johnson, as 'a low colloquial use').

There's matter in these sighs, these profound heaves
You must *translate*; 'tis fit we understand them.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 1.
Translate soles (souls). Mend shoes. *Ludicrous.*

The cobbler shall *translate* his soles
From stalls obscure and shady. *Quarles*.

Translate. v. n. Practice translation.

All these my modest merit made *translate*,
And owned that nine such poets made a Tate.

Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Translation. s. [Lat. *translatio*, -onis.]

1. Removal; act of removing.

His disease was an asthma; the cause a metastasis or translation of humours from his joints to his lungs. — *Harvey*.

Translations of moribund matter arise in acute distempers. — *Arbuthnot*.

2. Removal of a bishop to another see.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or translation. — *Bacon, Considerations touching a War with Spain*.

The king, the next time the bishop of London came to him, entertained him with this compella-

tion, My lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the necessary forms for the translation. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

3. Act of turning into another language; interpretation.

A book of his travels hath been honoured with translation into many languages. — *Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Nor ought a genius less than his that writ,
Attempt translation; for transplanted wit
All the defects of air and soil doth share,
And colder brains like colder climates are.

Sir J. Denham, To Sir Richard Fanshawe.

4. Something made by translation; version.

Of translations, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verity. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

5. Translation; metaphor.

Metaphors, far-fet, hinder to be understood; and, affected, lose their grace; or when the person fetcheth his translations from a wrong place. — *E. Jonson, Discoveries*.

Translations. adj. Translative. *Rare.*

We allow him the use of these words in a *translations*, abusive, sense. — *Translation of Plutarch's Morals*.

I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indicative, or *translations*. — *Swain, Sylva, h. l. ch. iv. § 8.*

Translator. s.

1. One who translates.

A new and nobler way thou dost pursue,
To make translation and translators too.

Sir J. Denham, To Sir Richard Fanshawe.

No translation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Testament; and I am persuaded, that the *translations* of the Bible were masters of an English style much sifter for that work than any we see in our present writings, the which is owing to the simplicity that runs through the whole. — *Swift*.

2. Translator of soles; cobbler.

Translatory. s. Transferring. *Rare.*

The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deserving. — *Arbuthnot*.

Translatress. s. Female translator.

Your great Achilles, cardinal Perron, in French; as also his noble *translatress*, misled by him, in English. — *Chillingworth, The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*.

The compliment to the *translatress* is daintily conceived. — *C. Lamb, Letter to Southey*.

Transliterate. v. a. Translate the letters of one alphabet in those of another; i.e. to render Greek $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\zeta$ into English *plesios* or vice versa.

(For example see next entry.)

Transliteration. s. Translation or rendering of the letter of one alphabet by its equivalent in another; metagraphy: (this latter word giving *metagraphic* as its adjective, a more convenient one than *translitterative* or *translitterational*).

Transliteration is widely different from phonetic spelling. . . . *Transliterate* the English 'rough' and 'through' into *rovy* and *thoovy*. The signs are changed, but their relation to the sounds is unchanged. — *Dr. E. G. Latham, Abstract of Rusk's Essay on the Sibilants*.

Translocation. s. [Lat. *locatio*, -onis; *locu*

= I place; pass. part. *locatus*; *locus* = place.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

There happened certain *translocations* of the design, the matter constituting animal and vegetable substances being dissolved, and mineral matter substituted in its place, and thereby like *translocation* of metals in some springs. — *Woodward*.

Translucency. s. Translucent character.

The spheres
That brighten thy crystalline *translucency*.

Sir J. Davies, Witle's Pilgrimage, sign. G. 4. b.
Lumps of rock crystal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their *translucency* for whiteness, the ignition and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies. — *Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Translucent. adj. [Lat. *lucere* = I shine; pres. part. *lucens*, -entis.] Trans-parent; diaphanous; clear; giving a passage to the light. (So the explanation stands in the previous editions. At present, in mineralogy at least, it is rather contrasted than identified with transparent: both mean

'giving a passage to light.' *Transparency*, however, denotes a perfect passage, as in glass, where both the colour and form of objects beyond is clearly seen; *translucency*, an imperfect passage, where there is a perception of light, but not of outline and colour, for the parts beyond.)

If those translucent lamps, thine heavenly eyes, Shall stretch their beams of comfort to my passion.

Sir J. Denham, Witle's Pilgrimage, C. l. b.

Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd Against the eastern ray, translucent, pure, With touch ethereal of heaven's fiery rod, I drank.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 517.

Translucently, adv. In a translucent manner.

The gum of those trees is amber, where fire alighting are often translucently imprisoned. — *Dryden, Note to Edward's Epistle to Mrs. Shore*.

Translucida, adj. [Lat. *lucida*.] Translucent.

In anger the spirits ascend, and was eager; which is seen in the eyes, because they are translucent. — *Bacon*.

Bright golden globes Of fruit, suspended in their own green heaven, And thro' their veined leaves and amber stems The flowers whose purple and translucent bowls Stand over mantling with aerial dew. The drink of spirits. *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound*.

Translunary, adj. [Lat. *lunaris*, from *luna* = moon.] Lying beyond the moon; celestial. *Rare*.

Next Marlow, bathed in the Thesidan springs, Had in him those brave translunary things That the first poets had: his raptures were All air and fire. *Dryden, Of Poets and Poetry*.

Transmarine, adj. [Lat. *transmarinus*.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea.

In some transmarine kingdoms their lawyers are bold, and for the most part undoubtedly more, more sufficient scholars than their divines. — *Mackrell, Apology*, p. 248.

They proclaimed the entire independence of the African Churches on any foreign dominion; they forbade all appeals to transmarine judgements. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Transmute, v. a. [N.Fr. *transmuer*; Lat. *transmuta*; *muta* = I change.] Transmute; transform; metamorphose. *Rare*.

When him list the reward routs appeal, Men into stones therewith he could transmute, And stones to dust, and dust to mould at all.

Spenser.

Transmigrant, adj. [Lat. *transmigrans*, -antis, pres. part. of *transmigro*.] Passing into another country or state. *Rare*.

Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in parts, there are other implicit considerations, that of colonies or transmigrants towards their mother nation. — *Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War*.

Transmigrate, v. n. Pass from one place or country into another.

This complexion is maintained by generation; so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which transmigrate omit it, not without commixture. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

If Pythagoras's transmigration were true, that the souls of men transmigrate into species answering their former natures, some men must live over many serpents. — *Ibid.*

Their souls may transmigrate into each other. — *Howell*.

When men are ignorant, they must be superstitious; and wherever superstition exists, to organize itself into some kind of system, which it makes its home. If you drive it from that home, it will find another. The spirit transmigrates; it assumes a new form; but still it lives. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Transmigration, s. [Lat. *migratio*, -onis; *migro*; pass. part. *migratus*.] Passage from one place or state into another.

The sequel of the conjunction of natures in the person of Christ is no abolishment of natural properties appertaining to either substance, no transmigration or transmigration thereof out of one substance into another. — *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Serving the earth of itself puts forth plants without seed, plants may well have a transmigration of species. — *Bacon*.

From the opinion of the metempsychosis, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts most suitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the musician became a swan. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Knowing their passage better, for intercourse Of transmigration, no thing less small lead. *Milton, Paraíso Lost*, l. 200.

'Twas taught by who Pythagoras, One soul might through more bodies pass: Seeing such transmigration there, She thought it not a tale here.

Sir J. Denham, On the Death and Burial of Cowley.

When thou wert form'd, heav'n did a man begin, But the brute soul by chance was shuffled in: In woods and wilds thy monst'rous inmate, Where valiant beasts, by force and rapine, reign. In life's next scene, if transmigration be, Some bear or lion is reserved for thee.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, ll. 1.

Transmigrator, s. One who transmigrates. Whenever we find a people begin to revive in literature, it was owing to one of these causes; either to some transmigrator from those parts coming and settling among them, or else to their going thither for instruction. — *Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 122.

Transmission, s. [Lat. *missio*, -onis; sending; *missus*, pass. part. of *mitto* = I send.] Act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another.

If there were any such notable transmission of a colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted so memorable a thing. — *Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Languages of countries are lost by transmission of colonies of a different language. — *Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Their reflexion or transmission depends on the constitution of the air and water behind the glass, and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of the glass. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

The Protestant churches hold that the scriptures of the Old and New Testament contain everything which goes to make up Christianity, and that they are the exclusive and ultimate rule of faith. They deny the existence of any uninterrupted and exclusive transmission of true doctrine in any church since the time of the Apostles. — *Sir H. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

Transmissive, adj. Transmitted; derived from one to the other.

And still the sire inculcates to his son Transmissive lessons of the king's renown. Prior. Itself a sun; it with transmissive light Enlivens worlds deny'd to human sight.

Id., Solomon, l. 520.

Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise

Historic marbles to record his praise; His praise eternal on the faithful stone, Had with transmissive honour crown'd his son.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, l. 365.

Transmit, v. a. [Lat. *transmitto*; Fr. *transmettre*.] Send from one person or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages transmit the memorials of ancient times and things to posterity. — *Sir M. Hale*.

He sent orders to his friend in Spain to sell his estate, and transmit the money to him. — *Addison, Spectator*.

Shine forth, ye planets, with distinguish'd light; As when ye follow'd first this happy night; Again transmit your friendly beams to earth, As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth.

Prior, Prologue spoken before the Queen on her Birthday, 1704.

Transmittal, s. Act of transmitting; transmission.

Besides the transmittal to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supernumerary pretenders to office. — *Swift*.

Transmitter, s. One who, that which, transmits.

He lives to build, not hoist, a generous race, No tenth transmitter of a foolish race. *Savage*.

Transmittible, adj. Capable of being transmitted, or projected, over anything.

A transmittible gallery over any ditch or branch in a town-wall, with a blind and parapet communication. — *Marquis of Worcester, Century of Inventions*, § 73.

Transmútale, adj. Capable of being transmuted; possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

It is no easy matter to demonstrate that air is so much as convertible into water; how transmútale it is unto flesh may be of deeper doubt. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily transmútale into one another. — *Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Transmutatio, s. [Lat. *mutatio*, -onis; *mutatio* = I change into something else; *muta* = I change; pass. part. *mutatus* = changed. *Alteration*, &c., which stands as

in the previous editions; gives the full force of *trans*: i.e. it indicates that there is not only change, but change into something other (alter) than the thing changed].

1. Change into another nature or substance; alteration of the state of a thing.

Am not I old Nly's son, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by transmutation a bear-herd? — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, induction, sc. 2.

The transmutation of plants and into another is 'inter maxima natura,' for the transmutation of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; but seeing there appear some unquarrelled instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out. — *Bacon*.

The conversion into a body merely new, and which was not before; as silver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation*. — *Id.*

The oblation of the day, which was then the sabbath, died and was buried with him, but in a manner by a diurnal transmutation revived again at his resurrection. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very comfortable to the course of nature, which seems delighted with transmutations. Water, which is a very fluid tasteless salt, she changes by heat into vapour, which is a sort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fusible stone; and this stone returns into water by heat, and water returns into vapour by cold. — *Sir I. Newton*.

The supposed change of worms into flies is no real transmutation; but most of those members, which at last become visible to the eye, are existent at the beginning, artificially complicated together. — *Hentley, Sermons*.

2. Successive change. The same land suffereth sundry transmutations of owners within one term. — *Bacon, Office of Alienation*.

Transmute, v. a. [Lat. *transmuta*.] Change from one nature or substance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment, which is of alchemist's skin, and therefore called golden, because it was taught therein how other metals might be transmuted. — *Sir W. Kirke*.

But if the reason was suppressed with such unmitigated prescription, the imagination, while it shrunk from those metaphysical abstractions, which are so congenial to eastern mysticism, had full scope in the ordinary occurrences of life, which it transmuted into perpetual miracle. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. vi.

Transom, s. [Lat. *transenna*.] Thwart beam, or lintel; (in *Church Architecture*; specially applied to the horizontal mullion or cross-bar, of windows; see extracts).

The most ancient examples of transoms are found in the Early English style; of this date they are extremely rare. . . . In the Decorated style the use of transoms increased. . . . In the Perpendicular style the use of transoms was very general. — *Glossary of Architecture*.

Transparency, s. [Fr.] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light.

Transparency, s.

1. Transparency: (this, in this sense, is, perhaps, now the commoner word; in the previous editions, however, it is not entered).

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt so long upon the clearness and transparency of the stream; but in Italy one seldom sees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, most of them being muddy. — *Addison*.

Another cause is the greater transparency of the vessels occasioned by the thinness and delicacy of their coats. — *Arbutnot*.

2. Transparent scene (on the stage).

Transparent, adj. [Lat. *apparere* = I appear, pres. part. *apparens*, -entis.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; not opaque. See Translucent.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright, Through the transparent bosom of the deep, As doth thy face through tears of mine give light; Thou shin'st in every tear that I do weep.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3. Wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye; for there be many wise men that have secret hearts and transparent countenances. — *Bacon, Essays*.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within, As through a crystal case the figured hours are seen;

And heaven did this transparent veil provide,
Because she had no guilty thought to hide.

*Dryden, Epitaph on the Monument
of a Lady at Bath.*

Her brow appeared all of crystal, and so wonder-
fully transparent, that I saw every thought in
her heart.—*Adrian.*

Transparent forum, too fine for mortal sight,
Their fluid bodies half dissolved in light.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Transparently. *adv.* In a transparent man-
ner; clearly; so clearly as to be seen
through.

Bodies almost transparently fair. *Whitlock, Ob-
servations on the Present Manners of the English,*
p. 339.

In 'transparently evident' we keep up
the metaphor from the sense of sight; in
'palpably manifest' we use an equivalent
from that of touch.

Transpass. *v. a.* Pass over. *Rare.*

The river Hypophis, or, as Ptolemy calleth it,
Hypsias, was Alexander's non ultra; which yet he
transpassed, and set up altars on the other side.—
Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 75: 1684.

Transpass. *v. n.* Pass by; pass away: (not so
proper as the verb active. (Todd.) Neither
are proper. Transpass is the current form,
and, at the same time, the correct one.
Each approximately translates *transgress*;
trans = over + *gressus* = step.) *Rare.*

Which shall so soon transpass,
Though far more fair than in thy looking-glass.

Daniel.

Transpious. *adj.* [Lat. *transpicio* I see
through; *transpicius* = seeing through.]
Transparent; pervious to the sight.

What if that light,
Sent from her through the wide transpious air,
To the terrestrial moon be as a star?

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 140.

Now thy wine's transpious, purged from all
Its earthly gross, yet let it feed awhile
On the fat refuse.

J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 315.

Transpierce. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *transpercer*.]
Penetrate; make way through; percutate.

A mind, which through each part infused doth
pass,
Fashions and works, and wholly doth transpierce
All this great body of the universe.

Sir W. Raleigh.

His fearful spear, which, blasing as it flew,
Pierced through the yielding planks of jointed
wood.

The sides transpierced return a rattling sound,
And groans of Greeks included came issuing through
the wound.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 65.

Transpiration. *s.*

1. Emission in vapour.

That a bullet dipped in oil, by preventing the
transpiration of air, will carry farther, and pierce
deeper, my experience cannot discern.—*Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

The transpiration of the obstructed fluids is im-
agined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is
removed.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

2. In *Physics*; of *gases*. See extract.

Gases exhibit peculiar properties in passing
through tubes of very small diameter. The rates at
which they flow through such tubes vary with the
composition of the gas, but bear a constant relation
not coinciding with density, diffusion, or any other
known property. These fundamental peculiarities
are termed by Graham those of *transpiration*. The
experiments by which they were established were
analogous to those of Poiseuille and Dumas, on the
efflux of liquids through tubes of great length in
comparison with diameter. The transpiration of a
gas is uninfluenced by the material of which a tube
is constructed; it increases with pressure—the
greater the density, the shorter the time of *trans-
piration*; it is inversely proportionate to the length
of the tube; slower at low than at high tempera-
tures. Oxygen has the slowest rate of transpiration,
and may be taken as the unit for purposes of com-
parison.—1; chlorine in 13; hydrogen 228. Gra-
ham considers that transpiration is probably the
resultant of a kind of elasticity depending on the
absolute quantity of heat, latent as well as sensible,
which different gases contain under the same
volume.—*Nord, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of
Science, Literature, and Art.*

Transpire. *v. n.* [Fr. *transpirer*; Lat. *spiro*
= I breathe.]

1. Be emitted by insensible vapour.

The nuts fresh got are full of a soft pulpy matter,
which in time transpires, and passes through the
shell.—*Woodward.*

2. Escape from secrecy to notice: ('a sense,'
Johnson remarks, 'lately innovated from
France, without necessity.' See extract).

Do you know the history of his [Johnson's] aver-
sion to the word *transpire*?... The truth was, Lord
Bolingbroke, who left the Jacobites, first used it;
therefore, it was to be condemned! He should have
shown what world would do for it, if it was unne-
cessary.—*Lord Marchmont, in Boswell's Life of
Johnson.*

If they have raised a battery, as I suppose they
have, it is a masked one, for nothing has transpired.
—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Two and even three days had rolled over since
Mr. Tadpole had reported Sir Robert on his way to
the palace, and unrevolvedly little had transpired.
—*H. Disraeli, Sybil,* ch. xiv.

Transplacé. *v. a.* Remove; put into a new
place. *Rare, hybrid.*

It was transplacé from the left side of the Va-
tican into a more eminent place.—*Bishop Wilkins,
Mathematical Magic.*

Transplant. *v. a.* [Fr. *transplanter*.]

1. Remove and plant in a new place.

The noblest fruits transplanted in our isle,
With early hope and fragrant blossoms smile.

Lord Roscommon.

Salopian acres flourish with a growth
Peculiar, stiled the Otley; be thou first
This apple to transplant.—*J. Philips, Cyder,* i. 464.

2. Remove and settle.

If any transplant themselves into plantations
abroad, who are schismatics or outlaws, such are
not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony.—
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

3. Remove.

Of light the greater part he took
Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and placed
In the sun's orb. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vi. 339.
He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being
transplanted out of his cold barren diocese of St.
David's into a warmer climate.—*Lord Clarendon,
History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Transplantation. *s.*

1. Act of transplanting or removing to an-
other soil.

It is confessed, that love changed often doth no-
thing; nay, it is nothing; for love, where it is kept
fixed to its first object, though it burn not, yet it
warms and enlivens, so as it needs no transplan-
tation, or change of soil, to make it fruitful.—*Sir J.
Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What nubes have we had for some years about
transplantation of diseases, and transfusion of
blood!—*Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to an-
other.

Most of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the cala-
mities of forcible transplantation, being either
overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them,
or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to seek
new seats, having lost their own.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Transplendency. *s.* [Lat. *splendeo* = I
shine.] Supereminent splendour. *Rare.*

The supernatural and unimitable transplendency
of the Divine Presence.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote
against Idolatry,* ch. ii.

Transplendently. *adv.* In a transcendent
manner; with supereminent splendour.
Rare.

The divinity, with all its adorable attributes, is
hypostatically, vitally, and transplendently residing
in this humanity of Christ.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote
against Idolatry,* ch. ii.

Transport. *v. a.* [Fr. *transporter*; Lat.
porto = I carry, bear.]

1. Convey by carriage from place to place;
remove from one place to another.

I came hither to transport the tidings.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Why should she write to Edmund? might not
you
Transport her purposes by word?

Id., King Lear, iv. 5.

Rivers from one end of the world to the other,
which, among other uses, were made to transport
men.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

A subterranean wind transports a bill
Torn from Flourens. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* i. 251.

Cæsar found the sea betwixt France and Britain
so ill furnished with vessels, that he was fain to
make ships to transport his army.—*Heylin.*

In the disturbance of a state, the wise Comptonish
transported all the remaining wisdom and virtue of
his country into the sanctuary of peace and learn-
ing.—*Dryden.*

2. Carry into banishment, as a felon.

We return after being transported, and are ten
times greater rogues than before.—*Swift.*

3. Hurry by violence of passion.

You are transported by calamity
Thither where more attends you, and you slander
The helms o' th' state.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.

They laugh as if transported with some fit
Of passion. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* x. 629.

I shew him once transported by the violence of
a sudden passion.—*Dryden.*

If an ally not immediately concerned contribute
more than the principal party, he ought to have his
share in what is conquered; or if his romantic dis-
position transport him so far as to expect little or
nothing, they should make it up in dignity.—*Swift.*

4. Put into ecstasy; ravish with pleasure.

Here
Far otherwise, transported I behold,
Transported touch.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 629.

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures
were so transported with them, that their gratitude
supplanted their obedience.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of
Christian Piety.*

Transport. *s.*

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans neglected their maritime affairs: for
they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish
them with ships for transport and war.—*Arbuthnot,
Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel
in which soldiers are conveyed.

Some spoke of the men of war only, and others
added the transports.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient
Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

3. Rapture; ecstasy.

A truly pious mind receives a temporal blessing
with gratitude, a spiritual one with ecstasy and
transport.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Felon sentenced to exile.

Transportal. *s.* Transportance.

Transportance. *s.* Conveyance; carriage;
removal; transportation.

O, be thou my Cheron,
And give me swift transportance to those fields,
Where I may wallow in the lily beds
Proposed for the drowsier!

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

Transportant. *adj.* Affording great pleasure.
Rare.

No rapturous a joy, and transportant love.—*Dr.
H. More, Mystery of Godliness,* p. 227: 1660.

Transportation. *s.*

1. Conveyance; carriage.

Cottington and Porter had been sent before to
provide a vessel for their transportation.—*Sir H.
Watson.*

2. Transmission or conveyance.

Some were not so solicitous to provide against
the plague, as to know whether we had it from the
malignity of our own air, or by transportation.—
Dryden.

3. Penal banishment.

4. Ecstatic violence of passion.

All pleasures that affect the body must needs
weary, because they transport, and all transporta-
tion is a violence; and no violence can be lasting,
but determines upon the falling of the spirits.—
South, Sermons.

Transportedness. *s.* Attribute suggested
by transported; state of rapture.

What a mean opinion doth this imply... that we
who are old men, Christian philosophers, and di-
vines, should have so little government of ourselves
as to be pulled up with those poor acclamations of
titular requests, which those, who are really and
hereditarily possessed of, can wield without any
such taint or suspicion of transportedness!—*Bishop
Hall, Remains,* p. 420.

Transportive. *s.* Transportation or con-
veyance in ships.

You...
Your last transportation, being small'd by a galley,
Did yourself I the cabin.

Deacon and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.

Transportable. *adj.* Capable of being trans-
ported.

Either we shall not hear about us a body, or it
will be more easily transportable than this.—*Cow-
per, Correspondence,* p. 222. (Ord MS.)

Transporter. *s.* One who transports.

The piteous merchant may reap a speedy benefit
by dispatching, saving, and selling to the trans-
porters.—*Cartes, Survey of Cornwall.*

Transposal. *s.* Act of putting things in
each other's place.

Transposé. *v. a.* [Fr. *transposer*; Lat.

transpositus = placed; pass. part. of *transpono*.]

1. Put each in place of other.

The letters of Elizabetha regina *transposed* thus, Anglie Here, behest, signify, O England's sovereign! thou hast made us happy.—*Camden, Remains*.
Transposse the propositions, making the median terminus the predicate of the first and the subject of the second.—*Locke*.

2. Put out of the place; remove.

That which you are my thoughts cannot *transposse*; Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Transposition. s.

1. Act of putting one thing in the place of another.

Perplexity of style is often hindered by the ornaments of speech; . . . by too curious a *transposition* of words from their natural place; by using too many metaphors.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 100; 1682.

2. State of being put out of one place into another.

The common centre of gravity in the terraqueous globe is steady, and not liable to any accidental *transposition*, nor hath it ever shifted its station.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Transpositional. adj. Relating to transposition.

The most striking and most offensive error in pronunciation among the Londoners, I confess, lies in the *transpositional* use of the letters *r* and *c*, never to be heard when there is any possibility of inverting them. Thus they always say 'went' instead of 'weal'; 'wicked' for 'wicked'.—*Payge, Accidents of the English Language*, 2d ed. p. 77.

Transposse. v. a. In the second extract the meaning seems simply to be, translate (prose) into prose; from translating verse in prose its ludicrous import, as in the other extracts, originated.

Instinct he follows and no further knows,
For to write verse with him is to *transposse*.
Dryden, Absolon and Achitophel, ll. 113. (Ord MS.)
He [John Harmer] was happy in rendering Greek into Latin, or Latin into English, or English into Greek or Latin, whether in prose or verse; which we now call *transversing* and *transposing*.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxoniense*, p. 578. (Ord MS.)

* A Reproof to the Rehearsal *Transpossed* in a Discourse to its Author, by the author of the Ecclesiastical Politic, is the title of a work printed in 1673, and attributed to Parker, Bishop of Oxford.

Transpossing. verbal abs. See extract.

This is my book of drama common places; the mother of many other common plays.—Drama common places! Pray what's that? Why, sir, some certain helps, that we men of art have found it convenient to make use of.—How, sir, helps for wit?—I, sir, that's my position. . . . What are those rules, I pray?—Why, sir, my first rule is the rule of transposition, or regular duplex; changing verse into prose, or prose into verse, alternatives as you please. Well; but how is this done by rule, sir?—Why thus, sir; nothing as easy when understood. I take a book in my hand, either at home or elsewhere, for that's all one; if there be any wit in't, as there is no book but has some, I *transposse* it; that is, if it be prose put it into verse (but that takes up some time), and if it be verse put it into prose.—Methinks, Mr. Bayes, that putting verse into prose should be call'd *transposing*.—By my troth, sir, 'tis a very good notion, and hereafter it shall be so.—*Duke of Buckingham, The Rehearsal*, i. 1.

Transshape. v. a. Transform; bring into another shape; hybrid translation of Transform. *Rare*.

I'll tell thee how Beatrice praised thy wit; thou hadst a fine wit; Right, said she, a fine little one; Nay, said I, he hath the tongues; That I believe, said she; for he swore a thing to me on Monday night which he forewore on Tuesday morning; there's a double tongue; thus did she *transshape* thy particular virtues.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

Suppose him
Trans-shaped into an angel.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Transubstantiate. v. a. Change to another substance.

O self-traitor, I do bring
The spider love which *transubstantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall.
Nor seemingly, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger, and connective heat,
To *transubstantiate*; what redounds, transpires
Through spirits with ease.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 430.

Transubstantiation. s. Change of substance; conversion of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist.

How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of *transubstantiation*?—*Locke*.

Transubstantiator. s. One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation.

It may serve to guard us from diverse errors, . . . such as that of the Roman *transubstantiators*, who affirm that the body of our Lord is here upon earth at once present in many places, namely, in every place where the host is kept, or the eucharist is celebrated.—*Burrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xvi.

There were in the primitive times some heretics, who thought those words of Christ concerning the eating his flesh, and drinking his blood, were to be understood grossly and literally of oral eating, just as the *transubstantiators* at this day pretend.—*Dr. Potter, Christophology*, p. 48; 1680.

Transudation. s. Act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

. . . drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of humors within the glass.—*Boyle*.

Transudatory. adj. Passing through in vapour.

It does not chill the blood, and so check the exhalation of the *transudatory* lymph.—*Dr. Randolph, On the Virtues of Bath Water*, p. 53.

Transude. v. n. [Lat. *sudo* = I sweat; pass. part. *sudatus*; *sudatio*, -*onis*; etymologically the *s* is doubled, giving *trans-sude*.] Pass through in vapour.

Purulent humors cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an aposthem, nor after, unless the humor break; because they cannot *transude* through the ligament of an aposthem.—*Hursey, Discourse on Consumption*.

Transume. v. a. [Lat. *sumo* = I take.] Take from one thing to another; convert one thing into another.

Bread and wine
Transumed, and taught to turn divine.
Crashaw, Hymn.

Transumpt. s. [Lat. *sumptus*, pass. part. of *sumo* = I take; *sumptio*, -*onis*.] Exemplification or copy of a record.

The pretended original here was produced, and a *transumpt* or copy thereof offered them.—*Lord Herbert, History of Henry VIII*, p. 228.

Transumption. s. Act of taking from one place to another.

Having by a kind of *transumption* and accommodation borrowed those former words of his.—*South, Sermons*.

Transumptive. s. In extract, metaphorical. *Rare*.

Meander is a river in Lycia, a province of Natolia, or Asia Minor, famous for the munificence and often turning thereof, rising from certain hills in Meonia; hereupon are intricate turnings, by a *transumptive* and metonymical kind of speech, called meanders; for this river did so strangely path itself, that the foot seemed to touch the head.—*Dryden, Annotations to Boissardus's Epistle*. (Ord MS.)

Transvection. s. [Lat. *ectio*, -*onis*; *veho* = I bear, carry; pass. part. *ectus*.] Act of carrying.

That transportation she makes of them, is a *transvection* of them, rather than pulsion or traction.—*Annotations on Gilvaille*, p. 105; 1682.

Transversal. adj. [Lat. *versus*, pass. part. of *verto* = I turn.] Running crosswise.

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *transversal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle, or great-aunt.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Transversally. adv. In a transversal manner; in a cross direction; transversely: (this last being the commoner word).

There are divers subtle enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of virtue and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or *transversally*.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

Transverso. v. a.

1. Change; overturn.

Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine; that is, sent immediately from God; and they can think nothing to be so that is in the power of man to alter or *transverso*.—*Leide*.

2. See under Transpose.

Transverse. adj. [Lat. *transversus*.] Being in a cross direction.

What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a *transverse* side blow against that tremendous weight and rapidly, when whole worlds are a fallacy?—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Used adverbially.

His volant touch
Fled and pursued *transverso* the resonant fugue.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 502.

Transversely. adv. In a transverse manner; in a cross direction.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.
In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *transversely*, both the ends shrink and make the wound gape.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Medicines*.

Tranter. s. One who carries fish from the sea coasts to sell in inland countries.

Trap. s. [A.S. *trap*.]

1. Snare set for thieves or vermin.

Die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox enticed in a *trap*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*.
The *trap* springs and catches the ape by the sinners.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. Ambush; stratagem to betray or catch unawares.

God and your majesty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, v. 1.
They continually laid *traps* to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did.—*Calamy, Sermons*.

He seems a *trap* for charity to lay,
And ooms by night his lesson for the day. *Dryden*.

3. Play at which a ball is driven with a stick. Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or seek at span-farthing.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

As the first element in a compound.

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap-ball* abstains.
King.

Trap. v. a. [A.S. *treppan*.]

1. Ensnare; catch by a snare or ambush; take by stratagem.

My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,
Weaves tedious snares to *trap* mine enemies.
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, iii. 1.
If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tired with false alarms.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

2. Adorn; decorate.

The steel that bore him
Was *trapp'd* with polish'd steel, all shining bright,
And cover'd with the achievements of the knight.

Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white horses *trap'd* in silver.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

Trap, or Tráp-réck. s. In Geology. See extract.

When geology was first studied, a number of rocks were found to be similar in general appearance and composition, while all were remarkable for being spread out in tabular or flat masses, one such flat mass extending beyond another, so that there was a rough resemblance to stairs. These rocks were hence called by a Swedish author *trappa*, the Swedish word for steps or stairs, and the name *trap* has ever since been received in reference to these. They have long been recognised as belonging to the class seen in volcanic countries, and generally called lava, being, in fact, the melted material poured out from an active volcano in the state of a thick paste, and spreading itself over the surface adjacent. A succession of eruptions produces a series of steps; and where no volcano now exists, the old erup'ted lavas often remain. Of the various tabular erup'ted rocks thus named, basalt is the most distinctly an ancient lava, and is the most important. Greenstone, whinstone, tonstone, and others, are names of varieties of basalt, and are also *trap-rocks*.—*Anders, in Brewster and Orr, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tráp-door. s. [two words.] Door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like *trap-doors*, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors* which open inwards, so as to give way into the blood turn into the heart.—*Kap, On the Windom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Trapéze. s.

1. Trapezium.

2. Term applied of late to certain acrobatic feats.

Trapes. *s.* Explained in the preceding edition as 'an idle slatternly woman.' To complete the notion thus suggested, we should probably add 'one who, for the mere sake of showing herself and being seen, frequents public places.' In Shadwell's Comedy of Tunbridge Walks, Miss Trapes is one of the characters. Whether the common come from the proper name, or *rice versa*, is uncertain. The verb comes from the noun. Hence the true form is *trapes*. Of this in the previous editions there are two entries; one as *trapse*, the other as *trapes*; the latter being connected with *drab*, and considered the better form. 'To go *trapesing* about,' is an expression occasionally heard, and it is preferable to '*traping*.'

It was his choice, or chance, or curse,
To espouse the Cause for better or worse;
... he found the sullen *trapes*
Peculiar with the devil's worms, and claps.

From door to door I'd sower wine and hay,
Than marry such a *trapes*. *Gay, What if ye call it.*
Since full each other station of renown,
Who would not be the greatest *trapes* in town?

The gossip, prude, old maid, coquette, and *trapes*,
Are parrots, fools, magpies, wasps, and apes;
But she, with every charm of form and mind,
Oh! she—sweet soul—the phoenix of her kind.

Prologue to the Jealous Wife.
Trapesing. *verbal abs.* Walking about like a *trapes*.

Trapézium. *s.* [Gr. *τραπέζιον*; Fr. *trapèze*.] Quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel: (in extract, with plural in *a*).

Two of the lateral *trapézia* are as broad.—*Woodward*.

Trapézoid. *adj.* [Gr. *τράπεζα* + *ειδός* = form; -*ειδής*—having the form of.] Resembling a trapezium.

In Geometry, an ordinary quadrilateral figure is sometimes called a trapezium; when two of its sides are parallel without being equal, it is called a *trapézoid*.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Trappings. *s.* [?]

1. Ornaments appurtenant to the saddle.
Caparisons and steeds,
Bases and thine *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament.

2. Ornaments; dress; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.

These indeed seem,
But I have that within which passeth show;
These be the *trappings* and the smarts of war.

He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large promises; but works only for his master.—*Sir E. L. Estrange*.

Such pageantry be to the people shown;
There be the horse's *trappings*, and thy own.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 43.
Draw him strictly so,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no *trappings* of detestable fame.

In ships decay'd no mariner confides,
Lured by the gilded stern and painted sides;
Yet at a ball unthinking fools delight.

In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night,
There is even a commission from Edward IV. to take as many workmen in gold as were wanting, and employ at the king's cost upon the *trappings* of himself and his household.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, vi. iii. cii. viii.

Trápstick. *s.* Stick with which boys drive a wooden ball: (applied by Addison to a thin leg).

A foolish swoon between a couple of thick handy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no call.—*Spectator*.

Trash. *s.* [see *Troussee*.]

1. Anything worthless; dross; dregs.
Who steals my purse, steals *trash*; 'tis something, nothing;

'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands.

But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which neither enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

More than ten Hollinsheds, or Halls, or Stows,
Of trivial household *trash* he knows; he knows
When the queen frown'd or smiled.

The collectors only consider the greater fame a writer is in possession of the more *trash* he may bear to have tacked to him.—*Newitt*.

Weak foolish man! will Heaven reward us there
With the same *trash* mad mortals wish for here?

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 173.

2. Worthless person.
I suspect this *trash*
To be a party in this injury.

Shakespeare, Othello, v. 1.

3. Matter improper for food.
O that instead of *trash* thou'dst taken steel!

Garth.

4. Among hunters, a piece of leather, couple, or any other weight fastened round the neck of a dog, when his speed is superior to the rest of the pack.

5. Loppings of trees.
Huts of trees and *trash*.—*Carleton's Memoirs*, p. 52.

Trash. *v. a.*

1. Lop; crop.
Crush; humble; beat down; wear out.

Being naturally of a spare and thin body, and thus restlessly *trashing* it out with reading, writing, preaching, and travelling, he hastened his death.—*Life of Bishop Jewell*, p. 38; 1683.

3. Clog; encumber; impede the progress of.
There is no means on earth, besides the very hand of God, able to *trash* or overroll this furious driver.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 563.

Foreclosed and *trashed* by either outward or inward restraints.—*Ibid.*, p. 565.

Among other incumbrances and delays in our ways to heaven, there is no one that doth so clog and *trash*, so disadvantage and backward us; and, in fine, so cast us behind in our race; as a contentedness in a formal worship of God, an acquiescence and resting satisfied in outward performances.—*Ibid.*, p. 683.

Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted Jews, to encumber and *trash* them, but such as become an ingenious people.—*Ibid.*, *Practical Christianity*.

Trash. *v. n.* Follow, with bustle, as if beating down everything in the way; or, as it is used in the north, tramp about with fatigue.

A guarded lackey to run before it, and pled liveries to cause *trashing* after it.—*The Parolan*, iv. 1: 1607.

Trashy. *adj.* Worthless; vile; useless.
A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action.—*Dryden*.

Trādlism. *s.* [Gr. *τραδίζω* = stammering.] Stammering repetition of syllables.

As for *trādlism*, *trādlism*, I know not what other censure to pass on them, but that they are childish and ridiculous *trādlisms*.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 133; 1680.

Traumatic. *adj.* [Gr. *τραῦμα*, -*ατος* = wound.] In *Medicine*. Vulnerary.

1. As applied to remedies.
I deterged and disposed the ulcer to incarnate, and to do so I placed the patient in a *traumatic* decoction.—*Wiseeman, Surgery*.

2. As applied to symptoms and causes.
Arising from a wound, or local injury.

In cases occurring in the country, and amongst persons following healthy outdoor occupations, or accustomed to good living or rich and stimulating food; in the young, the plethoric, and robust; and in cases arising from causes of a *traumatic* nature, vascular depletion may be practised with much greater advantage than is now generally supposed.

Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.

Travail. *v. n.* [Fr. *travailler*.]

1. Labour; toil.
Obey our will, which *travails* in thy good.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

2. Be in labour as a woman; suffer the pains of childbirth.

I *travail* not, nor bring forth children.—*Isaiah*, xlii. 1.

She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained to be delivered.—*Revelation*, xii. 2.

His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pains till it be delivered.—*South, Sermons*.

Travail. *v. a.* Harass; tire.
As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Travail. *s.*

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.
An everything of price, so this doth require *travail*.—*Holker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Such impotent persons as are unable for strong *travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

2. Labour in childbirth.
In the time of her *travail*, behold, twins were in her.—*Genesis*, xxviii. 27.

To procure easy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History*.

Travis. *s.* Beam; lay of joists; traverse.
On the right side of the choir was made a *travis* for her to say her prayers.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford*: 1598.

A *travis* erected a considerable height from the ground.—*Ibid.*

Trave. *s.* Travis.
The ceiling and *traves* are, after the Turkish manner, richly painted and gilded.—*Mansuetti, Travels*, p. 125.

Travel. *v. n.*

1. Make journeys: (it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea).

Fain would I *travel* to some foreign shore.
So might I to myself myself restore.

Dryden.
If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he travelled there.—*Pope*.

2. Pass; go; move.
Time *travels* in divers paces, with divers persons; I'll tell you who time ambleth withal, and who time trots withal.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Thus flying east and west, and north and south,
News *travell'd* with increase from month to month.

Pope, Temple of Fame.

3. Labour; toil: (this should be rather, *travail*).

If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful.—*Holker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Travel. *v. a.* Rare.
Pass; journey over.

Thither to arrive... I *travel* this profound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 958.

2. Force to journey.
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with *travels*, and they shall not be *travell'd* forth of their own franchises.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Travel. *s.* [Fr. *travail*.]

1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.
Love had clipp'd his wings and cut him short,
Confined within the purlieu of his court.
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His *travels* ended at his country-seat.

Dryden, Theodora and Honoria, 54.

Mingled went into the dance
Moments fraught with all the treasures
Which thy eastern *travel* views.

Prior, Hymn to the Sun.

Journey of curiosity or instruction.
Let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impediment to his age,
In having known no *travel* in his youth.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

Travel in the younger sort is a part of education; in the older, a part of experience.—*Ricci, Essays*.

A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflection, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred.—*Adams*.

3. Labour in childbirth.
After this thy *travel* more
Sweet rest seems thee evermore.

Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous quills of ten long months and *travels* to requite.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 74.

Plural. Book of travels: (as, 'Travels in Arabia,' &c.)

Travell'd. *adj.* Having made journeys.
A man well part'd, a sufficient seining and *travell'd*.—*R. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

Whatever word you chance to drop,
The *travell'd* fool your mouth will stop.

Granger, The Chameleon.

Traveller. *s.* [Fr. *travailleurs*.]

1. One who goes a journey; wayfarer.
The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way,
Therein did once quench his thirsty heat.

Spenser.

At the olive route
They drew them then in heaps, most far from foot
Of any traveller. *Chapman.*

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles,
that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and
converged upon earth with strangers and travellers.
—*Conversy, Hermosa.*

If a poor traveller tells her, that he has neither
strength nor food nor money left, she never bids
him go to the place from whence he came.—*Law.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.

Farewell, monsieur traveller; look you flap and
wear strange suits, and disable all the benefits of
your own country.—*Shakespeare, As you like it,*
iv. 1.

These travellers for cloaths, or for a meal,
At all adventures any lye will tell.

The traveller into a foreign country knows more
by the eye, than he that stajeth at home can by re-
lation of the traveller.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

They are travellers newly arrived in a strange
country, we should therefore not mislead them.—
Locks.

Traveller's-joy. s. [two words.] In *Bo-
tany.* Native plant of the genus *Clematis*.
See extract.

Clematis vitalba, common traveller's joy [is], an
indigenous shrub found in hedges, chiefly on cal-
careous soils. It is a climber; . . . the flowers are
white, and have the colour of the almond or peach
blossom. —*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopedia.*

Travelling. verbal abs. Act of one who
travels.

Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as
travelling, that is, making a visit to other towns,
cities, or countries beside those in which we were
educated. —*Watts.*

Traveltainted. adj. Harassed; fatigued
with travel.

I have foundered nine score and odd posts; and
here, traveltainted as I am, have, in my pure and
immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. —
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Travers. adv. Athwart; across. *Rare.*
He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely,
quite travers, athwart the heart of his lover. —
Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 1.

Traversable. adj. Capable of being tra-
versed; liable to legal objection.

But whether that presentment be traversable,
vide Stamford.—*Sir J. Hale, History of the Pleas
of the Crown, ch. xvi.*

Traverse. adv. [Fr. à travers; Lat. trans-
versus.] Crosswise; athwart.

Bring water from some hanging grounds, in long
furrows; and from those drawing it traverse to
spread. *Bacon.*

The ridges of the fallow field lay traverse.—*Sir J.
Hayward.*

Traverse. prep. Through crosswise.
He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye, and soon traverses
The whole battalion views their order due.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 567.

Traverse. adj. Lying across; lying athwart.
The paths cut with traverse trenches much en-
cumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled
them.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Traverse. s.

1. In *Architecture.* Anything laid or built
cross; anything hung across.

The Trianon couch with all his generation; and
if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage
descended, there is a traverse placed in a loft where
she sitteth.—*Bacon.*

Presently the traverse wrought with pearls was
opened, and the caliph himself discovered.—*Feller,
Holy War, p. 93.*

Volpone went a from behind a traverse.—*B. Jon-
son, Volpone, iv. 3, stage direction.*

The church was parted by a traverse.—*Pope, Life
of Ward, p. 55.*

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or ob-
structs; cross accident; thwarting ob-
stacle.

After many traverses of meditation.—*Bishop Hall,
Epistles, li. 1.*

A just and lively picture of human nature in its
actions, passions, and traverses of fortune.—*Dry-
den.*

He sees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that
he should have carried on his designs well enough,
had it not been for unlucky traverses not in his
power.—*Locks.*

3. Flexure; turning.
We soon came to a high hill, which we mounted
by a military road, cut in traverses.—*Johnson,
Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

4. Subterfuge; trick.
Many shifts and subtle traverses were over-

wrought by this occasion.—*Proceedings against
Garnet, Bib. 4. b. 1606.*

5. Indictment traversed; legal objection.

They usually give security to the court, to appear
at the next assizes or sessions, and then and there
try the traverse.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary
on the Laws of England.*

Traverse. v. a. [Fr. traverser.]

1. Cross; lay athwart.

The parts should be often traversed or crossed
by the flowing of the folds which loosely encircum-
pass them, without sitting too straight.—*Dryden, Trans-
lation of Despreaux's Art of Painting.*

2. Cross by way of opposition; thwart with
obstacles.

This tradition has, since the first conception thereof,
been often traversed with other thoughts.—*Sir H.
Walton.*

John Bull thought himself now of age to look
after his own affairs; and resolved to traverse this
new project, and to make him uneasy in his own
family.—*Arbuthnot.*

'You shall have no cause to say so, unless you
spurn my courtesy,' said Michael Lambourne; 'but
if so, keep them well from me, Sir Knight, as the
romance has it. I will either share your counsel or
traverse them; for I have come here to be busy,
either with them or against thee.'—*Sir W. Scott,
Kenilworth, ch. iv.*

3. Oppose; cross by an objection.

You save th' expense of long litigious laws,
Where suits are traversed, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but lost undone.

*Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman
John Dryden, ll.*

4. Wander over; cross.

He many a walk traversed
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 451.

No that shall traverse over all this habitable
earth, with all those remote corners of it, reserved
for the discovery of these later ages, may find some
nations without cities, schools, houses, garments,
coin; but not without their God.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The lion snarling with the hunter's spear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd,
In sudden fury traverses the plain,

To find the venturous foe. *Prior.*

Believe me, prince, there's not an African
That traverses our vast Numidian deserts
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practises these boasted virtues.

Addison, Cato.

What woe you traversed, and what fields you
fought! *Pope.*

Survey; examine thoroughly?

My purpose is to traverse the nature, principles,
and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude.—
South, Sermons.

Traverse. v. n. Use a posture of opposition
in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee
here, to see thee there.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives
of Windsor, li. 3.*

Travertin. s. [Italian, travertino; Lat.

lapis Tiburtinus = stone of Tibur.] In

Geology. See extract.

Travertin [is] a white calcareous stone, formed by
the action of mineral springs either at the bottom
of water upon the mud and other material there ac-
cumulated, when they issue under water, or then
down from chemical solution in the waters of such
springs in sheets or strata, when the waters thus
loaded approach the surface of the ground and enter
into new combinations. Travertin is a modern de-
posit extremely abundant in volcanic districts. . . .

These springs, often called incrusting springs or
petrifying wells, are such as form these deposits,
loaded with carbonate of lime, and continuing to
flow from century to century, they are capable of
producing results in the way of deposit very much
larger than could be thought possible.—*Anders, in
Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Litera-
ture, and Art.*

Travesty. v. a. [Fr. travesti; Italian, tra-
vestito.] Turn into burlesque and ridicule.

To be travestied or turned into burlesque or
macaronique.—*Bishop Ward, Apology for Mystery
of the Gospel, p. 45: 1673.*

I see poor Liann travestied, not apparelled in his
Roman toga, but under the cruel shears of an Eng-
lish tailor.—*Beattie, Philanthropia Lippincott, § 51.*

Returning him to the people, travestied to the
mortal size of local godship.—*Bishop Warburton,
Sermons.*

One would imagine that John Dennis, or some
hero of the buccini, had been here attempting to
travesty this description of the restoration of Eur-
dice to life.—*Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

Travesty. s. [see extract from Todd.]
Burlesque performance; work travestied.

A work grave, serious, and even respectable for it
poetry, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, at length

in a cultivated age has contracted the air of an ab-
solute travesty.—*T. Warton, History of English
Poetry, iii. 177.*

'Dressed in the clothes of another; disguised.'
This old meaning is in *Coler, Dictionary, 1895.* Buck
writes it *travestite* (I suppose for *travestite*) in his
History of Richard III. 1616, p. 98. 'He fled, tra-
vestite or disguised.' Hence the application to
writings or authors turned into burlesque.—*Todd.*

Tray. s. [?]]

1. Shallow wooden vessel, more long than
broad; (chiefly applied at present to that
used by butchers; used also in waiting at
table).

Sift it into a tray or bole of wood.—*Moron, Me-
chanical Exercises.*

No more her ears shall fill the hollow tray,
To fat the gazing hogs with floods of whey.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 63.

Mrs. Gray actually came back with a tray, on
which there was a pewter flagon of beer.—*Thackeray,
Book of Snobs, ch. xxvi.*

2. Hurdle. *Provincial.*

Traytrip. s. Game so called.

I shall play my freedom at traytrip, and become
thy bondslave. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 5.*

Treachery. s. [Fr. tricheur.] Traitor;
trickster. *Obsolete.*

For country's weal his counsel did exceed,
And each-eyed he was to spy a fault;
For wars or peace right wisely could he read;
'Twas hard for treachery to fore his look to halt.

R. Greene, A Man's Dream.

Where may that treacherous then be found,
Or by what means may I his footing track?
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Play not two parts,
Treachery and coward both.

De Witt and Fletcher, Timely Brother.

Treachery. s. Faithless; perfidious;
guilty of deserting or betraying.

He had the lion to be re-mitted
Into his seat, and those same treachery vile
He punished for their presumptuous guile.

Spenser.

Desire in rapture eyed awhile,
And saw the treacherous goddess smile. *Swift.*

Treachery. s. In a treacherous
manner; faithlessly; perfidiously; by
treason; by dishonest stratagem.

Then can Cæsar's tyrannical new,
And him Allectus treacherously slew,
And took on him the robe of emperor.

Spenser.

Let others freeze with mingling reeds,
Or treachery's poor fish beset
With strangling snare, or winding net.

Donne.

I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine;
When, in requital of my best endeavours,
You treacherously practised to undo me,
Seduced my only child, and stole her.

Quincy, Venice Preserved, l. 1.

They bid him strike . . . to appease the ghost
Of his poor father treachery's lost.

Stepney, Translation of Despreux, viii. 101.

Treachery. s. [N.Fr. tricheur; see also
under Trick.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

And Joram turned his hands, and fled, and said
to Abaziah, there is treachery, O Abaziah.—*2 Kings,
ix. 23.*

Treachetour. s. Treacher. *Obsolete.*
Good Claudius with him fought,
In which the king was by a treachetour
Discussed slain. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

Treacle. s. [Fr. triacle; Dutch, triackel;
Lat. theriacus; Gr. *Thiakov* = healing, cura-
tive, medicinal.]

1. Medicine made up of many ingredients,
and applied to various maladies, so called.

The physician that has observed the medicinal
virtues of treacle, without knowing the nature of
each of the sixty odd ingredients, may cure many
patients with it.—*Boyle.*

2. Molasses; spume of sugar.

Any sovereign remedy was at this time [in the
13th century] called *treacle*. Venice *treacle* is still
in some repute. The sirup of the sugar-bakers, now
called *treacle*, cannot have been known so early.—
Ellis Specimens of English Prose, l. 80.

Tread. v. n. pret. trod, trode; past part.
trodden. [A.S. *trædan*.]

1. Set the foot.

They knew not his statutes, nor walked in the
ways of his commandments, nor trod in the paths
of discipline in his righteousness.—*Barnes, iv. 13.*

Those which perfume the air most being trodden
upon and crushed, are burned, wild thyme, and
water mint; therefore not whole alloys of them, to
have the pleasure when you walk or tread.—*Bacon,
Essays.*

Where'er you tread the blushing flowers shall rise,
And all things flourish where you turn your eyes.
Pope, Pastoral, Summer.

2. **Trample**; set the feet in scorn or malice.
Thou shalt tread upon their high places.—*Deuteronomy, xxxiii. 29.*

Thou
Must, as a foreign recruit, be led
With maunches along our street, or else
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.*

3. **Walk with form or state.**
Ye that stately tread or lowly creep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 201.

4. **Copulate as birds.**
When shepherd's pipe on oaten straws;
When turtle tread.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour lost, v. 2, song.
They bill, they tread; Alysone, compress'd,
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

Tread. v. a.

1. **Walk on**; feel under the foot.
Would I had news: tread this English earth,
Or felt the stateries that grow upon it!
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 1.
He died obedient to severest law;
Forbidden to tread the promised land he saw.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 457.

2. **Press under the foot.**
Tread the snuff out on the floor to prevent stink-
ing.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

3. **Beat**; track.
Full of briars is this working world.—They are
but burs: if we walk not in the treadles paths, our
very petticoats will catch them.—*Shakespeare, As
you like it, i. 3.*

4. **Walk on in a formal or stately manner.**
Methought she trod the ground with greater
gravity.
With more of godhead shining in her face.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 182.

5. **Crush under foot**; trample in contempt
or hatred.

Through thy name will we tread them under that
rise up against us.—*Psalm, xlv. 5.*
Why was I raised the meteor of the world,
Hung in the skies and blazing as I travel'd,
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
To be trod out by Caesar? *Dryden, All for Love.*

6. **Put in action by the feet.**
[They] tread their wine-presses and suffer thirst.
—*Job, xiv. 11.*

Tread. s.

1. **Footing**; step with the foot.
If the streets were paved with thine eyes,
Her feet were much too dainty for such tread.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.
The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are unpassable.
Id., Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.
High above the ground
Their march was, and the passive air upbore
Their nimble tread. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 71.*
The dancer on the rope, with doubtful tread,
Goes whorlward to clothe and buy him bread.
Dryden.

How wert thou wont to walk with cautious tread,
A dish of tea, like milk pail, on thy head!
Tag, Lamentation of Calamagritch.

2. **Way**; track; path.
Cromwell is the king's secretary; further,
Stands in the gap and tread for more preferences.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 1.

3. **Cock's part in the egg.**

Treaders. s. One who, that which, treads.
The treaders shall tread out no wine in their
presses.—*Isaiah, xvi. 10.*

Treading. verbal abs. Act of one who
treads: (in the second extract, as a male
'bird').

When he walks, he moves like an engine, and the
ground shrinks before his treading.—*Shakespeare,
Coriolanus, v. 4.*
What distance between the treading or coupling,
and the laying of the egg?—*Baron, Natural and
Experimental History.*

Treadle. s.

1. **Part of an engine on which the feet act
to put it in motion.**

The farther the fore end of the treadle reaches
out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater
will the sweep of the fore-end of the treadle be, and
consequently the more revolutions are made at one
tread.—*Macdon, Mechanical Exercises.*

2. **Sperm of the cock.**
Whether it is not made out of the germ or treadle
of the egg, seems of lesser doubt.—*Sir T. Browne,
Vulgar Errors.*

At each end of the egg is a treadle, formerly
thought to be the cock's sperm.—*Derham, Physico-
Theology.*

Treadmill. s. Mill of which the motive
power is the weight of so many men stand-
ing on steps on the side of a revolving cy-
linder; and, as the movement forces them
to take one step after another without
progress, the operation has been used as a
variety of penal labour.

Compared with the labour of reading through
these volumes, all other labour, the labour of thieves
on the treadmill, of children in factories, of negroes
in sugar plantations, is an agreeable recreation.
There was, it is said, a criminal in Italy, who was
suffered to make the choice between Guerdinard
and the galley. He chose the history. But the
war of Pisa was too much for him. He changed his
mind, and went to the car.—*Macaulay, Critical and
Historical Essays, Lord Burleigh.*
From the workbench down to the treadmill, from
Almack's to Chalk Farm and the west-end of New-
gate, the never-ending whirlpool of life is forced and
induced to whirl with some attempt at regularity?
—*Orville, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mi-
rabent.*

Treague. s. See Truce. *Obsolete.*
Which to confirm, and fast to bind their league,
After their weary sweat and bloody toils,
She them brought, during their quiet treague
Into her lodging to repair a while,
To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Treason. s. [Fr. *trahison*.] See extract.

Treason [is] an offence committed against
the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth: It is
divided into high treason and petit treason. High
treason is an offence against the security of the
commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether
by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or
imagine treason, or the death of the prince, or the
queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent; or to
deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter un-
married, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against
the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by
aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal,
privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false
money into this realm counterfeited like the money
of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the
king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench,
or of the other; justices in eyre, justices of assize,
justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place
and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal
manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impair-
ing the current money; and, in such treason, a man
forfeits his lands and goods to the king; and it is
called treason paramount. Petit treason is when a
servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a secul-
ar or religious man his prelate: this treason gives
forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both
treasons are capital.—*Cowell.*

Man disobeying,
Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heaven;
To expiate his treason hath sought left.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 207.

**Used adjectively, or as the first element in
a compound.**

Whatever may be their prejudices and their habits,
political or professional, how great severer their de-
ference to power, how profound their veneration for
the bench, how deep-rooted their attachment to
existing institutions, how fierce their hostility to
all innovations, how grave or how scornful their
frown upon the multitude at large, yet is their cou-
rage undiminished in defending whatever client may
entrust his suit to their patronage, be he a rabble-
leader or a treason-monger, a libeller or a blas-
phemer.—*Lord Bringham, Historical Sketches of
Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Lord
Chief Justice Gibbs.*

Treasonable. adj. Having the character of
treason.

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with
imaginations of plots, and treasonable practices.—
Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.

A credit to run ten millions in debt without par-
liamentary security is dangerous, illegal, and per-
haps treasonable.—*Swift.*

There seems at least to have been no sufficient
motive for such an irregularity: their participation
in a treasonable conspiracy being manifest from
their own confession.—*Hallam, View of the State of
Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. iii. ch. viii.*

Treasonous. adj. Treasonable.

Him by proofs as clear as founts in July,
I know to be corrupt and treasonous.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Against the undivulged pretence I fight
Of treasonous malice.
Id., Macbeth, ii. 3.
Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer.
Milton, Comus, 701.

Treasure. s. [Fr. *trésor*; Lat. *thesaurus*.]
Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.

An inventory, importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.*
He used his laws as well for collecting of treasure,
as for correcting of manners.—*Bacon.*
Gold is treasure as well as silver, because not
decaying, and never sinking much in value.—
Locke.

Treasure. v. a. Hoard; deposit; lay up.
After thy hardihood and impudent heart thou
treasurest up unto thyself wrath against the day of
wrath.—*Romans, ii. 5.*

Practical principles are treasured up in man's
mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in the heart
of every man, discovers what he is to do, and what
to avoid.—*South, Sermons.*

No, my remembrance treasures honest thoughts,
And holds not things like these; I scorn thy friend-
ship.
Rome.

Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,
Since all things lost on earth are treasured there.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

I remember treasuring a fan of Emma's, as I
would the relic of a saint.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert
Gurney.*

Treasurer. s. One who has care of money;
one who has charge of treasure.

This is my treasurer, let him speak
That I have reserved nothing.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Before the invention of laws, private affections in
supreme rulers made their own fancies both their
treasures and lawgivers, weighing in this balance
good and evil.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Treasurership. s. Office or dignity of
treasurer.

He preferred a base fellow, who was a suitor for
the treasurership, before the most worthy.—*Mack-
will, Apology.*

Treasurehouse. s. Place where hoarded
riches are kept.

Let there be any grief or disease incident to the
soul of men, for which there is not in this treasure-
house a present comfortable remedy to be found.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Thou silver treasurehouse,
Tell me once more, what title dost thou bear?
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

Gather together into your spirit, and its treasure-
house, the memory, not only all the promises of
God, but also the former senses of the divine
favours.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of
Holy Living.*

Treasurers. s. Female treasurer.

Do they not call the virgin Maria the queen of
heaven, the gate of paradise, the treasurer of grace?
—*Jerom, Exposition on the Fifth Chapter of the
Epistle to the Hebrews: 1570.*

You, Lady Mure, whom Jove the counsellor
Best of Memory, wisdom's treasurers,
To your divining tongue is given a power
Of uttering secrets large and limitless.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Treasury. s.

1. **Place in which riches are accumulated.**

And yet I know not how conceits may rob
The treasury of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.*
Ulysses' goods. A very treasury
Of brass, and gold, and steel of curious frame.
Chapman.

The state of the treasury the king best knows—
Sir W. Temple.
Physicians, by treasuries of just observations,
grow to skill in the heart of healing.—*Watts.*

2. **Used by Shakespeare for treasure.**

And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the oaky bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and sunken treasures.
Shakespeare, Henry V. 1. 2.

Thy sumptuous buildings
Have cost a mass of publick treasury.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. 1. 3.

With the. Government office so called.

With this precedent, . . . every county in England,
under the auspices of the Treasury, may be re-
presented as completely as the county of Middlesex.—
Letters of Junius, letter six.

Treat. v. a. [Fr. *traiter*.]

1. **Negotiate**; settle.

To treat the peace, a hundred senators
Shall be commission'd hence with ample powers,
With olive crown'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 203.

2. **Discourse on.**

He treated his prisoner with great harshness—
Spectator.
Since living virtue is with envy curd,
And the best men are treated like the worst
Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact, intricate worth.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

3. **Use in any manner, good or bad.**

He treated his prisoner with great harshness—
Spectator.
Since living virtue is with envy curd,
And the best men are treated like the worst
Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact, intricate worth.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

4. **Handle**; manage; carry on.

TREA

Zeuxis and Polygnotus treated their subjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry.—Dryden.

5. Entertain without expense to the guests.
Our generous scenes are for pure love repeated,
And if you are not pleased at least you're treated.
Prior, Prologue spoken in Westminster School, 1695.

Treat. v. n.

1. Discourse; make discussions.

Of love they treat till the evening star appear'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 849.

Absence, what the poets call death in love, has given occasion to beautiful complaints in those authors who have treated of this passion in verse.
Addison, Spectator.

2. Practise negotiation.

The king treated with them.—2 *Maccabees*, xiii. 23.

3. Come to terms of accommodation.

You, Master Ivan, frequent the great;
Inform us, will the emperor treat?
Swift, Imitation of Horace.

4. Make gratuitous entertainments.

Treat. s.

1. Entertainment given.

This is the ceremony of my fate;
A parting treat, and I'm to die in state.
Dryden, Aeneas, iv. 1.
What tender maid but must a victim fall
For one man's treat, but for another's hall?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto 1.

2. Something given at an entertainment.

Dry flux and grapes, and wrinkled dates were set,
In caisters 't enlarge the little treat.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Bacchis and Philemon.

The king of gods revolving in his mind
Lycen's guilt and his inhuman treat.
Ibid., The Giants' War.

3. Unusual indulgence.

We don't have meat every day . . . and it is a treat
to me to get a dinner like this.—*Thackeray, Book of Nanks, ch. xxv.*

Treatable. adj. [Fr. *traitable*.] Capable of being treated; moderate; not violent; tractable; practicable.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* dissolution, than be suddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than snatched away.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
All these things with a solid and *treatable* smoothness to point out and describe.—*Milton, Reasons of Church Government urged against Prelacy.*

God had furnished him with excellent endowments of nature, a *treatable* disposition, a strong memory, and a ready invention.—*Parr, Life of Archbishop Usher, p. 2.*

We should be of a gentle, yielding, and *treatable* temper.—*Scott, Christian Life, pt. i. ch. iii.*
The heats or colds of women are less *treatable* than with us.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Treatably. adv. In a treatable manner; not with violence; moderately; practicably.

In the meanwhile there will be always some skilful persons, which can teach a way how to grind *treatably* the church with laws that shall scower more, and yet devour in the end more than they that come ravaging with open mouth, as if they would worry the whole in an instant.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, v. § 78.*

Treater. s.

1. One who discourses.

Speeches better becoming a senate of Venice, where the *treater* are perpetual princes.—*Sir H. Wotton, Rerum, p. 432.*

2. One who gives an entertainment.

Treating. verbal abs. Act of one who treats; in the extract, in the way of bribery.

Treating at parliamentary elections, by corruptly providing meat, drink, entertainment, or provision, is now a substantive offence, punishable by a fine of £50, besides being a ground for avoiding the election.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Treatise. s. [Lat. *tractatus*.] Discourse; written tractate.

The time has been my fell of hair
Would at a dismal *treatise* run, and stir
As life were in't.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 5.*

Besides the rules given in this *treatise* to make a perfect judgement of good pictures, there is required a long conversation with the best pieces.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Treatiser. s. One who writes a treatise, *Rare.*

I tremble to speak it in the language of this black-mouthed *treatiser*.—*Bradley, Dippers Dpt, p. 69: 1045.*

Treatment. s. [Fr. *traitement*.]

1. Usage; manner of using, good or bad.

TREB

I speak this with an eye to those cruel *treatments*, which men of all sides are apt to give the characters of those who do not agree with them.—*Addison, Spectator, no. 243.*

2. Entertainment.

Scarcely an humour or character which they have not used; all comes wasted to us; and were they to entertain this age, they could not now make out of such decayed fortunes piteous *treatment*.—*Dryden.*

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xiv. 71.

Treaty. s. [Fr. *traité*.]

1. Negotiation; act of treating.

She began a *treaty* to procure
And establish terms betwixt both their requests.
Spenser.

He cast by *treaty* and by trains

Her to persuade. *Id.*

2. Compact of accommodation relating to public affairs.

A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a *treaty*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Echion then
Lays fall the gullible weapon from his hand,
And with the rest a peaceful *treaty* makes.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cadmus.

3. Supplication; petition; solicitation.

I must
To the young men send humble *treaties*, dog,
And palter in the shifts of lowliness.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9.

4. Treatise. *Obsolete.*

In the first part of this *treaty* of obedience of subjects to their princes.—*Book of Humilis, Against Rebellion, pt. ii.*

Treble. adj.

1. Threefold; triple.

Some I see,
That twofold balls and *treble* sceptres carry.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Who can
His head's huge doors unlock, whose jaws with great
And dreadful teeth in *treble* ranks are set?
Baileys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, On himself.

Treble confusion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 210.

A lofty tow'r, and strong on ev'ry side
With *treble* walls.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 710.

The shield gave way; through *treble* plates it went.
Ibid. x. 1111.

2. In Music. Sharp of sound.

The sharper or quicker percussion of air causes the more *treble* sound, and the lower or heavier the bass sound.—*Bacon.*

Treble. v. u. Multiply by three; make thrice as much.

She conceived, and *trebling* the due time,
Brought forth this monstrous mass.
Spenser.

I would not be ambitious in my wish,
To wish myself much better; yet for you,
I would be *trebled* twenty times myself,
A thousand times more fair.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Love *trebled* life within me.
Tempest, The Thirder's Daughter.

Treble. v. n. Become threefold.

Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, so doth his inability to pay it.
Swift.

Now I see your father's honours
Trebling upon you.
Bonmont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

Treble. s. [? third kind of voice, the other two being the bass and mean; or, *thurbularis*, from *thurbulum* = censer, borne by a boy in churches; hence, a boy's voice.]

Highest part in music; smallest of a ring of bells.

The *treble* cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the sweetest.—*Bacon.*

The lute still trembling underneath thy nail:
At thy well-sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,
The *trebles* squeak for fear, the basses roar.
Dryden, Macbeth, 44.

Trebleness. s. Attribute suggested by Treble; state of being treble. *Rare.*

The just proportion of the air permeated towards the bassness or *trebleness* of tones, is a great secret in sounds.—*Bacon.*

Treblely. adv. In a treble manner; thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.

The pious Trojan then his jav'lin sent;
The shield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
Of solid brass, of linen *treble* roll'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1111.

TREE

{TREAT
TREE-MALLOW

The seed being so necessary for the maintenance of the several species, it is in some doubly and *trebly* defended.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Trébuchet. s. [Fr.; L. Lat. *trabutum*; Lat. *traba* = beam.] In *Strategia*. See extract.

[A] *trébuchet* [is] a war-like engine of the Middle Ages, used to throw stones, fiery material, and other projectiles employed in the attack and defence of fortified places by means of counterpoise. At the long end of a lever was fixed a sling to hold the projectile; at the short end a heavy weight, which furnished the necessary moving force.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tree. s. [A.S. *treow*.]

1. In Botany. Plant with a trunk, or bole, or woody stem.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With *trava* upon 't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Who can bid the *tree*
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Id. Macbeth, iv. 1.*

It is pleasant to look upon a *tree* in summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and casting a pleasant shade; but to consider how this *tree* sprang from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Trees shoot up in our great steeps, and at a good distance from the earth spread into branches; thus gooseberries are shrubs, and oaks are *trees*.—*Locke.*

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England, are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjoined and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. Nucleiferous ones; as, the walnut *tree*, the hazel-nut *tree*, the beech, the chestnut, and the common oak. Confertous ones; of this kind are the Scotch fir, male and female; the pine, the common alder *tree*, and the birch *tree*. 3. Inconferous, as the juniper and yew *trees*. 4. Laniferous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willow, and osiers of all kinds. 5. Such as have their seeds having an imperfect flower, in leathery membranes; as, the horse-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some are pomiferous; as, apples and pears; and some baciferous; as, the sorb or service *tree*, the white or hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet briar, currants, the great hillyberry, h-b, honey-suckle, &c. Pomiferous ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; as, the blackthorn or sloe *tree*, the black and white bullace *tree*, the black cherry, &c. Baciferous ones; as, the strawberry *tree* in the West of Ireland, mistletoe, water elder, large laurel, the viburnum or wayfaring *tree*, the dogberry *tree*, the sea blackthorn the berry-bearing elder, the privet, bar-berry, common elder, the holly, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing hawthorn, the hawthorn, and spindle *tree* or prickly pear. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut *tree*, the box *tree*, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gale or sweet willow, common hawthorn, brown, dyers' wood, furze, or gorse, the lime *tree*, &c.—*Müller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Plural term. *Obsolete.*

He knows his tuckle and his *trees*. *R. Jonson.*

Used adjectivally, as in 'tree mignonette,' 'tree primrose,' &c.

As the first element in a compound, as, 'tree-rose.'

2. Wood: (this is its sense as the second element of such compounds as *ash-tree*, *saddle-tree*, *trellis-tree*, *boat-tree*, and others. *Tree* is also the ordinary word for wood in the Scandinavian languages.

In Scotland it retained this sense longer than in England.)

3. Genealogical or family tree; pedigree; the different divisions of a family being exhibited as the branches of a tree in relation to one another and to the trunk. The metaphor is well illustrated by the terms *stock* and *branch*, as current in ordinary language.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By *tree* of pedigree, or fame or merit;
Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace,
Old captains and dictators of their race.
Macpherson, Translation of Jonson, viii. 10.

Tree-mallow. s. [two words.] See extract.

The sea *tree-mallow*, or velvet-leaf, is an indigenous, but rare biennial, growing on the sea-shore, flowering from June to October. &c. If allowed to scatter its seeds, this species will spring up for many successive years, and the young plants will now and

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then survive one or more mild winters; but having once blossomed it perishes. *Tree-mallows* deserve to be more generally cultivated, both in gardens and fields, not only for their elegant flowers, which abound in honey, but chiefly for the valuable substitute for hemp which their fibrous textile stalks afford.—*Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopedia.*

Tree-nail. *s.* In *Naval Architecture*. Wooden bolt by which the planks of a ship's bottom are secured to the timbers.

Tree-snake. *s.* Serpent of the genus *Dendrophis*.

Some nocturnal *tree-snakes* have a prolonged mouth.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Treesh. *adj.* [A.S. *treowen*.] Wooden; made of wood. (*Obsolete.*)

Sir Thomas Hooker, being controlled for first suffering himself to be served in *tree cups*, answered, These homely cups pay truly for that they contain; I had rather drink out of *tree* and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver, and make wooden payments.—*Garden, Remains, Magnificent Laid.*

Trefoil. *s.* [Lat. *trifolium*, from *tria* = three + *folium* leaf.] In *Botany*.

1. Translation of the generic name *Trifolium*, in which case it comprises the clovers.

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a sweet and beautiful child, standing upon tippies, and a *trefoil*, or three-leaved grass in her hand.—*Peckham, On Drowning.*

Some sow *trefoil* or rye-grass with their clover.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. It denotes the true *trefoil*, i.e. plants with (generally) yellow flowers, in smaller heads than the clovers; some of which are, botanically, *Lucerna*, i.e. of the genus *Medicago*.

3. Less properly it applies to certain widely different plants; with leaves, however, like those of the typical *trefoils*. See *Wood-sorrell*.

Trellage. *s.* Trellis work. *French* rather than *English*.

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers, contrivers of bowers, grove *trellages*, and cascades, are romance writers.—*Spectator.*

Trellis. *s.* [Fr. *treillis*.] Structure of iron, or wood, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

Low, without glass, wooden *trellises*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 120.

Used *adjectively*, or as the first element in a compound.

Gardens full of orange and cypress trees, fountains, and *trellis* work covered with vines.—*Gray, Letter to West.*

Trellised. *adj.* Having trellises. The windows are large, *trellised*, and neatly carved.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 211.

Tremble. *v. n.* [Fr. *trembler*; Lat. *tremo*.]

1. Shake us with fear or cold; shiver; quake; shudder.

Show your slaves how choleric you are, And make your bondmen *tremble*.—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

[He] shook the sacred honours of his head, With terror *trembled* his n's subsiding bill, And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distil.—*Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad*, 710.

2. Quiver; totter. Sinai's grey top shall *tremble*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 224.

3. Quaver; shake as a sound. Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes when vehement *tremble* at the height of their blast.—*Keats.*

Trembler. *s.* One who, that which, trembles.

These base submissions that the covetous minimalist, or cowardly *trembler*, drudges under.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 470.

Trembling. *verbal abs.* Tremor.

When he heard the king, he fell into such a *trembling* that he could hardly speak.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Tremblingly. *adv.* In a trembling manner; so as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly she stood, And on the sudden dropt.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

Say what the use, were finer optics given, To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven? Or touch, if *tremblingly* alive all o'er, To smart and agonize at every pore?—*Pope, Essay on Man*, l. 108.

Tremendous. *adj.* [Lat. *tremendus*.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and *tremendous*.—*Taylor.*

Tremour. *s.* [Lat. *tremor*.]

1. State of trembling.

He fell into an universal *tremour* of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him.—*Harvey.*

By its styptic and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning *tremours*.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

There was an involuntary *tremor* in Rebecca's voice, and a tenderness of accent which, perhaps, betrayed more than she would willingly have expressed.—*Sir W. Scott, Treacher*, last chapter.

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary *tremours*, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Tremulous. *adj.* Tremulous.

Hapless De Brizé, doomed to survive long years, in men's memory, in this faint way with *tremulous* white rod.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. ii.

Tremulous. *adj.* [Lat. *tremulus*.]

1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender *tremulous* Christian is easily distracted and amazed by them.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

2. Quivering; vibratory; oscillating.

He owned to have some kind of little discomposure in the choice of things perfectly indifferent; for where there was nothing to determine him, the balance, by hanging even, became *tremulous*.—*Bishop Fell.*

Trench. *v. a.* [Fr. *trancher*.]

1. Cut.

Safe in a ditch he hides, With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

This weak impress of love is as a flower *Trenched* in ice, which with an hour's heat Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form.—*Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 2.

2. Cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring.—*Keynes.*

First draw by faulstion, and on every side *Trench* the black earth a cubit long and wide.—*Pope, Translation of the Odyssey*, x. 614.

The *trenching* plough or coulter is useful in pasture-ground, to cut out the sides of trenches or drains.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Fortify by earth thrown up.

Pioneers, with spades and pickax arm'd, Fore-run the royal camp to *trench* a field.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 670.

Trench. *v. n.* Encroach.

We are said to have *trenched* upon the liberty of subjects and propriety of goods.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 430.

Disown, that does not *trench* On compliment.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation*.

A contrary opinion *trenches* upon the honour and justice of our merciful God.—*J. Walton, Life of Hooker*.

The chancellor replied, that his resolution became him, and was worthy of his wisdom and honesty; and that if he found him inclined to do anything that would *trench* upon either, he was so much his friend, that he would put him in mind of his obligations to both.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, l. 251.

Trench. *s.* [Fr. *tranche*.]

1. Pit or ditch.

With the stones he built an altar in the name of the Lord; and he made a *trench* about the altar.—*1 Kings*, xviii. 32.

Remember on that happy coast to build, And with a *trench* enclose the fruitful field.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 173.

When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small *trench* to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

The citizens of Corioli have issued forth And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle; I saw our party to the *trenches* driven, And then I came away.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, l. 6.

William carries on the *trench*, Till both the town and castle yield.—*Prior, An English Ballad on the Taking of Namur.*

Trenchant. *adj.* [Fr. *tranchant*; pres. part. of *trancher* = to cut.] Cutting; sharp.

He fiercely took his *trenchant* blade in hand, With which he struck so furious and so fell, That nothing seem'd the pulchre could withstand.—*Spenser.*

The ancient heroes were illustrious For being benign, and not bluntness Against a vanquish'd foe; their swords Were sharp and *trenchant*, not their words.—*Butler, Hudibras*, l. 3, 870.

Not martyr-flames, nor *trenchant* sword, Can do away that ancient lie.—*Trueman, To —*

These teeth were shaped after the type of the feline canines, only with more compressed and *trenchant* crowns.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Here [stupidity] has assumed a contemptuous *trenchant* air, intended to represent superior tact, and sort of all-wisdom; there a treacherous attraction, which is to stand for passionate strength; now we have an outpouring of timid fervour; now a fruitless, aimless hunting after wit and humour.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Trencher. *s.*

1. Piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.

No more duns I'll make for fish, Nor fetch siring At requiring, Nor scrape *trencher*, nor wash-dish.—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, ii. 2, song.

My estate deserves an heir more raised Than one which holds a *trencher*.—*Id., Timon of Athens*, l. 1.

When we find our dogs, we set the dish or *trencher* on the ground.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Their homely fare despatch'd; the hungry land Invade their *trenchers* next, and soon devour.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 153.

Many a child may have the idea of a square *trencher*, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite.—*Locke.*

2. Table.

How often hast thou, Fed from my *trencher*, knee'd down at the board When I have feasted!—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II*, iv. 1.

3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenious education, to place their 'summu bonum' upon their *trenchers*, and their utmost felicity in wine.—*South, Sermons.*

Trencherfy. *s.* One that haunts tables; parasite.

He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencher-fies* and spinners.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Trencherfriend. *s.* Parasite; trencher-mate.

You fools of fortune, *trencher-friends*, time's flies.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, vi. 4.

Trencherman. *s.*

1. Cook.

Palladius assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skilfullest *trenchermen* of Media.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Feeder; enter.

You had musty victuals and he hath help to eat it; he's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent stomach.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, l. 1.

Trenchermate. *s.* Table companion; parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these *trenchermates* frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into merriment, an art of contradiction by way of scorn.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Trend. *v. n.* Run off (as a coastline) in a certain direction, the line being a curve.

For the situation of these islands (the Canaries) they lie not, as Ptolemy placed them, within one degree of longitude, a little less, but more westerly, and lifted up a little above the Tropick of Cancer, about the thirtieth degree of the northern latitude, in that part of the Western Ocean which *trendeth* upon the coast of Africa, and are therefore reckoned by geographers to the African Isles.—*Gregory, Posthumus*, p. 257. (Ord MS.)

The Azores are situated in the same Atlantic ocean, but north-west of the Canaries, and *trending* more upon the Spanish coast under the thirty-ninth degree of latitude, or thereabouts.—*Ibid.*, p. 259. (Ord MS.)

We now found the coast to *trend* very much to the west.—*Cook and King's Voyage.*

On one side, the vast range of the Pyrenees trend away till lost in remoteness.—*Young, Travels*, p. 35: 1792.

Trending. s. Particular direction.

The scouts to several parts divide their way.
To learn the natives' names, their towns explore,
The coasts and trendings of the crooked shore.
—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 108.

Trentals. s. pl. [Fr. *trente*.] See extract.

Their diriges, their trentals, were a number of masses.
—*Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale*.
Trentals, or *triginfals*, were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Trepan. v. a. [Fr. *trépanner*.]

1. Perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the same smell with that in *trepanning* the bone.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

Few recovered of those that were *trepanned*.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Catch; ensnare.

Trepan'd the state, and faced it down
With plots and projects of our own.
—*Bulter, Hudibras*, iii. 2, 851.

Spelt with

Telling him what pity it is, that one so accomplished should live and die ignorant of what it is to *trepan* or be *trepanned*; to sup, or rather dine, at midnight, in a tavern, with the noise of oaths, blasphemies, and fiddlers about his ears!—*South, Sermons*.

For with alights the innocent *trepan'd*;
One leads his horse, the other takes his hand.
—*Cotton, Wonders of the Peake*, p. 38: 1681.

If these swear true, he was *trepanned* on ship-board.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Miscellanies, Speech* in 1682, p. 142.

Trepán. s. [Fr. *trépan*.]

1. Surgical instrument for perforating the skull.

(For example see *Trepine*.)

2. Cheat; deceiver.

During the communion of the blood and spirits, in which passion consists, whatsoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reason: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments.—*South, Sermons*.

But what a thoughtless animal is man;
How very active in his own *trepan*.

Some months passed before the fate of Preston was decided. . . . he was permitted to retire . . . to a lonely manor house in the North Riding of Yorkshire. There, at least, he had not to endure the scornful looks of old associates who had once thought him a man of dauntless courage and spotless honour; but who now pronounced that he was at best a weak-spirited coward, and hinted their suspicion that he had been from the beginning a spy and a *trepan*.—*Maccalay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Spelt with a.

It is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments.—*South, Sermons*.

Nothing but gins, and snares, and *trepan*s for souls.—*Ibid.*

Trepanne. v. a. Trepan. Rare.

Some have been cured by cauterizing with fire, by sawing off a member, by *trepanizing* the skull, or drawing bones from it.—*Jeremy Taylor, Contemplations*, 47. (Ord M.)

Trepanner. s. One who trepans; in the extract as a cheat.

These pitiful *trepanners* and impostors sought to seduce them.—*Bishop Gauden, Anti-Basil-Bath*, p. 151: 1681.

Spelt with a.

The insinuations of that old pander and *trepanner* of souls.—*St. Alb, Sermons*, vi. 321.

Trepine. s. Small trepan; smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I shewed a *trepan* and *trepine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

Trepidation. s. [Lat. *trepidatio*, -onis; *trepidus* = timid, trembling; *trepido* = I tremble.]

1. State of trembling, or quivering.

The bow *ortuwa* the string continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

All objects of the senses which are very offensive cause the spirits to retire, upon which the parts, in some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror.—*Ibid.*

Moving of the earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did and meant;
But *trepidation* of the spheres,
Though greater far, is innocent.

Donna.

They pass the planets seven, and pass the fir'd,
And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd of, and that first moved.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 451.

2. State of terror.

Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous *trepidation* of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

His first action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the success of that great day, in such *trepidation* of the state, made every man meritorious.—*Ibid.*

Trepass. v. n. [Fr. *trespasser*, *trépasser*.]

1. Transgress; offend.

If they shall confess their iniquity, and the iniquity of their fathers, with their *trespass* which they *trespassed* against me . . . then I will remember my covenant.—*Leviticus*, xvi. 40.

They not only contradict the general design and particular expression of the gospel, but *trespass* against all logic.—*Norris*.

2. Enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and economy
Most perfectly they made agree;
Each virtue kept its proper bound,
Nor *trespass'd* on the other's ground.
—*Prior, An Epitaph*.

3. Encroach in general.

Nothing that *trespasses* upon the modesty of the company, and the decency of conversation, can become the mouth of a wise and virtuous person.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, vol. xi. p. 101. (Ord M.)

Trepass. s. [Fr. *trespas*, *trépas*.]

1. Transgression; offence.

Your purposed low correction
Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches
For pilfering, and most common *trespasses*,
Are punish'd with. —*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Will God increase his ire
For such a petty *trespass*?
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 692.

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

Trepassable. adj. Offensive; transgressive.

This freehold of the whole church and church-yard is in the person of rector, and therefore the parish may have an action of *trespass* against any lay that shall do any *trespassable* act in the church or church-yard; as in breaking seats annexed to the church, in breaking the windows, cutting the trees, or taking away the leads, or any of the materials of the church.—*Digby, Parson's Counselor*, p. 162. (Ord M.)

Trepasser. s. One who trespasses.

1. Offender; transgressor.

Forgive my *trespasser*, O God, as I forgive my *trespasser*.—*Quarta, Judgment and Mercy, Repentful Man*.

The court had power to correct the *trespasser* with stripes.—*L. Adami, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 203.

2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trespasser*, for which the owner may have an action of *trespass* against me.—*L. Wall*.

'Take care that you keep me this place in good order—do you hear, Hunt?' 'Yes, sir.' 'And remind me to have a board done about *trespassers*, and spring guns, and all that sort of thing, to keep the common people out. Do you hear, Hunt; do you hear?' 'I'll not forget it, sir.' 'I beg your pardon, sir,' said the other man, advancing, with his hand to his hat. 'Well, Wilkin, what's the matter with you?' said Captain Boldwig. 'I beg your pardon, sir, but I think there have been *trespassers* ere to-day.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xix.

Tress. s. [Fr. *tresse*.] Lock; curl of hair; gathering of hair.

Hung be the heavens with black, yield day to night!

Comets, importing change of times and states,
Brandish your crystal *tresses* in the sky.

—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. I. 1.*

Her swelling breast
Naked met his, under the flowing gold
Of her loose *tresses* hid.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 495.

Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd hair,

Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!

Not all the *tresses* that fair hair can boast

Shall draw such envy as the lock you look.

—*Pope, Rape of the Lock*, canto v.

Tressed. adj. Knotted; curled; having the hair in a tress; having tresses.

He, plunged in pain, his *tressed* locks doth tear.

—*Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar*.

Golden *tressed*, like Apollo.

—*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*.

Trésure. s. In Heraldry. Border running

The arms are a lion with a border, or *trésure*, adorned with flower-de-luces.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 262.

Tréste. s. [Fr. *tréteau*.] Piece of timber supported at each end by legs.

Citron tables stand

On ivory *tréstes*. —*May, Translation of Lucan*, b. x.
This is not for an unblushing fellow to discuss in the garret at his *tréste*.—*Milton, Coda. Terion*.

Used adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound.

Two or more *tréstes* are used for carrying a bridge, called a *tréste-bridge*. . . . *Tréste-tees* are two bars of wood or iron at the mast-head, fitting the shoulders of the mast, passed lengthwise of the ship, and holding up the cross-tees, on which, and on the *tréste-tees* themselves, the top is laid.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tret. s. Allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity.

Tréthings. s. Taxes.

Trévet. s. See Trivet.

Trey. s. Three at cards.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.

Honey, milk, and sugar; there is three.—

Say then, two *treys*; methinks, wort, and malmsey.

—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

Tri-, as a prefix in composition; Lat. *tres*, neuter, *tria*; Gr. *tpis*, neuter, *tpia* = three.

Triable. adj. Capable of being tried. Rare.

1. In the way of experiment.

For the more easy understanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I insinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable.—*Huygh*.

2. Judicially.

No one should be admitted to a bishop's chancellorship without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, since divers causes *triable* in the spiritual court are of weight.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Triad. s. [Lat. *trias*, *triadis*; from Gr. *trías*, *tpiás*; Fr. *triade*.]

1. Trinity; three united; collection of three.

This is the famous Platonic *triad*.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, preface: 1517.

—*Alud, Zen, Psyche*, the Platonic *triad*.—*Ibid.* p. 350.

2. In Welsh Literature and Archeology, several historical statements, apophthegms, and the like, are arranged in *threes*; e.g. 'Three names have been given to the Isles of Britain since the beginning: Clas Merddin, Til Ilys, and Ilys Pridain.'

Then there are the singular compositions called the *Triads*, which are enumerations of events or other particulars, bound together in knots of three, by means of some title or general observation; sometimes, it must be confessed, forced and stretched enough: under which it is conceived that they may all be included. Of the *Triads*, some are moral, and others historical.—*Cruik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 16.

And yet how insufficient are the laws and *triads* of the Cymri in point of mere antiquity! Let us do all honour to the praiseworthy burst of Celtic patriotism which has revived in our day; let us even concede that some few of the *triads* may carry us back to the sixth century; yet the earliest Cymric laws, of which the slightest trace can be discovered, are those of Hywel in the tenth.—*Acable, The Saxons in England*, b. ii. ch. xii.

3. In Music. The name of the Harmonica. Triad is given from the fact of the chord being formed of a third and a fifth, which, with the bass, make three different terms.

Triadist. s. Composer of a (Welsh) triad.

The eighty-eighth triad runs thus: 'The three principal cities of the Isle of Britain: Caer-Llŷon upon Wyse in Cymru, Caer Lludain in Loegyr, and Caer Eborac in Deivr and Bryneich.' Caer-Llŷon, as the seat of King Arthur, obtains from the *triadist* preeminence even superior to the two municipalities, London and York. It would seem that when the triad was written, Verulamium had fallen into obscurity, and London had taken its crown.—*Dr. T. Nicholas, The Pedigree of the English People*, p. 197 note: 1902.

Trial. s.

1. Test; examination.

All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely stood the test.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.

2. Experiment; act of examining by experience.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance, whose trial shall better publish his commendation.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1, letter.*

Skilful gardeners make trial of the seeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will sprout within half an hour.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History.*

There is a mixed kind of evidence relating to the senses and understanding, depending upon our own observation and repeated trials of the issues and events of actions or things, called experience.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

3. Experience; experimental knowledge.

Others had trial of cruel mockings and scourges.—*Hebrews, xi. 36.*

4. Judicial examination.

He hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scour him further trial
Than the severity of public power.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
Trial is used in law for the examination of all causes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm: the trial is the issue, which is tried upon the indictment, not the indictment itself.—*Corvill.*

5. Temptation; test of virtue.

Test our trial, when least sought,
May find us both perhaps far less prepared,
The willinger I go.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 380.*
No such company as then thou saw'st
Intend I thee; for trial only brought,
To see how thou could'st judge of fit and meet.

Id., ibid., lvi. 147.
Every station is exposed to some trials, either temptations that provoke our appetites, or disquiet our fears.—*Royce.*

6. State of being tried.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.—
It is to be all made of sighs and tears;
It is to be all made of faith and service,
All humbleness, all patience and impatience;
All purity, all trial, all observance.

Shakespeare, As you like it, v. 2.

- Triality. *s.* Three united; state of being three. *Rare.*

Of plurality,
Of triality. *Skelton, Poems, p. 185.*
There may be found very many dispensations of triality of benefits.—*Watson, On Burnet's History of the Reformation, p. 66.*

- Triologue. *s.* [Gr. *trioic* = three + *lógos* = word, conversation: compare Dialogue.] Conversation carried on by three speakers. *Rare.*

Triologue between T. Binley, Hugh Latimer, and W. Roper.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxoniensæ, vol. i, p. 21; 1591.*

- Triangle. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *triangulum*.] Figure of three angles.

The three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones.—*Locke.*

- Triangular. *adj.* [Lat. *triangularis*.] Having three angles.

The frame thereof seem'd partly circular,
And part triangular; O work divine!
These two the first and last proportions are.

Spenser.

- Triangularity. *s.* Triangular character.

It partook of the qualities of the innumerable idea of triangularity.—*Knight, On Taste, p. 39. (Ord MS.)*

- Triangularly. *adv.* In a triangular manner; after the form of a triangle.

A portico formed circularly, a plain cut triangularly.—*Harris, Hermes, b. i, ch. xi.*

- Triangulation. *s.* Reduction of the surface of an area to triangles for the purpose of a trigonometrical survey.

The publication of 'The Trigonometrical Survey of the United Kingdom' is now completed, and is comprised in seven quarto volumes, viz.—I. The Principal Triangulation, with the Figure, Dimensions, and Mean Specific Gravity of the Earth derived therefrom; II. Levelling, taken in Ireland; III. Levelling, taken in England and Wales; IV. Levelling, taken in Scotland. Thus this great work, which was commenced in 1783, under General Roy R.E., is at length finished. In last year's estimate the sum of 1000*l.* was taken to enable the director of the survey to extend the triangulation of England through France to the frontiers of Belgium, so as to form a connection between the triangulations of England and Belgium. This operation has been completed. . . The triangle, Dunkirk, Cassel, and Mont Kemmel, is common to the triangulations of

France and Belgium, and is now also made part of the extended triangulation of this country.—*Proceedings of the Royal Society, May 26, 1826.*

- Triarian. *adj.* [Lat. *triarii* = old soldiers, placed as a reserve.] Occupying the third post or place. *Rare.*

Let our weak days lead up the van,
Let the brave second and *Triarian* band
Firm against all invasion stand:
The first we may defeated see,
The virtue and the force of these are sure of victory.

Cowley, Ode on the Restoration of King Charles II.

- Trias. *s.* [Lat.; from Gr. *τρία*, *τρίαριος* = collection of three.] In *Geology*. Term of recent origin, applied to the rocks generally called New Red Sandstone, from the fact of the group falling into three divisions; the names being, from the country where the system is best illustrated, German; viz. Bunter Sandstein, Keuper, and Muschelkalk.

The group of strata . . . has been called the *Trias*, by German writers, or the Triple Group, because it is so parable into three distinct formations, called the Keuper, the Muschelkalk, and the Bunter Sandstein . . . So one questions that they [the St. Canadian beds] are *triasic*.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology, ch. xiii.*

- Triassic. *adj.* In *Geology*. Relating to, connected with, constituted by, the *Trias*, or any member of it: (the form of the word is direct from *Trias*; not, as it should be, from the oblique form *triadus*). (For example see under *Trias*.)

- Tribal. *adj.* Tribal.

What that Teutonic poetry was which Charlemagne cherished with German reverence, it is vain to inquire: whether *tribal* Frankish songs, or the groundwork of those national poems which, having passed through the Latin verse of the monks, came forth at length as the *Nibelungen* and the *Heldenbuch*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. v, ch. i.*

- Tribe. *s.* [Lat. *tribus*.]

1. Distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic.

I ha' been writing all this night, and am
So very weary, unto all the *tribes*
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline
In his election.

R. Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy, li. 2.

If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the misled multitude will see their error, such extent of mercy is honourable.—*Baron, Advice to Villiers.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your *tribes*, and water from th' subterranean fount?

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 279.

[Teach] straggling mountaineers, for public good,

To rank in *tribes*, and quit the savage wood,
Houses to build.

Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 194.

I congratulate my country upon the increase of this happy *tribe* of men, since, by the present parliament, the race of freeholders is spreading into the remotest corners.—*Addison.*

Used in contempt.

Folly and vice are easy to describe,
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*.

Lord Koscumbe.

- Tribe. *v. a.* Classify. *Rare.*

Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds, are well *tribed* by Mr. Willoughby and Mr. Ray. *Bishop Nichols English Historical Library, p. 19; 1684.*

- Triblet. *s.* [Fr. *triboulet*.] Goldsmith's tool for making rimes.

- Tribometer. *s.* [Gr. *τρίβη* = I rub + *μετρον* = measure.] In *Mechanics*. Apparatus for measuring the force of friction.

- Tribrach. *s.* [Lat. *tribrachus*; Gr. *τρίβραχυς*, *τρίβραχος* = short.] In *Prosody*. Foot consisting of three syllables all short; in *Notation* *ooo*.

Never take an iambus as a christian name. *Tribrach* and *tribrach* do very fairly.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

- Tribal. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, belonging to, a tribe.

- Tribulation. *s.* Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life.

Tribulation being present causeth sorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The just shall dwell,
And after all their *tribulations* lodge,
See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 324.

Our church taught us to pray, that God would, not only in all time of our *tribulation*, but in all time of our wealth, deliver us.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

- Tribunal. *s.* [Lat. = raised platform from which the prætor delivered judgements; judgement seat in general.]

1. Seat of a judge; judgement-seat.

I th' market place, on a *tribunal* silver;
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
Were publicly enthroned.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.

He saw the room
Where the whole nation does for justice come,
Under whose large roof flourish the gown,
And judges grave on high *tribunals* frown. *Waller.*
There is a necessity of standing at his *tribunal*, who is infinitely wise and just.—*Ure, Cosmology Sacra.*

He, who for our sakes stood before an earthly *tribunal*, might therefore be constituted judge of the whole world.—*Nelson.*

2. Court of justice.

Summoning archangels to proclaim
Thy dread *tribunal*. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 325.*

If the council of ten had been abolished at any time since the fifteenth century, if the removal of that jealous despotism had given scope to the corruption of a poor and debased aristocracy, to the licence of a people unworthy of freedom, the republic would have soon lost her territorial possessions, if not her own independence. If indeed it be true, as reported, that during the last hundred years this formidable *tribunal* had sensibly relaxed its vigilance, if the Venetian government had become less tyrannical through sloth, or decline of national spirit, our conjecture will have acquired the confirmation of experience.—*Millam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. ii, ch. iii.*

It was true that the crime of high treason was brought home to Fenwick by proofs which could leave no doubt on the mind of any man of common sense, and would have been brought home to him according to the strict rules of law, if he had not, by committing another crime, eluded the justice of the ordinary *tribunals*.—*Maccarty, History of England, ch. xxi.*

- Tribune. *s.* [Lat. *tribunus*; a term applied in ancient Rome, to more than one public officer.]

1. Officer chosen by the people.

These are the *tribunes* of the people,
The tongues o' the common mouth; I do despise them. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 2.*

2. Commander of a cohort.

Petrus, his lieutenant, . . . who is much
The better soldier, having been a *tribune*,
Praefect, lieutenant, prætor in the war
These thirty years.

R. Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 7.

3. Tribunal.

My friend Bucklebury, who was seated in full costume at the left hand of the semicircular *tribune*, in a box of his own, his wand of office erect at his side, and a bouquet upon the desk before him, beckoned me in a kind and condescending manner to approximate.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. ii, ch. i.*

At eleven the arrival of listeners seemed to have ceased. Mr. Lyon was seated on the school *tribune* or dais at his particular round table; another round table, with a chair, awaited the curate, with whose superior position it was quite in keeping that he should not be first on the ground.—*George Eliot (signature), Felix Holt the Radical, ch. xiv.*

She had scarcely stepped off the *tribune* when Mr. Delarry re-entered and there was a commotion which made her wait.—*Id.*

- Tribuneship. *s.* Office of a tribune.

What am I the wiser for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his *tribuneship*, when he entertained the people with such a horse-race or bull-baiting?—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Miracles.*

- Tribunitial. *adj.* [Lat. *tribunitius*.] Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune.

Oh happy age of our ancestors!
Beneath the kings and *tribunitial* powers,
One jail did all their criminals restrain.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 400.

- Tribunitions. *adj.* Tribunitial.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitions* manner; for that is to clamour counsel, not to inform.—*Baron.*

- Tributary. *adj.* [Fr. *tributaire*; Lat. *tributarius*.]

1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgement of submission to a master.

Henceforth this land was tributary made
To ambitious Rome.

Spenser.

Whilst Malvern, king of hills, fair Severn over-
looked,
Attended on in state with tributary brooks.

Drayton.
The two great empires of the world I know;
And since the earth none larger does afford,
This Charles is some poor tributary lord.

Dryden, Indian Emperour, l. 2.
Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood,
That swell with tributary urns his flood.

Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. Subject; subordinate.

These ho, to grace his tributary gods,
By course commits to several government,
And gives them leave to wear their sapphire crowns,
And wield their little trident. *Milton, Comus, 24.*
O'er Judah's king ten thousand tyrants reign,
Legions of lust, and various powers of ill
Insult the master's tributary will.

Prior, Solomon, II. 118.

3. Paid in tribute.

Nor flattery tames these tributary lays.

Concannon.

Tributary. s. One who pays a stated sum
in acknowledgement of subjection.

All the people that is found therein shall be tri-
butaries unto thee, and serve thee.—*Deuteronomy,*
xx. 11.

The Irish lords did only promise to become tri-
butaries to king Henry the Second: and such as only
pay tribute are not properly subjects, but vassals.
—*Sir J. Davell, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Tribute. s. [Fr. *tribut*; Lat. *tributum* = thing
paid; *tribuo* = I pay.] Payment made in
acknowledgement of subjection.

They that received tribute money said, Both not
your master pay tribute?—*Matthew, xvii. 2.*

As tribute . . . her warmth and light.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 32.

Small tribute, where the will to pay was act.

Dryden.

Tribute. v. a. Pay as tribute. *Rare.*

An amorous tributer, that spendeth his forenoons
on his glass and barber, his afternoons with paint or
lust, *tributing* most precious moments to the scepter
of a fan!—*W. Ashmole, Observations on the Present
Manners of the English, p. 502: 1654.*

Trice. s. [P.] Short time; instant; stroke.

If they get never so great spoil at any time, the
same they waste in a trice, as naturally delighting
in spoil, though it do themselves no good.—*Spenser,*
View of the State of Ireland.

Just in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a trice

His summons did obey:

Each serving man with dish in hand

March'd boldly up like our train'd band.

Presented and away.

Sir J. Suckling, The Wedding.

He could raise scruples dark and nice,
And after solve them in a trice.

Bulwer, Hudibras, l. 1, 163.

So when the war had raised a storm,
I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dung-hill in a trice.

Swift.

Trice. v. a. Hoist. See Trice.

Trichiniasis. s. [Gr. from *τρίχ*, *trichos* = hair.]
In *Ophthalmic Medicine*. Disease in which
the eyelashes grow inwards, so irritating
the front of the eyeball.

Trichina. s. [Gr. *τρίχ*.] Intestinal worm
producing Trichiniasis.

Trichina [is the name of] a genus of minute
needle-shaped worms, infesting, in the adult procreative
state, the intestinal canal, and, in its larval state,
the muscular tissue of man and certain mammals,
especially the hog. . . . The mature *trichinae* of both
sexes. . . . acquire the procreative state on the second
day after the *trichinosis* meat has been taken into
the stomach. . . . About the sixth day the minute
star-like embryos hatched within the oviducts of
the female are excluded. They forthwith penetrate
the mucous coat or walls of the intestine, enter
the capillaries, are transported by the circulation to
the whole muscular system, pierce and escape from
the capillaries to penetrate that tissue, and within a
fortnight attain the ordinary characters of *Trichina*
spirals. . . . As the first introduction of *Trichina*
is from eating meat, the animal matter in the sausage
or other commonly given to pigs occasions it. . . .
agency of their occurrence in that domestic animal.
Where the custom may prevail of eating pork, e.g.
ham, bacon, sausages, &c., imperfectly cooked or
raw, the *Trichina* in such meat are introduced in a
state highly favourable for their development and
procreation into the intestine, and thus is produced
the painful and often fatal disease called *Trichina-*
sis. . . . Wholesome feeding of the pig with vege-
table food, and thorough cooking of the pork, are
the main preventives of *Trichiniasis*.—*Quoss, in
Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature,*
and Art.

Trichiniasis. s. Disease producing, and
produced by, trichinous meat.

Trichinous. adj. Connected with, relating
to, producing or produced by, *Trichina*
and *Trichiniasis*. See, for all three,
extract under *Trichina*.

Trichoptera. s. [Gr. *τρίχ*, *trichos* + *πτερόν* =
wing.] In *Entomology*. Name of a group
of insects so called from their wing being
hairy as well as membranous.

Trichotomy. s. [Gr. *τρίχοτομία*, from the
root of *τρίχω* = I cut; *τομή* = section, cut-
ting.] Division into three parts.

The chiefest divisions of things are made by a
trichotomy.—*Hartlib, Translation of Comenius,*
p. 61: 1632.

Some disturb the order of nature by dichotomies,
trichotomies, &c., twelve: let the subject with
the design you have in view determine the number
of parts into which you divide it.—*Watts.*

Trick. s. [Dutch, *trek* = sharp stroke.]

1. Sly fraud.

Sir Thomas More said, that a *trick* of law had no
less power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men up
at them down.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

A bantering drail took a journey to Delphos, to
try if he could put a *trick* upon Apollo.—*Sir R.
L'Estrange.*

Such a one thinks to find some shelter in my
friendship, and I betray him; he comes to me for
counsel, and I show him a *trick*.—*South, Sermons.*

He swore by Mxyz,
Whate'er she would desire to grant;
But wise Arlekin knew his *tricks*.

Swift.

2. Dexterous artifice.

Gather the lowest, and leaving the top,
Shall teach thee a *trick* for to double thy crop.

*Tanner, Five Hundred Points of good
Husbandry.*

3. Vicious practice.

Suspicion shall be stuck full of eyes;
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors.

I entertain you with somewhat more worthy than
the stale exploded *trick* of fulsome puny tricks.—
Dryden.

Some friends to vice industriously defend
These innocent diversions, and pretend
That *the tricks* of youth too roughly blame.

Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 28.

**4. Juggle; antic; anything done to cheat
jocosely, or to divert.**

A reverend prelate stopp'd his coach and six,
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks*.

Prior, Merry Andrew.

5. Unexpected effect.

No fellow for a who broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some *trick* not worth an eye, shall grow dear friends.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 3.

**6. Practice; manner; habit: (we still say,
'he has a trick of winking with his eyes,
of speaking loud,' &c.)**

I spoke it but according to the *trick*; if you'll
hug me, you may.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Mea-*
sure, v. 1.

The *trick* of that voice I do well remember.

Id., King Lear, iv. 6.

Behold,
Although the print be little, the whole matter
And copy of the father; eye, nose, lip,
The *trick* of a frown, his forehead.

Id., Winter's Tale, II. 3.

**7. Number of cards laid regularly up in play:
(as, 'a trick of cards').**

And now, as oft in some distemper'd state,
On one nice *trick* depends the general fate.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto III.

8. Plait or knot of hair.

I prefer that kind of tire—it stirs me more than
all your court-curbs, or your spangles, or your *tricks*:
I affect not these high cable-ends, these Tuscan tops.

—*B. Jonson, Puckler.*

TRICK. v. a.

1. Cheat; impose on; defraud.

Fortune . . . is pleased to *trick* or tromp mankind.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

It is impossible that the whole world should thus
conspire to cheat themselves, to put a delusion on
mankind, and *trick* themselves into belief.—*Step-*
hens, Sermons.

**2. Dress; decorate; adorn: (properly, to
knot).**

And *trick* them up in knotted curls anew.

Drayton.

They turned the imposture upon the king, and

cave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had
tricked up a boy in the likeness of Edward Plantage-
net.—Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.

Woe! shepherdia, weep no more.
For Lycidas, your sorrow, is not dead;

So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
And yet soon repairs his drooping head,
And *tricks* his locks, and with new-spangled ore,
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky.

Milton, Lycidas, 463.

Not *trick'd* and foppish, as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Id., L'Allegro, 123.*

A daw that had a mind to be sparkish, *trick'd*
himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster.
—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Love is an airy good opinion makes,
That *tricks* and dresses up the gaudy dream.

People lavish it profusely in *tricking* up their
children in fine clothes, and yet starve their minds.
—*Locke.*

3. Display; adorn: (an heraldic term):

Now he is total rules; horribly *trick'd*
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Baked and impasted with the parching stress.

They are blazon'd there; there they are *trick'd*,
they and their pedigrees.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Come, the colours and the ground prepare:
Dip in the rainbow, *trick* her off in air;
Choose a firm cloud before it fall, and in it
Catch ere she change the Cynthia of this minute.

Pope, Moral Essays, II. 17.

TRICK. v. n. Live by fraud.

Thus they jog on, still *tricking*, never thriving.
And murdering plays, which still they call reviving.

Dryden.

TRICKER. s. See Trigger.

TRICKERY. s. Act of dressing up; artifice.

You taught us to set a just value upon the ecen-
tricities of impetuous and untutored genius, by
giving us an opportunity to compare them with the
trickeries of cold and systematic refinement.—*Dr.
Parr.*

TRICKING. s. Dress; ornaments.

Let us properties and *tricking* for our hair.—
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

TRICKISH. adj. Knavishly artful; fraudu-

lently cunning; mischievously subtle.
All he says is in a loose, slippery, and *trickish* way
of reasoning.—*Buskop Atterbury, Letter to Pope.*

TRICKLE. v. n. Fall in drops; rill in a slender stream.

He, prick'd with pride,
Forth spurred fast; adown his course's side
The red blood *trick'd* tag, staid'd the way.

Spenser.

He by stretch'd along, his eyes flat upward,
And ever and anon a silent tear

Stole down, and *trickled* from his honny beard.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, III. 3.

The emblems of honour wrought on the front in
the brittle materials above mentioned, *trickled* away
under the first impressions of the heat.—*Addison,
Festus.*

Imbrow'd with native bronze, lo! Henley stands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his brain;
How sweet nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung!

Pope, Dunciad, III. 109.

TRICKLING. verbal abs. Act of that which

trickles.
Some noise help sleep; as the blowing of the
wind, and *trickling* of water, as moving in the
spirits a gentle attention, which stilleth the discur-
sive motion.—*Bacon.*

TRICKMENT. s. Heraldic decoration. Rare.

No tomb shall hold thee,
But these two arms; no *trickments* but my tears
Over thy hearse.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

TRICKSTER. One who practises tricks.

Another of these *tricksters* wrote and published a
piece entitled *The Assembly Man*.—*Robinson, Trans-*
lation of Claude, II. 98.

The Whigs were known to be feeble; they were
looked upon as *tricksters*.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby,*
II. ch. vi.

TRICKY. adj. Pretty; dainty; neat; brisk;

lively; merry.

Make them go *trickie*, gallant, and eleme.

Hamdient Child.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and Pulo know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garish'd like him, that for a *tricky* word
Dofy the matter.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, III. 3.

All this service I have done since I went.—
My *tricky* spirit!

Id., Tempest, v. 1.

Tricky takes of speaking Cornish daws.

Marton, Scourge of Villany, II. II.

TRICKTRACK. s. [Fr. *tricotric*.] Game at

tables.

Id.,

Id.,

Id.,

Id.,

Id.,

Id.,

Id.,

Id.,

Id.,

Id.,

Loitering in sloth and idleness, cross-legged like so many tailors, the Turk wastes almost his whole time, belling on these cushions or sofas, smoking tobacco, and drinking coffee or sherbet, without either diversion or amusement, but playing with shells, or at *trick-track*, or the goose.—*Memoirs of P. H. Bruce*, p. 65.

William's genius, I take it, leans a little to the figurative; for, being at play at *trick-track* (a kind of minor billiard-table which we keep for smaller "lights, and sometimes refresh our own maturities with taking a hand at), not being able to hit a ball he had iterato flumet at, he cried out, "I cannot hit that beast." Now the balls are usually called men, but he felicitously hit upon a middle term; a term of approximation and imaginative reconciliation; a something where the two ends of the brute matter (story), and their human and rather violent personification into men, might meet, as I take it. . . . He hath the power of calculation, in no ordinary degree for a chit. He combated figures, after the first beseege, rapidly; as in the *trick-track* board, where the hits are flumet, at first he did not perceive that 15 and 7 made 22, but by a little use we could combine 8 with 25, and 33 mean with 10, which approacheth something in kind (far let us from flattering him by saying in degree) to that of the famous American boy.—*G. Lamb, Letter to Miss Wordsworth*.

Tricolor. s. The national colour of France as established at the Revolution, white, red, and blue.

Women too are sewing cockades;—not now of green, which being D'Artois colour, the Hotel-de-ville has had to interfere in it; but of Red and Blue, our old Paris colours: these, once based on a ground of constitutional White, are the famed *Tricolor*, which (if Prophecy err not) "will go round the world."—*Cartley, The French Revolution*, p. 1. h. v. ch. v.

Tricuspid. adj. [Lat. *cuspid*, *cuspidis* - point.] Having three points, or summits: (in *Anatomy*, specially applied to the valve of the heart between the left ventricle and auricle).

This character of a denser texture belongs [to the lining membrane of the heart] . . . where it is reflected upon itself . . . either at the fibrous circle . . . constituting the *tricuspid* and mitral valves, or at the commencement of the pulmonary artery and the aorta, constituting the semi-lunar valves.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Discours of the Heart*, lect. ii.

Trident. s. [Fr.; Lat. *trident*, -entis; *tres* = three + *dens*, *dens* = tooth.] Three-forked sceptre of Neptune.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.
Canst thou with fishes pierce him to the quick?
Or in his skull thy barbed trident stick?

He gives them leave to wear their supple
And wield their little tridents. Milton, *Comus*, 20.
Several had a mystery in every tooth of Neptune's trident.—*Adrian, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Metals*.

Tridented. adj. Having three teeth.

Hold his tridented mace upon the south:
The winds were whist, the billows danced no more.
Quarles, *History of Jonah*, § 8.

Trifling. s. [A.S. *Trifling*.] Third part of a county or shire: (this division is only used in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into *riding*).

Triennial. adj. [Lat. *triennus*, from *tres* = three + *annus* = year.]

1. Lasting three years.

Richard the Third, though he came in by blood, yet the short time of his triennial reign he was without any, and proved one of my best lawgivers.—*Howell, England's Tears*.

"appening every third year.

To the bishop for procurations, on account of his triennial visitation, three shillings and eight pence.—*T. Walton, History of the Parish of Kildington*, p. 8.

Trifer. s. One who tries.

1. Experimentally.

The ingenious *trifers* of the German experiment found, that their glass vessel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before by an ounce and very near a third.—*Boyle*.

2. Judicially.

Courts of justice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not; and therefore they are the *trifers* of them.—*Sir M. Hale*.

There should be certain *trifers* or examiners appointed by the state to inspect the genius of every particular boy.—*Spectator*.

3. Test; one who brings to the test.

You were used
To say, extremely was the *trifer* of spirits;
That common chances common men could bear.
Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

4. Ecclesiastical commissioners appointed by the parliament under the commonwealth, to examine the character and qualifications of ministers.

The certificates of the *trifers* stood in the place both of institution and of induction; and without such a certificate no person could hold a benefice. . . . The presenters whom the *trifers* had approved took possession of the rectories, cultivated the globe lands, collected the tithes, prayed without book or surplice, and administered the Eucharist to communicants seated at long tables.—*Maccubley, History of England*, ch. ii.

Triferical. adj. [Lat. *trifericus*; Gr. *trig* = year.] Triennial; kept every third year.

The *triferical* sports, I mean the orgies, that is the mystery of Bacchus.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 107: 1684.

Trifallow. v. a. Plough land the third time before sowing.

The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing, before they sow their wheat.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Trifistulary. adj. [Lat. *stistularis*, from *stistula* - pipe.] Having three pipes. *Rare*.

Many of that species whose *trifistulary* bill or cranny we have beheld.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Trife. v. n.

1. Act or talk without weight or dignity; act with levity or folly.

When they say that we ought to abrogate such popish ceremonies as are unprofitable, or else might have other more profitable in their stead, they *trife* and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth less they mean that we ought to abrogate all popish ceremonies.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Mock; play the fool.

Do not believe,
That, from the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and *trife* with your reverence.
Shakespeare, *Othello*, i. 1.

3. Waste in light amusement: (as, 'He *trifled* all his time').

Trife. v. a. Reduce to a trifle. *Rare*.

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful and things strange; but this sore
night
Hath *trifled* former knowings.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, ii. 4.

Trife. s. [N.Fr. *truffe*, *truffe* = jest, flout.]

1. Thing of no moment.

Trifles light as air,
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As proofs of holy writ. Shakespeare, *Othello*, iii. 3.
Think nought a *trifle* though it small appear:
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year;
And *trifles* life. Your ears to *trifles* give,
Or you may die, before you truly live.

Young, *Love of Fame*, vi. 205.

2. In *Cookery*. See extract.

The old-fashioned mode of preparing tippys-cake or branly *trife* . . . was to soak a light sponge or Savoy cake in as much good French brandy as it could absorb, then to stick it full of blanched almonds cut into whole length spikes, and to pour a rich cold boiled custard round it. It is more usual now to pour white wine over the cake, or a mixture of wine and brandy; with the juice of half a lemon is mixed.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 411: 1846.

Trifer. s. One who trifles; one who acts with levity, talks with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more *trifers*, whereas of the latter would make a personage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the best parts out of a faces to make one excellent.—*Bacon*.
Trifers not even in trifles can excel;
Tis solid bodies only polish well. Young.

Trifling. adj. Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a soul supported with an assurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible.—*Bogers, Sermons*.

Triflingly. adv. In a trifling manner; without weight; without dignity; without importance.

Those who are carried away with the spontaneous current of their own thoughts, must never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* busy.—*Loken*.

Triflingness. s. Attribute suggested by Trifling.

The *triflingness* and petulance of this scruple I have represented upon its own proper principles.—*Bishop Parker, Rheasnal Transposed*, p. 30.

Trifoliate. adj. [Lat. *folium* = leaf.] Having three leaves.

Trifoliate cythus restrained its boughs
For humble sheep to crop, and goats to browse. Marle.

Trifoly. s. Trefoil. *Rare*.

She was crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly*.—*J. Jounon, Coronation Entertainment*.

Triforium. s. [?] In *Ecclesiastical Architecture*. Gallery or arcade in the wall, over pier-arches, which separate the body from the aisles of a church.

The only medieval writer who uses this word *triforium* is Gervase. In his account of the burning and rebuilding of Canterbury Cathedral. In this tract it occurs several times; but he plainly applies it to the clerestory gallery, as well as to the lower one to which the term is limited by modern writers; and he also applies it to a gallery in the side aisle wall which still exists in the choir of Canterbury. Clearly Gervase understands the word to mean any upper passage or thoroughfare; and accordingly Sommer conjectured it to be merely a barbarous latinisation of thoroughfare. But the modern limit word to the compartment between

sanction of such excellent writers, and is so useful, that it is better to retain it.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

Triform. adj. [Lat. *forma* = form.] Having a triple shape.

The moon her monthly round
Still ending, still renewing through mid heaven,
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten the earth.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 730.

Trig. v. a. Fill; stuff.

By how much the more a man's skin is full *trig'd* with flesh, blood, and natural spirits.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 105: 1660.

Trig. adj. [A.S.]

1. Full.

2. Trim; neat.

Trigamy. s. [Gr. *γάμος* = marriage.] Marriage, or being married, to three second parties in marriage (husband or wife, as the case may be.) at once.

They marry oft times at nine or twelve years of age; the lady twice; ecclesiasticks but once; *trigamy* to all is hateful.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 154.

Trigger. s. [Dutch, *trekker*, from *trekken* - pull.]

1. Catch to hold the wheel on steep ground.

2. Catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with those ideas that make up the complex one, murder.—*Locke*.

Spelt with ck.

Pulling aside the *tricker* we observed, that the force of the spring of the lock was not sensibly aided by the absence of the air.—*Dugle*.
As a goose
In death contracts his talons clo
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol drew.

Butler, *Hudibras*, i. 3, 625.

Triginta. s. pl. [Lat. *triginta* = thirty.]

See extract.

Triginta or *triginta* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Triglyph. s. [Gr. *γλυφί* = sculpture.] In *Architecture*. Member of the frieze of the Doric order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations.

The Doric order has now and then a sober ornament of lions' heads in the corner, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frieze.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Trigon. s. [Gr. *τριγωνον*; *γωνία* = angle: the two words translating one another.] Triangle.

The astronomers tell of a watery *trigon*—Sir J. Herington, *Brief View of the State of the Church of England*, p. 26.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-six digits, the ancient Egyptians estimated to be equal to that mystical cubit among them stiled pascus Ibis, or the *trigon*; that the Ibis makes at every step, consisting of three latera, each thirty-two digits.—Sir M. Hale, *Origination of Mankind*.

Trigonal. adj. Triangular; having three corners.

A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of freestones.—Woodward.

Trigonometrical. adj. Pertaining, or relating to, constituted by, trigonometry.

Trigonometrically. adv. In a trigonometrical manner; according to the rules of trigonometry.

In the years 1741 and 1742, Mr. J. Renshaw, my agent, went round the coast of England, and surveyed it *trigonometrically*.—Whitton, *Memoirs*, p. 400.

Trigonometry. s. [Gr. *trigonon* + *metron* = measure; *metron* = I measure.] Art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought.

On a discovery of Pythagoras all *trigonometry*, and consequently all navigation, is founded.—Guardian.

Trilateral. adj. [Lat. *latus*, *lateris* = side.] Having three sides.

Trilateral. adj. [Lat. *littera* = letter.] Consisting of three letters. The word has more than usual prominence in the philology of the Semitic languages (i.e. the languages allied to the Hebrew), the leading character of which is stated to be the prevalence of three fundamental letters constituting the framework of the word, the modifications of meaning (especially the inflectional ones) being indicated by changes of the intervening vowels.

This name is *trilateral*: it consists of three letters, than, lath, and he; all which are here symbolical.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 237.

The Semitic language is a remarkable exception to this observation, the words being derived in all the known dialects from *trilateral* or dissyllable roots, a property which seems to be so deeply imbedded in the structure of all these idioms, that it has been generally considered as belonging essentially to the very groundwork of the language. *Pritchard, Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, ch. xix. § 2.

The roots . . . of the Semitic languages . . . are *trilateral* in form, and so few in number that their meanings are generally vague, being, in fact, a series of metaphorical applications of some sensible perception. —Parrar, *An Essay on the Origin of Language*, ch. ix.

Trilateralism. s. A system in Philology of the Semitic languages with their three fundamental letters; see *Trilateral*; *trilateral* condition or character.

The *trilateralism* of the Semitic languages is not arrived at without a good deal of unsatisfactory manipulation. —Dr. R. G. Latham, *Comparative Philology*.

Trilith. s. [Gr. *lithos* = stone.] In *Archæology*. Obelisk, column, or monument of any kind, consisting of three stones.

Trilithic. adj. Having the character of a trilith.

Trill. s. Quaver; shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound, in playing on an instrument.

I have often pitted in a winter night a vocal musician, and have attributed many of his *trills* and quavers to the coldness of the weather.—Tatler.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage,
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combust in *trills*, and in a figure expire.

—Addison, *Prologue to Phœdra and Hippolytus*.

Trill. v. a.
1. Utter quavering.

2. Shake. *Obsolete*.

What hast thou said to do, and if I lose my note?
I will *trill* the hours while I have one note.

—Lady Juvencus.

Trill. v. n. Trickle; fall in drops or slender streams.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?

Ay, she took 'em; read 'em in my presence;
And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down
Her delicate cheek. —Shakespeare, *King Lear*, iv. 3.

Trilling. part. adj. Quavering; tremulous.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,
To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet?

—Dryden.

Trillion. s. Million of millions of millions; million twice multiplied by a million.

Trilobite. s. [Gr. *trilobos* = three-lobed.] In *Geology*. Fossil crustacean with an outline of three well-marked ridges or lobes.

Trilobites are the remains of crustacean animals allied to certain species now living, still the degree of approximation is by no means clear. Indentations of legs and feet have been supposed to be traceable in some specimens, but they have not yet been satisfactorily made out. On the other hand, this deficiency is partly made up by the perfection of the organ of sight, which is very complete; and the animal seems to have been provided with the means of defending itself, being enabled to roll itself into a ball, like some of the smaller living crustaceans, and the common woodlouse. —Audley, *Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*.

Trilogy. s. [Gr. *trilogia*.] Dramatic representation in three parts. See also *Tetralogy*.

The Agamemnon, Choephore, and Eumenides of Æschylus, and the Henry VI. of Shakespeare, are examples of a *trilogy*. —Brande and Cox, *Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

To three serious dramas or a *trilogy*, at first connected together by sequence of subject more or less loose, but afterwards unconnected and on distinct subjects, through an innovation introduced by Sophocles, if not before—the tragic added a fourth or satirical drama, the characters of which were satyrs. —Grote, *History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

Trim. adj. [A.S. *trun* = steadily, in order.]

1. Nice; snug; dressed up. *Slightly contemptuous*.

'Tis one pine in cottage doth take,
When I other *trim* bowers do make,
Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*.

A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprise,
To conjure bars up in a poor wretch's eyes.
Shakespeare, *Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 2.

Here will be *trim* piping and whining,
Like so many pines in a storm.

—Ic. *Lord Fledgling, Loyal Subject*.
Dost thou not . . . see so like a beast,
So *trim*, so dissolute, so hoarsely dressed?

—Dryden, *Translation of Persius*, iii.

2. In *Navigation*. Prepared, as far as ballast and lading are concerned, for sailing.

The ship was *trim*,
Set sail and kept her reckoning fair on,
Except three days of calm when off Cape B.
Byron, *Beppo*, xvi.

Trim. s.

1. Dress; gear; ornaments.

Forget
Your labourious and dainty *trims*, wherein
You made great Juno amery.
Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

The goodly London in her gallant *trim*,
The phoenix daughter of the vanquish'd old,
Like a rich bride does to the ocean swim,
And on her shadow rides in floating gold.
—Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, cli.

2. Trimming.

The gold, that was laid upon the *trim* of vests
was in perfect lustre.—Sir P. Herbert, *Relation of Lord's Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 143.

3. In *Navigation*. See *extra*.

Trim [is] the position of the keel of a ship with respect to a horizontal line; also, the disposition of the weights or stowage, as favourable or otherwise for sailing, which are expressed by in *trim* and out of *trim*. —Brande and Cox, *Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Trim. v. a. [A.S. *tryman*.]

1. Fit out.

Malicious censurers ever
As ravenous fishes do a vessel follow
That is new *trimm'd*. —Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* i. 2.

2. Dress; decorate.

Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was *trimm'd* in maiden Julia's gown.
Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.
Penury and orphan they use in the country to
trim their houses, blinding it with a lath against a wall.—Baron.

The victim ox, that was for altars prest,
Trim'd with white ribbons and with garlands drest,
Sunk of himself.

—Dryden, *Translation of the Georgics*, iii. 733.

With up.

He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trim'd up your praises with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deservings like a chronicle.
—Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part I.* v. 2

3. Shave; clip.

Mephistopheles the son of Saul came down to meet the king, and had neither dressed his feet, nor *trimm'd* his beard. —2 Samuel, xix. 24.

4. Make neat; adjust.

I found her *trimming* up the dildon
On her dead mistress.

—Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 3.
Yet are the men more loose than they
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and *trimm'd*,
More sleek, more soft, and sleeker humb'd.

—B. Jonson, *Catiline's Conspiracy*.
When workmen fit a piece into other work, they say they *trim* in a piece.—Mason, *Mechanical Exercises*.

Each muse in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and *trims* her wither'd hairs.
—Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, iii. 697.

5. Balance a vessel.

Sir Roger put his coachman to *trim* the boat.—Addison, *Spectator*.

6. Lose in fluctuation between two parties.

He who would hear what every fool could say,
Would never fix his thoughts, but *trim* his time away.

—Dryden.

7. Beat. *Colloquial*.

Trim. v. n. Balance; fluctuate between two parties.

Trimeter. s. [Gr. *trimetron*, from *trios* = three + *metron* = measure.] In *Prosody*. Verse consisting of three metres, the metre consisting of one foot in the heroic and elegiac forms of versification, and of two in the dramatic. Hence the iambic trimeter consisted of six feet, and as such, was also called a *sextarius* (*sexti* = six).

Though the iambic verse consist of six feet, yet it is called *trimeter*, two feet being joined together in scanning. —Lord Roscommon.

In the church-hymns, the iambic dimeter is always found in staves of four verses; the imperfect trochaic tetrameter almost always in staves of three; the alexandrine in staves of four; and the iambic trimeter in staves of five.—Dr. Guald, *History of English Rhythms*, b. iv. ch. i.

Used *adjectively*.

—The rhythm was in frequent use at the beginning of the twelfth century.—Trenchard, *On the Versification of Chaucer*.

Trinly. adv. In a trim manner.

Her yellow golden hair
Was *trinly* woven, and in tresses wrought.

—Spenser.
The mother, if of the household of our lady, will have her son cunning and bold, in making him to live *trinly*. —Ascham.

Trimmer. s. One who, that which, trims.

1. One who changes sides to balance parties; turncoat.

We *trimmers* are for holding all things even.—
Yes, just like him that hung 'twixt hell and heaven.—
Have we not had men's lives enough already?—
Yes, sure; but you're for holding all things steady;
Now, since the weight hangs all on our side, brother,
You *trimmers* should, to poize it, hang on 't'other.

—Dryden, *Epilogue to the Duke of Grafton*, 33.

The same bat taken after by a weasel, begged for mercy: No, says the weasel, no mercy to a mouse. Well, says 't'other, but you may see by my wings that I am a bird; and so the bat scaped in both by playing the *trimmer*. —Sir R. L. Enticement.

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Wings, torse, *trimmers*.

—Swift.
The next attack was made on Halifax. . . . Such, the vehement Whigs exclaimed, were the natural fruits of that great error which King William had committed on the first day of his reign. He had placed in Tories and *Trimmers* a confidence which they did not deserve. He had, in a peculiar manner, entrusted the direction of Irish affairs to the *Trimmer* of *Trim*, to a man whose ability nobody disputed, but who was not firmly attached to the new government, who, indeed, was incapable of being firmly attached to any government, who had always hated between two opinions, and who, till the moment of the flight of James, had not given up the hope that the descendants of the nation might be quieted without a change of dynasty. —Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. xiv.

He wanted neither arguments nor eloquence to exhibit what was commonly regarded as his wavering policy in the darkest light. He trimmed, he said, as the temperate zone trims between intolerable heat and intolerable cold, as a good government trims between despotism and anarchy, as a pure church trims between the errors of the Papist and

the Anaphthalin. . . Very little of the prose of that age is so well worth reading as the Character of a *Trimmer* and the Anatomy of an Equivalent.—*Morley, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir W. Temple.*

2. Piece of wood inserted.

Before they pin up the frame of ground-plaster, they must fit in the summer and the riders, and fill the joints and the *trimmers* for the stair-case.—*Morley, Mechanical Exercises.*

3. Castigator.

I fear the rogue will get some scent of that story of Delilah's—but at worst, I have a hard reprieve for him on the affair of the abstracted Anticomus—I will show you his last epistle, and the scroll of my answer—and, it is a *trimmer*.—*Sir W. Scott, The Antiquary, ch. xl.*

Trimming. s.

1. Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

Judgement without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dress without fancy; and the last without the first is too gay, and but all *trimming*.—*South, Preface to Translation of Ovid.*

2. Usual accompaniments of a dish.

Whenever I ask a couple of dukes and a marquess or so, to dine with me, I set them down to a piece of beef, or a leg of mutton and *trimmings*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xx.*

Trimming. verbal abs. Act of one who trims; versatility; inconstancy.

It such, by *trimming* and time-serving, which are but two words for the same thing, betray the church by representing her pious orders, this will produce confusion.—*South, Sermons.*

For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all besides their will serves the faction, what is this but a gross fulsome juggling with their duty, and a kind of *trimming* it between God and the devil.—*Ibid.*

Trinal. adj. [Lat. *trinus*.] Threefold.

Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before the Eternal Majesty,
In their *trinal* triplicity on high,
That far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he won at heaven's high council-table
To sit the midst of *trinal* unity,
He laid aside, *Milton,*
Chia on the Morning of Christ's Nativity, v.

Trine. adj. [Lat. *trinus*.] Threefold; thrice repeated.

Other parts, *trine* immersion most commonly prevailed, as it does in the Greek church to this very day.—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer, ch. vii. §3.*

Trine. s. Aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To the other five,
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton, Paradise Lost, c. 637.*
Now frequent *trines* the happier lights among,
And high-raised Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new-laid works succeed.

From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line subside
An equal triangle; now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three
signs,
Where'er they meet in angles, those are *trines*.

Crashaw, Translation of Manilius.

Trine. v. a. Put in a trine aspect. *Rare.*

By fortune he was now to Venus *trined*,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 387.

Trinitarian. s.

1. One who believes in, and maintains the doctrine of the Trinity.

They make a difference between nominal and real *trinitarians*.—*Swift.*

2. One of a monastic order, instituted in honour of the Trinity.

Trinity. s. [Lat. *trinitas*; Fr. *trinité*.] The union of the three persons in the God-head.

Touching the picture of the *Trinity*, I hold it blasphemous and utterly unlawful.—*Peachment.*

In my whole essay there is not anything like an objection against the *Trinity*.—*Locke.*

Trinket. s. [Fr. *triquet* = rattle.]

1. Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration.

Beauty and use can so well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but serves to some necessary purpose.—*Sir J. Sidney.*

They throng who should buy first, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.*

Pack up with all your *trinkets* and away.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 212.

How Johnny whoredled, threaten'd, saw'd,
All Phillis all her *trinkets* pawn'd.
Swift.

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.

What husbandlike husbands, except they be fools,
But handson have storehouse for *trinkets* and tools?
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Go with all your servants and *trinkets* about you.
—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. ? Studding-sail.

Some of these [canons] are so large by the side length, that they contain more than ten or twelve spans in breadth; and sayle with two sayles as with the master sayle and the *trinkite* which they make of very good cotton.—*Eden, Translation of Peter Martyr, p. 103. (Ord MS.)*

Trinketing. s. Giving of trinkets.

By their tricks and *trinketing* between party and party, and their intriguing it with courtiers and court-ladies, they had upon the matter set the whole court together by the ears.—*South, Sermons.*

Tris. s.

1. Tris united.

2. In *Music*. Composition in three parts.

Triobolar. adj. [Lat. *triobolaris*; *obolus* = small coin, halfpenny.] Vile; mean; of little value; worth about three halfpence.

Rare; rhetorical.

Railing pamphlets; many of them but *triobolar* charlatans.—*Bishop Haverhill, Dangerous Positions and Proceedings under Pretence of Reformation, p. 49: 1583.*

Turn your libel into verse, and then it may pass current amongst the ballad-mongers for a *triobolar* ballad.—*Cheyne.*

Triobolary. adj. Triobolar. *Rare; rhetorical.*

Any *triobolary* paquiller, any sterquilinous rascal.
—*Howell, Letters, ii. 48.*

Trips. v. a. Cause to fall by striking a person's feet from under him; supplant.

He conjunct, and flattering his displeasure,
Tripp'd me behind. *Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.*

To have a son set your deuces at naught,
To *trip* the course of law, and blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person.
II, Henry IV, Part II, v. 2.

Trip up the heels. Strike the heels from under the body.

I trip up thy heels and beat thee.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.*

The words of Hobbes's defence *trip up the heels* of his cause.—*Bishop Burnet, Answer to Hobbes.*

Trip. v. n. [German, *trippeln*, *tripeln*.]

1. Fall by losing the hold of the feet; fail; err; be deficient.

St. Jerome, who pardons not over-easily his adversaries if any where they chance to *trip*, presseth him as thereby making all sorts of men God's enemies.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Virgil is so exact in every word, that none can be changed but for a worse: he pretends sometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when most secure.—*Dryden.*

Many having used their utmost diligence to secure a retention of the things committed to the memory, cannot certainly know where it will *trip* and fail them.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Stammer.

I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue *trips*, yet not know that it is called drunkenness.—*Locke.*

3. Run lightly.

In silence and,
Trip we after the night's shade.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash
Blends all together; then distinctly *trips*
From this to that; then quick returning skips
And snatches this again, and pauses there.

Crashaw.

On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hour,
Trip no more in twilight ranks,
Trough Erymanth your loss deplore,
A better soul shall give you thanks.
Milton, Arcades, 68.

He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,
And serve to *trip* before the victor's chariot.
Addison, Cato.

In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,
The ladies *trip* in petticoats. *Prior, Alma, ii. 401.*

No fountain from its rocky cave,
E'er *tripped* with foot so free;
She seemed as happy as a wave
That dances on the sea.
Wordsworth.

Catch tripping. Detect errors or mistakes.

Will shine in mixed company, making his real ignorance appear a seeming one: our club has caught him *tripping*, at which times they never spare him.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Trip. s.

1. Stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a graine on thy case?
Or wilt not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own *trip* shall be thine overthrow?

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

He, stript for wrestling, saws his limbs with oil,
And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil.

It was a noble time when *trips* and Cornish huss
could make a man immortal.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

2. Stumble by which the foothold is lost.

3. Failure; mistake.

He saw his way, but in so swift a pace,
To chase the ground might be to lose the race;
They then, who of each *trip* th' advantage take,
Find but those faults which they want wit to make.
Dryden.

4. Short voyage or journey.

I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen.
—*Pope.*

Tripartite. adj. [Fr.; Lat. *tripartitus*; *partior* = I divide into parts, or shares.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties.

Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn.
Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iii. 1.

Tripe. s. [Fr.] Edible part of the several stomachs of any ruminant animal.

How say you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?—
I like it well.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

In private draw your poultry, clean your *tripe*.

King, Art of Cookery.

Plural. Intestines generally. *Ludicrous.*

Of inde the greedy *tripes*

Might tere out all thy *tripes*.

Skelton, Philip Sparrow, l. 308.

No flight of fatal birds,

Nor trembling *tripes* of scurried herds.

Sideler, Translation of Du Bartas.

But that which brings in most of wealth and gain,
Both best the priests' swollen *tripes* and purses strain.

Oliphant, Satire upon the Jesuits.

Tripeoman. s. Dealer in, preparer of, tripe.

He fetched in several from the market butchers,
tripe men, poulterers, prattlers, who joyfully listed
themselves against the day, because it was to be a
holiday. *Swift, Relation of the Intended Riot.*
(Ord MS.)

Tripersonal. adj. Consisting of three persons.

Thou, that sittest in light and glory unapproachable,
Parent of angels and men! Next, thou I implore,
omnipotent King, Redeemer of the lost
sinner whose nature thou dost assume, ineffable
and everlasting love! And thou, the third substance
of divine infinitude, illuminating Spirit, the joy and
solace of created things! one *tripersonal* Godhead I
look upon this thy poor and almost spent and
expiring church.—*Milton, Of Reformation in Eng-land, b. ii.*

Tripersonality. s. Tripersonal character.

As for the terms of trinity, trinitarian, co-essen-
tiality, *tripersonality*, and the like, they reject them
as scholastic notions, not to be found in scripture.
—*Milton, Of True Religion, p. 430. (Ord MS.)*

Tripestone. s. See extract.

Tripe-stone [is] a name given to a particular form
of sulphate from Wuliska and Bochum in Poland,
which bears a sort of outward resemblance to the
convolutions of the intestines.—*Briston, in Brande
and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and
Art.*

Tripetalous. adj. [Gr. *τρίταλον* = petal.]
Having three petals or flower-leaves.

Triphthong. s. [Gr. *τρίφων*] = voice, sound.]

Condition of three vowels to form one
sound; as, *eau, eye*: (this, the explanation of
the previous editions, gives us three
letters rather than three sounds; the sign
of a vowel being one thing, the vowel itself
another: the conditions of a true *trip-*
phthong are, that there should be three
vowel sounds, constituting but one syllable;
three separate vowels constitute three sepa-
rate syllables, rather than a *tripthong*).

Triple. adj. [Fr. *triplez*.]

1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined.

See in him

The triple pillar of the world transform'd
Into a strumpling stool.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

O night and shades,

How are ye join'd with hell in triple knot,
Against the unarm'd weakness of one virgin,
Alone and helpless?

Milton, Comus, 580.

By thy triple almage as thou art seen
In heav'n, earth, hell, and everywhere a queen,
Grant this my first desire.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 232.

Before the pensive horrid Hydra stands,
And Briareus with all his hundred hands;
Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame.

Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 400.

Out bounced the mastiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled.

Swift.

2. Treble; three times repeated.

We have taken this as a moderate measure
betwixt the highest and lowest; but if we had taken
only a triple proportion, it would have been sufficient.

J. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

If then the athlete can have no imagination of
more senses than five, why doth he suppose that a
body is capable of more? If we had double or triple
as many, there might be the same suspicion for a
greater number without end.

Bentley.

Triple. v. a. Treble.

If these halpences should gain admittance, in no
long space of time his limited quantity would be
tripled upon us.

Swift.

Reader, if haply thou art blest with a moderate
collection, be shy of showing it; or if thy heart
overfloweth to lend them, lend thy books; but let
it be to such a one as K. F. C. he will return them
(generally anticipating the time appointed) with
merry; enriched with annotations tripling their
value.

C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Old Books.

Triplet. s.

1. Three of a kind.

There sit C—ts, D—ks, and Harrison,
How they swaggar from their garrioun;
Such a triplet could you tell
Where to find on this side hell?

Swift.

2. Three verses rhyming together.

I frequently make use of triplet rhymes, because
they bound the sense, making the last verse of the
triplet a pindarick.

Dryden.

Tripliate. adj. Made thrice as much.

All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear
a duplicate or tripliate proportion one to another.

Grew.

Tripliate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes
to each other; which ought to be distinguished from
triple.

Harris.

Triplification. s. Act of trebling or adding
three together.

Since the margin of the visible horizon in the
heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthly,
accounted but one hundred and twenty miles
diameter, wise men must needs measure the stimulus
of vertical circles, by triplification of the same diameter
of one hundred and twenty.

Glaucelle.

Triplidity. s. Trebleness; state of being
threefold.

It was a dangerous triplidity to a monarchy,
to have the arms of a foreigner, the discontents of subjects,
and the title of a pretender to merit.

Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.

Affect not duplicity nor triplidity, nor any
certain number of parts in your division of things.

Watts, Logic.

Triplidam. s. [? *troumadame*, as in *Trol-
mydame*.] Herb so called.

Triplidam is used in salads.—*Mortimer, Illu-
bratory*.

Tripod. s. [Lat. *tripus*, *tripodis*; from Gr.
τριπους, *τριποδης*; *πος*, *ποδος* = foot.] Sent
with three feet, such as that from which the
priestesses of Apollo delivered oracles.

Within the circle arms and tripod lie,
Ingots of gold and silver heap'd on high.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 146.

In the centre of the room was a small altar,
on which stood a tripod of bronze. . . . Arcturus . . . had
laid his hand on the shrine, and seemed occupied
with pouring into the tripod the contents of a brazen
vase; suddenly from that tripod issued into life a
blue, quick, darting, irregular flame.

Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii, b. ii. ch. ix.

Tripoli. s. [P.] Rottenstone.

In polishing glass with putty, or tripoly, it is not
to be imagined that those substances can by grating
and fretting the glass bring all its least particles to
an accurate polish.—*Sir I. Newton*.

A powder of this kind . . . is used in the arts
under the name of tripoli. . . . It consists almost
wholly of infusoria cases, and is supposed by Mr.
Ehrenberg to have been exposed to a very consider-
able heat, completely evaporating the carbon derived

from the plants on which the animals lived, as well
as the organic carbon of the animals themselves.—
*Anders, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and
Practical*, vol. ii. p. 60: 1844.

Tripos. s.

1. Tripod.

Welcome all that lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo;
Here he speaks out of his pottle,
Or the tripod, his tower bottle,
Crazed fool, who would'st be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the tripod and speak plain.

R. Jonson.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, v. 1.

2. Plural, *triposes*. Academical term applied
in Cambridge to the three divisions in the
list of mathematical and classical honours:
that for the former being—1. Wranglers;
2. Senior Optimes; 3. Junior Optimes;
that for the latter being first class, second
class, third class.

Tripping. part. adj. Quick; nimble.

The old saying is, the third pays for the tri-
plex, sir, is a good tripping measure.—*Shakespeare,
Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

The clear sun of the fresh wave largely drew,
An after thirst; which made their flowing shrub
From standing lake to tripping ebbs, that stole
With soft foot low'ds the deep.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 845.

Tripping. verbal abs. Light movement of
walking, dancing, or springing.

Back, shepherds, back, enough your play,
Here be without duck or nod,
Other tripping to be true,
Of lighter tows.

Milton, Comus, 261.

Trippingly. adv. In a tripping manner;
with agility; with swift motion.

This ditty, after we
Sing, and dance it trippingly.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to
you, trippingly on the tongue.—*Id., Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Triptych. s. [Lat. *triptychon*, from Greek,
τριπτυχον.] Tablet, or table-book, of three
leaves.

Triptote. s. [Lat. *triptoton*; Gr. *πτωτε* =
falling; compare Lat. *cassus*.] Noun used
but in three cases.

Tripudary. adj. [Lat. *tripudium*.] Per-
formed by dancing.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success when
he continued the triptudary augurations.—*Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Tripudiating. v. n. Dancing.

A sweet chorus of well-tuned affections, and a
spirit triptudiating for joy.—*Cato, rell, The Schism*,
(Ord MS.)

Tripligien. s. [Gr. *ἅγιος* = holy.] Hymn in
in which the word *holy* is thrice repeated.

Hereto accres the seraphical hymn, called the
tripligien, Holy, holy, holy, &c. that used to be sung
in all churches throughout the Christian world.—
Bishop Hall, Works, iii. 908.

Trise. v. a. [Low German, *drysen*, *updrysen*.]
Hoist. *Obsolete*.

For the horses he had, them made he to girt he-
fore, one after the other, and then did softly *trise*
them with long pulleys fastened to the beams.—
North, Translation of Plutarch, Life of Enneeca.

Trismus. s. [Lat.; from Gr. *τρισμα* =
gumshing, from *τρισμα*.] In *Medicine*. Form
of tetanus; lock-jaw.

The varieties [of tetanus] are founded on the par-
ticular manner in which the body is bent: 1. *Tris-
mus*, or lock-jaw, in which the effects are confined
to the flexor muscles of the jaw or throat.—*Hoblyn,
Dictionary of Medical Terms*.

Trist. adj. [Lat. *tristis*.] Sad; gloomy.

Amazed, ashamed, disconcerted, sad, silent, *trist*,
Alone he would all day in darkness sit.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1

Tristful. adj. Sad; melancholy; gloomy;
sorrowful. *Barbarous*.

Heaven's face doth glow
With tristful visage, as doth 'gainst the doom,
In thoughtsick at the net.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 1

Tristitate. v. a. Make sad or sorrowful.
Rare.

Nor is there any, whom calamity doth so much
tristitate as that he never sees the flashes of some
warming joy.—*Felltham, Recreates*.

Tristy. adj. [Lat. *tristia*.] Sad; dejected.
Rare.

The king was *tristy* and heavy of cheer.
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum,
p. 26: 1652.

Triadic. s. [Lat. *triadica*; *adica* = furrow.]

Three-pointed thunderbolt.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's triadic,
to burn, discuss, and torerate.—*Sir T. Browne,
Vulgar Errors*.

Triadic. adj. Having three points or
forks.

Sons of him
That hurls the bolt triadic.

Old Ballad of St. George for England.

Triadical. adj. Consisting of three
syllables.

Triadically. s. Word consisting of three
syllables.

Trite. adj. [Lat. *tritus*, pass. part. of *tero* =
I wear.] Stale; common; not new.

We pass not our days in the trite road of affairs
affording no novelty.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian
Morals*, i. 25.

I have leave that old, trite, common argument.—
South, Sermons, iv. 384.

She gives her tongue no moment's rest,
In phrases batter'd, stale, and trite,
Which modern is the call polite.

These duties cannot but appear of infinite con-
cern when we reflect how uncertain our time is:
this may be thought so trite and obvious a reflection,
that none can want to be reminded of it.—*Rogers,
Sermons*.

Trite. adv. In a trite manner.

Other things are mentioned by Balcan and Pitsens
very trite, and with little satisfaction to the reader.
—*J. Wood, Athenæ Oxoniensis*, (Ord MS.)

Triteness. s. Attribute suggested by Trite;
commonness.

The serenity of sermons, which, while they preach
the gospel to the poor, disgust not the fastidious
ear of modern elegance by triteness or vulgarity,
has long been a subject of regret and of complaint.
—*W. Langham, Sermons*, p. vii. preface.

Tritheism. s. [Gr. *θρις* = God.] Opinion
which holds three distinct gods.

Dr. Sherlock is certainly clear from the charge of
tritheism.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, iii. 852.

Tritheist. s. One who maintains tritheism.

I will lay together the several theses which he
hath undertaken to defend against both Arians and
Socinians on one hand, as also against Sabellians
and *tritheists* on the other.—*Nelson, Life of Bishop
Hall*, p. 304.

Tritheistic. adj. Relating to tritheism.

Reprinting exploded *tritheistic* notions.—*South,
Sermons*, vol. iii. dedication.

Trithing. s. [A.S. *triding*.] Third part of
a shire or county; (now retained only in
Yorkshire and its three *ridings*).

Tritical. adj. [Lat. *tritrus*.] Trite; common;
worn out.

He appears from a *tritical* philosophy to have
carried his uncommon credulity, and a peculia,
propensity to the marvellous, into our British,
Roman, and Dan-Saxon archæology.—*T. Harton,
History of the Parish of Kiddington*, preface.

Tritionalness. s. Attribute suggested by
Tritical; triteness. *Rare*.

Certain it is that where there is not a *tritionalness*
or mediocrity in the thought, it can never be sunk
into the genuine and perfect bathos by the most
elaborate low expression.—*Arbuthnot and Pope,
Maritima Scribena*.

Triturable. adj. Possible to be pounded or
comminuted.

It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder
by contrition, but will not subsist in a violent fire.
—*Sir T. Browne*.

Triturate. v. a. [Lat. *tritrat*, pass. part.
of *tritro*.] Thresh; pound.

Trituration. s. Reduction of any substance
to powder upon a stone with a muller, as
colours are ground: (it is also called *leci-
gation*).

He affirmeth, that a juncus-stone powdered is
lighter than one entire; that almentum can hardly
be avoided in *trituration*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar
Errors*.

Triture. s. Trituration. *Rare*.

Giant's whey being a natural infusion from gentle
heat and gentle *trituration*, of the fine aromatic and
nitrous vegetables on which goats feed, is one of the
very best diluents, detergents, and sweetest
of acrobatic and saline oculochemica.—*Chayne, On Regi-
men*, p. 44.

Triumph. s. [Lat. *triumphus*; Fr. *triomphe*.]

1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly
celebrated.

Hence will I draw thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave;
And there cut off thy most ungracious head,
Which I will bear in triumph to the king.

Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part II., iv. 10.
In ancient times the triumphs of the generals
from victory, and the great donations upon disband-
ing the armies, were things able to enflame all men's
courage.—*Bacon.*

2. State of being victorious.

Sublime with expectation when to
In triumph issuing forth their glorious chief.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 634.

Here comes from Spain:
Arrived in triumph, from Geryon slain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 263.

3. Victory; conquest.

Each order bright
Packed cards with Caesar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Bung triumph, and him sung victorious king.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 887.

4. Joy for success.

Great triumph and rejoicing was in heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 140.

5. Show; exhibition of masks; stately procession.

Obsolete.
The one [side of the palace] for feasts and tri-
umphs, and the other for dwelling.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Building.*

The triumph consisted of fifteen lovers, and as
many Cupids.—*R. Jonson, Masques.*
Knights and barons bold,
In weeds of peace, high triumphs hold.
Milton, L'Allegro, 119.

6. See Trump (card).

Triumph. v. n.

1. Celebrate a victory with pomp; rejoice
for victory.
Your victory, alas! betrays my foe
Can you not then triumph without

Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

2. Obtain victory.

This great commander sought many times to per-
suade Solymán to forbear to use his forces any
farther against the Christians, over whom he had
sufficiently triumphed, and turn them upon the
Persians.—*Knutson, History of the Turks.*

Then all this earthly greatness quit,
Attired with stars, we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over death, and chance, and thee, O
Time.
Milton, On a Time, 20.

3. Insult upon an advantage gained.

How ill beseeching is it in thy sex
To triumph, like an Ammonian trull!
Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part III., i. 4.

Sorrow on all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my misery!
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and in the excess of joy
Sole reigning, holds the tyranny of heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 122.

Triumph. v. a. Triumph over; subdue.

We that, within these fourscore years, were born
Free, equal lords of the triumphed world.
R. Jonson, Call of S. James.

Triumphal. adj. Used in celebrating victory.

He left only triumphal garments to the general.—
Bacon.

If to inflame
The noble youth with an ambitious heat
To endure the frosts of danger, ray of death,
To be thought worthy the triumphal wreath
By glorious undertakings, may deserve
Reward or favour from the commonwealth,
Actors may put in for as large a share
As all the sects of the philosophers.
Mansinger, The Roman Actor, i. 3.

Ye . . . so near heaven a door,
Triumphal with triumphal act have met.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 389.

Steel could the works of mortal pride command,
And new triumphal arches to the ground.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Just we should for honour take
The drunken quarrel of a ruke;
Or think it suited in a war,
Or on a proud triumphal car.
Swift.

The petition was ultimately carried down to West-
minster on a triumphal car, accompanied by all the
delegates of the Convention in solemn procession.—
H. Ingham, Esq.

Triumphal. s. Insignia of a triumph. Latinism from triumphalis.

He to his crew that sat a smutting brought
(Joyless triumphals of his hoped success)
Ruin, and desperation, and damnation.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 577.

Triumphant. adj. [Lat. triumphans, -antis; pres. part. of triumpho.]

1. Celebrating a victory.

Captives bound to a triumphant car.
Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part I., i. 1.
It was drawn as a triumphant chariot, which at
the same time both follows and triumphs.—*South.*

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

Think you, but that I know our state secure,
I would be so triumphant as I am?

Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 2.
Successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 403.

3. Victorious; graced with conquest.

As in the militant church men are excommu-
nate, not so much for their offence, as for their obsti-
nacy; so shall it be in the church triumphant: the
kingdom of heaven shall be barred against men, not
so much for their sin committed, as for their lying
therein without repentance.—*Perkins.*

He speedily through all the hierarchies
Intends to pass triumphant and give laws.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 682.

'Twas after dread Pallawa's day,
When fortune left the royal Swede,
Around a slaughter'd army lay,
No more to combat and to bleed.

The power and glory of the war,
Faithless as their vain vociferous men,
Had pass'd to the triumphant Czar,
And Moscow's walls were safe again.

Byron, Mazeppa, l. 1.

Such a woman was Louisa, a lady of the house of
Queensville, whom our rude ancestors called Madam
Cherwell. She was soon triumphant over all her
rivals, was created Duchess of Portsmouth, was
loaded with wealth, and obtained a dowry which
ended only with the life of Charles.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. ii.*

Triumphantly. adv.

1. In a triumphant manner; in, or as in,
token of victory; joyfully as for victory.

Victory with little less doth play
[Up] the dancing banners of the French;
Who are at hand triumphantly displaying'd.
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

Herself in person went to seek the sacred cross,
Whereto our Saviour died; which found, as it was
sought,
From Salem unto Rome triumphantly she brought.
Dryden.

2. Victoriously; with success.

Thou must, as a forerunner recent, be led
With manacles along our street; or else
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.

3. With insolent exultation.

A mischievous governing eye goes round the world, and
has almost finished truth out of it; and so reigning
triumphantly in its stead, is the source of most of
those confusions that plague the universe.—*South, Sermons.*

Triumph. s. One who triumphs.

These words become your lips, as they pass through
them,
And enter in our ears, like great triumphers,
In their applauding gates.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, v. 2.

August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate,
because in the same month he was the first time
created consul, and thrice triumpher in Rome.—
Peachment, On Drawing.

Triumphing. verbal abs. Triumph.

The triumphing of the wicked is short, and the
joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment.—*Job, xx. 3.*

Triumvirate. s. [Lat. triumviratus or triumviri.] Coalition or concurrence of three men.

Lepidus of the triumvirate
Should be disposed.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

During the triumvirate of kings, Henry the
eighth of England, Francis the first of France, and
Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the
three could win a palm of ground but the other two
would balance it.—*Bacon, Essays.*

With these the Persians then confederate,
And, as three heads, conjoin in one intent,
And instituting a triumvirate,
Do part the land in triple government.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Triune. adj. At once three and one.

We read in Scripture of a triune Deity, of God
made flesh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified
for the Jews.—*Harriet.*

Triunity. s. [Lat. tres = three + unus = one.] State of being triune; the Trinity.

[This] is an undeniable testimony out of this so
divinely inspired prophet St. John against all those
that would lay aside the person of Christ, and deny
his divinity, with the triunity of the Godhead; anti-
quate his mediocrity; make no distinction betwixt
laity and clergy; would pull down churches; with
the like wild fanatical professions and intentions.—
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 203.

Trivant. s. Truant.

Thou art a trifier, a trivant, thou art an idle fel-
low.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, preface, p. 10.*

Trivet. s. Anything supported by three feet.

The best at horse-race he ordain'd a lady for his
prize,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in
housewiferies,
Of all kind fitting; and withal a trivet, that enclosed
Twenty-two measures.

Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.
The trivet table of a foot was lame,
A blot which prudent Iliac overcame,
Who thrusts beneath the limping leg a sherd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baisis and Philemon.

Trivial. adj. [Fr.; Lat. trivialis; trivium = highway, literally a meeting of three roads.]

1. Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be
picked up in the highway.

Be subjects great, and worth a poet's voice,
For men of sense despise a trivial choice.
Lord Roscommon.

2. Light; trifling; unimportant; incon- siderable.

This argues conscience in your grace,
But the respects thereof are nice and trivial,
All circumstances well considered.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 7.
See you mad fools, who, for some trivial right,
For love, or for mistaken honour, fight.
Dryden.

Were they only some slight and trivial indis-
cretions, to which the example of the world exposed us,
it might perhaps not much concern our religion.—
Kepler.

The ancient poets are like many modern ladies;
let an action be never so trivial in itself, they always
make it appear of the utmost importance.—*Pope.*

In every work regard the writer's end;
Since none can compass more than they intend,
And if the means be just, the conduct free,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due.
Id., Essay on Criticism, ii. 235.

Trivially. adv. In a trivial manner.

1. Commonly; vulgarly.

Money is not the sinews of war, as is trivially said,
where the sinews of men's arms, in effeminate people,
fail.—*Bacon.*

2. Lightly; incon siderably.

The presence of a beautiful woman of honour, i.
minds which are not trivially disposed, displays an
alterity which is not to be communicated by any
other object.—*Tutler, no. 207.*

Trivium. s. [Lat. = meeting of three ways, or roads; tres = three + via = way.] Term applied to part of the curriculum, or course, of a medieval education.

The trivium contained Grammar, Logic, and
Rhetoric; the Quadrivium, Arithmetic, Geometry,
Music, and Astronomy, as in these two lines framed
to assist the memory:—

GRAMM. loquitur; DIA. vera docet; BURT. verba
colorat;
MUS. canit; AR. numerat; GEO. ponderat; AST.
colit astrum.

Hellam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, pt. i. ch. i. § 3, note.

Trócar. s. [? Fr. trois-quarts = three fourths, from the three sides of its point.] In Surgery. Instrument used in tapping for the dropsy.

The handle of the trocar is of wood, the canula of
silver, and the perforator of steel. *Sharp, Surgery.*

Trochæic. adj. Consisting of trochees.

More of that true harmony, which will best sup-
port a poem, will result from a variety of pauses, and
from an intermixture of those different feet, iambic
and trochæic particularly, into which our language
naturally falls, than from the uniformity of similar
terminations.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.*

Trochæic. s. [Gr., from root of τροχῶν.] Trochæic verse.

The supplanting song is highly pathetic and
poetical, especially when he conjures the powers
below in beautiful trochæics:

'By the heron's arched ankles,
Glittering through the gloomy glades;
By the youths that died for love,
Wandering in the myrtle grove.'

J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.

All the nations of Europe seem to love the trochæic
verse; it was frequent on the Greek and Roman
stage; it is more common than any other in the
popular poetry of modern languages. This verse

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from its simplicity, its liveliness, and its ready accommodation to dancing and music. In St. Austin's poem, he united to a *trochaic* measure the novel attraction of rhyme.—*Warton, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. I. ch. 12.
These verses are regular, accentual, *trochaic*—*Ibid.* note.

Trochanter. *s.* [Gr., from root of *τροχῶν* = I run.] In *Anatomy*. Two processes of the thighbone, called *rotator major* and *minor*.

Trochee. *s.* In *Medicine*. Lozenge.

Trochee. *s.* [Lat. *trocheus*; Gr. *τροχῶν*.] Foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.
(For example see under *Tribrach*.)

Trochil. *s.* [Lat. *trochilus*; Gr. *τροχίλος*.]

1. Humming-bird.
2. Aquatic bird so called. See extract.

The crocodile . . . opens his claps to let the *trochil* in to pick his teeth, which gives it the usual feeding.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relations of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 364.

Trochile. *adj.* Having power to draw out, or turn round. *Rare*.

I am advertised that there is one, which, by art *trochile*, will draw all English summaries of the best families out of the pit of poetry; as *Bocher* from *Bugyria*, *Perry* from *Persus*, &c.—*Candian, Remains*.

Trochilus. *s. pl.* [Gr. *τροχίλιον*; *τροχίλος* = wheel.] Science of rotatory motion.

There succeeded new inventions and horologies, composed by *trochilicks*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof some are kept in motion by weight, others without. *Sir T. Browne*.

It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochilicks*, or the art of wheel instruments; as chiefly the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and those of a balance, the several proportions in the semidiameter of a wheel being answerable to the sides of a balance.—*Bishop Wilkins, Intellectual*.

Trochisc. *s.* [Gr. *τροχίσκος*; Lat. *trochiscus*; Fr. *trochisque*.] In *Medicine*. Lozenge to be slowly dissolved in the mouth. *Obsolete*.

The *trochisks* of vipers, so much magnified, and the flesh of snakes some ways condited and corrected.—*Baron*.

Trochite. *s.* Fossil either circular like a wheel, or more or less spiral, like the shells of the genus *Trochus*.

Near *Levin* in *Westmoreland*, I met with a stone which ran almost across the river *Kent*, made of several millions of *trochites*, pretty regularly cemented into one mass.—*Bishop Newton, Letter to Lhwyd*; 1693.

Trochion. *s.* Pulley; for which it is the Latin term, itself derived from the Greek (i.e. the root of *τροχῶν* = I run).

Trochlear. *adj.* Having the character of a pulley.

Trode. *s.* Footing; tread. *Rare*.

The *trode* is not so tickle. *Spenser*.
They never set foot on that same *trode*,
But baulke their right way, and strain abroad. *Ib.*

Troglodyte. *s.* [Gr. *τρογλοδῆτης*, from *τρογλή* = hole + *εἶμι* = go under, enter.] One who inhabits caves.

These savages, making awhile upon them, flew away at last into their caves, for they were *troglodytes*, and had no dwelling but in the hollows of the rocks.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 133; 1642.

Used adjectivally.

Procure me a *troglodyte* foeman, who can catch a roe at his full speed.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Troll. *s.* [Icelandic, *tróll*; Danish, *troll*; Swedish, *troll*.] In the present language, generally translated *charm*, the notion suggesting something of a preternatural character. As members of the original Scandinavian mythology, smallness in the way of size was by no means the general characteristic of the *troll*.

These *trolls* are superior to man in strength and stature, but far beneath him in mind. In short, they are always outwitted, just as the Greek *Titans* are overcome by *Zeus* when aided by *Prometheus*, the fire-bringer. The *trolls* thus embody the idea of unintellectual brute force, or mere awkward strength; it must, however, be remembered that the *trolls* are not the only beings who, formidable

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in some respects, are still defeated by man.—*Coe*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Troll. *v. a.*

1. Move circularly; drive about.
Then doth she *troll* to me the bowle,
Even as a mault worm shoule;
And saith, Sweet heart, I took my part
Of this jolly good ale and old.

Ballad in Gunner Gurlan's Needle.
With the phant'sies of hey troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the bread-bread cake,
Round about the bride's stake.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. Move volubly.

Bred only and completed to the taste
Of lustful appetite, to sing, to dance,
To tress, and *troll* the tongue, and roll the eye.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 614.

3. Utter volubly.

Will you *troll* the catch
You taught me but while ere?
Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 2.
If he read this with patience, I'll *troll* ballads.—
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

4. Draw on.

He *trolls* and baits him with a nobler prey.—
Hammond, Works, iv. 614.
The hope he is fed withal *trolls* him on.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Confessions*, pt. I.

Troll. *v. n.*

1. Go round; be moved circularly.

Nappy ale in a browne bowle,
Which did about the board merrily *troll*.
Old Ballad of the King and Miller of Mansfield.

2. Roll; run round.

How pleasant, on the banks of Styx
To *troll* it in a coach and six! *Swift*.

3. Fish for a pike with a rod.

Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,
Nor *troll* for pikes, dispenders of the lake.
Gag, Rural Sports, l. 261.

Trollop. *s.* [?] Slattern; woman loosely dressed.

She ought reasonably to have supposed him a highwayman, yet the virtuous virgin resolves to run away with him, to live among banditti, to wait up his *trollop*, if she had no other way of enjoying his company. *Lady M. W. Montague, Letter*, June 25, 1754.

That impudent *trollop*, who is with child by you, is discharged by this time. *Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrus*, ch. viii.

Trollope. *s.* Kind of loose dress for women, formerly in use.

There goes Mrs. Roundabout; I mean the fat lady in the latest *trollope*.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, xv.

Trolmydames. *s.* [Fr. *troumalame*.] Game of nine holes.

A fellow I have known to go about with *trolmydames*; I knew him once, a servant of the prince.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

Trombone. *s.* [Italian.] Brass musical wind instrument, somewhat like a trumpet, but larger, and made with a slide, by which the intonation can be regulated.

Tron. *s.* [L. Lat. *trona* = steel-yard.] Scotch weight now prohibited, but still occasionally used; it varied from twenty-one to twenty-eight ounces avoirdupois.

Trona. *s.* [from a district in Fozzan.] In *Chemistry*. Native sesquicarbonate of soda.

Natron . . . in the neighbourhood of Fozzan it exists under the name of *Trona*, crystallized along with the sulphate of soda.—*Fra, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*; *Natron*.

Tronage. *s.* Money paid for weighing.

Tronage was used not only for the custom or toll in the weight of wool, but for the weighing of it in a staple or publick mart by a common *trona* or legal standard.—*Cowell, Law Interpreter*.

Troop. *s.* [Fr. *troupe*.]

1. Company; number of people collected together.

That which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I must not look to have. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 3.
As the mind by putting together the repeated ideas of unity makes the collective mode of any number, as a score, or a gross; so by putting together several particular substances, it makes collective ideas of substances, as a *troop*, an army.—*Locke*.

2. Body of soldiers.

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TROCHASTER
TROCHICAL.

Ennius seeks his absent foe,
And sends his slaughter'd *troops* to sinless bowels.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 513.

3. Small body of cavalry.

Troop. *v. n.*

1. March in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men.
But rather show a while like fearful war.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

They march
With hundreds, and with thousands, *trooping* came
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 750.

2. March in haste.

Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,
At whose approach ghosts, wandering here and there,
Troop home to churchyards.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.
The dry streets flow'd with men,
That *troop'd* up to the king's capacious court.
Chapman.

3. March in company.

I do invest you jointly with my power,
Pre-eminence, and all the large effects
That *troop* with majesty.
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

Trooper. *s.* Horse soldier; (a trooper fights only on horse-back; a dragoon rides, but fights either as a horse-man or footman).

Custom makes us think well of anything; what can be more indecent than for any to wear boots but *troopers* and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion.—*Gree*.

Trope. *s.* [Gr. *τροπή*; Lat. *tropus*; Fr. *trope*.] Change of a word from its original signification; (as, 'The clouds foretell rain,' for *foreshew*).

For rhetoric he could not open
His mouth, but out there flew a *trope*.
Batter, Hudibras, l. 1, 51.

If this licence be included in a single word, it admits of *trope*; if in a sentence, of figures.—*Dryden*.

Trophied. *adj.* Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or impetuous wife,
The *trophied* arches, storied halls invade,
And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 303.

Trophy. *s.* [Lat. *tropeum*; Gr. *τροφαῖον*.] Something shown or treasured up in proof of victory.

What *trophy* then shall I most fit devise,
In which I may record the memory
Of my love's conquest. *Spenser*.

To have borne
His bruised helmet and his bearded sword
To force him through the city, he forbids;
Giving all *trophy*, signal, and caveat,
Quite from himself to God.

Shakespeare, Henry V. v. chorus.
Around the posts hung helmets, darts, and spears,
And captive chariots, axes, shields, and lances,
And broken benches of sumps, the *trophies* of their wars.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 252.

Tropic. *s.* [Fr. *tropique*; Lat. *tropicus*.] Line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropic of Cancer, and the south the tropic of Capricorn.

Under the *tropic* is our lance-wood spoke,
And part of Flanders hath received our yoke.
Waller.

Since on every sea, on every coast,
Your men have been distress'd, your navy lost,
Seven times the sun has either *tropic* view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 1002.

The race [in New Zealand] was the same as that of the *tropical* islands; but, from having to struggle with a climate less soft, the people were more energetic and manly, the foremost, indeed, of all extra-European savages. They were, however, in a far ruder state than their brethren of the *tropics*, wanting the accessories to civilization possessed by the latter. In their climate, the banana, the cocoanut, the bread-fruit, and yam would not grow; and all the cultivated plants they possessed in common with their *tropical* congeners, were the banana and taro.—*J. Crawford, in Transactions of the Ethnological Society, On the Civilization of Man*.

Tropic. *adj.* Tropical.

He was a lovely youth, I guess,
The panther in the wilderness
Was not so fair as he;
And when he chose to skip and play,
No dolphin ever was so gay
Upon the *tropic* sea. *Wordsworth, Ruth*.

Tropical. *adj.*
1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.

A strict and literal acceptance of a loose and figurative expression was a second ground.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The words are *tropical* or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expressing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themselves.—*South, Sermons*.

The foundation of all parables is, some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it.—*Id.*

2. Placed near the tropics; belonging to the tropics.

(For example see extract under *Tropic*.)

Tropically. *adv.* In a tropical manner; figuratively.

The mouse-trap! marry, how? *tropically*.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

This sentence must be taken *tropically*.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuits*, p. 34.

Tropological. *adj.* Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

Tropological, allegorical expositions.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 676.

What should be the true moral or tropological reason of salt being used in all sacrifices?—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, iii. 45.

Tropology. *s.* [Gr. *lógos* = word, discourse, principle, method.] Rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherence, figures, or *tropologies*, as it are not perceived beyond their literalities.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Trousers. *s. pl.* See *Trousers*.

Trot. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *trotter*.]

1. Move with a high jolting pace.

Whom doth time *trot* withal?—He *trots* hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage, and the day it is solemnized; if the interim be but a sevennight, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

2. Walk fast; travel fast on foot.

Trot. *s.*

1. Jolting high pace of a horse.

His honesty is not so loose or easy, that a puffing wind can blow away, or glittering look it blind; Who rides his sure and even *trot*, While the world now rides by, now lags behind.

Here both one who did most truly prove, That he could never die while he could move; So long his destiny, never to rest, While he might still be on and keep his *trot*.

Milton, Epitaph on Hobson the Cambridge Carrier.
The virtuous saddle will amble when the world is upon the hardest *trot*.—*Dryden*.

2. Old woman. *Contemptuous*.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head; why, nothing comes amiss, so money comes withal. *Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Street*, i. 2.

He now, bold-face, cries an old *trot*; sirrah, we eat our own beans, and what you eat you steal.—*Sir B. D. Extrange*.

Troth. *s.* [truth.]

1. Belief; faith; fidelity.

Saint Withold footed thrice the world; He met the night mare and her ninefold; Bid her alight and her *troth* plight.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4, song.
Stephen smells the realm, obtains the crown, Such tumults raising as torment them both; The afflicted state, divided in their *troth* And partial faith, most miserable grown, Endures the while.

David, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

2. Truth; verity.

In *troth*, that's able to instruct grey hairs, And teach the wily African devil. *Addison, Cato*.

Trothless. *adj.* Faithless; treacherous.

Now is she loathed, and now is she left of *troth*. *as* *Alcibiades*. *E. Greene, Poems*, Alcibiades.

Thrall to the faithless waves and *trothless* sky.

Trothplight. *s. a.* [Like *Thanksgiving*; for the same reason, a rare form. See *Editor's preface*, p. cxiv.] Alliance; betroth.

Megara and Hercules were sent for: the king made them to *troth-plight* each other, with great joy of both parties.—*Destruction of Troy*, li. 2, p. 238.
This, your son-in-law, Is *trothplight* to your daughter.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

Trothplight. *s.* Act of plighting troth; act of betrothing.

As rank as any flag-wench that puts to Before her *trothplight*. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

Trotter. *s.* One who, that which, trots.

1. Trotting horse.

My chestnut horse was a fast *trotter*; and in little more than three-quarters of an hour... I had reached mine host's retreat.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. xiii.

2. Sheep's foot.

The chief of your faysre Might stand now by postlers, And such as sell *trotters*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 167.

Trotting. *part. adj.* Moving in a trot.

Poor Tom, that made him proud of heart, to ride a bay *trotting* horse, over four-inch bridges, to win shadow for a traitor.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Troubadour. *s.* See *Trouvere*.

About the beginning of the eleventh century, and for a century or two after, flourished the tribe of *troubadours*, or Provencal poets.—*Harris, Philological Inquiry*.

The *troubadours* of Provence are supposed to have led the way to the poets of Italy, France, and Spain.—*Bishop Percy, Essay on the Ancient English Minstrel*.

Boccaccio copied many of his best tales from the *troubadours*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 462.

The court of our Norman kings was to the early poets in the *Langue d'Oïl*, what those of Arles and Toulouse were to the *troubadours*. Henry I. was fond enough of literature to obtain the surname of Beauclerc; Henry II. was more indisputably an encourager of poetry; and Richard I. has left compositions of his own in one or other (for the point is doubtful) of the two dialects spoken in France.—*Maitton, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Trouble. *v. a.* [Fr. *troubler*.]

1. Disturb; perplex.

But think not here to *trouble* holy rest. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 272.
Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

2. Afflict; grieve.

It would not *trouble* me to be slain for thee, but much it torments me to be slain by thee.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

They pertinaciously maintain, that afflictions are no real evils, and therefore a wise man ought not to be *troubled* at them.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Though it is in vain to be *troubled* for that which I cannot chuse, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted.—*Id.*

3. Distress; make uneasy.

He had credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, and *troubled* not himself for that of others.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Election*.

4. Busy; engage overmuch.

Martha, thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things.—*Luke*, x. 41.

5. Give occasion of labour to.

I will not *trouble* myself to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progress 'in infinitum' which it will lead us into.—*Locke*.

6. Teaze; vex.

The boy so *troubles* me; 'Tis past enduring. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

7. Disorder; put into agitation or commotion.

An angel went down into the pool and *troubled* the water; whosoever first after the *troubling* stepped in was made whole.—*John*, v. 4.

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that *troubles* and defiles the water.—*South, Sermons*.

The best law in our days is that which continues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, *trouble* and pervert the course of justice.—*Addison, Guardian*.

Trouble. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Disturbance; perplexity.

They all his best decided, while they stood A while in *trouble*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 633.

2. Affliction; calamity.

Double, double, toil and *trouble*, Fire burn and cauldron bubble. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.

Taks to thee from among the cherubim Thy choice of flaming warriors, lest the fiend... Some new *trouble* raise. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 100.

4. Uneasiness; vexation.

I have dream'd Of much offence and *trouble*, which my mind Knew never till this irksome night. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 33.

Trouble-state. *s.* Disturber of a community; public makebate.

These fair baits these *trouble-states* still use, Pretences of common good, the king's ill course, Must be cast forth.

David, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Troubled. *part. adj.* Disturbed; disordered.

A *troubled* mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

Troubledly. *adv.* In a troubled manner.

Rare.

Our meditations must proceed in due order, not *troubledly*, not preposterously.—*Bishop Hall, Art of Divine Meditation*, ch. xvi. (Ord. M.S.)

Troubler. *s.* One who, that which, troubles.

Unhappy falls that hard necessity, Quoth he, the *troubler* of my happy peace. *Spenser, Heavens hurl down their indignation*

On thee, thou *troubler* of the poor world's peace.

Shakespeare, Richard III., i. 3.

The best temper of minds desireth good names and true honour; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors and *troublers* of the world, and more in arch-heretics.—*Bacon*.

He knowing well that nation must decline, Whose chief support and sinews are of coin, Our nation's solid virtue did oppose To the rich *troublers* of the world's repose.

Waller.

The sword justly drawn by us can scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great *troubler* of our peace be pared, so as to be under no apprehensions for the future.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Troublesome. *adj.*

1. Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.

Heaven knows By what bye-paths and indirect crook'd ways I met this crown; and I myself know well How *troublesome* it sat upon my head.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II., iv. 4.
He must be very wise that can forbear being troubled at things very *troublesome*.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Full of molestation.

Though our passage through this world be rough and *troublesome*, yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

3. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be *troublesome* to me.—*Pope*.

4. Full of teasing business.

All this could not make us accuse her, though it made us almost pine away for aught, to lose any of our time in so *troublesome* an idleness.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

5. Slightly harassing.

Into their inmost bowers Inundated they went: and caused the putting off These *troublesome* disguises which we wear, Strait side by side were laid.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 730.

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow, Being so *troublesome* a bessefellow? *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*, iv. 4.

6. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning.

She of late is lightened of her woe, That her to see should be but *troublesome*. *Spenser*.

7. Importunate; tending.

Two or three *troublesome* old nurses never let me have a quiet night's rest with knocking me up.—*Arbuthnot*.

Troublesomely. *adv.* In a troublesome manner; vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.

Though men will not be so *troublesomely* critical as to correct others in the use of words; yet, where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to desire their explication.—*Locke*.

Troublesomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Troublesome*.

1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness.

The lord treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty: the chancellor answered, he of good cheer, for now you shall see the bottom of your business at the first.—*Bacon*.

2. Importunity; unseasonableness.

Troublous. *adj.* Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion: (an elegant word, writes Johnson, but disused).

He along would fly Upon the streaming rivers, sport to find; And oft would dare to tempt the *troublous* wind.

Spenser.

Then, masters, look to see a *troublous* world.

Shakespeare, Richard III., ii. 3.

Trough. *s.* [A.S. *trog, troh.*] Anything hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

The bloody bear
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his
trough
In your entrail'd bosoms.

Shakespeare, *Richard III.*, v. 2.
Where there is a good quick fall of rain-water,
lay a half trough of stone, of a good length, three
feet deep, with one end upon the high ground, the
other upon the low; cover the trough with brakes a
good thickness, and cast sand upon the top of the
brakes, the lower end of the trough will run like a
spring of water. — Bacon, *Natural and Experi-
mental History*.

Some lay, perhaps, upon the water swan,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,
And crum some rivulet passage did begin.

Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, clev.
The water dissolves the particles of salt mixed
in the stone, and is conveyed by long troughs and
canals from the mines to Hull, where it is received
in vast cisterns, and boiled off. — Addison.

Trounce. *v. n.* [Fr. *troucon* — truncheon,
staff, or rod, used for the purpose of punish-
ment.] Punish by an indictment or
information; punish severely.

The Lord trounced Sierra, and all his chariots. —
Matthew, *Translation of the Bible*, Judges, v. 13:
1287.

Trounce him, and him, and bring him upon his
knees. — South, *Sermons*.
If you talk of peaching, I'll peech first: I'll
trounce you for offering to corrupt my honesty. —
Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

Trousse. *s.* [N.Fr. *trousse*; Irish Gaelic,
trins.] Older and correct form of
Trousers.

The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of
mail, and to cover his trousse on horse-back. — Spenser,
View of the State of Ireland.

Their breeches like the Irish trouze have hose and
stockings sewed together. — Sir P. Herbert, *Relation
of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great
Asia*, p. 297.

The unsightliness and pain in the leg may be
helped by wearing a laced stocking; a laced trousse
will do as much for the thigh. — Wiseman, *Surgery*.

Troused. *adj.* Wearing trousers.

The trousted Irish led by their unjust Tyrone.

Dryden, *Poligloton*, song xviii. (Orel MS.).

Trousers. *s.* Long breeches; garment worn
by males, extending from the waist to the
ankles.

Several of the morris-dancers, represented upon
the print of my window, have such hose or strait
trousers. — Tollet, *Sale on Shakespeare's Henry V.*
They twitch their trousers, rub their hands, a
with a dull grin observe. — Well, sir, we shall see. —
H. Harrell, *Comingsby*, b. v. ch. iv.

Trousse. *s.* [N.Fr.] Loppings from grow-
ing timber; the older form of Trash.

Provided always that they be laid with green
willow bastons, and for default thereof with vine-
cuttings, or such trousse, so that they be half a foot
thick. — Holland, *Translation of Pliny*.

Trout. *s.* [Lat. *trutta*.]

1. In *Ichthyology*. Fish of the genus *Salmo*:
(species *eriox*, grey trout, bull trout, or
roundtail; *trutta*, salmon trout, or sea trout;
fario, river trout, common trout; *sepius*,
Grent Lake trout; *Levenensis*, Lochleven
trout).

The pond will keep trout and salmon in their
seasonable plight, but not in their reddish grain. —
Cuvier, *Survey of Cornwall*.

Worse than the anarchy at sea,
When fishes on each other prey;
Where every trout can make as high range
Over his inferiours as our tyrants.

Swift.
The grey trout is distinguished from the Salmon
by several specific peculiarities. The salmon
differs decidedly in form. . . . The salmon trout is
of the migrating species in this country, the next in
value to the salmon. . . . The common trout . . . is an
inhabitant of most of the rivers and lakes of Great
Britain. . . . The Great Lake trout of Loch Awe . . .
was shortly noticed by Pennant . . . as a native
of Ulster Lake in Cumberland, and of Lough
Neagh in Ireland. . . . Dr. Richardson describes
the Lochleven trout as distinct from the Salmon
fago, and has pointed out some of the differences between
them. — Farwell, *History of British Fishes*.

2. Familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps
for a silly fellow. See second extract.

Here comes the trout that must be caught with
tickling. — Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

The trout is in some kind a foolish fish, and an

emblem of one who loves to be flattered; for when
he is once in his hold, you may take him with your
hands by tickling, rubbing, or clawing him under
the belly. — Shaw, *Spectator*, *Mouth*, ch. viii. § 1.

Leave off your tickling of young helms like trout.

Beau. et and Fletcher.

Trouvère, or Trouveur. *s.* [Etymologically,
trouvere and *troubadour* are the same words,
both being derivatives from the verb *trou-
ver* — find; and, as such, meaning inventors,
makers, poets. The difference, then, lies
in the dialect to which the two forms be-
long, *trouvère* being a northern, *troubadour*
a southern, French substantive. The first
belongs to the Langue d'Oïl; the second
to the Langue d'Oc. The first is Romance,
or Norman; the second Provençal. As the
origins, so the significations differ.
The *trouvères* composed narrative rather
than lyric poetry; the *troubadours*, lyric
rather than narrative. Of the two, *trou-
badour* makes the nearest approach to an
English word.] See extracts; also under
T troubadour.

Without entering upon the controverted question
as to the origin of romantic fictions, . . . it is mani-
fest that the actual stories upon which our early
and numerous class of romances was founded are
related to the traditions of the last people. These
are such as turn upon the fable of Arthur. . . . An
equally imaginary history of Charlemagne gave rise
to a new family of romances. The authors of these
fictions were called *trouvères*, a name obviously
identical with that of *troubadours*. But, except in
name, there was no resemblance between the mini-
sters of the northern and southern dialects. The
invention of one class was turned to description,
that of the other to sentiment; the first were epic
in their form and style, the latter almost always
lyric. We cannot perhaps give a better notion of
their dissimilitude, than by saying that one se-
cured a Chaucer, and the other a Petrarch. — Hol-
lam, *View of the State of Europe during the Middle
Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

The younger poetry of Italy . . . had not yet, with
all its real superiority, either supplanted the old
lays and romances of the *trouvères* and *trouba-
dours*, or even taken its place by their side. — Craik,
History of English Literature, vol. i. p. 276.

Tróver. *s.* [N.Fr.; Modern Fr. *trouver* —
find.] See extract.

Tróver in the common law is an action which a
man hath against one that having found any of his
goods refuseth to deliver them upon demand. —
Cowell.

Bring my action for conversion
And *tróver* of my goods. — Butler, *Hudibras*, iii. 3, 637.

Trow. *v. n.* [A.S. *treowian*.]

1. Think; imagine; conceive.

What handsomeness, *trow* you, can be observed
in that speech, which is made one knows not to
whom? — Sir P. Sidney.

Live, and allennance owe
To him that gives thee life and liberty;
And henceforth by this day's example *trow*,
That hasty wrath and heedless hurryndry
Doe breed repentance late and lasting infamy.

Spenser, *Faerie Queene*.
Is there any reasonable man, *trow* you, but will
judge it meet that our ceremonies of Christian
religion should be Popish than Turkish or Hea-
thenish? — Hooker, *Eccelesiastical Polity*.

To-morrow next
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time I *trow*.
Shakespeare, *Richard II.* ii. 1.

2. Believe.

Speak less than thou knowest,
Lend less than thou owest,
Learn more than thou *trowest*.

Shakespeare, *King Lear*, i. 4.

Trow. *interj.* Exclamation of enquiry.

Well, if you be not turned Turk, there is no more
sailing by the star. — What means the fool, *trow*? —
Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

Trówel. *s.* [Fr. *truelle*.] Bricklayer's or
mason's tool, used for taking up and lay-
ing mortar.

How shall I answer you? — As wit and fortune
will. — Or as the destinies decree. — Well said, that
was laid on with a *trówel*. — Shakespeare, *As you like
it*, i. 2.

The most accurate engravings or embossments
seen such rude, bungling, deformed works, as if
they had been done with a mattock, or a *trówel*. —
Bishop Hildesheim.

A *trówel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and
spread it on the bricks; with which also they cut
the bricks to such lengths as they have occasion,
and also stop the joints. — Mason, *Mechanical Exer-
cises*.

Troy. *s.* and *adj.* [?] Weight by which gold
and bread are weighed, consisting of these
denominations: a pound — 12 ounces;
ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight =
24 grains.

The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our
averdupois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had eke
where. — Arnoulth, *Tables of ancient Coins*,
Weights, and *Measures*.

Truant. *s.* [N.Fr. *truant* — vagabond.] Idler;
one who wanders idly about, neglecting his
duty or employment: (to play the *truant*
is, in schools, to stay from school without
leave).

Truant — he that loitereth, wandering about, or
lurketh in corners. — Barret, *Alphabet*: 1520.
ough myself have been an idle *truant*.
Counting the sweet benefit of time,
To clothe mine age with angel-like perfection;
Yet with Sir Proteus, for that's his name,
Made use and fair advantage of his days.

Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

Providence we idly imitate mankind into the
knowledge of her *truant*, leaving the rest to our
industry, that we might not live like idle loiterers
and *truant*. — Dr. H. More.

No better than rogues and *truant* men of base
quality and as low courage. — Sir G. Buck, *History
of King Richard III.* p. 37: 1614.

Our ships are laden with the Trojan store,
And you like *truant* come too late ashore. —
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, ii. 504.

Truant. *adj.* Idle; wandering from busi-
ness; lazy; loitering.

What keeps you from Wittenberg? —
A *truant* disposition, good my lord.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, i. 2.

Where thou seest a single sheep remain
In shades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,
Or listlessly to crop the tender grass,
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,
Revenge the crime.

Dryden, *Translation of the Georgics*, iii. 703.

Truant. *v. n.* Idle at a distance from duty;
loiter; be lazy.

'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board.

Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.
Thou art not like *truant* boys, to trifle away
any of that time, which is too little to set thy lesson.
— Henshaw, *Daily Thoughts*, p. 134: 1651.

Truantly. *adj.* In a *truant* manner.

The spirit of a man is *truantly* and trifling. —
Jeremy Taylor, *Sermons*, *Dedication to Lord Car-
bury*.

Truantship. *s.* Idleness; negligence; neg-
lect of study or business.

The master should not chide with him if the child
have done his diligence, and used no *truantship*. —
Achrom.

Truce. *s.* [L. Lat. *truga*; Mæso-Gothic,
triggwo — covenant, agreement.]

1. Temporary peace; cessation of hostilities.

Leagues and *truces* made between superstitious
persons, and such as serve God aright. — Hooker,
Eccelesiastical Polity.

They pray in vain to have sin pardoned, which
seek not also to prevent sin by prayer, even every
particular sin, by prayer against all sin, except none
can name some transgression wherewith we ought
to have *truce*. — Id.

All this attempt
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,
Could not make *truce* with the unruly spleen
Of Tylbot, deaf to peace.

Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 1.

Shadwell swore, nor should his vow be vain,
That he till death true dulness would maintain;
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,
Ne'er would have peace with wit, nor *truce* with
wisdom.

Dryden, *Macbeth*, iii. 1.

2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet.

There he may find

Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The idle hours. — Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ii. 526.

Truchman, or Trúdgman. *s.* Dragoonman.

Sold speaketh Love, but sighs his secret pains,
Tears are his *truchman*. — B. Greene.

The Arabian *trudgman*, interpreting certain
Arabick terms used by historians. — Bedwell, *Mo-
hammedan Imposture*, with the Arabian *Trudgman*,
or Interpreter.

Soft, sir, I am *truchman*, and do flourish before
this monsieur. — R. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*.
He placed man formed to his own pattern in the
midst of this spacious and admirable city, by the
divine splendour of his reason, to be the interpreter
and *truchman* of his creation. — Drummond, *Cypress
Grave*.

Truchman or interpreter between the English
and the Welshmen. — T. Blount, *Ancient Tenures*,
p. 17.

Truck. v. n. [Fr. *trôquer*; Italian, *truccare*; Spanish, *trocar*.] Traffick by exchange; give one commodity for another.

That variegous covetousness, and cruelty, which darts with open forehead empty wish, and countenance, you, *truck* and trade with these hucksters, who labour to deprive all excellent bishops.—*Bishop Gauden, Anti-Basil-Beitch*, p. 31: 1661.

Jealousy itself is obliged to *truck* and huckster.—*Burke, Speech on Conciliation with America*.

Truck. v. a. Give in exchange; exchange. The Indians *truck* gold for glassen.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Go, miser! go; for here sell thy soul, *Truck* wares for wares, and trade from pole to pole; That men may say, when thou art dead and gone, See, what a vast estate he left his son! I see nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other.—*Swift*.

Truck. s. Exchange; traffic by exchange. It is no less requisite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices, than in the common business of commerce.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Love is covetous; I must have all of you: heart for heart is an equal *truck*.—*Dryden*.

Truck. s. Small low two-wheeled carriage. There were more *trucks* near Todgers's than you would suppose a whole city could ever need; not active *trucks*, but a vagabond race, for ever bounding in the narrow lanes before their masters' doors, and stopping up the pass.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. 12.

Truck. s. In *Navigation*. Small wooden cup at the summit of a mast.

Truckage. s. Practice of trafficking by exchange.

Without the *truckage* of perishing coin.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Trucker. s. One who trucks; one who trafficks by exchange.

Of all the courses which man in such a case can take, this of capitulating, and as it were making terms, with the devil, is the most senseless and dangerous; no man having ever yet driven a saving bargain with this great *trucker* for souls, by exchanging guilts, or bartering one sin for another.—*South, Sermons*.

Truckle. s. Trucklebed. He roused the squire in *truckle*olling.—*Butler, Hudibras*, ll. 2, 39.

Truckle. v. n. Lie, or pass, under something else, as a trucklebed under an ordinary one; be in a state of subjection or inferiority; yield; creep.

Shall our nation be in bondage thus Unto a land that truckles under us?

Men may be stiff and obstinate upon a wrong ground, and ply and *truckle* too upon a false foundation.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy.—*Norris*.

Had we made him timely offers, To raise his post or fill his coffers, Perhaps he might have *trucked* down, Like other brethren of his gown.—*Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift*.

Be said that we still *truckle* unto thrones.—*Byron, Don Juan*, viii. 135.

Trucklebed. s. Bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed and *trucklebed*.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

If he that is in battle slain lie in that bed of honour lain; He that is beaten may be said To lie in honour's *trucklebed*.—*Butler, Hudibras*, l. 3, 1017.

Trussilian . . . was formally installed into a small *truckle-bed*, placed in a wardrobe, and designed for a domestic . . . At last . . . when Nicholas had seen him fairly deposited in his *truckle-bed*, . . . he contented himself with the modified measure of looking the door on the unfortunate Trussilian.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxii.

Truckling. part. uti. Meanly obedient.

They were subdued and insulted by Alexander's captains, and continued under several revolutions a small *truckling* state, of no name till they fell under the Romans.—*Swift*.

But modern writers, in describing Protogenes or Gordias, while they adopt the annering language of Plato against teaching for pay, low purposes, tricks to get money from the rich, &c., use terms which lead the reader to believe that there was something in these sophists peculiarly greedy, exorbitant, and *truckling*; something beyond the mere fact of asking and receiving remuneration.—*Grute, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

He went home . . . like a little *truckling* snob.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. iii.

Truculency. s. Savageness.

He loves not tyranny: . . . the *truculency* of the subject, who transmits this, he approves not.—*Waterhouse, On Fortitude*, p. 181: 1665.

Truculent. adj. [Lat. *truculentus*, from *trux* fierce, savage.]

1. Savage; barbarous.

A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as they can find pasture, and live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun at the points of their saddles.—*Rap*.

2. Fierce; inspiring terror.

The trembling boy his brethren's hands, Their *truculent* aspects, and servile hands, Beheld. *Sandys, Christ's Passion*, p. 14: 1610. Triptolemus . . . was alarmed by the *truculent* looks of Cioffe, in particular, who, holding his arm with a gripe which resembled in delicacy of touch the compression of a smith's vice, cast on him from the outer corner of his eye oblique glances, like those which the eagle throws upon the prey which she has clutched.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxv.

3. Destructive; cruel.

Patridial seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such malignity, that they evacuate in two hours.—*Harvey, On the Plague*.

Trudge. v. n. [connected with *trud*.] Travel laboriously; jog on; march heavily on.

No man is secure, but night-walking heralds, That *trudge* between the king and mistress Shore. *Shakespeare, Richard III.* l. 1.

No sooner was he fit to *trudge*, But both made ready to dislodge.

Butler, *Hudibras*, iii. 1, 1529. Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to their journey's end.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*. Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the street, And *trudged* to Rome upon my naked feet: Gold is the greatest good. *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*.

He that will know the truth must leave the beaten track, which none but servile minds *trudge* continually in.—*Locke*.

He went to Paris, to Weimar, again to Switzerland; in short, *trudged* and hurried hither and thither, inconstant as an 'ignis fatuus', and restless as the Wandering Jew.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Writings of Werner*.

True. adj. [A.S. *treowea*.]

1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.

Of those he chose the fairest two, And fittest for to forge *true* seeming lies.

Teeth hadst thou in thy head when thou wast born, And if the rest be *true* which I have heard, Thou canst not into the world with thy legs forward. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III.* v. 4.

Hesperius falls *true*.

If *true*, here only. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 250.

What you said had not been *true*, If spoke by any else but you. *Cowley*.

2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.

3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.

A *true* witness delivereth souls.—*Proverbs*, xiv. 25.

Master, we know that thou art *true*, and teachest, the way of God in truth.—*Matthew*, xxii. 16.

4. Genuine; real; not counterfeit.

The darkness is past, and the *true* light now shineth.—*1 John*, ii. 8.

Unbind the charms that in slight fables lie, And teach that truth is *true*de poetry. *Cowley*.

5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady.

So young and so untender?—So young, my lord, and *true*.—

Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dower. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, l. 4.

I'll rather die Deserted than oblige thee with a fact Perfidious to thy peace, chiefly assured Remarkably so late of thy *true*, So faithful, love unequal'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 979. The first great work Is, that yourself may to yourself be *true*.

Lord Bacon.

When this fire is kindled, both sides inflame it: all regard of merit is lost in persons employed, and these only chosen that are true to the party.—*Sir W. Temple*.

True to the king her principles are found; Oh that her practices were but half so sound! Steadfast in various turns of state she stood, And seal'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden, Mind and Panther*, l. 482.

True to his charge, the bard preserved her love: In honour's limits, such the pow'r of song. *Pope*.

6. Honest; not fraudulent.

The thieves have bound the *true* men: now could thou and I rob the thieves and go merrily to London, it would be argument for a week.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 2.

If King Edward be as *true* and just, As I am subtle, false, and treacherous, This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up. *Id., Richard III.* l. 1.

7. Exact; conformable to a rule.

If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it, they had made things more regularly *true*, but withal very unpleasant.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

He drew A circle regularly *true*.

Prior, Prælogos and Apelles. Tickell's first book does not want its merit; but I was disappointed in my expectation of a translation nicely *true* to the original; whereas in those parts where the greatest exactness seems to be demanded, he has been the least careful.—*Arbutnot*.

8. Rightful.

They seize the sceptre; Then lose it to a stranger, that the *true* Anointed King Alcinah might be born Barr'd of his right. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 357.

Trueborn. adj. Having a right by birth to any title.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can, Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman. *Shakespeare, Richard III.* l. 5.

Let him that is a *trueborn* gentleman, And stands upon the honour of his birth, From off this briar pluck a white rose with me. *Id., Henry VI. Part I.* ii. 4.

Truebred. adj. Of a right breed.

Two of them I know to be as *truebred* cowards as ever turned back.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* i. 2.

Hauble do you call him? he's a substantial *truebred* beast, bravely furnished.—*Dryden, Dog Sebastian*, i. 1.

Truehearted. adj. Honest; faithful.

I have known no honest or *truehearted* man; save thee well.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

The flower of the Protestant population of Munster and Connaught found shelter in Enniskillen. Whichever was bravest and most *truehearted* in Leinster took the road to Londonderry.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xii.

Truelove. s.

1. Sweetheart.

Should my *truelove* less than woman be, She were scarce anything. *Donne, Poems*, p. 62.

There is another word of this sort which requires notice: i.e. *true-love*. Adjective for adjective, *true* is as likely to precede the substantive *love*, as 'faithful,' 'charming,' &c., or any other word. Moore might as easily have written—

Then fare thee well, mine own *true love*—

as

Then fare thee well, mine own dear *love*, though he did not. *True Love*, then, like 'black bird,' is a pair of words. But *true-love* (as in *true-love's knot*) is a compound. Of what? Perhaps of *love* preceded by *true*; in which case it is a word like 'blackbird.' Perhaps of something else. In Danish, *trulove*=to betroth, and *trulove*=a betrothed or engaged person. . . . Upon this Mr. Laing, in his well-known work upon Norway, remarks that the words have no origin in the affections, and that 'a man may be a *true lover* to his bond of ten pounds, as well as to his sweetheart.' He goes further, and holds that the word *love* (itself= 'amoe,' has the same legal character: in which, however, he is wrong—as may be seen from the German 'like,' and the Latin 'libet.' Laying this, however, out of the question, it is clear that, if the first part of this doctrine be right, we have, in *truelove*, not only a curious derivative, but a word of Scandinavian origin. And such I once believed it to be.—*Dr. E. G. Latham, English Language*.

2. In *Botany*. Native plant of the genus *Puris* (quadrifolia); oneberry.

One-berry, or horse *truelove*, at the very top whereof cometh forth four leaves, directly set one against another, in manner of a Burgundian cross, or a true-love knot; for which cause among the ancients it hath been called horse *truelove*.—*Gerard, Herbal*, p. 528: 1597.

Trueloveknot, or Trueloversknot. s. Lines

drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

I'll carve your names on barks of trees With *trueloveknots* and bounties, That shall infuse eternal spring. *Butler, Hudibras*, l. 1, 565.

Trueness. s. Attribute suggested by True; sincerity; faithfulness.

The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a *trueness* to a man's self, with end to make use of both.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Trumpenny. s. Familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

Say'st thou so? art thou there, *trumpenny*?
Come on. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.*

Truffle. s. [Fr. *truffe, truffe.*] Subterranean edible mushroom.

In Italy, the usual method for the finding of *truffles*, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians *tartufai*, and in Latin *tubera terree*, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root.—*Ran.*

As *truffles* spread over a large space, it is difficult to say by what means they progress. The *truffle* is one of the most wholesome and nutritive of the esculent fungi, and is generally discovered by means of dogs, which are taught to scent it; so that on smelling the *truffle* they bark and scratch it up. *Truffles*... are served up, either roasted in a fresh state like potatoes, or they are dried, shored, and dressed as ingredients in soups and ragouts.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Trism. s. Self-evident and undeniable truth.

Trism occurs in Swift's Remarks on the Rights of the Christian Church, and in Bishop Berkeley's *Alciphron*.—*Pope, Anecdotes of the English Language, p. 37; 2nd ed.*

Trull. s. [?] 1. Wench.

Among the rest of all the route
A passing proper dame,
A white-hair'd *trull* of twenty years,
Or neerer about there was;
In stature passing all the rest,
A gallant girl for hew;
To be compared with townish nymphs,
No fair she was to view. *Turberville.*

Be thy mirth scene;
Heard to each swaine, seems to each *trull*.
Sir H. Wotton, in England's Helicon: 1600.
Where Lady Love doth want with garish grace,
Her daintie damels, gallant girls, and gay
lancing *trulles*.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 214: 1610.

2. Low whore; vagrant trumpeter.

I'm sure, I scared the dauphin and his *trull*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 2.
A *trull* who sits
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden.*
So Mevius, when he drain'd his skill,
To celebrate some suburb *trull*;
His smiles in order set,
And ev'ry crumb he could get;
Before he could his power close,
The lovely nymph had lost her nose. *Swift.*

Truly. adv. In a true manner.

1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly.

They thought they might do it, not only willingly, because they loved him; and *truly*, because such indeed was the mind of the people; but safely, because she who ruled the king was agreed thereto.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

No untruth can avail the patron long; for things most *truly* are most behoovfully spoken.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Really; without fallacy.

Beauty is excelled by manly grace
And wisdom, which alone is *truly* fair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 400.

3. Exactly; justly.

Right reason is nothing else but the mind of man judging of things *truly*, and as they are in themselves.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Indeed; (a slight affirmation, almost expective).

I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleasure in my own pen; nor *truly* without often pondering with myself beforehand what censures I might incur.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Trump. s. [Lat. *triumphus* = triumph.]

1. Winning card; card endowed with a certain privilege in the game.

Him Bauto follow'd, but his fate more hard,
Gain'd but one *trump* and one phibian card.
Now her heart with pleasure jumps,
She scarce remembers what is *trumps*. *Swift.*

2. Old game at cards.

What, Mecon? come near, ye be no stranger;
We be fast set at *trump*, man, hard by the fire;
Thou shalt set on the king, if thou come a little
nearer.
A poetaster for playing at cards, and devising the game called *triumph*, or *trump*, is brought before Apollo.—*Translation of Boccaccio, ch. xiii. 1694.*

3. Good fellow.

I wish I may die if you're not a *trump*, Pip.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxviii.*
Put to or upon the *trumps*. Put to the last expedient.

We are now put upon our last *trump*; the fox is caught, but I shall send my two terriers in after him.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 1.*

Trump. v. n. Play a trump card; interpose as with a trump card; be an impediment.

The cry of some powerful corvial *trumps* in thy way, and holds thee off from thine already swallowed honour.—*Bishop Hall, Seasonable Sermons, p. 51.*

For all their setting their cards, and playing their games to their own advantage of getting much for themselves and friends, there was one knave in the pack would even their designs, and *trump* in their way, if he might not share with them in their winning.—*Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James, p. 55.*

Trump. s. [Dutch; N.Fr. *trompe*; Italian, *tromba.*] Trumpet.

Whilst any *trump* did sound, or drum struck up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 4.

Yet first to those ychain'd in sleep,
The wakeful *trump* of doom must thunder through
the deep. *Milton, Ode, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 155.*

The neighing couriers and the soldiers cry,
And sounding *trumps* that seem'd to tear the sky.
Dryden.

Beneath this tomb an infant lies,
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the arrhaunge of *trump* shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine! *Wesley.*

Trump. v. a. [Fr. *tromper* = deceive.]

1. Impose upon.

Fortune...
When she is pleas'd to trick or *trump* mankind.
H. Jonson, New Inn.
He who has sunk so far below himself, as to have
debas'd the governing faculties of his soul, and
given up his assent to an imperious domineering
error, is fit for nothing but to be *trumped* and
trumped upon, to be led by the nose.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Obtrude fallaciously.

There is a sort of old ill-natured men, whom
neither hopes nor fears, flattery nor favours, can
prevail upon to have any of the east, beggary, for-
lorn wives or kinsmen of any lord or grandee,
spiritual or temporal, *trumped* upon them.—*South, Sermons.*

Authors have been *trumped* upon us, interpolated
and corrupted.—*Leslie, Short and Easy Method with the Latin.*

Trump up. Devis; forge.

If this book had been *trumped up*, every one
would have said upon its first appearance, we never
heard of it before.—*Sir A. Young, On Idolatrous
Corruptions in Religion, l. 61.*

Trumpery. s. [Fr. *tromperie.*]

1. Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems.

The *trumpery* in my house bring hither,
For state to catch these thieves.
Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.

2. Falsehood; empty talk.

Braking into parts the story of the creation, and
delivering it over in a mystical sense, wrapping it
up mixed with other their own *trumpery*, they have
sought to obscure the truth thereof.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

3. Something of no value; trifles.

Embroid and idiots, cresents and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their *trumpery*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 74.
Another cavity of the head was stuffed with bil-
lions, prick'd dunces, and other *trumpery* of the
same nature.—*Adison, Spectator.*

Used adjectively.

A very *trumpery* case it is altogether, that I must
admit.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert's Farce, vol. ii. ch. i.*

Trumpet. s. [Fr. *trumpette.*]

1. Instrument of martial music sounded by the breath.

If any man of quality will maintain upon Ed-
mund curl of closter, that he is a manifold traitor,
let him appear by the third sound of the *trumpet*.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.*

He blew
His *trumpet*, heard in Oreb since perhaps
When God descended, and perhaps once more
To sound at general doom. The angelic blast
Fill'd all the regions. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 73.*

Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and
must be in some measure the *trumpet* of his fate
—*Talbot.*

2. In military style, trumpeter.

He wisely desired, that a *trumpet* might be first
sent for a pass.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the
Grand Rebellion.*

Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there
was a king in the field, demanded by a *trumpet* in
what part he resided, that they might avoid firing
upon the royal pagilion.—*Addison.*

3. One who celebrates; one who praises.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as
trumpets of the commendation of those they follow,
taint business for want of severity, and export
honour from a man, and make him a return heavy.
—*Bacon.*

That great politician was pleased to have the
greatest wit of those times in his interests, and to be
the *trumpet* of his praises.—*Dryden.*

Trumpet. v. n. [Fr. *trompeter.*] Publish
by sound of trumpet; proclaim.

That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence to form my fortunes
May *trumpet* to the world.

Why art thou so fastidious?
To *trumpet* such good tidings?

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.
They went with sound of *trumpet*, for they did
nothing but publish and *trumpet* all the reproaches
they could devise against the Irish.—*Bacon, Con-
siderations Touching War with Spain.*

Trumpet-fish. s. In Ichthyology. Very
scarce British fish of the genus *Centriscus*
(*scolopax*); sea-snipe; bellows-fish.

One specimen... of the *trumpet-fish* was thrown
ashore at St. Austle's Bay, in Cornwall, early in the
year 1804. . . . Mr. Bennett . . . refers to two in-
stances of its capture within his knowledge, and
appears to have had two specimens in his collection.
—*Varrell, History of British Fishes.*

Trumpet-flower. s. In Botany. Name
applied to more species than one, the tu-
bular flowers being, more or less, trumpet-
shaped: the commonest of them are of the
genus *Bignonia*; others being *Catalpa*,
Brunfelsia, *Solanum*, &c.

Trumpet-tongued. adj. Having a tongue
vociferous as a trumpet.

This Duncan's virtues
Will plead, like angels, *trumpet-tongued*, against
The deep damnation of his taking off.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.

Trumpet-wood. s. In Marine Botany.
Sawwood of the genus *Ecklonia* (*buccina-
nalis*).

Trumpeter. s.

1. One who sounds a trumpet.

Trumpeters.
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Blaze mingle with our rattling tabourins.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 6.
As they returned, a herald and *trumpeter* from
the Scots overtook them.—*Sir J. Hapgood.*

An army of *trumpeters* would give as great a
strength as this confederacy of tongue warriors,
who, like those military musicians, content them-
selves with animating their friends to battle.—*Addison, Freholder.*

At the very time that this dispute was maintain-
ing by the sentinel and the drummer, was the same
point debating betwixt a *trumpeter* and a *trum-
peter's* wife, who were just then coming up, and
had stopped to see the stranger pass by. Benedicite!
What a nose! 'tis as long, said the *trumpeter's*
wife, as a *trumpet*.—And of the same metal, said the
trumpeter, as you hear by his sneezing.—'Tis as soft
as a flute, said she.—'Tis brass, said the *trumpeter*.
—'Tis a pudding's end, said his wife.—I tell thee
again, said the *trumpeter*, 'tis a brazen nose.—I'll
know the bottom of it, said the *trumpeter's* wife, for
I will touch it with my finger before I sleep.—The
stranger's mule moved on at so slow a rate, that he
heard every word of the dispute, not only betwixt
the sentinel and the drummer, but betwixt the
trumpeter and the *trumpeter's* wife.—*Stearns, Tri-
umphant Shandy, vol. iv. ch. i.*

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or de-
nounces.

Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue
or greatness, these men are good *trumpeters*.—*Bacon, Essays.*

How came so many thousands to fight, and die in
the same rebellion? why were they deceived into
it by those spiritual *trumpeters*, who followed them
with continual alarms of damnation if they did
not venture life, fortune, and all in that which
those impostors called the cause of God?—*South, Sermons.*

'We have two duties to perform,' answered Ken,
'our duty to God, and our duty to your Majesty.'
1259

We honour you: but we fear God.' 'Have I deserved this?' said the king, more and more angry: 'I who have been such a friend to your church? I did not expect this from some of you. I will be obeyed. My declaration shall be published. You are *trumpeters* of meditation. What do you do here? Go to your dioceses; and see that I am obeyed.'—*Maccabees, History of England*, ch. viii.

Trumplike, *adj.* Resembling a trumpet.

A brass of brass, a voyce
Inflect and *trumplike*. *Chapman*.

Truncate, *v. h.* [Lat. *truncatus* = cut off; pass. part. of *truncare*; *truncatio*, -onis.]
Lop; cut short.

These feathers are neither gradually lessened towards their extremities, nor rounded; which are the usual terminations of the feathers in most birds; but they appear as if cut off transversely towards their ends with scissors. This is a mode of termination, which, in the language of natural history, is called *truncated*.—*Dr. Shaw, Muscum Læticum*.

Truncation, *s.* Act of lopping or maiming; depriving judgment of death or truncation of members.—*Pygme, Hagley's Breviate*, p. 48: 1687.
Some species delineating singular inhumanities in tortures, the living truncation of the Turks.—*Sir P. Browne, Miscellanea*, p. 204.

Truncheon, *s.* [Fr. *tronçon*.]

1. Short staff; club; cudgel.
With his *truncheon* he so rudely stroke
Cynthia's thigh, that twice him forced his foot
revolve. *Spenser*.

Set limb to limb, and thou art far the less;
Thy hand is but a flower to my fist;
Thy leg is a stick compared with this *truncheon*.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 10.

The English slew divers of them with plummetts
of lead tied to a *truncheon* or staff by a cord.—*Sir J. Hayward*.
One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 612.

2. Staff of command.

The hand of Mars
Beckon'd with fiery *truncheon* my retire.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

No ceremony that to great ones belongs,
The marshal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace,
As mercy does. *Id., Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

Anything was preferable to the yoke of a succession of incapable and injurious tyrants, raised to power, like the boys of Marlborough, by military revolutions recurring at short intervals. Lambert seemed likely to be the first of these rulers; but within a year Lambert might give place to Desborough, and Desborough to Harrison. As often as the *truncheon* was transferred from one feeble hand to another, the nation would be pillaged for the purpose of bestowing a fresh donative on the troops.—*Maccabees, History of England*, ch. i.

Truncheon, *v. a.* Beat with a truncheon.
Captain, thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out of taking their names upon you before you earn'd them.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 4.*

Truncheonier, *s.* One armed with a truncheon.

I mist the milder once, and hit that woman, who cried out, 'Cub! when I might see from far some fiery *truncheoniers* draw to her succour.'—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 3.*

Trundle, *v. n.* Roll; howl along.

In the four first it is heaved up by several spondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at last *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls.—*Adams, Spectator*.

Trundle, *v. a.* Bowl; roll.
Like to the golden tripod, it did pass
From this to this, till 't came to whom it was;
Cesar to Gallus *trundled* it, and he
To Maro.

Lovell, Lucania Pothuma, p. 68: 1639.

Trundle, *s.* [A.S. *trendil*.] Any round rolling thing.

Whether they have not removed . . . all images, candlesticks, *trundles* or rolls of wax.—*A Archbishop Cranmer, Articles of Visitation*.

Trundle, in mechanics, is a piston having its teeth formed of thick pins set in disks, otherwise called a lantern wheel or wallower.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Trundle-tail, *s.* Round-tail; kind of dog.

Dunghill dogs, *trundle-tails*.—*The Boko of Hunt-yago*.

Avant, you curs!
Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bobtail like, or *trundle-tail*.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 8.

Trundlebed, *s.* Bed on casters; trucklebed.

When I was in Cambridge, and lay in a *trundlebed* under my tutor.—*Return from Parnassus*: 1604.

Trunk, *s.* [Fr. *tronc*; Lat. *truncus*.]

1. Body of a tree.

He was
The ivy, which had hid my princely *trunk*
And suckt my verdure out on't.
Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.

2. Body without the limbs of an animal.

The charm and venom which they drunk,
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the senseless *trunk*.
Spenser.

Thou bring'st me happiness and peace, son John;
But health, sleek, with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, wither'd *trunk*.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

3. Main body of anything.

The large *trunks* of the veins discharge the re-
fluent blood into the next adjacent *trunk*, and so on
to the heart.—*Ray*.

4. Chest for clothes; sometimes a small chest commonly lined with paper.

Neither press, collar, chest, *trunk*, well, vault, but
he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such
places.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*,
iv. 2.

Where a young man learned to dance, there hap-
pened to stand an old *trunk* in the room, the idea
of which had so mixed itself with the turns of all his
dances, that, though he could dance excellently
well, yet it was only whilst that *trunk* was there;
nor could he perform well in any other place, un-
less that, or some such other *trunk*, had its due
position in the room. *Locke*.

Your poem sunk
And sent in quires to line a *trunk*:
If still you be disposed to rhyme,
Go try your hand a second time.
Swift, On Poetry.

5. Proboscis of an elephant, or other animal.

Leviathan that at his gills
Draws in, and at his *trunk* spouts out a sea.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 415.

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His *trunk*, and castles justled in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shown.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

6. Long tube through which pellets of clay

are blown. *Obsolete*.
In rolls of parchment *trunks*, the mouth being
laid to the one end and the ear to the other, the
sound is heard much farther than in the open air.—
Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.

In a shooting *trunk*, the longer it is to a certain
limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives
the pellet.—*Ray*.

The connection of 4, 5, and 6, with 1, 2,
and 3, is not very clear. The following
extracts, perhaps, help to explain them.

Trunc, *m.* The *truncus*, stocks, stomach, bulke,
or body of a tree, &c., without the boughs; also a
trunc, a headless body of a man or beast; also, the
poor man's box in churches; also, the boat that is
a lighter.—*Cultræe*.

[A chest would seem to be called a *trunc*, as resem-
bling the *trunc* or chest of a man's body. In the
same way, German *trumpf*, the *trunk* of the body is
applied to a hollow vessel of different kinds.—*Wedg-
wood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Trunk, *v. a.* [Lat. *truncare*.] Truncate;

maim; lop. *Obsolete*.
Large streams of blood out of the *trunked* stock
Forth gush'd, like water streams from riven rock.
Spenser.

Trunked, *adj.* Having a trunk.

She is thick set with strong and well *trunked*
truss.—*Hocell*.

Trunk-hose, *s.* Large breeches formerly

worn.
The short *trunk-hose* shall show thy foot and
knee
Licentious, and to common eye-sight free;
And with a bolder stride, and lower air,
Mingled with men, a man thou must appear.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 439.

Trunnions, *s. pl.* [Fr. *trognons*.] Kuobs,

or short cylinders, projecting from the
sides of a piece of ordnance, that bear it
on the cheeks of a carriage.

Trusion, *s.* [Lat. *trudo*; pass. part. *trusus*;

trusio, -onis.] Thrusting or pushing.

By attraction we do not understand drawing,
pumping, sucking, which is really pulsion and
trusion.—*Bentley*.

Truss, *s.* [Fr. *trousse*.]

1. In Surgery. Bandage by which ruptures
are restrained from lapsing.

A hernia would succeed, and the patient be put
to the trouble of wearing a *truss*.—*Wise, Sur-
gery*.

2. Bundle; anything thrust close together.

All as a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a *truss* of trifles at his back,
As bells and babbles, and glasses in his packs.

Spenser.
The fair one devoured a *truss* of malles, and drunk
a full bottle to her rharo.—*Adrian, Spectator*.

A *truss* of hay must contain fifty-six pounds, or
half a hundred weight; a *truss* of straw, thirty-six
pounds; thirty-six *trusses* make a load. In June,
July, and August, a *truss* of new hay must weigh
sixty pounds.—*Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopedia*.

3. In Architecture. Assemblage of timbers
for the support of a principal beam or
piece.

4. In Shipbuilding. Timbers, or iron plates,
giving a diagonal internal support to side-
timbers or ribs.

Truss, *v. a.* [Fr. *trousser*.] Pack up close
together.

What in most English writers useth to be loose
and untight, in this author, is well grounded, finely
framed, and strongly *trussed* up together.—*Spenser*.

Some of them send the Scriptures before, *truss* up
long and baggage, make themselves in a readiness,
that they may fly from city to city.—*Hooker, Ec-
clesiastical Polity*.

You might have *trussed* him and all his apparel
into an oslekin.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*

iii. 2.

Trust, *s.* [connected with *true*.]

1. Confidence; reliance on another.

What a fool is honesty! and *trust*, his sworn bro-
ther, a very simple gentleman.—*Shakespeare, Win-
ter's Tale*, iv. 3.

My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids,
never to put too much *trust* in deceitful men.
Swift.

2. Charge received in confidence.

Expect no more from servants than is just;
Reward them well if they observe their *trust*.
Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.

In my wretched case 't will be more just,
Not to have promised, than deceive your *trust*.
Dryden.

Those servants may be called to an account who
have broken their *trust*.—*Sir W. Davenant*.

3. Confident opinion of any event.

His *trust* was with the Eternal to be deem'd
Equal in strength. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 46.

4. Credit given without examination.

Most take things upon *trust*, and misemploy their
assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates
of others.—*Locke*.

5. Credit on promise of payment.

Ev'n such is time, who takes on *trust*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and dust.
Sir W. Raleigh.

6. Something committed to one's faith.

They cannot see all with their own eyes; they
must commit many great *trusts* to their ministers.
—*Bacon*.

Then the sooner
Temptation found't, or over potent charms,
To violate the sacred *trust* of silence
Deposited within thee.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 426.

Our taking of a *trust* doth not engage us to dis-
obey our Lord, or do any evil thing.—*Kettlewell*.

7. Deposit; something committed to charge,

of which an account must be given.
Although the adventures one man possesseth
more than another may be called his property with
respect to other men, yet with respect to God they
are only a *trust*.—*Swift*.

8. Confidence in supposed honesty.

Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of spe-
cial *trust*; wherefore do not entreat her evil.—
Tobit, x. 12.

9. State of him to whom something is en-
trusted.

I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*.—
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese,
he was left in that great *trust* with the king.—
Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.

Trust, *v. a.*

1. Place confidence in; confide in.

I'd be torn in pieces
With wild Hippolytus, nay, prove the death
Every limb over, ere I'd *trust* a woman
With wind, could I retain it.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 4.

2. Believe; credit.

Now, *trust* me, 'tis an office of great worth.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

3. Admit in confidence to the power over
anything.

TRUS

When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, *trust* him with yourself as you must do when you are dying.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

4. Commit with confidence.

Whom with your power and fortune, sir, you *trust*. Now to suspect is vain.—*Dryden*.
Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me just, This much the rogue to publick ears will *trust*; In private then: When wilt thou, mighty Jove, My wealthy uncle from this world remove?
Id., *Translation of Persius*, li. 15.

5. Venture confidently.

Fool'd by thee to trust thee from my side.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 881.

6. Sell upon credit.

Trust. v. n.

1. Be confident of something future.

I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face.—*2 John*, 12.
From this grave, this dust, My God shall raise me up, I *trust*.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

2. Have confidence; rely; depend without doubt.

The idea shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they *trust*.—*Isaiah*, li. 5.
The word of the Lord is tried; he is a buckler to all that *trust* in him.—*2 Samuel*, xii. 31.
The sins Of all mankind, with him there crucified, Never to hurt them more who rightly *trust* In this his satisfaction.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 416.

3. Be credulous; be won to confidence.

Well, you may fear too far.—Safer than *trust* too far.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.

4. Expect.

The simplicity of the goat shews us what an honest man is to *trust* to that keeps a knave company.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Trustee. s.

1. One entrusted with anything.

Having made choice of such a confessor that you may *trust* your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *trustee* from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to a Penitent*.

2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

You are not the *trustees* of the publick liberty; and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much less have you to intermeddle in the management of affairs.—*Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs*.

Trusteeship. s. Condition, position, office of a trustee.

I have just had a note from Chancellor, preliminary, I suppose, to my *trusteeship*.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. ii. ch. vi.

Truster. s. One who trusts.

Nor shall you do mine ear that violence, To make it *truster* of your own report Against yourself.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 2.

Trustfully. adv. In a trusty manner; faithfully; with fidelity.

Thus having her restored *trustfully* As he had vow'd, some small continuance He there did make.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, vi. 3, 10.

Trustiness. s. Attribute suggested by Trusty; fidelity; faithfulness.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocences in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly so commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennobles them into virtues!—*Greene, Cammologia Sacra*.

Trusting. part. adj. Confiding.

And Huzo is gone to his lovely bed, To court there another's bride; And she must lay her cautious head A husband's *trusting* heart beside.
Byron, Parisina, v.

Trustless. adj. Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted.

I beheld this fickle *trustless* state, Of vain world's glory, flitting to and fro.—*Spenser*.
The *trustless* wings of false desire.—*Shakespeare, Titus and Adonia*.
Some climb aloft by *trustless* treachery.—*Milton for Magistrates*, p. 201.

Trusty. adj.

1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.
He removeth away the speech of the *trusty*, and taketh away the understanding of the aged.—*Job*, xii. 20.
This dastard, at the battle of Poliers, Before we met, or that a stroke was given, Like to a *trusty* squire, did run away.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I*, iv. 1.

TRY

This *trusty* servant Shall pass between us.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.
Gayomar his *trusty* slave has sent.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.
These prodigious treasures, which flowed in to him, he buried under ground by the hands of his most *trusty* slaves.—*Addison*.

2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.

When he saw no power might prevail, His *trusty* sword he called to his aid.—*Spenser*.
The neighing steeds are to the chariot tied, The *trusty* weapon sits on every side.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 885.

Truth. s. [A.S. *treowde*.]

1. Contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.

All *truths* are equal, 'veritas non recipit magis ac minus.'—*Bishop Wilkins*.
Persuasive words, improv'd With reason to her seeming and with *truth*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 737.
This also leads them through the mazes of opinions and authors to *truth* and certainly.—*Locke*.

2. Conformity of words to thoughts.

Shall *truth* fail to keep her word?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 876.
Truth is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree.—*Locke*.

3. Purity from falsehood.

So young, my lord, and true.—
Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dower.
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

4. Right opinion.

5. Fidelity; constancy.

I'd follow this good man, and go with you; And, having sworn *truth*, ever will be true.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

6. Honesty; virtue.

The money I tender for him in the court; If this will not suffice, it must appear, That malice bears down *truth*.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

7. It is used sometimes by way of concession.

She said, *Truth*, Lord; yet the doves eat of the crumbs which fall from their master's table.—*Matthew*, xv. 27.

8. Exactness; conformity to rule.

Ploughs, to go true, depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

9. Reality; real state of things.

It being against the *truth* of Christ's natural body, to be at one time in more places than one.—*Rubric at End of Communion Office, Book of Common Prayer*.
There are innumerable *truths* with which we are wholly unacquainted.—*Boswell*.

Of a truth, in truth. In reality.

Of a *truth*, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations.—*2 Kings*, xix. 17.
In *truth*, what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only so to be read as becometh?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Truthful. adj. Full of truth.

Hail, true, *truthful*, and tractable! Hymn to the Virgin Mary, in T. Warton's *History of English Poetry*, i. 316.
I profess to be *truthful* as I can, and as *truthful* as the character of my records will allow.—*Berkeley, Anal.*, preface, p. 16.

Truthless. adj. Wanting truth; faithless; wanting reality.

A battle so bloodless seemed as *truthless*.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 274.
What shall I call her? *truthless* woman.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love of Constantine.
Like *truthless* dreams, so are my joys expired.
Le Prince d'Amon, Collection of Poems, p. 132: 1600.

Trutination. s. [Lat. *trutinatio*, -onis, from *trutina* = tongue of a balance.] Act of weighing; examination by the scale.

Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Try. s. [?] Instrument for sifting. Obsolete.

They will not pass through the holes of the sieve, ruddle, or *try*, if they be narrow.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 86. (Trench.)

Try. v. a. [N.Fr. *trier*.]

1. Examine; make experiment of.

Doth not the ear *try* words, and the mouth taste meat?—*Job*, xii. 11.
Some among you have beheld me fighting, Come *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

TUBE

{Trust
{Tubercle

He cannot be a perfect man, Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

2. Experience; assay; have knowledge or experience of.

Thou know'st only good; but evil hast not *tried*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 890.
With me the rocks of Scylla you have *tried*, Th' inhuman Cyclops, and his den defied.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 270.

3. Examine as a judge; bring before a judicial tribunal.

4. Act upon as a test.
The fire seven times *tried* this; Seven times *tried* that judgement is, Which did never chuse amiss.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

5. Bring as to a test.

They open to themselves at length the way Up higher, under long obediences *tried*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 155.

6. Essay; attempt.

Let us *try* adventurous work.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 251.

7. Purify; refine.

After life *Tried* in sharp tribulation, and refined By faith and faithful works,
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 62.

8. Use as means.

To ease her cares the force of sleep she *tries*, Still wakes her mind, though slumber seal her eyes.
Swift.

With out. Bring to a decision.

I'll *try* it out, and give no quarter.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Try. v. n. Endeavour; attempt; make essay.

He first dejected, she for a little *tried* To live without him, liked it not, and died.
Sir J. Wotton.

Trying. part. adj. Acting as a test to one's patience or principles.

They were doubtless in a most *trying* situation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Trying. verbal abs. Testing.

The *trying* of your faith worketh patience.—*James*, i. 3.

Tryst. s. [trust.] Appointed meeting; assignation.

Trysting-place. s. Place for meeting, for keeping an appointment.

The frequent sigh, the long embrace, Yet binds them to their *trysting* place.
Byron, Parisina, iv.

Tub. s. [Dutch, *tobbe*, *tubbe*.]

1. Large open vessel of wood.

In the East Indies, if you set a *tub* of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
[They] fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub*.
Milton, Comus, 708.

Skilful coopers hoop their *tubs* With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs.
Bentley, Hudibras.

2. State of salivation; so called because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub.

For *tubs* and baths.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

As the first element in a compound.

Bring down the rose-cheek'd youth To the *tub*-fast, and the diet.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Tube. s. [Fr.; Lat. *tubus*.] Pipe; siphon;

long hollow body.
There bellows our cookery with their fiery *tubes* Dispersed ethereal forms, and down they fell.
Lord Bacon.

A spot like which astronomer Through his glazed optick *tube* yet never saw.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 899.

Tubercle. s. [Fr. *tubercule*; Lat. *tuberculum*.]

1. Small swelling or excrescence on the body; pimple.

By what degrees the *tubercles* arise, How slow, or quick, they ripen into size.
Swift.
A consumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arises through a scirrhus, or a crude *tubercle*.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

2. In Medicine. The older and more general use of this word was less restricted than at present. With the exception of a class of skin diseases, where the tubercle is generally more or less hard and resisting,

the term now applies almost exclusively to the characteristic deposit of Scrofula, and especially to that form which, having the lungs as its seat, is known as Phthisis, Pulmonary Phthisis, or Consumption. *Tuberculosis* is a rarer, and more especially technical, derivative; the commoner being *tuberculous*, used most correctly in reference to the parts which are affected by tubercles, and *tubercular* in reference to the disease.

Deposits [are present] in various organs or parts, of small masses, varying in size, consisting of a firm, friable, insoluble substance, resembling cheese, and denominated *tubercle*.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

These *tubercles* are masses of unorganised matter, also resembling curd or new cheese, more or less, but of various shapes and sizes. They suffer gradual changes: soften or break down; undergo a sort of supuration; and the softer matter into which they thus, as it were, melt, has the characters that distinguish the pus of a scrofulous ulcer or abscess.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, vol. xii.

In 1819, Leconte . . . first showed that growth to which the name of *tubercle* was applied, formed almost the sole cause of consumption, and consequently he restricted the term phthisis to the disease produced by *tubercle* in the lungs.—*Dr. W. Aikin, Science and Practice of Medicine*, p. 189: 1808.

Tubercle may be regarded as an exudation possessing deficient vitality, sometimes grey, but more frequently of a yellowish colour, varying in size, form, and consistence, essentially composed of molecules, and irregularly formed nuclei.—*Dr. J. H. Bennett, Clinical Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine*, p. 179: 1808.

Tubercular. adj Having the character of a tubercle.

Cancer-cells having begun to be deposited at a particular place, continue to be deposited at that place. *Tubercular* matter, making its appearance at particular points, collects more and more round those points. And similarly in numerous pustular diseases.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*.

Tuberose. s. Plant akin to the lilies, and only connected with the rose so far as both are odorous, of the genus *Polyanthes* (species, *tuberosa*).

The stalks of *tuberose* run up four feet high, more or less; the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*. Eternal spring, with smiling verdure, here warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year; The *tuberose* ever breathes, and violets blow.

The *tuberose* with her silvery light.

T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh, The Light of the Harrow*.

Tuberous. adj. [Fr. *tubereux*; Lat. *tuber* = knob.] Having prominent knots or excrescences.

Parts of *tuberous* humatites show several varieties in the crusts, striature, and constitution of the body.—*Woodward*.

Tubular. adj. Resembling, consisting of, a pipe or trunk; long, hollow, and, generally, more or less, circular; fistular.

He hath a *tubular*, or pipe-like snout, resembling that of the hippocampus or horse-fish.—*Grew, Musculi*.

Tubulated. adj. Fistular; longitudinally hollow.

The teeth of vipers are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poison into the wound they make; but their hollows doth not reach to the top of the tooth.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Tubule. s. [Lat. *tubulus*.] Small pipe, or fistular body.

* As the lusus Helmontii, and the other nodules, have in them sea-shells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the deluge, so these stones had then incorporated with them testaceous *tubules* related to the siphonifer, or rather the vermicular marini.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Tucan. s. [Brazilian.] In Ornithology. Bird of the genus *Rhamphastus*.

The earliest record of the existence of a species of the remarkable group of birds now so well known by their common appellation of *toucans*, occurs in the twenty-eighth chapter of Belon's Third Book, published in 1553, where a figure of the bill of *Rhamphastus Tucan* is given as belonging to a bird of the New World.—*Gould, Monograph of Ramphastidae, or Family of Toucans*.

Tuck. s. Touch, as Touchstone.

Several parts of it were as bright and splendent as tuck.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 118.

Tuck. s. [? Welsh, *twe* = knife; ? German, *degen* = sword.] Long narrow sword.

If by chance escape your venom'd tuck, Our purpose may hold there.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

The Belagians running in upon them, with their long tucks, thrusting at the fore, had made good ridance of them.—*Milton, History of England*, b. ii.

These being primed, with force he labour'd To free 'a sword from retentive scabbard;

And, after many a painful pluck,

From rusty durian he haul'd tuck.

Butler, *Hudibras*, l. 2, 89.

Tuck. s. Kind of net.

The tuck is narrower meshed, and therefore scarce lawful, with a long bunt in the midst.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Tuck. s.

1. In Dress. Kind of fold, or dupliature of the dress, running round the body or a part of it (rather than longitudinally), and so, when unfolded, undoubted, or let down, enlarging the part to which it belongs.

2. Sort of pull; kind of lugging.

If he was dull, nothing was given to him but salted drink, or salt put in college beer, with tucks to bind.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 46.

Tuck. v. a.

1. Gather into a narrower compass; crush together; hinder from spreading: (with an adverb or preposition; generally with up).

She tuck'd up her vestments, like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmost summit of the promontory.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Dick adept! tuck back thy hair, And I will pour into thy ear

Remarks which none did e'er disclose In smooth pured verse or bubbling prose.

Prior, *Alma*, iii. 141.

2. Inclose, by tucking clothes round.

Make his bed after different fashions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print and tuck him in warm.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

Tuck. v. n. Contract.

An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges tuck in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Tucker. s. Small piece of linen that shades the breast of women.

A female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin, used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the stays.—*Addison, Guardian*.

Tucket. s. [Italian, *tucchetti* = minced meat, collops; L. Lat. *tuctum*.] Steak; collop.

Neither will the pulse and leeks, Lavinian muscages, and the *Calpurnia* fets or goblets of condit bull's flesh, minister such delicate spirits to the thinking man.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 212: 1653.

Tucket. s. [Italian, *tuccata*.] Kind of flourish or prelude on a trumpet.

(A tucket sounds.) Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet.

Shakespeare, *Othello*, ii. 1.

Tucketsonance. s. Sound of the tucket: (two words rather than a compound).

Let the trumpets sound The tucketsonance and the note to mount.

Shakespeare, *Henry V.* iv. 2.

Tuesday. s. [A.S. *Tiwensdag*.] Name for the third day of the week. The exact form of the denomination of the old heathen deity in the nominative case is only to be got at by inference. In the Old Norse we have both the forms *Tysdag* = Tuesday, *Dies Martis*, as the name of a day of the week, and *Tyr* as the name of a god in the Edda and Heimskringla. Of *Tyr* the genitive case would be *Tys*. The Old High German for Tuesday is *Ziestac*. Putting all this together, Grimm gets as a result *Tiv* as the Anglo-Saxon, as *Zie* is the Old German nominative. In the Mæso-Gothic we find neither the name of the god nor

of the day of the week; analogy, however, gives us:—nominative, *Tius*; genitive, *Tivis*; dative, *Tiwa*; accusative, *Tiu*; vocative, *Tiu*, which brings the word, with its inflections, in direct connection with the Sanskrit, *Djaua*, *diaus*, *diô*, *djauan*, *djaua*; the Greek, *Ζεύς*, *Διὸς*, *Δία*, *Ζεὺς*; and the Latin *Ju-(piter)*, *Jovis*, *Jovi*, *Jovem*, *Ju(piter)*; these leading us to *Deus* and *Di* = God.

In the Edda, *Odin* is the supreme god, but there is evidence that before his pre-eminence was established, *Tyr* was worshipped as the principal deity of the Germans, being etymologically the same as the Greek *Zeus*. The name survives in the Anglo-Saxon *Tiwedæg*, *Tuesday*; in the names of places, as *Tewesley*, *Tewling*; and of flowers, as in the Old Norse *Tyðala*, *Tyðvide*. According to Tacitus, the Germans spoke of themselves as sprung from *Tuisco*, and his son *Mannus*.—*Cox, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tufa. s. [Italian; from Lat. *tophus* = gravel.] See extract.

Tufa [is] a name applied in Italy to certain porous loose rocks, sometimes consisting chiefly of calcareous matter deposited from water containing much carbonate of lime in solution, and sometimes of fine powdery volcanic dust cemented more or less completely by the infiltration of water, but generally loose and spongy. This dust consists of material erupted from volcanoes, and under the microscope has sometimes been found to contain large quantities of the silicious cases of infusoria. The first-named variety is called *Calcareous tufa*, the last-named *Volcanic tufa* or *tufo*. Volcanic *tufa* is the material under which Pompeii was buried. Similar materials have been deposited in places where there are no other indications of volcanic action, and occur among rocks of all ages. *Calcareous tufa* when consolidated passes into travertine. —*André, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Tuf. s. Tufa.

In the neighbourhood of Naples there are stratified *tuffs*, containing a large number of fossil shells, growing specifically with those now living in the Mediterranean.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, ch. xii.

Tuffactory. s. Villous kind of silk.

His clothes were strange, though coarse, and black, though bare: Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been velvet; but it was now, so much ground was worn. Become *tuffactory*.

Donne, *Satire*.

Tuft. v. a.

1. Separate into tufts or little clusters.

The labouring hunter *tufts* the thick unbarbed grounds.

Where harbor'd is the hart.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, song xiii.

2. Adorn with a tuft.

Sit beneath the shade Of solemn oaks, that *tuft* the swelling mounts.

Thrown graceful round. Thomson, *Seasons, Spring*.

Tuft. s. [N.Fr. *tuiffe*, *tuisset*.]

1. Number of threads or ribbons, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together.

Upon sweet brier, a *fine tuft* or brush of moss of divers colours you shall ever find full of white worms.—*Bacon*.

The male among birds often appears in a crest, comb, or *tuft* of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a pinnacle on the top of the head.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Cluster; plump.

Going a little aside into the wood, where many thurs before she delighted to walk, her eyes were smit with a *tuft* of trees so close set together, as with the shade the moon gave through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look upon it.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

With high woods the hills were crown'd; With *tuffs* the valleys, and each fountain side With borders 'long the rivers.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vii. 326.

Under a *tuft* of shade, that on a green stood whisp'ring soft, by a fresh fountain side They met them down.

Ibid. iv. 325.

Gentlemen . . . must grow *tuffs* under their chin, like so many real aristocrats.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xvii.

Bull hunts *tuffs* on the continent, and is a sort of amateur courier.—*Ibid.*, ch. xxi.

Tuft-hunter. s. One who over-sedulously courts the acquaintance of people of rank.

At Eton a great deal of snobishness was thrashed out of Lord Buckram, and he was birched with perfect impartiality. Even there, however, a select band of sucking *tuft-hunters* followed him.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. v.

Tufted. adj. Growing in tufts or clusters.

There does a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night,
And cast a gleam on these *tufted* groves.
Milton, Comus, 223.

Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in *tufted* trees. *Id., L'Allegro, 77.*
tuft, *adj.* Adorned with tufts; growing in tufts. *Rare.*

The *xyvans* that about the neighbouring woods
did dwell,
Both in the *tufty* frith and in the mossy fell.

Where *tufty* daisies nod at every kale.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastoral, b. I. song v.

Tug, *v. a.* [A.S. *teogan*.]

1. Pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; draw.

No more *tug* one another thus, nor moil yourselves;
Praise equal; conquest crown ye both: the lists to others leave.

Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

These two many pillars
With horrible confusion to and fro
He *tugg'd*, he shook, till down they came, and drew
Upon the heads of all that sat beneath
The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1043.

2. Pull; pluck.

Priest, beware thy beard;
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you soundly.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 3.

Tug, *v. n.*

1. Pull.

The meaner sort will *tug* lustily at the ear.—
Sandys.

Willing at the ear

Thus *galley-slaves tug*. *Dryden.*
We have been *tugging* a great while against the stream,
and have almost weathered our point; a stretch or two more will do the work; but if instead of that we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we set out.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

2. Labour; contend; struggle.

His face is black and full of blood,
His hands abroad display'd, as one that grasps
And *tugg'd* for life.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Thou wast not made for lucre,
For pleasure, nor for rest,
Thou that art sprung from the war-god's loins,
And hast *tugg'd* at the she-wolf's breast.

Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, The Prophecy of Cypsa.

Tug, *s.*

1. Pull performed with the utmost effort.

Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling dastard: at the *tug* he falls.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 758.

Vessel used for towing other vessels:
(common as the second element in a compound with *steam*; as, *steam-tug*).

Tugging, *verbal abs.* Act of one who tugs; violent pulling.

There is *tugging* and pulling this way and that.—
Dr. H. More.

Tuition, *s.* [Lat. *tuitio*, -*onis*.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wisdom to put himself under the *tuition* of a beast.—*Sir R. Sidney.*

If government depends upon religion, this shows the pestilential design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the *tuition* of the former.—
South, Sermons.

When so much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those under whose *tuition* they are, are not enemies to their satisfaction.—
Locke.

Tulip, *s.* [? German, *tulpe*.] Slang expression as in 'Go it my *tulips*,' i.e. mates, fellows.

Tulip, *s.* [Fr. *tulipe*; L. Lat. *tulipa*; from Persian, *tuliban* = turban.] Garden plant of the genus *Tulipa*.

The *tulip* opens with the rising, and shuts with the setting sun.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Why *tulips* of one colour produce some of another, and, running through all, still escape a blue.
Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.

The properties of a good *tulip* are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather

stand erect; the flower should be of a middling size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should be small and regular, and quite from the bottom of the flower. The chive should not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz. *provençes*, or early flowers; *medias*, or middling flowers; and *serotines*, or late flowers. The early blowing *tulips* are not near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Tulipa *Gemmeriana*, the *tulip* of gardens, has been a favourite object of the florist's care for three centuries. Gemmer, who first made it known by a botanical description and figure, saw it in A.D. 1759 at Ansburg, the seeds having been brought from the Levant. It was at that time known in Italy under the name of *tulipa*, given to it on account of its resembling a turban, *tulband*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tulip-tree, *s.* In Botany. Ornamental tree with flowers that have been likened to a tulip, introduced from North America, of the genus *Liriodendron* (*tulipifera*).

Hands of the fierce horsemen of Mysore had already been seen growing among the *tulip-trees*, and near the gay *verandas*.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Tumble, *v. n.* [Fr. *tumber*.]

1. Fall; come suddenly and violently to the ground.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germin *tumble* all together,
Answer me. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.*

To stand or walk, to rise or *tumble*,
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*
Skylupus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately *tumbles* to the bottom.—
Addison.

2. Fall in great quantities tumultuously.

When riches come by the course of inheritance and testaments, they come *tumbling* upon a man.—
Horace.

3. Roll about.

aw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so as well he might *tumble* and toss.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Tumble, *v. a.*

1. Turf over; throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and *tumbling* it over and over in his thoughts, that he should at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience.—
Jacobs, History of the Reign of Henry VII.
They *tumbled* all their little quivers over,
To chase propitious shafts.

Prior, Henry and Emma, 734.

Throw by chance or violence.

The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are roused and *tumbled* out of their dark cells into open day light by some turbulent passion.—
Locke.

3. Throw down.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,
To *tumble* down thy husband and thyself,
From top of honour to disgrace's feet?

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 2.

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain
His friend to free, was *tumbled* on the plain.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 652.

If a greater force than his holds him fast, or *tumbles* him down, he is no longer free.—
Locke.

Tumble, *s.* Fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky *tumble* from a tree: why, says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall.—*Sir R. L. K. strange.*

Tumble-home, *s.* In Navigation. Bending inwards of the upper timbers of a ship's side.

Tumbler, *s.*

1. One who tumbles; one who shows postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What strange agility and activeness do common *tumblers* and dancers on the rope attain to by exercise!—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Sic, bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest *tumbler* or rope-dancer. *Arbuthnot.*

Never by *tumbler* thro' the hoops was shown
Such skill in passing all, and touching none.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 257.

2. Large drinking glass.

'If, said Mr. Stiggins, 'if there is any one of them less odious than another, it is the liquor called rum. Warm, my dear young friend, with three lumps of sugar to the *tumbler*.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xlv.*

The room was fragrant with the smell of punch, a *tumbler* of which grateful compound stood upon

a small round table, convenient to the hand of Mr. Mould; so dextrously mixed, that as his eye looked down into the cool transparent drink, another eye, peering briefly from behind the crisp lemon-peel, looked up at him, and twinkled like a star.—*Id., Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxv.*

3. Fancy pigeon, so called from tumbling and throwing itself over as it flies.

The *tumbler*, in its flight, will tumble itself backward over its head.—*Rice, Cyclopaedia, Pigeon.*

4. Sort of dog.

The *tumbler* and lurcher ought to be reckoned by themselves.—*Straus, Speculum Mundi, ch. ix. § 1.*

Tumbling, *part. adj.* Rolling.

Glister *tumbled*, and in falling struck me
Into the *tumbling* billows of the main.

Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 4.

Tumbling, *verbal abs.* Act of one who tumbles; performance of a tumbler.

Reform our sense, and teach the men to obey;
They'll leave their *tumbling*, if you lead the way.

Rome.

Tumblerful, *s.* Quantity of liquid sufficient to fill a tumbler.

Suddenly he looked up, and called for brandy; and, to my surprise, and I fear admiration, he drank nearly half a *tumblerful* of that poison undiluted, with a composure that spoke of habitual use.—*Lord Lytton, The Carians, b. iv. ch. iii.*

Tumbril, *s.* [Old Fr. *tomberel*, *tumerel*, *tumerem*; Modern Fr. *tombereau*; from

L. Lat. *tombereillus*, *tumbarellus*, *tumbrillum*, *tumbrellum*. This is derived from *tombere* = fall; the original *tumbril* being a truck of the same kind with the one now in use, wherein the wheels, one on each side, are so placed that when the body of the vehicle (often consisting of a mere flat table without sides) is unloaded, it turns over, shooting out at once what it carries; the materials that can thus be disposed being of little value, often rubbish. In the previous editions it is explained, 'dung-cart.' The *tombereau* of the French is most frequently noticed as the vehicle from which the corpses of the victims of the Revolution were shot out. The vehicle in which bawds were carted, and from which they could be unceremoniously shot out from was a *tumbril*. So also were some of the kind of ducking-stools. 'Tumbrillum, Gallice, *Tombereau*, instrumentum fuisse voluit inventum ad castigandum mulieres rixosas, quo in aquam dejiciuntur, immerguntur, et inde malidie et potae extrahuntur. Cowellus ait esse plaustrum in quo fornicationis aut adulterii rei, contumelie causa, per civitatem aut burgum circumferuntur.' (Ducange, *Tumbrillum*.) Of its use as an engine of punishment all the instances in Ducange are from either England or Scotland; the *paena tymbaralis*, or *tumbrilli* being associated with that of the pillory.] In Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopaedia a distinction is drawn between *Tumbril*, a dung-cart, &c., and *Tumbril*, which are given under separate entries. The latter is a term said to be chiefly current in Lincolnshire, where it is used for the purpose of giving hay to the sheep during winter. It is a circular cage or crib made of osiers or any wood pliant enough for the purpose. It is about ten feet in circumference and closely wattled to the height of a foot, where a break of about eighteen inches in height leaves an opening through which sheep can feed; above this it is again wattled. The staves that support the wattling are about ten inches asunder. About twelve sheep may feed from each *tumbril*. Here the connection with *tombere* = fall, is either wanting or concealed.

Twiflow once ended, set *tumbril* and man,
And compass that fallow as soon as ye can.

Tumer, Five Hundred Pains of good Husbandry.

My corpse is ill a *tumblid* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and inclosed w.th dung;
That cart arrest, and raise a common cry,
For macer'd hunger of my cold I die.

Dryden, The Duke and the Dow, 251.
What shall I do with this beauty *tumblid* / go lie
down and sleep, you not.—*Congreve.*
He sometimes rode in an open *tumblid*.—*Tatler.*
Nightly come his *tumblid* to the Luxembourg,
with the fatal roll-call.—*Carlyle, French Revolution,*
b. iii. ch. vi.

Tumefaction. s. [Lat. *tumefactio*, -onis.] Swelling.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are
pallidness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole
body.—*Aphorisms.*

Tumefy. v. a. [Lat. *tumefacio*.] Swell;
make to swell.

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and *tumefied*,
supposed to demand extirpation.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Tumid. adj. [Lat. *tumidus*.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.
2. Protuberant; raised above the level.
No high as heaved the *tumid* hills, so low
Down sunk a low bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 288.

3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sub-
lime.

Though such expressions may seem *tumid* and
aspiring; yet cannot I scruple to use seeming hyper-
boas in mentioning felicities, which make the
highest hyperboas but seeming ones.—*Boyle.*

Tumorous. adj.

1. Swelling; protuberant.
Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below
and above, and *tumorous* in the middle, unless some
diseased plant?—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely mag-
nificent.

According to their subject, these styles vary; for
that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent
matter, becomes vast and *tumorous*, speaking of
petty and inferior things.—*B. Jonson.*

His limbs were rather sturdily than daintily, sub-
lime and almost *tumorous* in his looks and gestures.
—*Sir H. Wotton.*

When Pride first made ascent from hell,
To take the world's survey, she ran to swell;
And in her *tumorous* thoughts presumed to reign
O'er the whole earth.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 132: 1635.

Tumour. s. [Lat. *tumor*.]

1. Morbid swelling.

Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what
it is that feeds the *tumour*, if the disease be founded
in pride, the swelling that is the most natural re-
sult.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

The formation of knots and *tumours* in any part
of the body, external or internal, that degenerate at
length into an ulcer, arises from this, that some
parts of the blood becoming by their size or figure
disproportioned to the small winding channels of
the glands, cannot freely slip through.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede
from their natural state by an undue increase of
their bigness.—*W. Keen, Surgery.*

2. Swell or rise of water.

One *tumour* drown'd another, billows strove
To outswell ambition, water air outdrove.
B. Jonson, Manys at Court.

3. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy
grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial
greatness.

His style was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold
metaphors; and so far from the *tumour*, that it
rather wants a little elevation.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

It is not the power of *tumour* and bold looks
upon the passions of the multitude.—*Sir R. L. Es-
trange.*

Tumour. v. a. Swell.

Tumoured. part. adj. Distended; swollen;
puffed up. *Rare.*

You shall see a man look like the four winds in
painting, as if he would blow away the enemy;
and yet, at the very first onset, suffer fear and trembling
to dress themselves in his face apparently! And
commonly where there is least heart, there is most
tongue. And lightly if we note such an one, he
seldom unbosoms his *tumoured* breast, but when he
finds none to oppose the bigness of his looks and
tongue!—*Junius, Sin Stigmatised*, p. 50: 1639.

Tump. s. Small low mound.

Tump. v. a. In Gardening. Raise a tump
or mound.

Tumult. v. n. [Lat. *tumultus*; pass. part.
of *tumulo*.]

Trinuous spirits, or volatile alkalies, are such
enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put to-
gether, they *tumulte* and grow hot, and continue
to fight till they have dissipated or mortified each
other.—*Boyle.*

Tumult. s. [Fr. *tumulte*; Lat. *tumultus*.]

1. Promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A *tumult* is improved into a rebellion, and a
government overturned by it.—*Sir R. L. Es-
trange.*
With irreful taunts each other they oppose,
Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks arose.
Pope.

2. Stir; irregular violence; multitude put
into wild commotion.

What stir is this? what *tumult* in the heavens?
Whence cometh this alarm and this noise?

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 4.
Tumult and confusion all embroil'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 906.

This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the
idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a
tumult among the elements, and recovering them
out of their confusion; thus troubling and becalm-
ing nature?—*Addison, Spectator.*

Tumult. v. a. Make a tumult; be in wild
commotion. *Rare.*

They who attended them without, *tumulting* at
the death of their masters, were beaten back.—
Milton, History of England, b. vi.

Why do the Gentiles *tumult*, and the nations
Muse a vain thing?—*Id., Paraphrase of Psalm II.*

Tumult. s. One who makes a tumult;
rioter. *Rare.*

The governor found it a work so difficult to ap-
prehen that, once in a *tumult* he was left for
dead among many slain; and though afterwards he
severely punished the *tumulters*, was slain at length
to seek a dismission from his charge.—*Milton, His-
tory of England*, b. ii.

Tumultuously. adv. In a tumultuary man-
ner.

Divers thousands of the Jews *tumultuously* re-
sisted.—*Saunders, Christ's Passion*, notes, p. 95: 1610.

Tumultuosity. s. Attribute suggested
by Tumultuary; turbulence; inclina-
tion or disposition to tumults or commo-
tions.

The *tumultuosity* of the people, or the factious-
ness of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new
models.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Tumultuary. adj. [Fr. *tumultuaire*.]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Perkiss had learned, that people under command
used to consult, and after to march in order, and
rebels contrariwise; and observing their orderly,
and not *tumultuary* armies, doubted the word.—
Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.

My followers were at that time no way propor-
tionable to hazard a *tumultuary* conflict.—*Eikon
Basilike.*

Is it likely that the divided atoms should keep the
same ranks in such a variety of *tumultuary* agita-
tions in that liquid medium.—*Glaucille, Scepia
Scientifica.*

The latter [the administration of justice] had
always indeed been exercised in the sight of the
people by the count and his assessors under the
Lombard and Carolingian sovereigns; but the laws
were made, the proceedings *tumultuary*, and the
decisions perverted by violence.—*Hallam, View of
the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii.
ch. ix.

2. Restless; put into irregular commotion.

Men who live without religion, live always in a
tumultuary and restless state.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Tumultuous. v. a. [Lat. *tumultuosus*; pret.
part. of *tumultuo*.] Make a tumult; rage;
storm.

Like an opposed torrent, it *tumultuates*, grown
higher and higher.—*North, Sermons.*

These being more productions and improvements
of matter, are they that *tumultuate* within our
breast; and, being disposed to excess, excite us to
rebel against all the rules of goodness.—*Lord North,
Light in the Way to Paradise*, p. 121: 1682.

Tumultuation. s. Irregular and confused
agitation.

That in the sound the contiguous air receives
many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems
probable by the sudden and eager *tumultuation* of
its parts.—*Boyle.*

Tumultuous. adj. [Fr. *tumultueux*.]

1. Violently carried on by disorderly multi-
tudes.

Many civil broils, and *tumultuous* rebellions, they
fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence
of their king, whose only person oftentimes contains
the unruly people from a thousand civil occasions.—
Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.

The cardinals, of whom the majority were French,

having assembled in conclave, for the election of a
successor to Gregory XI., were disturbed by a *tu-
multuous* populace, who demanded with menace a
Roman, or at least an Italian pope.—*Hallam, View
of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*,
pt. ii. ch. vii.

2. Put into violent commotion; irregularly
and confusedly agitated.

The strong rebuff of some *tumultuous* cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 936.

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth
Now rolling, boils in his *tumultuous* breast,
And like a devilish engine back recoils
Upon himself. *Id., ibid.*, iv. 15.

The vital blood, that had forsook my heart,
Returns again in such *tumultuous* tides,
It quite o'ercomes me. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Turbulent; violent.

Naught rests for me in this *tumultuous* strife,
But to make open proclamation.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 1.
Furiously running in upon him with *tumultuous*
speech, he violently caught from his head his rich
cap of cables.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

4. Full of tumults.

The winds began to speak louder, and as in a *tu-
multuous* kingdom, to think themselves fittest in-
struments of commandment.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Tumultuously. adv. In a tumultuous man-
ner; by act of the multitude; with con-
fusion and violence.

It was done by edict, not *tumultuously*; the sword
was not put into the people's hand.—*Bacon, Adver-
tisement touching a Holy War.*

Tumultuousness. s. Attribute suggested by
Tumultuous; state of being tumultuous.
Keep down this boiling and *tumultuousness* of the
soul.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 814.

Tumulus. s. In Archeology. Mound;
barrow, for which it is the Latin name.

Tun. s. [A.S. *tunne*.]

1. Large cask.

As when a spark
Lights on a heap of powder, laid
Fit for the tun, some magazine to store
Against a rumour'd war.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 814.

2. Measure of four hogsheads.

3. Any large quantity proverbially.

I have ever follow'd thee with hate,
Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breast.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 2.

4. Drunkard.

Here's a *tun* of midnight work to come,
Og from a treason-tavern rolling home.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, ii. 468.

5. Weight of two thousand pounds.

6. Cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain
a tun.

No fenced about with rocks and jets, that without
knowledge of the passages, a boat *tun* cannot
be brought into the haven.—*Heglin.*

7. Dryden has used it for a perimetrical
measure, I believe without precedent or
propriety. (Johnson.)

A *tun* about was every pillar there;
A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 558.

Tun. v. a. Put into casks; barrel.

If in the must, or wort, while it worketh, before
it be *tun'd*, the burrage stay a time, and be often
changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink
for melancholy.—*Bacon.*

The same fermented juice degenerating into
vinegar, yields an acid and corroding spirit. The
same juice *tunnet* up, arms itself with tartar.—
Boyle.

Tunable. adj. Harmonious; musical.

A cry more *tunable*
Was never halloo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.
Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk.
Smooth on the tongue discoursed, pleasing to th'
ear,
And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song.

Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 474.
Several lines in Virgil are not altogether *tunable*
to a modern ear.—*Garrick, Preface to Translation of
Ovid's Metamorphoses.*

Tunableness. s. Attribute suggested by
Tunable.

The same ever honoured knight had the veneration
for the *tunableness* and chiming of verse, that
he speaks of a poet as one that has 'the reverend'
title of a rhymist.—*Sweet, Advice to a Poet.*

A general *tunableness* in the verse will carry a
man on strangely.—*Spence, On Pope's Odyssey*.
(Ord MS.)

Tunably. adv. In a tunable manner; harmoniously; melodiously.

He cannot well fly,
Nor synops tunably. *Skelton, Poems, p. 220.*

Tundish. s. Tunnel.

Filling a bottle with a tundish. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 2.*

Tundra. s. [Russian, from the Turkish of Siberia.] Term applied to the steppes of Northern Asia, beyond the tree-line, where the vegetation takes an Arctic character.

His [Neostrophus] nest spread through the east, and became a flourishing church. It reached China . . . Its missionaries traversed the frozen tundras of Siberia, preaching their naimed gospel to the wild herds which haunted those dreary wastes. *Baring Gould, Myths of the Middle Ages, Prester John.*

Tune. s. [Italian, *tuono*; Fr. *ton*; Gr. *τῶν*, from the root of *τῶν* = I stretch.]

1. Diversity of notes put melodiously together.

Tunes and *airs* have in themselves some affinity with the affections; as merry *tunes*, doleful *tunes*, solemn *tunes*, *tunes* inclining men's minds to pity, warlike *tunes*; so that *tunes* have a predisposition to the motion of the affections. — *Bacon.*

The *tune* I still retain, but not the words.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Metaphs, ix. 62.

2. Sound; note.

Such a noise arose
As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest,
As loud, and to as many *tunes*.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 1.

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

Keep steadily nature to her law,
And the low world in measured motion draw
After the heavenly *tune*, which none can hear
Of human mould with gross unpaired ear.
Milton, Arcades, 70.

4. State of giving the due sounds; (as, 'The fiddle is in *tune*, or out of *tune*').

5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour.
A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune* as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes awkwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. — *Locke.*

6. State of anything with respect to order.

The poor distressed Lear is in the town,
Who now, when, in his better *tune*, remembers
What we are come about.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 3.

Tune. v. n.

1. Put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced.

Their golden harps they took,
Harps ever *tuned* that glitter'd by their side.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 365.

Tune your harps,
Ye angels, to that sound; and thou, my heart,
Make *you* to entertain thy flowing joy.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 2.

2. Sing harmoniously.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 195.

Rouse up, ye Thebans; *tune* your lo Parnass;
Your king returns the Argians are overcome.
Dryden and Lee, Cypriote, i. 1.
Leave such to *tune* their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly smooth, and languishingly slow.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 358.

3. Put into order, so as to produce the proper effect.

Especially he hath incurred the everlasting displeasure of the king, who had even *tuned* his beauty to sing happiness to him. — *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 3.*

Tune. v. n. Form one sound to another.

The birds were hush'd, no leaf so small
At all was seen to stir;
Whilst *tuning* to the water's fall,
The small birds sang to her. *Drayton, Cynthia.*

Tuneful. adj. Musical; harmonious.

He saw a pleasant grove,
With chant of *tuneful* birds resounding love.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 280.
Earth smiles with flow'rs renewing, laughs the sky,
And birds to lays of love their *tuneful* notes apply.
Dryden.

For thy own glory sing our sov'reign's praise,
God of verities and of days!
Let all the *tuneful* voice adorn
Their lasting works with William's name.
Prior, Hymn to the Sun.

Port's themselves must fall, like them they sang.
Dust the praised ear, and mute the *tuneful* tongue.
Pope.

Tuneless. adj. Wanting tune; unharmonious; unmusical.

When in my hand my *tuneless* lute I take,
Then do I more augment my foes despiteful.
Spenser.

Swallow, what dost thou
With thy *tuneless* serenade? *Conley.*

Tuner. s. One who, that which, tunes.

The pox of such antic, limping, affected phantasies, these new *tuners* of accents. — *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.*

Tungsten. s. [Swedish, *tung* = heavy + *sten* = stone.] In *Chemistry*. Metal so called. (The form of the word, according to the technical nomenclature is *tungstenium*; its acid being the *tungstic*, and its salts the *tungstates*. It is sometimes called *Wolframium*. See under *Wolfram*.)

The ores of this metal are the native *tungstate* of lime, and the *tungstate* of iron and magnesia; the latter mineral, known under the name of *Wolfram*. *Tungsten* is a white, hard, and brittle metal, very difficult of fusion, and having the high specific gravity of 17.4. — *Strada and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Tunica. s. [Lat. *tunica*; Fr. *tunique*; A.S. *tinere*.]

1. Part of the Roman dress.

The *tinicks* of the Romans, which answer to our waistcoats, were without ornaments, and with very short sleeves. — *Archeolod, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Natural covering; integument; tunicle.

Locks and synapisms and denude the horrow-ness of a cough, by modifying the roughness of the intern *tunic* of the gullet. — *Harvey, Discourse on Consumption.*

The droopy of the tunica vaginalis is owing to a preternatural discharge of that water continually separating on the internal surface of the *tunic*. — *Sharp, Surgery.*

Tunicle. s.

1. Natural cover; integument.

The humours and *tunicles* are purely transparent, to let in the light and colour unobscured. — *Rap.*

One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall contain four or five distinct plants under one common *tunicle*, a very convincing argument of the providence of God. — *Boyle.*

2. Formerly a kind of cope worn by the officiating clergy. *Obsolete.*

She is gloriously decked . . . with many kynds of ornaments, as copes, corporals, chiebles, *tunicles*. — *Bale, Discourse on the Revelations, pt. ii.: 1250.*

Tunicles Darand describes to have been a silk sky-coloured coat made in the shape of a cope. — *Wheats, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer, ch. ii. § 4.*

Tuning. verb. abs. Act of singing or playing in concert; act or method of putting into tune.

All organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft *tunings*. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 608.*

Tunnage. s.

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.

The consideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to inquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their shipping. — *Archeolod, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Tax laid by a tun: (as, to levy *tunnage* and poundage).

Tunnel. s. [A.S. *tenel*.]

1. Shaft of a chimney; passage for the smoke.

It was a vault ymbuilt for great dispence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence
The smoke forth thriv. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

2. Funnel; pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.

For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. — *Bacon.*

3. Net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.

4. Opening or excavation for passage through a hill or under a river.

Tunnel. v. a.

1. Form like a tunnel.

7 Y

Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiously *tunnel* them into nests, but artificially suspend them on the twigs of trees. — *Berhan, Physics-Theology.*

The Phalaris tribe inhabit the tunnelled convolved leaves. *Thid.*

2. Catch in a tunnel net.

3. Excavate a passage through rising ground or a hill.

Tunny. s. [Lat. *thynnus*; Gr. *θύνας*.] In *Ichthyology*. Fish of the genus *Thynnus* (vulgaris).

Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as *tunny* and turbot. — *Cuvier, Surgery of Cornwall.*

The *tunny* was known to Aristotle, and its goodness, in addition to its beauty, has caused this fish to be the praiseworthy theme of most of the writers on the fishes of the Mediterranean, ancient as well as modern. The fishery also is of the greatest antiquity. . . . In the ocean and on the western shores of the European Continent the appearance of the *tunny* is . . . rare, almost accidental. — *Turrell, History of British Fishes.*

Top. v. a. Perform the part of a male sheep in copulation.

Even now, now, very now, an old black ram

Is *topping* your white ewe. *Shakespeare, Othello, i. 1.*

Top. s. [N.Fr. *top*.] Ram. See extract.

The male is called a ram, or *top*. While with his mother, he is denominated a *top*, or ram lamb, a breeder, and in some parts of the west of England a par lamb. From the time of weaning until he is shorn, he has a variety of names; being called a hog, a hogget, a hoggeret, a lamb hog, a *top* hog, or a top; and, if castrated, a wether hog. After shearing, when probably he is a year and a half old, he is called a shearer, a shearing, a shear hog, a diamond or diamond ram, or *top*, and a shearing wether when castrated. After the second shearing, he is a two-shear ram, or *top*, or wether; at the expiration of another year he is a three-shear ram, &c., the name always taking its date from the time of shearing. In many parts of the north of England and Scotland he is a *top* lamb, after he is saved and until he is shorn; and then a *top* hog; and after that a *top*, or, if castrated, a diamond or a wether. The female is a ewe, or gimmer lamb, until weaned, and then a gimmer hog, or ewe hog, or top, or shearer ewe. After being shorn, she is a shearing ewe or gimmer, sometimes a three or double-toothed ewe or top; and afterwards a two-shear or three-shear, or a four or six-tooth ewe or shearer. In some of the northern districts, ewes that are barren, or that have weaned their lambs, are called eild or yeld ewes. — *Tonall, On Sheep.*

Tupia. s. In *Zoology*. Insectivorous animal of the genus *Chalobates*.

In the common shrews the intestines is about four times the length of the body; in the hedgehog about six times, in the mole seven times, that length. The *tupia* and some of the mounted shrews are exceptions; in the former the caecum is simple, straight, about an inch in length, not wider than the major part of the colon; and but little wider than the ileum. — *Quercus, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Turban. s. [Turkish, *dübhant* or *tübhant*; hence the old English, *tubhant*, and *tubant*; the former in Pattenham's Art of Poetic, the latter repentedly in Sir T. Herbert's Travels.] Covering worn by the Turks on their heads.

Centers of monarchs
Arch'd as so high, that giants may yet through,
And keep their impious *turbans* on, without
Good-morrow to the sun.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not so huge

as the Turkish *turbans*. — *Bacon.*

From the utmost Indian isle, Proboscis,
Dusk faces with white silken *turbans* wreathed.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 75.

I see the Turk nodding with his *turban*. — *Howell.*

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded *turbans* thrust Hollandas bear.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Turbaned. adj. Wearing a turban; dressed with a turban.

A malicious and a *turban'd* Turk

Beat a Venetian, and traduced the state.

Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.

The better sort, to vary from the vulgar, are *turbaned*. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 308.*

No crescent here displays its beautiful horns,
No *turban'd* host the voice of truth represses.

Shendana, Elegies, xiv.

Turbary. s. [L.Lat. *turbaria*.]

1. Right of digging turf.

2. Place where turfs are digged.

Turbary, turbaria, from turbus or turba, an

1265

obsolete word for *turf* [is] a right to dig turf on a common, or on another man's ground. It is also taken for the place where turfs are dug.—*Zoninus, Lex. Dictionary.*

Turbid. *adj.* [Lat. *turbidus*.] Thick; muddy; not clear.

Though leen make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the spirits.—*Bacon.*

'*Turbid ecstacy*' is surely not so good as what you had written, 'troubles'. *Turbid* rather suits the muddy kind of inspiration which London porter confers.—*C. Leigh, Letter to Cateridge.*

Turbillon. *s.* [Fr. *tourbillon*.] Vortex. *Rare.*

The sight travels to the fixed stars, and furnishes the understanding with solid reasons to prove that each of them is a sun, moving on its own axis, in the centre of its own vortex or *turbillon*, and performing the same offices to its dependent planets that our glorious sun does to this.—*Spectator*, no. 472. (Ord. M.)

Turbinated. *part. adj.* [Lat. *turbinatus*.] 1. Twisted; spiral; passing from narrower to wider.

Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director.—*Hemley.*

2. Whirling as a body that turns round its own axis.

The oval figure of Mercury might be caused by the velocity of its *turbinated* or diurnal motion.—*History of the Royal Society*, iii. 391.

Turbination. *s.* Whirling; vertigo.

They had a most perfect acquiescence in that their *turbation*.—*Alcester, Sermons*, pt. I. p. 124. (Ord. M.)

Turbine. *s.* [Fr.] Horizontal waterwheel.

A good *turbine* will give a performance of eighty per cent. of the theoretical power of the water, being about the same as that which is obtained from a good overshot waterwheel.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Turbit. *s.* In Pigeon-fancying. See extract.

The *turbit* which some suppose to be a corruption of the word *curbuck*, or *carboke*, as they were called by the Dutch, which seems to be derived from the French *caroubek*, and signifies a short bill, for which this pigeon is remarkable, has the head flat, and the feathers on the breast spread both ways.—*Ilex, Cyclopaedia, Pigeon.*

Turbith. *s.* [Lat.: yellow, like the root of *Convolvulus turpethum*, a vegetable, the *turpeth* under notice being a mineral, and the adjective being postpositive.] In *Chemistry and Pharmacy*. Yellow sulphate of mercury.

I sent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days, and the ulcers shelled soon off.—*W. Warner, Surgery.*

Turbot. *s.* [Fr.; Dutch, *turbot*, the latter element being the *but* in *halibut*, and *but* = flounder.] British fish of the genus *Rhombus* (maximus).

The *turbot* . . . is still in great abundance, but not equally so on all parts of the coast. . . . About one-fourth of the whole supply of *turbot* to the London market is furnished by Dutch fishermen. . . . Quin . . . is said to have given as his opinion that the flesh on the dark-coloured side of the *turbot* was the best meat. . . . Reversed *turbots*—that is *turbots* having the eyes and dark colour on the right side instead of the left—are occasionally brought to market. . . . but they have exhibited a slight degree of malformation in the form of a notch or depression on the top of the head.—*J. Ervell, History of British Fishes.*

Turbulences. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *turbulentia*.]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd
Of bloody *turbulences*; and this whole night
Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

2. Disorder of passions.

I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,
If reason will resume her sov'reign sway. *Dryden.*

3. Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion.

You think this *turbulence* of blood
From stagnating provokes the flood,
Which thus fermenting by degrees,
Enails the spirits, sinks the liver. *Swift.*

Turbulency. *s.* Turbulence.

Off-times noxious where they light
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,
Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men,
Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point:
They oft forebode and threaten ill.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 400.

Turbulent. *adj.* [Lat. *turbulentus*.]

1. Raising agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying
Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envied them the grape,
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 180.

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,
And full of peace; now tost, and *turbulent*!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1125.

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wond'rous sort of death has heav'n design'd
For so untamed, so *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*

Turcism. *s.* Religion of the Turks.

Methinks I am at Mecca, and hear a place of
Turkism preached to me by one of Mahomet's
priests.—*Dr. Meade.*

He is condemn'd immediately, as preferring
Turkism to Christianity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Turd. *s.* [A.S.] Excrescent.

Turces. *s.* [Fr. *terrine* = earthenware.] Urn, generally of large size, for holding soup or stew; smaller ones being used for sauces.

At the top a fried liver and bacon was seen;
In the middle was tripe in a swimming *turce*.
Goldsmith, The Vicar of Wakefield.

Turf. *s.* [A.S. *tyrf*; in English, often with the plural *turves*.] Clod covered with grass; part of the surface of the ground.

Where was this lane?
Close by the battle, ditch'd and wall'd with *turf*.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.

Their bucklers ring around,
Their trampling turns the *turf*, and shakes the solid
ground. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.*

Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and last long.—*Bacon.*

I have seen a little stream of no noise, which
upon his stoppage hath swell'd up, and with a loud
gushing hath borne over the heaps of *turves* where-
with it was loaded.—*Bishop Hall, Heaven upon Earth*. (Ord. M.)

The describer of Amsterdam tells us that great
numbers of subterranean trees are raised and
dugged up in mosses and fenny grounds, where they
dig for *turves* in Friesland and Groninland.—*Dez.*
On the Deluge, ch. v. (Ord. M.)

The ambassador every morning religiously saluted
a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native soil, to
remind him that all the day he was to think of his
country.—*Addams.*

Yet shall thy grave with rising flowers be dress'd,
And this green *turf* lie lightly on thy breast.
Pope, Epitaph to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

Turf consists of vegetable matter, chiefly of the
moss family, in a state of partial decomposition by
the action of water. Cut, during summer, into
brick-shaped pieces, and dried, it is extensively used
as fuel by the peasantry in every region where it
abounds. The dense black turf, which forms the
lower stratum of a peat-moss, is much contaminated
with iron, sulphur, sand, &c., while the lighter turf
of the upper strata, though nearly pure vegetable
matter, is too bulky for transportation, and too
porous for factory fuel. These defects have been
happily removed by Mr. Williams, managing director
of the Dublin Steam Navigation Company, who
has recently obtained a patent for a method of con-
verting the lightest and purest beds of peat-moss,
or bog, into the four following products: 1. A brown
combustible solid, denser than oak; 2. A charcoal,
twice as compact as that of hard wood; 3. A
frititious coal; and 4. A frititious coke; each of
which possesses very valuable properties.—*Ure, Dic-
tionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Turf. *v. a.* Cover with turfs.

The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed*.—*Mortimer, Harbaurdy.*

Turfen. *adj.* Turfy; consisting of turf.

They descended from the woods to the margin of
the stream, by a flight of *turfen* steps.—*B. Disraeli,*
Coningsby, h. vii. ch. v.

Turfy. *adj.*

1. Full of turfs; covered with turf; built of turf.

Thy *turfy* mountains, where live nibbling sheep.
Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.

2. Connected with the turf; sporting.

Mr. Bailey asked it again, because—accompanied
with a straddling action of the white cords, a bend
of the knees, and a striking forth of the top-boots
—it was an easy, loose, *turfy* sort of a thing
to do.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit.*

Turgens. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *turgens*, -entia, pres.

part. of *turgeo* = I swell.]

1. Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are *turgens*, it is necessary not
only to purge them, but also to strengthen the in-
fected parts.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Pompous; tumid.

Recommenced with *turgens* titles.—*Burton, Ana-
tomy of Melancholy*, p. 34, preface.

Turgescence. *s.* [Lat. *turgescere* = I begin to swell, have a tendency toward swelling; pres. part. *turgescens*, -entia.] Act of swelling; state of being swollen.

The instant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but
by medicines of higher nature.—*Sir T. Browne,*
Vulgar Errors.

Turgescency. *s.* Turgescence.

The *turgescency* of the seminary vessels.—*Smith,*
Portrait of Old Age, p. 117.

Turgid. *adj.* [Lat. *turgidus*.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.

The spirits embroiled with the malignity, and
drowned in the blood *turgid* and tumid by the
febrile fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved.—
Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.

Those channels *turgid* with the obstructed tide
Stretch their small holes and make their members
wide. *Sir E. Blackmore.*

2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magni-

ficent.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking
and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a
tincture of this vanity.—*Watts, Logic.*

Turgidity. *s.*

1. State of being swollen.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, slow-
ness of speech, vertigo, weakness, wateriness, and
turgidity of the eyes.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature
and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Pompousness; empty magnificence.

A simple, clear, harmonious style; which, taken
as a model, may be followed without leading the
novice into either *turgidity* or obscurity.—*Cam-
berland, Memoirs*, ii. 202.

Turgidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Turgid: (Turgidity commoner).

The *turgidness* of a young scribbler might please
his magnificent spirit, always upon the stile.—
Bishop Warburton, To Bishop Hurd, letter xvi.

Turk's-cap. *s.* Species of lily, with the

perianth curved back outwards; Turk's-
cap lily; Liliun Martagon; (applied also
to other plants, e.g. *Melocactus communis*).

Turkey. *s.* In Ornithology. Gallinaceous
bird (i.e. bird akin to the peacocks, pheas-
ants, &c.) of the genus *Meleagris* (gallo-
pus).

There can be little doubt that we are indebted to
the Spaniards for the introduction of the *turkey* to
Europe . . . probably between 1625 and 1630.—*Sir
W. Jardine, in Naturalist's Library, Gallinaceous
Birds.*

[It is singular that a bird which came from America
should have been considered as a *Turkey* fowl; but
the name is the case with maize, which was called
Turkey corn, or *Turkey wheat*; French, blé du
Turque.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymol-
ogy.*]

As the first element in a compound.

Here he comes, swelling like a *turkey-cock*.—
Shakespeare, Henry V.

Turm. *s.* [Lat. *turna*.] Troop. *Rare,*

Latinism.

Legions and cohorts, *turns* of horse and wings.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 64.

Turmeric. *s.* [Lat. *terra merita*.] See extract.

Turmeric [is] the root of the *Curcuma longa* and
rotunda, a plant which grows in the East Indies,
where it is much employed in dyeing yellow, as also
as a condiment in curry sauce or powder. The root
is knotty, tubercular, oblong, and wrinkled; pale-
yellow without, and brown-yellow within; of a
peculiar smell, a taste bitterish and somewhat spicy.
It contains a peculiar yellow principle, called cur-
cumin, a brown colouring matter, a volatile oil,
starch, &c. The yellow tint of *turmeric* is changed
to brown-red by alkalis, alkaline earths, subacetate
of lead, and several metallic oxides; for which
reason, paper stained with it is employed as a che-
mical test. *Turmeric* is employed by the wool-
dyeers for compound colours which require an
admixture of yellow, as for cheap browns and olives.
As a yellow dye, it is employed only upon silk. It
is a very fugitive colour. A yellow lake may be
made by boiling *turmeric* powder with a solution
of alum, and pouring the filtered decoction upon
pounded chalk.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manu-
factures, and Mines.*

Turmoil. *s.* [?] Trouble; disturbance;

harassing unquietness; tumultuous molesta-

tion. *Rare.*

He seeks, with torment and *turmoil*,
To force me live, and will not let me die. *Spenser.*

Happy when I, from this *turn* set free,
That peaceful and divine assembly we.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

Turnmoll. v. a.

1. Harass with commotion.

That is not fault of will in those godly fathers,
but the troublesome occasions wherewith that wretched
realm hath continually been *turnmoll'd*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries,
to be miserably tossed and *turnmoll'd* with these
storms of affliction.—*Ibid.*
Haughty Juno, who with endless broil
Did earth, and heav'n, and Jove himself *turnmoll*,
At length atoned, her friendly pow'r shall join.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Weary; keep in unquietness.

Having newly left these grammatical shallows,
where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few
words, on the sudden are transported to be lost and
turnmoll'd with their unballasted wits in fathomless
and unquiet depths of controversy.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Turnmoll. v. n. Be in commotion or unquietness.

Some notable sophister lies sweating and *turnmoll-
ing* under the inevitable and merciless dilemmas of
Socrates!—*Milton, Apology for Socrates.*

Turn. v. a. [To] turner.

1. Put into a circular or vertiginous motion; move round; revolve.

She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit; yea,
and have cleft his club to make the fire too.—*Shake-
spear, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 2.*
He *turn'd* me about with his finger and thumb, as
one would set up a top.—*Id., Coriolanus, iv. 3.*
They in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, towards his all-cheering
lamp
Turn swift their various motions, or are *turn'd*
By his magnetic beam.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 680.

2. Put the upperside downwards; shift with regard to the sides.

When the hen has laid her *egg* so that she can
cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them
frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital
warmth!—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Change with respect to position.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the way
Of battle.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 233.
He bid his angels *turn* asunder the poles.
Ibid. x. 669.

4. Change the state of the balance.

You weigh equally; a feather will *turn* the scale.
—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.*
If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail?
A single soul's too light to *turn* the scale. *Dryden.*

5. Bring the inside out.

He call'd me not;
And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong side out.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.
The east abyss
Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds,
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 212.

6. Change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

Apollo, angry at the sight, from top of Ilion cride;
Turns head, ye well-wet peccers of Troy.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.
His gentle dumb expression *turn'd* at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 527.

7. Form; shape.

His whole person is finely *turn'd*, and speaks him
a man of quality.—*Taylor.*
What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his front,
His limbs how *turn'd*, how broad his shoulders
spread!
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 147.

8. Change; transform; metamorphose; transmute.

O Lord, I pray thee *turn* the council of Ahi-
thophel into foolishness.—*2 Samuel, xv. 31.*
My throat of war be *turn'd*
To the virgin's voice that hables lulls asleep.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.
This mock of his
Hath *turn'd* his balls to gunstones.
Id., Henry V. i. 2.

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever, a fever to
the plague, fear into despair, anger into rage, loss
into madness, and sorrow to amusement.—*Jeremy
Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*
O goodness infinite! goodness immense!
That all this good of evil shall produce,
And evil *turn* to good.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 460.

Of sooty coal the empyreal alchemist
Can *turn*, or holds it possible to *turn*,
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Ibid. v. 440.*

9. Make of another colour.

The choler of a hog *turn'd* a syrup of violets green.
—*Sir J. Floyer, Præternatural State of the animal
Humours.*

10. Change; alter.

Disdain not me although I be not fair:
Both beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do *turn*. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could *turn* so much the constitution
Of any constant man.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

11. Make a reverse of fortune.

Fortune confounds the wise,
And when they least expect it, *turns* the dice.
Dryden.

12. Translate.

The bard whom pillar'd pastorals renown;
Who *turns* a Persian tale for half-a-crown,
That *turns* to make his countrymen appear
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

13. Change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; convert; pervert.

Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves
molten gods.—*Leviticus, xix. 4.*

14. Change with regard to inclination or temper.

Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me;
for I am desolate and afflicted.—*Psalms, xlv. 1d.*

15. Alter from one effect or purpose to another.

That uncredulness which they find in us, they *turn*
it to the nothing up themselves in that accus'd
fancy.—*Hawley, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
When a school of sad mischance beats upon our
spirits, *turn* it into advantage, to serve religion
or piety.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
God will make these evils the occasion of a greater
good, by *turning* them to advantage in this world,
or . . . of our happiness in the next.—*Arch-
bishop Tillotson.*

16. Betake.

Sheep, and great cattle, it seems indifferent which
of these two were most *turn'd* to.—*Sir W. Temple.*

17. Transfer.

These are the numbers of the bands that were
ready arm'd to the war, and came to David to
Hebron, to *turn* the kingdom of Saul to him.—
1 Chronicles, xii. 23.

18. Fall upon by some change.

The destruction of Demetrius, son to Philip II. of
Macedon, *turn'd* upon the father, who died of re-
pentance.—*Bacon.*

19. Make to nauseate.

The report, and much more the sight of a lux-
urious feeder, would *turn* his stomach.—*Bishop
Ell, Life of Hammond.*
This filthy stumle, this beastly lino
Quite *turns* my stomach.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue ii.

20. Make giddy.

Eastern priests in ruddy circles run,
And *turn* their heads to imitate the sun.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 27.

21. Infatuate; make mad; (applied to the head or brain).

My aching head can scarce support the pain,
This cursed love will surely *turn* my brain:
Feel how it shoots.
Dryden, Amargilla, 118.
There is not a more melancholy object than a
man who has his head *turn'd* with religious enthu-
siasm.—*Addison.*
Alas! she raves; her brain, I fear, is *turn'd*.
Rosce.

22. Change direction to, or from any point.

The sun
Was bid *turn* reins from the equinoctial road.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 672.
A man, though he *turns* his eyes towards an ob-
ject, yet he may clume whether he will curiously
survey it.—*Locke.*
Unless he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will
no more have distinct ideas of the operations of his
mind, than he will have of a clock who will not
turn his eyes to it.—*Id.*
They *turn* away their eyes from a beautiful pros-
pect.—*Addison.*

23. Direct by a change to a certain purpose or propensity.

This *turns* the busiest spirits from the old no-
tions of honour and liberty to the thoughts of traf-
fic.—*Addison.*
His natural magnanimity *turn'd* all his thoughts
upon something more valuable than he had in view.
—*Id.*
My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace,
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world
With widows and with orphans. *Id., Cato.*
He *turn'd* his parts rather to books and conver-
sation, than to politics.—*Prior.*
He is still to spring from one of a poetical dispo-
sition, from whom he might inherit a soul *turn'd*
to poetry.—*Pope.*

24. Double in.

Thus a wise tailor is not pinching,
but *turns* at every seam an inch in. *Swift.*

25. Revolve; agitate in the mind.

Turn these ideas about in your mind, and take
view of them on all sides.—*Watts.*

26. Bend from a perpendicular edge; blunt.

Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than
able to pierce far; like sharp tools, whose edges be
very soon *turn'd*.—*Machius.*

27. Drive by violence; expel; (with out, or out of).

Rather *turn* this day out of the week;
This day of shame. *Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.*
They *turn'd* weak people and children unable
for service out of the city.—*Knutley, History of the
Turks.*

The Good Old Cause, which some believe
to be the devil that tempted Eve . . .
Had store of money in her purse
When he took her for better or worse;
But now was grown deform'd, and poor,
And fit to be *turn'd* out of door.

If I had taken to the church, I should have had
more sense than to have *turn'd* myself out of my
house by writing libels on my parishioners.—
Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables.
"Would he had to imagine that God would *turn*
him out of paradise, to fill the ground, and at the
same time advance him to a throne.—*Leake.*
A great man in a peasant's house, finding his wife
handsome, *turn'd* the good man out of his dwelling.
—*Addison.*

28. Apply by a change of use.

They all the sacred mysteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages shall *turn*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 610.
When the passage is open, land will be *turn'd*
most to great cattle; when shut, to sheep.—*Sir W.
Temple.*

29. Reverse; repeat.

God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion
upon thee.—*Deuteronomy, xxx. 3.*

30. Keep passing in a course of exchange or traffic.

These are certain commodities, and yield the
readiest money of any that are *turn'd* in this kin-
dom, as they never fail of a price abroad.—*Sir W.
Temple.*

A man must guard, if he intends to keep fair
with the world, and *turn* the penny.—*Collier,
Essays of Popularity.*

31. Adapt the mind.

However improper he might have been for studies
of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turn'd* for
trade.—*Addison.*

32. Put towards another.

I will send my men before thee, and make
all thine enemies *turn* their backs unto thee.—*Exodus,
xxiii. 27.*

33. Retort; throw back.

Father's conscience, by his indications, *turns*
these very reasonings upon him.—*Bishop Atter-
bury.*

Turn away.

a. Dismiss from service; discard.

She did nothing but turn up and down, as she
had hoped to *turn* away the fancy that master'd
her, and hid her face as if she could have hidden
herself from her own fancie.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Yet you will be hang'd for being so long absent,
or be *turn'd* away.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night
i. 2.*
She *turn'd* away one servant for putting too
much oil in her salad.—*Arbuthnot.*

b. Avert.

A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is,
when we pray to God to *turn* away some evil from
us.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

Turn back. Return to the hand from which it was received.

We *turn* not back the silk upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Turn off.

a. Dismiss contemptuously.

Having brought out his treasure,
Then take we down his load, and *turn* him off,
Like to the empty ass, to strike his ears.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 1.
The murmurer is *turn'd* off to the company of
those doleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of
Babylon.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
He *turn'd* off his former wife to make room for
this marriage.—*Addison.*

b. Give over; resign.

The most adverse chances are like the ploughing
and breaking the ground, in order to a more plen-
tiful harvest. And yet we are not so wholly *turn'd*
off to that reverence, as to have no supplies for the
present; for besides the comfort of so certain an

expectation in another life, we have promises also for this.—*Dr. H. More, Discs of Christian Piety.*

c. Deflect; divert.

The institution of sports was intended by all governments to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from buying themselves in matters of state.—*Addison, Fricolider.*

Turned off. Advance to an age beyond.

When *turned off* forty, they determined to retire to the country.—*Addison.*
Irus, though now *turned off* fifty, has not appeared in the world since five-and-twenty.—*Id.*
Narcissus now his sixteenth year began,
Just *turn'd off* boy, and on the verge of man.
Id., Translation from Ovid's Metamorphoses.

Turn over.

a. Transfer.

Examine himself, and *turning over* the fault to fortune; then let it be your ill fortune too.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

b. Refer.

After he had saluted Solomon, and was about to declare the cause of his coming, he was *turned over* to the Bassa's.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*
'Tis well the debt for payment does demand,
You *turn me over* to another hand.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

c. Examine one leaf of a book after another.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

d. Throw off the ladder.

Criminals condemn'd to suffer
Are blinded first, and then *turn'd over*.
Batler, Hudibras.

Turn to. Have recourse to.

He, that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in his business, *turn to* these rules.—*Grew.*
Helvetius's tables may be *turn'd to* on all occasions.—*Locke.*

Turn, v. n.

1. Move round; have a circular or vertiginous motion.

The cause of the imagination that things *turn round*, is, for that the spirits themselves *turn*, being compressed by the vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compression, *turneth*, as we see in water; and it is all one to the sight, whether the visual spirits move, or the object moveth, or the medium moveth. And we see that long turning round brecheeth the same imagination.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Such a light and wretched dance
Saw you never:
And by lead-men for the nonce,
That *turn round* like grindstones.—*R. Jonson.*
The gate self-opened wide
On golden hinges *turning*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 251.

2. Show regard or anger, by directing the look towards anything.

Pompey *turned upon* him, and bade him be quiet.—*Bacon.*
The understanding *turns inward* on itself, and reflects on its own operations.—*Locke.*

3. Move the body round.

Nature wrought me, that seeing me, she *turn'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 307.
He said, and *turning short* with speedy pace,
Casts back a scornful glance, and quits the place.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 701.

4. Move from its place.

The ankle-knave is apt to *turn out* on either side, by reason of relaxation of the tendons upon the least walking.—*Wise, Surgery.*

5. Change posture.

If one with ten thousand dice should throw five thousand times once or twice, we might say he did it by chance; but if with almost an infinite number he should, without failing, throw the same sixes, we should certainly conclude he did it by art, or that these dice could *turn upon* no other side.—*Chrysis.*

6. Have a tendency or direction.

His cars all *turn upon* Asdyanus,
Whom he has lodged within the citadel.
A. Philaps, Distressed Mother.

7. Move the face to another quarter.

The night was doubled with the fear she brings.
The morning, as mistaken, *turns about*,
And all her early fires again go out.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

8. Depart from the way; deviate.

My lords, *turn in*, I pray you, into your servant's house.—*Genius, xii. 2.*
Virgil, suppose in describing the fury of his hero in a battle, when endeavouring to raise our concernment to the highest pitch, *turns short* on the sudden into some similitude, which diverts attention from the main subject.—*Dryden.*

9. Alter; be changed; be transformed.

In some springs of water if you put wood, it will *turn into* the nature of stone.—*Baron.*

Your bodies may at last *turn all to spirit*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 407.
A storm of and mischances will *turn into* something that is good, if we list to make it so.—*Jerome Taylor.*

This suspicion *turned to* jealousy, and jealousy to rage; then she disdain and threatens, and again is humble.—*Dryden.*

For this I suffer'd Phœbus' steeds to stray,
And the mad ruler to misguide the day,
When the wide earth to heaps of ashes *turn'd*,
And heav'n itself the wand'ring chariot *burn'd*.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the butter that happens to *turn to oil*.—*Swift, Directions to a Hermit.*

10. Become by a change.

Cygnets from grey *turn white*; hawks from brown *turn more white*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will *turn into* a noisily substance.—*Boyle.*
They *turn virgins* too; the wrestler's toil
They try, and smear their naked limbs with oil.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 346.

In this disease, the gall will *turn* of a blackish colour, and the blood verges towards a pitchy consistence.—*Arbuthnot.*

11. Change sides.

I *turn'd*, and tried each corner of my bed,
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.
Dryden.

As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first appearance of relief, though never so vain.—*Swift, Intelligence.*

12. Change the mind, conduct, or determination.

Turn from thy fierce wrath, and repent of this evil against thy people.—*Ezekiel, xxxii. 12.*
I *turn* you at my request, behold I will pour out my spirit upon you.—*Proverbs, i. 23.*
He will relent, and *turn* from his displeasure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1093.

13. Change of acid: (used of milk).

Has friendship such a light and milky heart,
It *turns* in less than two nights?
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 1.
Asses' milk *turneth* not so easily as cows'.—*Bacon.*

14. Be brought eventually.

Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them good; and let their pride set them on work on something which may *turn to* their advantage.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*
Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his decorations, and observing his eyes fixed with great seriousness, tells him that he had reason to be thoughtful, since a man might bring down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods send him at his request might *turn* to his destruction.—*Addison.*
Christianity directs our actions so as every thing we do may *turn to* account at the great day.—*Id., Spectator.*

For want of due improvement, these useful inventions have not *turned to* any great account.—*Baker, Reflections on Learning.*

15. Depend on, as the chief point.

The question *turns upon* this point; when the presbyterians shall have got their share of employments, whether they ought not, by their own principles, to use the utmost of their power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity.—*Swift.*
Conditions of peace certainly *turn upon* events of war.—*Id.*

The first platform of the poem, which reduces into one important action all the particulars upon which it *turns*.—*Pope.*

16. Grow giddy.

I'll look no more,
Tost my brain *turn*, and the deficient sight
Tupple down headlong.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

17. Have an unexpected consequence or tendency.

If we repent seriously, submit contentedly, and serve him faithfully, afflictions shall *turn to* our advantage.—*Archbishop Wake.*

18. Return; recoil.

His soul esteem
Sticks no dishonour on our front, but *turns*
Foul on himself.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 329.

19. Be directed to or from any point: (as, 'The needle turns to the pole').

20. Change attention or practice.
Forth with from dance to sweet repent they *turn*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 630.

Turn away. Deviate from any course.

When the righteous *turneth away* from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity, and doeth according to all the abominations that the wicked man doeth, shall he live?—*Ezekiel, xviii. 24.*

When the wicked man *turneth away* from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive.—*Ezekiel, xviii. 27.*

Turn off. Divert one's course.

The peaceful banks which profound silence keep,
The little boat securely issues by;
But where with noise the waters creep,
Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are near.
Norris.

Turn, s.

1. Act of turning; gyration.

2. Meander; winding way.

Fear misled the youngest from his way;
But Nlaus hit the *turn*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 322.

3. Winding or flexuous course.

After a turbulent and noisy course among the rocks, the Terebinth falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and windings glides peacefully into the river.—*Addison.*

4. Walk to and fro.

My good and gracious lord of Canterbury I
Come, you and I must walk a *turn* together.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, v. 1.
Nothing but the open air will do me good; I'll
take a *turn* in your garden.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 2.*
Upon a bridge somewhat broader than the space
a man takes up in walking, laid over a precipice,
dwelt some eminent philosopher to take a *turn* or
two upon it.—*Collier.*

5. Change; vicissitude; alteration.
An admirable facility music hath to express and represent to the mind, more inwardly than any other sensible mean, the very standing, rising, and falling; the very steps and inflections every way; the *turns* and varieties of all passions whereunto the mind is subject.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Oh, world, thy slippery *turns*! friends now fast sworn,
On a dissolution of a dole, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 4.*
This *turn* hath made amends! thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 491.

This *turn's* too quick to be without design;
I'll sound the bottom of 't ere I believe.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.
An English gentleman should be well versed in the history of England, that he may observe the several *turns* of state, and how produced.—*Locke.*

6. Successive course.

The king with great nobleness and bounty, which virtues had his *turns* in his nature, restored Edward Stafford.—*Bacon.*

7. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance.

While this flux prevails, the sweets are much diminished; while the matter that fed them takes another *turn*, and is excluded by the glands of the intestines.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*
The Athenians were offered liberty, but the wise *turn* they thought to give the matter was a sacrifice of the author.—*Swift.*

8. Chance; hap.

Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Collier.*

9. Occasion; incidental opportunity.

An old dog, falling from his speed, was laden at every *turn* with blows and reproaches.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

10. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, anything is to be had or done.

Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that some of you would take your *turn* to speak.—*Bacon.*

His *turn* will come to laugh at you again.
Sir J. Ingham, The Sophy, prologue.

The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their *turn*.
Dryden.

Though they held the power of the civil sword unlawful, whilst they were to be governed by it, yet they esteemed it very lawful when it came to their *turn* to govern.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

A saline constitution of the fluids in acid, alkaline, or muric: of these in *three turns*.—*Arbuthnot.*

The nymph will have her *turn* to be
The tutor, and the pupil, he.
Swift, Cadogan and Vanessa.

11. Actions of kindness or malice.

Lend this virgin aid:
Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delay'd.
Marjor.

Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Shrewd *turns* strike deeper than ill words.—*Smith.*

12. Reigning inclination.

This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion to be the *turn* and fashion of the age.—*Swift.*

13. Step off the ladder at the gallows.

They, by their skill in palinistry,
Will quickly read his destiny;
And make him glad to read his reason,
Or take a turn for it at the execution.

Butler, Hudibras, li. 3, 1169.

14. Convenience; use; purpose; exigence: (generally with *serve*, giving the sense of *answer a purpose*; more rarely, with *be* or *for*).

Dioegenes' dish did never *serve* his master for more turns, notwithstanding that he made it his dish, cup, cap, measure, and water-pot, than a mantle cloth an Irishman.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

They never found occasion for their *turns*,
But almost starved did much lament and mourn.

Id., Mother Hubbard's Tale.

His going I could frame to *serve* my turn;
Save him from danger, do him love and honour.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

But for my daughter Katharine, thus I know,
She is not for your *turns*.

Id., Taming of the Shrew, li. 1.

To perform this murder was elect;
A base compaction, few or none could miss,
Who first did *serve* their *turns*, and now serves his.

Id., Hamlet.

They tried their old friends of the city, who had
served their *turns* an often, and set them to get a
petition.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Neither will this shift *serve* the *turn*.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

This philosophy may pass with the most sensual,
while they pretend to be reasonable; but whenever
they have a mind to be otherwise, to drink or to
sleep, will *serve* the *turn*.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanea*.

15. Form; cast; shape; manner.

Our young men take up some crinked up English
poet, without knowing wherein his thoughts are im-
proper to his subject, or his expressions unworthy
of his thoughts, or the *turn* of both is unharmonious.
Dryden.

Seldom anything raises wonder in me, which does
not give my thoughts a *turn* that makes my heart
the better.—*Addison*.

Female virtues are of a domestic *turn*.
The family is the proper province for private women to
shine in.—*Id.*

An agreeable *turn* appears in her sentiments upon
the most ordinary affairs of life.—*Id.*

Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the
Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful
man, so often mention the *turn* of his neck and
arms.—*Id.*

Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things
new, as in giving things known an agreeable *turn*.
—*Id., Spectator*.

A young man of a sprightly *turn* in conversation,
had an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable.
—*Id.*

Books give the same *turn* to our thoughts and
reasoning, that good company does to our conversa-
tion.—*Swift, Miscellanies*.

The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation,
and the alluring manner which some teachers have
attained, will engage the attention.—*Watts*.

The first coin being made of brass, gave the de-
nomination to money among the Romans, and the
whole *turn* of their expressions is derived from it.—
Arbuthnot.

16. Manner of adjusting the words of a sentence.

The *turn* of words, in which Ovid excels all poets,
is sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they
are used properly or improperly.—*Dryden*.

The three first stanzas are rendered word for
word with the original, not only with the same ele-
gance, but the same short *turn* of expression pecu-
liar to the apostolic ode.—*Addison*.

17. New position of things: (as, 'Something troublesome happens at every turn').

By *turns*. One after another; alternately.

They feel by *turns* the bitter change
Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce.

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 508.

The challenge to Damascus shall belong,
Menelaus shall sustain his under-song;
Each in his turn your funeral numbers bring;
My *turns* the tuneful muses love to sing.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 85.

By *turns* put on the suppliant and the lord;
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd.

Prior, Solomon, li. 210.

Turnagain. Combination with an adjectival construction, as 'A *turnagain* lane,' i.e. a lane closed at the further end, pud-
ding-bag lane, *Fr. cul-de-sac*; repulse; re-
buff.

And yet was that prophesy fulfilled at the ap-
pointed time; and it cannot be said to be a coun-
terfeit; for Moses in leading the people of Israel

through so many *turnagains* grounded himself
upon none of them.—*Treatise of the Christian Religion*, p. 431. (Ord MS.)

Turn-out.

1. Equipping.

I rather piqued myself on my *turn-out*.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

Your equipping is a neat little *turn-out*, or a
slightly attempt . . . just as it may strike your friend
on the instant to put the thing.—*Reveries of a Country Parson, The Art of Putting Things*.

2. Strike (of workmen).

Turnbench.

Small work in metal is turned in an iron lathe
called a *turnbench*, which they screw in a vice, and
having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with
a drill barrel, fitted upon a square shank, at the end
of the axle, next the left hand, they with a drill-bow,
and drill-spring, carry it about.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.

Turncoat.

One who forsakes his party
or principles; renegade.
Courtly itself must turn to disdain, if you come
in her presence.—Then is courtesy a *turncoat*.—
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

Turner.

1. One who turns in a lathe.

Nor box nor lines without their use are made,
Smooth-crim'd and proper for the *turner's* trade.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, li. 670.

Some *turners*, to show their dexterity in turning,
turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an
hay-stalk.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.

2. One who causes another to deviate from any course.

Enraving powers against them, as persuaders and
turners away of the people from obedience.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 215: 1653.

Turnery.

Art of fashioning hard bodies
into a round or oval form in a lathe; arti-
cles so turned.

Turning.

1. Flexure; winding; meander.

I ran with headlong haste
Through paths and *turnings* often trod by day.
Milton, Comus, 56.

2. Deviation from the way.

Behold the divers *turnings*, and windings, by
which men wander and go astray.—*Harmer, Trans-
lation of Hesiod*, p. 11.

The *turning* way of the simple shall slay them.—
Proverbs, i. 32.

3. Shaping wood and other materials by a lathe.

As the placing one foot of a pair of compasses on a
plane, and moving about the other foot, describes a
circle with the moving point; so any substance,
pitched steadily on two points, as on an axis, and
moved about, also describes a circle concentric to
the axis; and an edged-tool set so as to that part of
the outside of the substance, will in a circumvolu-
tion of that substance cut off all the parts that lie
farther off the axis, and make the outside also con-
centric to the axis. This is the whole sum of *turn-
ing*.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.

Used *adjectively*, or as the *first element*
in a compound: (as, 'turning-machine,'
'turning-lathe').

Turningness.

Attribute suggested by
Turning; quality of turning; tergiver-
sation; subterfuge.
So nature formed him to all *turningness* of sleights;
that though no man had less goodness, no man could
better find the places whence arguments might grow
of goodness.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Turnip.

[A.S. *nape*; Lat. *napsa*.] Vege-
table of the genus *Brassica* (rupe).
Good mother do not marry me to you fool . . .
Alas! I'd rather be quick-wit if I could,
And bow'd to death with *turnips*.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.
November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and
turnips in his right hand.—*Peacham, On Drawing*.

Sweet *turnips* are the food of Blenheim;
While she loves *turnips*, butter I'll despise.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 80.
(See also under Turnip-fly.)

Turnip-fly.**Turnip-fly.**

Different insects prey, in the larva state, upon the
leaves of the growing *turnip*. . . They are the *tu-
rrip-flies*, as it may be called from its power of agile
leaping (*Mallica nemorum*), and the *turnip-fly*
(*Athalia centifolia*). The *turnip-fly* belongs to a
genus (Italian) of minute Coleopterous insects, of
the section Tetraneura, and family Galericidae. . .
The species in question does not exceed the twelfth
of an inch in length. . . The other enemy to the

turnip belongs to the order Hymenoptera, and
family Tenthredinidae, or saw-flies.—*Brando and
Ow, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Turnkey.

Turnkey now his flock returning sees;
Daily let out at night to steal for fees.
Swift, Description of Morning.

Turnpike.

1. Cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.

I move upon my axle, like a *turnpike*.—*B. Jonson, Staple of News*.

2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed. The gates are shut, and the *turnpikes* locked.—*Arbuthnot*.

Used *adjectively*, as in 'turnpike road';
hence, it stands for the road itself.

Turnserving.

Available; useful.

And though now since choice goeth better, both
in church and commonwealth; yet money, and *turn-
serving*, and cunning enviousness, and importunity
prevail too much.—*Ricson, Letters*, p. 12. (Ord MS.)

Turnsieck.

Turnsieck, *adj.* Vertiginous; giddy. *Obso-
lete*.
If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if
he look upon wheels that turn, himself wazeth
turnsieck.—*Ricson*.

Turnsol.

Translation, as suggested by
the extract, of Heliotrope (Gr. *ἡλιος + τριπύσω*
= I turn), and, as such, applying most
closely to the Sunflower; it is also used
as a synonym for Litmus; in each case it
is superfluous.

Her chaplet of heliotropium or *turnsole*.—*B. Jon-
son, Carionum Entertainment*.

Turnspit.

One who anciently turned a
spit, instead of which jacks are now gene-
rally used; dog trained to the same.
I give you joy of the report
That he's to have a place at court;
Yes, and a place he will grow rich in,
A *turnspit* in the royal kitchen.

Swift, Miscellanies.

'The dinner must be dished at one;
Where's this venacious *turnspit* gone?
Unless the skulking cur is caught
The dinner's spoil'd.'

Gay, Fables, The Cook, the Turnspit, and the Ox.

Turnstile.

A *turnstile* is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune.

Where twirling *turnstiles* interrupt the way,
The thwarting passenger shall force them round.

Gay, Fables, iii. 108.
'They sent the carriage on by the road, and came
with me across the meadows. I left 'neath the *turn-
stile* to run forward and tell you they were coming,
and they'll be here, sir, in—less than a minute's
time, I should say.' added Tom, catching his breath
with difficulty.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xz.

Turntable.

In *Railways*. Large circular
plate or table, upon the rails of which a
locomotive carriage may stand, and, by
the table being turned by machinery be-
neath, be delivered on a different rail.

Turpentine.

[Lat. *terebinthina*.] Secre-
tion from the pine, the juniper, and other
trees of that kind.

Vertigresse grinded with *turpentine*, put into a
pot, and as you use it warm it.—*Peacham, On
Drawing*.

Turpentine is a substance which flows out of inci-
sions made in the stems of several species of pines.
It has the consistence and gray-yellow colour of
honey. It has a smell which is not disagreeable to
many persons, a warm, sharp, bitterish taste; dries
into a solid in the air, with the evaporation of its
volatile oil. It becomes quite fluid at a moderate
elevation of temperature, and burns at a higher
heat, with a bright but very fuliginous flame. There
are several varieties of *turpentine*.—*Ure, Dictionary
of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Used *adjectively*, or as the *first element* of
a compound; also with a change or confu-
sion of meaning, the tree being the Tere-
binth.

An *the turpentine-tree* I stretched out my branches.
—*Reverendistia*, xiv. 14.

Turpitude.

[Fr. *turpitude*; Lat. *turpi-
tudo*, *turpis* = base.] Essential deformity
of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent
vileness; badness.

TURQUOISE. How wouldst thou have paid My better service, when my *turquoise* Thou thus dost crown with gold! *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 6. Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another: the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a *turpitude* or indecency.—*South, Sermons*.

Turquoise. s. In *Mineralogy*. See second extract.

One showed me a ring he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! It was my *turquoise*. I had it of Leah when I was a bachelor.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

Turquoise, or *cunite*. Mineral *turquoise* occurs massive; fine-grained, impalpable; fracture, conchoidal; colour, between a blue and green, soft and rather bright; opaque; hardness, 6; specific gravity 2.83 to 3.0. Its constituents are, alumina, 73; oxide of copper, 43; oxide of iron, 4; water, 19; according to Dr. John. But by Berzelius, it consists of phosphate of alumina and lime, silica, oxides of copper and iron, with a little water. It has been found only in the neighbourhood of Niébour, in the Khurasan in Persia; and is very highly prized as an ornamental stone in that country. There is a totally different kind of *turquoise*, called *home turquoise*, which seems to be phosphate of lime coloured with oxide of copper. . . . Malachite, or mountain green, a compact carbonate of copper, has been substituted sometimes for *turquoise*, but their shades are different. *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Turret. s. [Lat. *turrus*.] Tower. Discourse, I pray thee, on this *turret's* top. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I.* i. 4.

All things well ordered, he withdrew with speed Up to a *turret* high, two parts between, That so he might be near at every need, And overlook the lands and furrows green. *Pastorals*. 'Tis yours, my lord, to bless our soft retreats, And call the muses to their ancient seats. . . . Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise, And lit her *turrets* nearer to the skies. *Pope, Windsor Forest*.

Turret. v. a. Form like a turret; construct with turrets, or as a turret.

Turret-ship. s. [two words.] In *Navigation*. See extract.

There are two varieties of *turret-ship*, of which the earliest and best is that which was invented by Captain John Ericsson of New York. The other variety—which in many of its features resembles the plan of Ericsson—is known as the system of Captain Cowper Poles, and this system has been adopted to some extent in the British navy, while the American navy has adopted the system of Ericsson, usually called the Monitor system, from the Monitor, the name of the first vessel of this kind that was constructed.—*Robinson, in Grande and Cor, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Turreted. adj. Formed like a turret. Take a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being three as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Turtle. s. 1. Sea-tortoise. The edible, or green *turtle*, *Chelonia mydas*, is one of the largest of this genus (Cheloniidae), often measuring above five feet in length, and weighing above five or six hundred pounds.—*Mannix, Treasury of Natural History*.

Used adjectively. Iyldelton, in his *Dialogues of the Dead*, has introduced Dartensuf, in a pleasant discourse between him and Apicius, bitterly lamenting his ill fortune, in having lived before *turtle-feasts* were known in England. 'Alas,' says he, 'how imperfect is human felicity! I lived in an age when the pleasure of eating was thought to be carried to its highest perfection in England and France. And yet a *turtle-feast* is a novelty to me!'—*J. Walton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope*.

2. Turtle-dove. When shepherds pipe on oaten straws, And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks; When *turtles* tread. *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2, song. We'll teach him to know *turtles* from jays.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Turtledove. s. Native dove of the genus *Columba* (turtur).

Take me a heifer and a *turtle-dove*.—*Genesis*, xv. 9.

Tuscan. adj. In *Architecture*. Order so called. The *Tuscan* is of all the rudest pillar, and its principal character simplicity.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Tush. interj. Expression of contempt. Tush, say they, how should God perceive it? is there knowledge in the most light?—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, lxxviii. 11.

Tush, never tell me, I take it much unkindly That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse, As if the strings were thine, shouldst know of this. *Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 1. Long, strong tooth; fang; holding tooth.

Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called *fangs*, or *tushs*; as hoars and pikas.—*Bacon*.

As two hours whom love to battle draws, With rising bridges, and with trothly jaws, Their adverse breasts with *tushs* oblique they wound. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 201.

Tooth of an elongated conical form, projecting considerably beyond the rest, and of uninterrupted growth, are called *tushs*; such, for example, are the incisors of the elephant, walrus, dromedary, and dugong, the canines of the bear, walrus, and hippopotamus.—*Owen, in Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Tush. v. n. Gnash the teeth, as a bear. Nay, now you puff, *tush*, and draw up your chin. *Id., Jonson, Epigrams*, cviii.

Tusked. adj. Furnished with tusks. Of these beasts no one was horned and *tusked* too; the superfluous blood not gulfing to feed both.—*Grew*.

Tusky. adj. Tusked. Into the naked woods he goes, And seeks the *tusky* bear to roam. *Dryden, Translation from Horace, Epode II.* Have ye seen the *tusky* bear, Or the bull, with battle roar, On surrounding fens advance; So *Caracul* buried his lance. *Gray*.

Tussock-grass. s. In *Botany*. Species of grass particularly introduced into Great Britain from the Falkland Islands.

Poa flabelliformis, the *Tussock-grass* of the Falkland Islands, is said to be very nutritious.—*Hortley, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic*.

Tussle. s. Struggle: (as, 'We had a *tussle* for it'). *Vulgar*.

Tussock. s. Tuft of grass or twigs. There shulde not any sheke *tussocks* non tufts be sene, as there be; nor sheke laying out of the heere. —*A Mode Faithfull Sermon preached before the King, &c. by Maister Hugh Latimer*, sign. C. v. : 1530. The first is remarkable for the several *tussocks* or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round.—*Grew*.

Tut. interj. Particle noting contempt. Tut, tut! grace we no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shakespeare, Richard II.* ii. 3. Tut, tut! here's a mannerly fellow.—*Id., Henry VI. Part I.* ii. 3.

Tutage. s. Tutelage. *Rare*. Trim up her golden tresses with Apollo's sacred froe, Whose *tutage* and especial care I wish her still to be. *Dryden, Edogone*. (Ord MS.)

Tutanas. s. See extract. *Tutanas* is the Chinese name for spelter, which we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China; it being a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quinsang.—*Woodward*.

Tutelage. s. [N. Fr.; Lat. *tutela*.] Guardianship; state of being under a guardian. The *tutelage* wherof, as those past worlds did please.

Some to Minerva gave, and some to Hercules. *Dryden*. If one in the possession of lands die, and leave a minor to succeed him, his *tutelage* belongeth to the king. *Drummond*.

He accompanied the ambassador with an article in the nature of a request, that the French king might, according unto his right of signiory or *tutelage*, dispose of the marriage of the young duchess of Brittany.—*Bacon*.

His powers were unsuspected by the world and by himself; and he submitted without reluctance to the *tutelage* of a Council of War nominated by the Lord Lieutenant.—*Macneil, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Tutelar. adj. [Fr. *tutelaire*.] Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian.

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives intelligence of body, with an equality of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age; the precept of reason, as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as the body; the *tutelar* golden of health, and universal medicine of life.—*Sir H. Temple*. These *tutelar* gent who provided over the several people committed to their charge, were watchful over them.—*Dryden*.

Ye *tutelar* gods who guard this royal fabrick. *Rome*.

Tutinary. adj. Tutelar. According to the traditions of the magicians, the *tutinary* spirits will not remove as common appellations, but at the proper names of things, whereunto they are protectors.—*Sir T. Browne*. But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care, Sure I may plead a little to your care; Enter'd the town; I then unbar'd the gates, When I removed the *tutinary* inter.

Dryden, Translation from their Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.

Tutle. s. [Lat. *tutela*.] Guardianship. *Rare*.

He was to have the *tutle* and ward of his children.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 2, 13.

Tutor. s. [Lat.; Fr. *tuteur*.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; teacher or instructor.

When I am as I have been, Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast, The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots; Till then I banish thee on pain of death. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 3.

When nobles are their tutors' tutors; No heretics burnt but wretches' misters. *Id., King Lear*, iii. 2.

A primitive Christian, that coming to a friend to teach him a psalm, began, I said I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue; upon which he stopt his *tutor*, saying, This is enough, if I learn it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*. His lady thus adorn'd, he next design'd With liberal arts to cultivate his mind. He sought a *tutor* of his own accord, And study'd lessons he before abhor'd. *Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia*, 212.

No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius without a *tutor*.—*Watts*.

Tutor. v. a. 1. Instruct; teach.

This boy is forest born, And hath been *tutor'd* in the rudiments Of many desperate studies by his uncle. *Shakespeare, As you like it*, v. 4.

He cannot be a perfect man, Not being tried and *tutor'd* in the world. *Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 3.

The cock has his spurs, and he strikes his feet inward with singular strength and order; yet he does not this by any syllogistical method, but is merely *tutor'd* by instinct.—*Sir M. Hale*.

2. Treat with superiority or severity.

I hardly yet have learn'd To imitate, *tutor*, bow, and bend my knee: Give sorrow leave a while to *tutor* me To this submission. *Shakespeare, Richard II.* iv. 1. I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horses, and of little girls *tutoring* their babies.—*Addison*.

Tutorage. s. Authority or solemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Tutress. s. [Fr. *tutrice*.] Female tutor; directress; instructress; governess.

That most honoured *tutress's* pupil, *Selden, Notes on Dryden's Polyolbion*, song xi. And what still more his staunch virtue tried, His mother, *tutress* of that virtue, died. *Harte*.

Tutrix. s. [Lat.; Fr. *tutrice*.] Female tutor. *Rare*, or *Scotticism*.

A prattling nurse is a better *tutrix* to her foster-child.—*Dalrymple, Deaf and dumb Man's Tutor*. The Jacobites submitted to the queen, as *tutrix* or regent for the Prince of Wales, whom they deeply believed she intended to establish on the throne.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. i. ch. vii. §. 9. (Ord MS.)

Tutorship. s. Office of a tutor.

He that should grant a *tutorship*, restraining his grant to some one certain thing or cause, should do but idly, because tutors are given for personal defects generally, and not for managing a few particular things or causes.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 80.

Tutusa. s. [Fr. *tout + anin*—all-heal.] Plant of the genus *Hypericum* (species *Androsænum*).

The healing *tutusa* then, and plantain for a sore. *Dryden, Polyolbion*, song xiii.

Tutty. s. [Fr. *tuthe*.] Sublimate of calamine.

Near it stood a phial of rosewater and powder of *tutty*.—*Tutler*, no. 204.

Tuwht, and Tawhoed. s. Cry of the owl. The *tuwhts* are luted I wot, Thy *tawhoes* of yesternight, Which upon the dark ascent, So took echo with delight.

That her voice untuneful grown,
Wears all day a fainter tone;
I would mock thy chaunt anew;
But I cannot mimic it;
Not a whit of thy *twahoo*,
Thou to woo to thy *twahit*,
Thou to woo to thy *twahit*,
With a lengthen'd loud halloo,
Twahoo, twahit, twahit, twahoo-o-o.

Trueman, The Owl, second song.

Tuz. s. Lock or tuft of hair. *Rare.*

A garble of flowers and *tuases* of all fruits, inter-
twined and following each other.—*Donne, History of the*

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou keep'st the *tuases* on thy cheek;
Of these thy barbers take a costly care.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 80.

Tuzzimussy. s. Tuz. *Rare*: (the word
when now used is a ludicrous form of *enthusiasm*).

Another commanded to remove the *tuzzimussy*
of flowers from his feet, and to take the branch of
life out of his hand.—*Trueman, The Christian*

Twaddle. s. Weak, spiritless, senseless
talk: (originally the form in *-t-* was the
commoner). See *Twattle*.

Twaddle. v. n. Talk foolishly or weakly.

Twain. adj. [A.S. *twegen*.] Two.

'Tis not the trial of a woman's war.
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,
Can arbitrate this cause betwixt us twain.

Shakespeare, Richard II. i. 1.

Of my condition take no care;
It fits not; thou and I long since are *twain*.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 928.

The trembling widow, and her daughters *twain*,
This woe's cackling cry with horror heard.

Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, 717.

With *in*, the construction, as in 'cut in *twain*,
&c., is *adverbial*; the meaning being assum-
ed.

Such mauling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in *twain*,
Too intricate 't' undoose.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

When old Winter split the rocks in *twain*,
And lee the running rivers did restrain,
He stripp'd the bear's-foot of its leafy growth.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 202.

Twang. v. n. Sound with a quick, vibrating,
sharp noise.

Phoebus, having urged his flight,
With fury kindled, from Olympus height;
His quiver o'er his ample shoulders threw,
His bow *twang'd*, and his arrows rattled as they
flew.

Dryden, Translation of the First Book

of the Iliad, 67.

Sounds the tough horn and *twangs* the quiv'ring
string.

Pope, Translation of the Iliad, iv. 157.

Twang. v. a. Make to twang.

A swaggering accent sharply *twang'd* off, gives
manhood approbation.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night,*

iii. 4.

Twang. s.

1. Sharp quick sound.

They by the sound and *twang* of nose,
If all be sound within, disclose.

Burton, Hudibras, i. 3, 1187.

So swells each wind-pipe; one intones to ass,
Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn, and brass.

Pope, Dunciad, ii. 253.

2. Affected modulation of the voice.

If he be but a person in vogue with the multi-
tude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent
stuff, seasoned with *twang* and tautology, pass for
high rhetoric.—*South, Sermons.*

He has such a *twang* in his discourse, and un-
conscionable way of speaking through his nose, that one
can hardly understand him.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Disagreeable flavour.

Hot, bilious, with a confounded *twang* in his
mouth, and a cracking pain in his head, he stood
one moment and snuffed in the salt sea breeze.—*B. Dierck, The Young Duke, b. vi. ch. vi.*

Construction *interjectional*. 'Little used,'
writes Johnson, and 'little deserving to be
used.'

There's one, the best in all my quiver,
Twang! thro' his very heart and liver.

Prior, Cupid and Mercury.

Twangle. s. Twang. *Rare.*

Twangle. v. n. Twang. *Rare.*

Twangling. part. adj. Sounding with a
twangle.

Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments
Will hum about my ears.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 4.

She did call me rasal fiddler,
And *twangling* jack, with twenty such vile terms,
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night of the Shrew, ii. 1.

My life has hardly given me time enough for the
learning of the duties of my profession, far less has
it allowed me leisure for such *twangling* follies.—
Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous.

Twank. v. n. Twang. *Rare.*

Twank. s. Twang. *Rare.*

Twanking. verbal abs. Making of a twank.
Rare.

A freeman of London has the privilege of dis-
turbance a whole street with *twanking* of a brass
kettle.—*Addison.*

Twass. s. Contracted from *it was*.

If he asks who bid thee, say 'twass I.

Dryden.

Twattle. v. n. [German, *schwatzen*.] Twa-
dle.

The apostle Paul finds fault with a certain sort of
women who were prattlers, which would go from
house to house, *twatting*, and babbling out frothy
speech that was good for nothing.—*Whately, Re-*

Twatting. part. adj. Prating; chattering
idly.

When one talks toys or trifles, and speaks shal-
lows or gauds that yield no profit; such *twatting*
cuts out the heart of good time.—*Whately, Re-*

Used adjectivally.

It is not for every *twatting* gossip to undertake.
—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Tway. Twain.

Guyon's angry blade so fierce did play
On the other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it clove his plumed crest in *tway*.

Spenser.

Twayblade. s. [blade—leaf.] In *Botany*.
Native orchidaceous plant of the genus
Listera (ovata), named from the two oval
opposite leaves which clasp the lower part
of the stem.

Twreak. v. n. Twitch.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across,
Twreaks me by the nose.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

To rouse him from his harlequin dump,
He *twreak'd* his nose.

Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 873.

Look in their faces, they *twreak'd* your nose.

Swift.

Twague. s. Perplexity; ludicrous dis-
tress: (Johnson calls it a *low* word).
This put the old fellow in a rare *twague*.—*Ar-*

buthnot.

Twaddle. v. n. Wheedle.

A siddler brought in with him a body of lusty
young fellows, whom he had *twaddled* into the ser-
vice.

Dryden.

Twel. v. n. Work in twels or twills.

(For example, see next entry.)

Twel. s. In *Weaving*. See extract.

A *twel* may have the regularity of its diagonal
lines broken. . . . Florentine silks are *twelled* with
sixteen leaves. . . . The most simple species of fanciful
twelling. . . . consists of ten leaves, or double the
number of the common *twel*. . . . The draught of
dormock consists of two sets of *twelling* twills. . . .
See, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Twelling. verbal abs. Working in twels.

(For example, see *Twel. s.*)

Twosse. s. [Fr. *étui*.] Tweezer.

A surgeon's *twosse* or box of instruments.—*Sher-*

wood.

Twizzer. s. Delicate nipper or pincer for
the extraction of small objects: (gene-
rally plural, or with *pair*; as, 'a *pair* of
twizzers'; in the extract as the *first*
element in a compound).

There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous *vases*,
And *twizzers* in snuff-boxes and *twizzer-cases*.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Twelfth. adj. Ordinal of Twelve.

Twelfth. s. Twelfth part.

Twelfthcake. s. Cake for a Twelfth-night
party.

I pulled up at the corner of the deep-furrowed lane,
which looked, at the moment, like the top of a
twelfth-cake, considerably mangled about the sugar.

Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. iii. ch. xii.

Twelfth-night. s. Twelfth night after
Christmas day.

Twelfthtide. s. Twelfth-night.

Plough-munday, next after that *twelfthtide*,
Bids out with the plough.

Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good

Husbandry.

Twelve. pron. [A.S. *twelf*, from *two + -lf*,
(which is) the *le*, the *lf*, and the *ft* of the
different forms of the verb *leave*. *Eleven* is
a similar compound with *one*. The sense
of this second element is *over*, from the
notion of *remainder, something to spare*.

Such is the ordinary derivation of the
two numerals immediately following *ten*;
but it has of late been impugned, and the
doctrine that the *l* in *ten*, and the *k* in *eleven*,
decem, zehn, &c., have respectively been
changed into *l* and *f* (or *e*) has been sub-
stituted. The Lithuanian *lik*, which is as-
sumed to be *dik*, is quoted in favour of the
view. So is the fact that by making *eleven*
and *twelve* = 1 + 10 and 2 + 10 respectively,
we get the same elements as those of the
Greek and Latin *trideca, tridecim, undecim*
and *duodecim*. The notion has found favour
both with scholars and mathematicians;
perhaps more than it deserves.] Numeral
so called; in figures, 12.

Twelvemonth. s. [A.S. *twelf-monath*.]
Year, as consisting of twelve months.

I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 2.

In the space of about a *twelvemonth* I have run
out of a whole thousand pound upon her.—*Addison.*
Not twice a *twelvemonth* you appear in print.

Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue I.

Twelvepence. s. Shilling.

Twelvepenny. adj. Sold for a shilling.

I would wish no other revenue, from this rhyming
judge of the *twelvepenny* gallery.—*Dryden.*

Twelvescore. s. Twelve times twenty;
two hundred and forty.

Twelvescore virgins of the Spartan race.

Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and

Menelaus, 39.

Twentieth. adj. Ordinal of twenty.

Twenty. adj. [A.S. *twentig*.]

1. Twice ten.

At least nineteen in *twenty* of these perplexing
words might be changed into easy ones.

Swift.

2. Proverbial or indefinite number.

Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects, could not have
been the man.—*Racon, History of the Reign of*

Henry VII.

Twidd. s. [A.S. *twihill*.] Double axe.

She leav'd the charlish age and *twihill* to pre-
pare.

Dryden, Polydorus, song xviii.

Twice. adv. [A.S. *twigges, twies*.]

1. Two times.

Upon his crest he struck him so,
That *twice* he reel'd, ready *twice* to fall.

Spenser.

He *twice* essay'd to cast his son in cold;
Twice from his hand he dropp'd the formine mould.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 10.

2. Doubly.

A little sun you mourn, while most have met
With *twice* the loss, and by vice a cheat.

Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xlii. 91.

In Composition.

Life is tedious as a *twice-told* tale,
Veiling the dull ear of a drowsy man.

Shakespeare, King John, iii. 4.

Twice-born Bacchus burst the thund'ring thigh,
And all the gods that wander through the sky.

Creech.

Extol the strength of a *twice-conquer'd* race.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Twidle. or Twiddle. v. a. Touch lightly;
finger; play with in a fidgetty manner:
(condemned by Johnson as 'a low word').

With my fingers upon the staple, I pressed close
upon it, and *twiddled* it in, first one side, then the
other.—*Wiemers, Surgery.*

Twiddle. v. n. Play with a tremulous quiv-
ering motion.

She rose . . . made a majestic *contersey*, during
which all the bugles in her awful head-dress began
to *twiddle* and quiver.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,*

ch. xiv.

Twifold. adj. Twofold. *Obsolete.*

Her *twifold* tone, of which two blacks as pitch,
And two were browne, yet each to each unlik,
Did softly swim away.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 5, 28.

Twig. v. n. Understand. *Slang.*

Don't you *twig*.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney,*

vol. iii. ch. ii.

'I *twig*,' said Mick.—*B. Dierck, Spill, b. iii. ch. x.*

Twig. *s.* [A.S.] Small shoot of a branch; switch tough and long.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outside with hides, and so had the Venetians.—*Nir W. Raleigh*.
They chose the fig-tree, such as spreads her arms, branching so broad and long, that in the ground The bended *twigs* take root.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 1103.

Twigger. *adj.* Made of twigs; wicker. *Obsolete*.

I'll beat the knave into a *twigger* bottle.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, il. 3.
The sides and rim sewed together after the manner of *twigger* work.—*Grove*.

Twiggy. *adj.* Full of twigs. *Rare*.

These *twigs* become great trees; and these, being grown up into the like greatness, do cast their branches or *twiggy* tendrils unto the earth, where they likewise take hold and root.—*Gerard, Herball*, p. 1513; 1633.

Though they grow the slowest of all the *twiggy* trees, yet do they recompense it by the larger crop.—*Krings*.

Twilight. *s.* [A.S. *twígelcōht*.]

1. Faint light before sunrise, and after sunset; obscure light.

Her *twilights* were more clear than our mid-day. *Donne*.

Suspicious amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by *twilight*. Certainly they are to be well guarded.—*Bacon*.

Ambrrosial night, with clouds exhaling From that high mount of God, whence light and shade

Spring both, the face of brightest heaven had changed To grateful *twilight*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 632.

When the sun was down, They just arrived by *twilight* at a town. *Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox*, 213.

While the rays of old Phœbus that shot through the skylight, Seemed to make on the stage a new kind of *twilight*. *Byron*.

When *twilight* melts beneath the moon away. *Id., Paradise*.

2. Uncertain view.

A faint weak love of virtue and of good, Reflects from her on them, which understood Her worth; and though she have shut in all day, The *twilight* of her memory doth stay. *Donne*.

He that saw hell in a melancholy dream, And in the *twilight* of his fancy's theme, Seared from his sins, repented in a night, Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd proselyte. *Chapman, The Rebel Scot*.

In the greatest part of our conversation he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, suitable to our state of mediocrity.—*Locke*.

Construction adjectival.

a. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded.

When the sun begins to fling His flaming beams, we, goddess, bring To arched walks of *twilight* groves. *Milton, Il Penseroso*, 131.

b. Seen or done by twilight.

On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar, Trip no more in *twilight* ranks. *Milton, Arcades*, 90.

Twined. *part. adj.* Worked in twills.

When she, at last, stood up complete in her silvery *twined* silk, her lace tucker, her coral neck-lace, and coral ear-drops, the Miss Ginnas could see nothing to criticize.—*George Eliot (signature), Silas Marner*, ch. ii.

Twine. *v. n.* Part; go asunder. *Obsolete*.

But yet the knight, wise, wary, not unkind, Drew forth his sword, and from her careless *twine'd* *Fairfax*.

Twins. *s.* [A.S. *twinn*.]

1. Children (real or figurative) born at the same birth.

In bestowing He was most princely: ever witness for him Those *twins* of learning Ipswich and Oxford. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, iv. 2.

The divided dam Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb; But when the *twins* cries halves, she quits the first. *Chapman, The Rebel Scot*.

No weight of birth did on one side prevail, Two *twins* less even lie in Nature's scale. *Gray, The Ruins*.

They came *twins* from the womb, and still they live As if they would go *twins* too to the grave. *Gray, The Ruins*.

Fair Leda's *twins*, in time to stars decreed, One fought on foot, one cur'd the fiery steed. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphosis and Atalanta*.

2. Gemini, the sign of the zodiac.

This, when the sun retires, First shines, and spreads black night with feeble fires.

Then parts the *twins* and crab. *Creech*.
Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound, as in 'twin-brother,' 'twin-sister.'

Twins. *v. n.*

1. Be born at the same birth.

He that is approved in this offence, Though he had *twinn'd* with me both at a birth, Shall lose me. *Shakespeare, Othello*, il. 3.

2. Be paired; be suited.

O how inscrutable I his equity *Twins* with his power. *Saunders, Paraphrase of Job*.

Twins. *v. a.* Bear twins.

Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make. *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*.

Twin-born. *adj.* Born at the same birth.

Our sire lay on the king; he must bear all. O hard condition, and *twin-born* with greatness! *Shakespeare, Henry V*, iv. 1.

Laton's *twin-born* progeny. *Milton, Sonnets*, xii. 6.

Twine. *v. a.* [A.S. *twinnan*.]

1. Twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more.

Thou shalt make an hanging of blue, and fine *twined* linen, wrought with needlework.—*Exodus*, xxv. 30.

2. Unite itself.

Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and *twine* Their subtle essence with the soul of wine. *Crashaw*.

Twine. *v. n.*

1. Convolue itself; wrap itself closely about.

'Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*,' The victor cry'd, 'the glorious prize is mine!' *Pope, Epitaph on the Lock*, canto iii.

2. Unite by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love Unseparable, shall, within this hour, On a dissolution of a dole, break out To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 4.

3. Wind; make flexures.

4. Turn round.

Some one abides within here, that commends The place to us, and breathes a voice divine: As she some web wrought, or her spindles *twine* She cherishes with her song. *Chapman*.

Twine. *s.*

1. Twisted thread.

Not any daisy, which her raiment most In skilful knitting of soft sicken *twine*. *Spenser*.

A pointed sword hung threatening o'er his head, Sustain'd but by a slender *twine* of thread. *Dryden*.

2. Twist; convolution.

Nor all the gods beside Longer dare abide, Not Typhon huge ending in snakey *twine*. *Milton, Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity*, 23.

Braid your locks with rosy *twine*, Dropping odours, dropping wine. *Id., Comus*, 103.

3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round.

The vine to ivy bears, but with an am'rous *twine* Clings the tall elm. *J. Phillips, Cyder*, l. 251.

Twinge. *v. a.* [German, *zwingen* = force, constrain; Danish, *twinge*.]

1. Torment with sudden and short pain.

The goat charged into the nostrils of the lion, and there *twing'd* him till he made him tear himself, and so master'd him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. Pinch; twerk.

When a man is past his sense, There's no way to reduce him thence, But *twinging* him by the ears and nose, Or laying on of heavy blows. *Butler, Hudibras*, iii. 1, 1163.

Twinge. *s.*

1. Short sudden sharp pain.

The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own sin, though far short of his.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

2. Tweak; pinch.

How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ears?—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Twink. *s.* Twinkling. *Rare*.

In *twink* of an eye most suddenly. *Old Poem in Ashmole's Theatre-Chemical*, p. 137.

She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss She vied so fast, protesting oath on oath, That in a *twink* she won me to her love. *Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew*, il. 1.

Twinkle. *v. n.* [A.S. *twincian*.]

1. Sparkle; flash irregularly; shine with intermitted light; shine faintly; quiver.

As plays the sun upon the glassy stream, *Twinkling* another counter-tilted beam, So seems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3*.

So weak your charms, that like a winter's night, *Twinkling* with stars, they freeze me while they light. *Dryden*.

These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them apart; and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary tremors, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye.—*Sir I. Newton*.

2. Open and shut the eye by turns.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

3. Play irregularly.

His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll, As though he beckon'd, and call'd back his soul. *Donne*.

Twinkle. *s.*

1. Sparkling intermitting light.

2. Motion of the eye.

Suddenly, with *twinkling* of her eye, The damsel broke his misintended dart. *Spenser*.
I come, I come; the least *twinkle* had brought me to thee.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

Twinkler. *s.* One who, that which, twinkles: (in the extract, twinkling eye). *Colloquial*.

You'll just be pleased . . . not to be staring at me, following me up and down with those *twinklers* of yours.—*Marygalt, Sunlight*, vol. i. ch. vii.

Twinkling. *part. adj.* Shining with a twinkle.

At first I did adore a *twinkling* star, But now I worship a celestial sun. *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, il. 6.

Twinkling. *verbal abs.* Short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

Money can buy what wants at will supply, Shields, steeds, and arms, and all things for thee need. *Spenser*.

It can pourvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Spenser*.
These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow; when the actor glides them no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a *twinkling*. *Dryden*.

Twining. *s.* Twin lamb; lamb of two brought at a birth.

Twinnings increase bring. *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*.

Twinned. *part. adj.*

1. Born at the same birth.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

Since thy original lapse, true liberty Is lost, which always with right reason dwells *Twinn'd*, and from her birth no individual being. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 83.

2. Like as twins; paired.

The *twinn'd* stones upon the number'd beach. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, l. 7.

Twinner. *s.* Breeder of twins. *Rare*.

Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make, The lambs of such *twinnars* for breeders go take. *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*.

Twire. *v. n.* [?]

1. Twitter; chirp. *Obsolete*.

2. Be moved with quick vibrations; quiver; twinkle.

When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gild'st the even. *Shakespeare, Sonnets*, xxviii.

3. Be in a kind of flutter; be moved to smile or laugh; simper.

I saw the wench that *twir'd* and twinkled at thee. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Women Pleas'd*.

If I was rich, I could *twire* and laugh with the best of them.—*Sir R. Steele, Conscious Lovers*.

Twirl. *v. a.* [see Whirl.] Turn round; move by a quick rotation.

Dextrous damozels *twirl* the sprinkling mop. *Gay, Trivia*, il. 423.

See ruddy maids, Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Donne*.

Twirl. *v. n.* Revolve with a quick motion.

Twirl, s.

1. Rotation; circular motion.

2. Twist; convolution.

The *twirl* on this is different from that of the others; this being an heterostrophy, the *twirl* turning from the right-hand to the left.—*Woodward, On Poetics*.

Twirling, verbal abs. Act of that which twirls, quick circumrotation.

Wool and raw silk by moisture incorporate with other thread; especially if there be a little wrenthine, as appereth by the twisting and *twirling* about of spindles.—*Bacon*.

Twist, v. a. [A.S. *getwisan*; Dutch, *twisten*.]

1. Form by complication; form by convolution.

Do but despair.

And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb,
Will strangle thee. *Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 3.
To reprove discontent, the ancients fabled, that
in hell stood a man *twisting* a rope of hay; and still
he *twisted* on, suffering an ass to eat up all that was
finished.—*Jerome Taylor*.

2. Contort; writhe.

Either double it into a pyramidical, or *twist* it
into a serpentine form.—*Pope*.

3. Wrenth; wind; encircle by something round about.

There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about
with wreaths of flame.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

4. Form; weave.

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,
And thou shalt love her; was't not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story?
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

5. Unite by intertexture of parts.

All know how practical

Of thy great soul thou art, longing to *twist*
Days with that ivy, which so early kist
Thy youthful temples. *Waller*.

6. Unite; insinuate.

When avarice *twists* itself, not only with
the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church;
when ecclesiasticks dispute for money, the mischief
seems fatal.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian
Piety*.

Twist, v. n. Be contorted; be convolved.

Twist, s.

1. Anything made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.

Minerva nursed him

Within a *twist* of twining osiers laid. *Addison*.

2. Single string of cord.

Winding a thin string about the work hazards its
breaking, by the fretting of the several *twists*
against one another.—*Museon, Mechanical Exercises*.

3. Cord; string.

Through these labyrinths, not my grow'ling wit,
But thy silk *twist*, let down from heav'n to me,
Do both conduct and teach me, how by it
To climb to thee. *G. Herbert*.

About his chin the *twist*
He tied, and soon the strangled soul disengaged.
Kepler.

4. Contortion; writhe.

Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any
one animal, which does not render them more pro-
per for that particular animal's way of life than any
other cut or texture.—*Addison*.

5. Manner of twisting.

Jack shrunk at first sight of it; he found fault
with the length, the thickness, and the *twist*.—
Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.
I am naturally, before-hand, shy of novelties; grow
books, new fashions, new years—from some mental
twist which makes it difficult in me to see the
perspective.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, New Year's
Eve*.

6. Twig; branch. *Obsolete*.

Nor hough, nor branch, the Sarcenes therefore,
Nor *twist*, nor twig, cut from that sacred spring.
Fairfax.

7. Appetite. *Slang*.

What a *twist* the fellow has!—*W. H. Almonworth, Rinkwood*.

Twister, s. One who twists; ropemaker;
that which twists; instrument of twisting.
To this word I have annexed some re-
markable lines, which explain *twist* in all
its senses. (Johnson.)

When a *twister* a-twisting will twist him a twist,
For the *twisting* of his twist he three twines doth
intwine;

But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist,
Untwisting the twine that untwisteth between,

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He *twirl* with his *twister* the two in a twine;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He *twisteth* the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twine were untwisted, he now doth untwine,
Twist the twain intertwisting a twine more be-
tween.

He, twirling his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine.
Waller.

Twisting, part. adj. Forming convolutions
or contortions; becoming convoluted, or
contorted.

Deep in her breast he plunged the shining sword:
The Thracians view the slain with vast surprise,
Her *twisting* volumes and her rolling eyes.

*Pope, Translation of the First Book of the
Thebais of Statius*.

Twisting, verbal abs. Contortion; convolu-
tion; distortion.

In an ileus, commonly called the *twisting* of the
guts, is a convulsion or inversion of one part of
the gut within the other.—*Arbuthnot, On the Na-
ture and Choice of Aliments*.
(See also under *Twister*.)

Twit, v. a. [A.S. *etlician*.] Reprove with a
snuff.

When approaching the stormy stowers
We sought with our shoulders bear off the sharp
showers.

And sooth to saine, nought searcheth ails strife,
That shepherds so *twit* a each other's life. *Spenser*.

When I protest true loyalty to her,
She *twits* me with my falsehood to my friend.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.
Esop rebuked men of their errors without *twisting*
them for what's amiss. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

This these wretches *twitted* the Christians with.—
Archbishop Tillotson.

Twitche, v. a. [A.S. *twiccan*.] Pluck with
a quick motion; snatch; pluck with a
hasty motion.

He rose, and *twitche'd* his mantle blue,
To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new.

Twitche'd by the sleeve, he mouth'd it more and
more. *Milton, Lycidas*, 192.

Thrice they *twitche'd* the diamond in her ear.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Twitche, s.

1. Quick pull; sudden reclamation.

But Hudibras gave him a *twitche*
As quick as lightning in the breech.

The lion gave one heavy *twitche*, and got his foot
out of the trap, but left claws behind.—*Sir R. L. Es-
tlin*.

2. Contraction of the fibres.

Mighty physion their fear is;
For soon as noise of combat near is,
Their heart descending to their breeches,
Must give their stomachs cruel *twitches*.

Prior, Alma, l. 653.

A fit of the stone is the cure, from the inflammation
and pain occasioning convulsive *twitches*.—
Sharp, Surgery.

Twitche, or Twitche-grass, s. [quick in the
sense of living.] Couch-grass.

Twitche-grass is a weed that keeps some land loose,
hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground.—
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Twite, s. [?] Name applied to several
small birds, most commonly found in com-
position, improperly spelt *white*, as Lint-
white.

Twitter, v. n. [German, *zittern*.]

1. Make a sharp tremulous interrupted noise.

The swallow, too, beneath the thatch,
Shall *twittr* from its clay-built nest;
Oft shall the pilgrim lift the latch,
And share my meal a welcome guest. *Rogers*.

2. Be suddenly moved with any inclination;
be agitated by expectation or suspense;
(condemned by Johnson as 'A low word').
My heart *twitters*; I am all in a twitter.—*Rog-
ers, South Country Words*.

3. Burst into a smile or laugh; simper.

O the young handsome wenches, how they
twitter'd!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

How the fool bridled how she *twitters* at him!
Id., Pilgrim.

Twitter, s.1. Any motion or disorder of passion, such as
a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.

The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies' hearts in flights,
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters*.

Bulter, Hudibras, iii. l. 63.

The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her clothes
never fitted her. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.
I am all of a *twitter* to see my old John Harrowby
again. *G. Colman and L. Garrick, The Clandestine
Marriage*, i. 1.

2. Upbraider.

Twittering, verbal abs.

1. Twitter.

A widow, which had a *twittering* towards a second
husband, took a gossiping companion to manage
the job.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

2. Sharp, tremulous chirping.

She awakened the time slaken chords responsive
to the *twitterings* of that slender music of a voice.
—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Captain Jackson*.

(For another example, see under *Quacking*.)

Twittingly, adv. With reproach; so as to
upbraid.

Sir Thomas More's lady, being sick of daughters,
prayed importunately for a boy, and nothing but a
boy would serve; whereupon she had a boy, which,
as Sir Thomas wittily and *twittingly* told her, would
be a boy, so long as he lived!—*Junius, Sin Stig-
matized*, p. 661: 1630.

Twittletattle, s. Tattle; gabble: (John-
son writes 'A vile word').

Inspired *twittletattles*, frothy jests, and flinging
wittoisms, more us to a misunderstanding of things.
—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Twit, s. Contraction of betwixt.

Twit, short arbiter *twit* day and night,
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 51.

Two, adj. [A.S. *two*.] Numeral so called;
in figures, 2.

A union in partition,
Two lovely berries moulded on one stem.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

As the first element in a compound.
Next to the raven's age, the Phlian king
Was longest lived of any *two*-leg'd thing.

Depra, Translation of Juvenal, x. 388.
Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A *two*-edged weapon from her shining case.

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Twofold, adj. Double; two of the same
kind, or two different things coexisting.

Through micksome air her ready way she makes,
Her *twofold* team, of which two black as pitch
And two were brown, yet each two each unlike,
Did softly swim away. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
Our prayer against sudden death importeth a *two-
fold* desire, that death when it cometh may give us
some convenient respite, or if that be denied us of
God, yet we may have wisdom to provide always
before-hand. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

O thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit in me regenerate,
Doth now with *twofold* vigour lift me up,
To reach at victory above my head,
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings steel my heart's point!

Shakespeare, Richard III., i. 3.
Time and place taken for distinguishable portions
of space and duration, have each of them a *twofold*
acceptation. — *Locke*.

Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs,
Now dropp'd their *twofold* burdens.

Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.
Holiness may be taken in a *twofold* sense; for that
external holiness which belongs to persons or things
offered to God; or for those internal graces which
sanctify our natures.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Used adverbially.

To compare sea and land to make one promyle,
and when he is made, ye make him *twofold* more
the child of hell than yourselves.—*Matthew*, xxiii.
15.

Twohanded, adj.

1. Employing two hands.

With huge *two-handed* sway,
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide wasting. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 231.

2. Large; bulky.

If little, then she's life and soul all o'er;
An Amazon, the large *two-handed* whore. *Dryden*.

Twopenno, s.

1. Sum amounting to two pennies.

2. Small coin valued at twice a penny;
two penny-piece.

You all shew like gilt *twopennoes* to me.—*Shake-
speare, Henry IV.*, Part II. iv. 3.

Twopenny. Used adjectively: (as, 'A *two-
penny* piece'). Used also as a term of
contempt for worthless.

Twotongued, adj. Double-tongued; de-
ceitful.

I hate the *two-tongued* hypocrite.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms, p. 33.

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Tyg. s. [?] Drinking vessel so called.
Three-handled *tyg*, a drinking cup of the time, so handled that three different persons, drinking out of it, and each using a separate handle, brought their mouths to different parts of the rim. Broken.
—Cover of a *tyg*.—Another three-handled *tyg*.—A two-handled *tyg*.—Handles opposite.—*Catalogue of Specimens*.

Tymbal. s. ? Cymbal.
A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice.
Prior.

Tympan. s. In Printing. Frame covered with parchment, on which the sheets are laid to be printed.

Tympanic. adj. Connected with the tympanum: (as, *tympanic bone*).

The canal into which the external ear reflects the sonorous vibrations, passes inwards until it is closed by the Membrana Tympani, or drum of the ear, which forms the external wall of the *tympanum*. Within this cavity, which communicates with the throat by the Eustachian tube, there is a small series of bones, which serve to establish a connection between the Membrana Tympani, and that which covers in the Foramen Ovalis. The first handle of the malleus is attached to the Membrana Tympani, and near its base it gives attachment to the Tensor Tympani muscle. The purpose of the *tympanic* apparatus is evidently to receive the sonorous vibrations from the air, and to transmit them to the membranous wall of the labyrinth. —*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Comparative Physiology*, § 712.

Tympanites. s. [Gr. *τρυπανιτις*] Tympany.
Tympanites, which we call the drum,
A wind.
R. Johnson, *Magnetick Lady*.

Tympanito. v. a. Stretch as the skin over the body of a drum.

If this be not to be seen asunder as Eney, stoned as Jeremy, made a drum or *tympanized*, as other saints of God were.—*Oley, Life of G. Herbert*, M. 2. b. 1. 1671.

Tympanum. s. [Lat.; Gr. *τρυπανον* = drum.] In Anatomy. Drum of the ear.

The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the *tympanum*, are a great help to the hearing. —*W. Bowman, Surgery*.
In the true reptiles a considerable advance is constantly to be found in the character of the auditory organs. . . . The Membrana tympani is usually visible externally, but it is sometimes covered by the skin: the cavity of the *tympanum* communicates with the fauces by an Eustachian tube. . . . The two passages. . . at their lower end . . . terminate differently, one opening freely into the vestibule, and another communicating with the cavity of the *tympanum* by an aperture which is termed the Foramen Rotundum, which is closed by a membrane. —*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Comparative Physiology*, §§ 713-715: 1851.

Tympany. s. Obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum; wind dropsy.
He does not show us Rome great suddenly,
As if the empire were a *tympany*,
But given it natural growth, tells how and why
The little body grew so large and high.
—*N. J. Snelling*.

Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that rises in a bubble, and spends itself in a blast. —*N. R. L. K. K. K.*

Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence of likeness; thine's a *tympany* of sense. A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ, But sure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit.
—*Drayton, Jucundiorum*, 103.

The air is so rarified in this kind of dropsical tumour, as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is called a *tympany*. —*A. R. K. K. K.*

Tyny. See Tiny.

Type. s. [Fr.; Lat. *typus*; Gr. *τυπος*] 1. Stamp; mark. Obsolete.

Thy father bears the *type* of King of Naples, Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 4*.
What good is covered with the face of heaven To be discovered, that can do me good?—Th' advancement of your children, gentle lady.—Up to some scullfold, there to lose their heads.—No, to the dignity and height of fortune, The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory.
—*Id., Richard III. l. 4*.

Which, though in their mean *types* small matter doth appear,
Yet both of good account are reck'ned in the shire.
—*Drayton*.

2. Printing letter.
This is the style and language of the first printers, as every body knows, who has been at all conversant with old books. Faust and Schœffer, the inventors, set the example in their first works from Mainz; by advertising the publick at the end of each, that they were not drawn or written by a pen, (as all books had been before,) but made by a

new art and invention of printing or stamping them by characters or *types* of metal set in forms.—*Middleton, On the Origin of Printing*, p. 16: 1735.

In Huxon's time, in 1683, there were only ten *types* with specific names, while we have now twenty-one. . . . The materials from which *types* and stereotype plates are cast are technically termed metal, and consist of certain proportions of lead, tin, and antimony, melted together. Until recently *types* were always cast in little moulds held in the hand, the melted metal being poured in from a small ladle; but now they are thrown off with great rapidity by machinery. . . . The beauty of *type* depends upon the delicacy with which the matrix, or mother *type*, is formed. . . . A complete assortment of *types* is called a *font*, which may be regulated to any extent. Every *typefounder* has a scale showing the proportional quantity of each letter required for a *font*; and a peculiar scale is required for each language. —*R. J. Courtney, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

3. Standard example.

Natural groups [are] given by *type*, not by definition. . . . Though in a natural group of objects a definition can no longer be of any use as a regulative principle, classes are not, therefore, left quite loose, without any certain standard or guide. The class is steadily fixed, though not precisely limited; it is given, though not circumscribed; it is determined, not by a boundary line without, but by a central point within; not by what it strictly excludes, but by what is eminently included; by an example, not by a precept; in short, instead of definition we have a *type* for our director. A *type* is an example of any class, for instance, a species of a genus, which is considered as eminently possessing the characters of the class. All the species which have a greater affinity with this *type-species* than with any others, form the genus, and are ranged about it, deviating from it in various directions and different degrees. Thus a genus may consist of several species, which approach very near the *type*, and of which the claim to a place with it is obvious; while there may be other species which straggle further from this central knot, and which yet are clearly more connected with it than with any other. And even if there should be some species of which the place is dubious, and which appear to be equally bound by two generic *types*, it is easily seen that this would not destroy the reality of the generic groups, any more than the scattered trees of the intervening plain prevent our speaking intelligibly of the distinct forests of two separate hills. The *type-species* of every genus, the *type-genus* of every family, is, then, one which possesses all the characters and properties of the genus in a marked and prominent manner. The *type* of the rose family has alternate stipulate leaves, wants the albumen, has the ovules not erect, has the stamens simple, and besides these features, which distinguish it from the exceptions or varieties of its class, it has the features which make it prominent in its class. It is one of those which possess clearly several leading attributes; and thus, though we cannot say of any one genus that it must be the *type* of the family, or of any one species that it must be the *type* of the genus, we are still not wholly to seek: the *type* must be connected by many affinities with most of the others of its group; it must be near the centre of the crowd, and not one of the stragglers. —*W. H. W. History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. II. p. 121: 1858.

A genus may consist of several species which approach very near the *type*, and of which the claim to a place with it is obvious; while there may be other species which straggle further from this central knot, and which yet are clearly more connected with it than with any other. And even if there should be some species of which the place is dubious, and which appear to be equally bound to two generic *types*, it is easily seen that this would not destroy the reality of the generic groups, any more than the scattered trees of the intervening plain prevent our speaking intelligibly of the distinct forests of two separate hills. —*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*.

4. Emblem; mark of something.

Clean renouncing
The filth they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
Short bolster'd breeches, and those *types* of travel,
And understanding again the honest men.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 3*.
Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,
Type of sweet rosy, and gentle majesty.
—*Prior*.

5. That by which something future is prefigured.

Informing them by *types*
And shadows of that destin'd seed to bruise
The serpent, by what means he shall achieve
Mankind's deliverance.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 232.
The apostle shows the Christian religion to be in truth and substance what the Jewish was only in *type* and shadow. —*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Type. v. a. Typify. Rare.
He ratified ceremonial and positive laws, in respect of their spiritual use and sanctification, and by fulfilling all things *typed* and prefigured by them. —*White*.

Type-metal. s. See extract.

Type-metal [is] the alloy of lead and antimony used in casting printer's types, the usual proportions being one part of antimony to three of lead, but a superior and harder kind of type is sometimes made by alloying two parts of lead with one of antimony and one of tin. Both these alloys take a sharp impression from the mould or matrix, owing to their expansion on solidification, and they are hard enough to stand the work of the press, without being brittle or liable to fracture. —*R. J. Courtney, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Type-setter. s. One who sets type.

(For example see under *Typo-setting*.)

Typo-setting. s. Process by which type is set.

It is to M. Bonelli that we are indebted for the bold idea of uniting the science of electricity with the art of Gutenberg, and of practically demonstrating that an ordinary typographic composition, fit for local use, may be unerringly reproduced at almost any distance. From this idea naturally arose the conception of converting the telegraph stations upon the main lines into so many *typo-setting* workshops, of suppressing altogether every kind of delicate mechanism, of putting aside conventional alphabets, those pregnant sources of error—in a word, of reducing telegraphic science to a simple craft, within the reach of the most ordinary intelligence. . . . Ten *typo-setters* under Bonelli's system can compose at least 300 despatches per hour, and these may be transmitted in less than that time. —*R. J. Courtney, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Typhoid. s. [Gr. *τυφος* (as the second element in a compound) - like.] In Medicine. A term of recent origin for that form of typhus which is attended with ulceration of certain parts of the intestinal canal. The defence of it, as found in the extract, implies that it has been objected to. It is certainly something more than a mere imitation of typhus, being a disease of equal gravity; just as *small-pox* is the graver of the two complaints which bear the same general name.

In *typhus*, diarrhoea seldom occurs, and hemorrhages from the bowels never. In *typhoid*, diarrhoea is very common, and there is hemorrhage from the bowels in about one case out of every three. In an excellent monograph on these fevers by Dr. Jenner, published in 1850, this gentleman shows that in all the fatal cases of typhoid fever which he examined, the agminated glands, or Peyer's patches situated in the ileum, were found ulcerated. In a few instances, also, the solitary ileo-caecal glands were ulcerated, and one eighth of the cases recorded died from extension of the ulceration with perforation of the intestine. As regards the cases of *typhus*, ulceration did not exist in a single instance. *Typhus* is a very rare disease among the better classes (making the exception of the visiting clergy, medical men, and students), whereas *typhoid* fever is probably more common among the rich than the poor. Again, *typhus* may occur at any age, while *typhoid* fever rarely attacks persons after forty, and is most common in youth; the former is slightly less dangerous than the latter, and lastly relapses do not occur in *typhoid*. While they occasionally happen in *typhoid*. —*Tanner, Practice of Medicine*, vol. I. p. 230: 1860.

Typhoon. s. [Arabic.] Torando; hurricane.

My couriers are fed with the lightning,
They drink of the whirlwind's stream;
And when the red morning is brightening,
They bathe in the fresh sunbeam;
I desire, and their speed makes night kindle;
I fear, they outstrip the *typhoon*;
Ere the cloud placed on Atlas can dwindle,
We'll encircle the earth and the moon.
—*Shelley, Prometheus Unbound*.

Typhus. s. [Gr. *τυφος* = smoke, smoulder.] Low fever; nervous fever: (often used adjetivally).

The fatal cases in *typhus* and *typhoid* are one in between five and six. —*Tanner, Practice of Medicine*, vol. I. p. 230: 1860.
(See also under *Typhoid*.)

Typic. adj. [Fr. *typique*; Lat. *typicus*.] Typical.

Secure that many courses ran,
Hand-in-hand, a gently train,
To bless the great Eliza's reign;
And in the *typic* glory show
What fuller bliss Maria shall bestow.
—*Prior*.

Typical. adj. Having the character of, consisting in, a type.

The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the Christian; which is so much more holy and honourable than that, as the institution of Christ is more excellent than that of Moses. —*Bishop Atterbury*.

Typically. adv. In a typical manner.

This excellent communicativeness of the divine nature is *typically* represented and mysteriously accomplished by the Porphyrian scale of being. — *Norris*.

Typify. v. a. Figure; shew in emblem.

The resurrection of Christ hath the power of a pattern to us, and is so *typified* in baptism, as an engagement to rise to newness of life. — *Hammond*.
Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the rent limb was slain; at the effusion of whose blood, not only the hard hearts of his enemies melted, but the stony rocks and wall of the temple were shattered. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

When D'Alembert (I believe) remarked that in certain governments only two animals find their way to the highest places, the eagle and the serpent, the metaphor not only conveys with great vividness the assertion intended, but contributes towards substantiating it, by suggesting, in a lively manner, the means by which the two opposite characters thus *typified* effect their rise. — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*.

The second deciduous molar is the sectorial tooth; its blade is trilobate, but both the anterior and posterior smaller lobes are notched, and the inferal tubercle, which is relatively larger than in the permanent sectorial, is continued from the base of the middle lobe, as in the deciduous sectorial of the dog and hyena; it thus *typifies* the form of the upper sectorial, which is retained in the permanent dentition of several Viverrine and Musteline species. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii, p. 357.

Typocosm. s. [Gr. *τύπος* = type + *κόσμος* world.] Representation of the world.

[He] should happily find it to be a *typocosm*. — *Cassius, Remains, Narbonne*.

Some books of *typocosm* are nothing but a mass of words of all arts, to give men countenance, that those which use the term might be thought to understand the art. — *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Typographer. s. Printer.

This is a very ancient edition of this work, without date, place, or *typographer*. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, Additions, ii, 193.

Typographic. adj. Belonging to the art of printing.

It was printed in the infancy of the *typographic* art. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii, 215.

Typographical. adj. Typographic.

Our translator's sermons, six in number, are more to be valued for their type than their doctrine, and at present are of little more use than to fill the catalogue of the *typographical* antiquary. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii, 330.

Typography. s. [Fr. *typographie*; Lat. *typographia*; Gr. *τύπος* = type + *γράφω* = I write, describe.]

1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation.

Those diminutive and pamphlet treatises daily published amongst us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than verity. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Art of printing.

The overplus of the money collected for the maintenance and repair of the schools is to be employed in setting up and maintaining a learned *typography*. — *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England*.

Tyran. s. French form of tyrant. *Rare*.

Lordly love is such a *tyrannic* will.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, October.
He is the *tyran* pike, our hearts the fry.
Doune, Poems, p. 40.

Tyranness. s. Female tyrant. *Rare*.

They were, by law of that proud *tyranness*,
Provoked with wrath and envy's false surmise.
Spenser.

Though thou to me
(Whilst I was in thy power) didst shew thyself
A most insulting *tyranness*, I to thee
May prove a gentle mistress.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Prothelaus.

Tyrannie. adj. Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotic; imperious.

Charge him home that he affects
Tyrannie power. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii, 3.

Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannic* power.
Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 218.

She hath recourse
To tears and prayers, which she feels the smart
Of a foul wound from the *tyrannic* dart.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Our sects a more *tyrannic* power assume,
And would for scorpions change the rods of Rome.
Lord Bacon.

And by the nobles, by his common curst,
The oppressor ruled *tyrannic* where he durst;
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Tyrannical. adj. Tyrannic.

You have conspired to take
From Rome all seasonal office, and to wind
Yourself into a power *tyrannical*.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii, 3.
Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many noble houses were overthrown by false accusations. — *Bacon*.

If the spirit of a subject be rebellious, in a prince it will be *tyrannical* and intolerable. — *Jeremy Taylor*.

Tyrannically. adv. In manner of a tyrant.

Tarquin . . . having governed *tyrannically*, and taken from the senate all authority, was become odious to the senate, nobility, and people. — *Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xvi.

Tell me, knife-grinder, how came you to grind
knives.

Did some rich man *tyrannically* use you?
Was it the squire, or parson of the parish,
Or the attorney?

Canning, in the Anti-Jacobin Friend of Humanity and the Knife-grinder.

Tyrannicide. s. [Lat. *tyrannicida* = slayer of a tyrant.] One who kills a tyrant.

A band of *tyrannicides*. — *Moore, Journal*, l. 216.
I find amongst the adulatory verses made in commemoration of these illustrious *tyrannicides*, a distich written by Simonides of Ceos, congratulatory with the Athenians in their delivery from the tyranny of Hipparchus. — *Cumberland, Observer*, no. 32, (Ord. M.).

Tyrannicide. s. [Lat. *tyrannicidium* = slaying of a tyrant; from *cedo* = I slay.] Act of killing a tyrant.

It was in the most patient period of Roman servitude, that thence of *tyrannicide* made the ordinary exercise of boys at school. — *Darke*.

The parliament itself of Paris, the tribunal of justice, heard the harangue of the duke's advocate in defence of assassination, which he termed *tyrannicide*; and that assembly, partly influenced by faction, partly overawed by power, pronounced no sentence of condemnation, against this detestable doctrine. — *Hume, History of England*, ch. xix.

Tyranning. s. Exercise of tyranny. *Rare*.

Love, that with thy cruel darts
Dost conquer greater conquerors on ground, . . .
What glory or wind guardest last thou found
In feeble ladies *tyranning* so sure?

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv, 7, l.

Tyrannize. v. n. [Fr. *tyranniser*.] Play the tyrant; act with rigour and imperiousness.

Then can Carnatus *tyrannize* and
And against the Bonans bend their proper power,
And so Allectus treacherously slew.
And took on him the robe of emperor.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii, 10, 57.

I made thee miserable,
What time I threw the people's sufferance
On him, that thus doth *tyrannize* o'er me,
Asopar, Titus Andronicus, iv, 3.

A crew, whom like ambition join
With him, or under him to *tyrannize*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii, 59.

Beauty had crown'd you, and you must have been
The whole world's mistress, other than a queen;
All had been rivals, and you might have spar'd;
Or kill'd and *tyrannized* without a guard. — *Waller*.
He does violence to his own faculties, *tyrannizing* over his own mind, and usurps the prerogative that belongs to truth alone, which is to command by its own authority. — *Locke*.

I will be wise,
And just, and free, and mild, if in me lies
Such power, for I grow weary to behold
The selfish and the strong still *tyrannizing*
Without reproach or check? I then controlled
My tears, my heart grew calm, and I was meek and mild.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam.

Justice was administered fairly; the great were not allowed to *tyrannize* over the poor, nor the people to meet in tumultuous mobs; and the legions were regularly paid, so that they had no excuse for plundering the unfortunate Egyptians. — *Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xi.

Tyrannize. v. a. Subject or compel by tyranny. *Rare*.

Boisterous elicits *tyrannizing* the blessed ordinance of marriage into the quality of a most unnatural and unchristianly yoke. — *Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, b. ii, ch. ix.

Tyrannous. adj. Tyrannical; despotic; arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious. *Obsolete*.

It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their *tyrannous* ambition, to have brought the others virtuous patiences under them, think their masterhood nothing without doing injury to them. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Lately grown into a loathing and detestation of the unjust and *tyrannous* rule of Harold, an usurper. — *Spenser*.

Between two charming worlds, comes in my father,
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 4.

'Tis excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is *tyrannous*
To use it like a giant.

Id., Measure for Measure, ii, 2.
Fear you his *tyrannous* passion more, alas!
Than the queen's life?

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii, 3.
Subjection to his empire *tyrannous*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii, 32.
After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, these writings came abroad. — *Sir W. Temple*.

Tyrannously. adv. In a tyrannous manner; despotically; severely; cruelly.

By force of that commission, he in many places most *tyrannously* expelled them. — *Hale, Acts of English Voluntas*, p. 1.

They have most *tyrannously* slain the children.
— *Sir T. Roper, Governor*, fol. 130, b.
There being both together in the flood,
They at each other *tyrannously* flew.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v, 2, 13.

Tyranny. s.

1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered.

Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and in the excess of joy
Nobly rejoicing, holds the *tyranny* of heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 122.

The cities fell often under *tyranny*, which spring naturally out of popular governments. — *Sir W. Temple*.

2. Unresisted and cruel power.

Boundless intemperance
In nature is a *tyranny*; it hath been
The untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakespeare, Much Ado*, iv, 2.

3. Cruel government; rigorous command.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great *tyranny*, lay thou thy basis sure,
For goodness darest not check thee.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv, 3.
Suspicious dispose kings to *tyranny*, and husbands to jealousy. — *Bacon*.

God, in judgment just,
Subjects him from without to violent lords;
Who oft as unadvisedly intrude
His outward freedom: *tyranny* must be.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii, 62.

4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

The *tyranny* of the open night's too rough
For nature to endure.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii, 4.

Tyrant. s. [The original meaning of the word was by no means so suggestive of violence, arrogance, and cruelty as the present. Its etymology is uncertain, and, though several derivations have been proposed for it from the Greek language, it is possible that the word is other than Hellenic. It arose in the Republics, and signified in its most favourable interpretation a person whose political power, whether well or ill exercised, was autocratic rather than what would now be called constitutional. It soon, however, came to suggest more of evil than of good. *Despot*, a word akin to *tyrant*, in respect to its meaning in English, is the Greek *δυναστής*, the Slavonic *Gospodar* and *Hospodar*, simply titles for certain rulers.]

1. Absolute monarch governing imperiously.

2. Cruel despotic and severe master; oppressor.

Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a resolute is a *tyrant*. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st,
For the whole space that's in the *tyrant's* grasp,
And the rich East to boot.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv, 3.
Dissembling courtesy! how like this *tyrant*
Can tickle where she wounds. — *Id., Cymbeline*, l. 2.

The house of woe, mid dungeon of our *tyrant*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x, 466.

Consider those grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he scourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, *tyrants*; and was there ever any *tyrant* who was not also false and perfidious? — *Smith, Sermons*.

Thou mean'st to kill a *tyrant* not a king.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv, 3.

Tyro. See Tire.

Tyro. See Tiro.

Tythe, &c. See Tithe, &c.

U.

UBEROUS
ULTRA

UBER

UBEROUS. *s.* [Lat. *uber*.] Fruitful; copious; abundant. *Rare*.

Here the women give suck, the *uberoous* dug being thrown over their naked shoulder.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 17.

Though the ground be for the most part barren, yet the soil is rich, and it hindereth not that her womb is *uberoous*.—*Ibid.* p. 314.

Uberty. *s.* [N.Fr. *uberté*; Lat. *ubertas*, -*as*.] Abundance; fruitfulness. *Rare*.

They enjoy that natural *uberty*, and fruitfulness, which, without labouring toil, doth in such plentiful abundance furnish them with all necessary things.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 101; 1618.

Ubilation. *s.* [Lat. *ubi* = where.] Local relation; whereness. *A scholastic term*.

Relations, *ubilationes*, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were gross.—*Gilmore*.

Ubiquitaire. *s.* Ubiquitary. *Obsolete*.

Three months thy womb
Was made (the doom)
Of him whom earth, nor air,
Nor the waste mould
Of heaven can hold.
'Cause he's a *ubiquitaire*.
Howell, Letters, b. i. letter xlii. (Orl MS.)

Ubiquitarianism. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ubiquitary; existence; presence; everywhere.

Not to speak of the *ubiquitarianism* of some hands, the same being always present at all petitions.—*Fuller, Church History*, b. x. p. 24.

Ubiquitary. *adj.* [Lat. *ubique* = everywhere.] Having the attribute of being everywhere.

For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce, none can exceed her.—*Howell*.

Ubiquitary. *s.*

1. One that exists everywhere.

How far wide is Aquinas, which saith, by the same reason that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will! . . . To conclude, either Aquinas is false, or the papists *ubiquitary*.
—*Bishop Hall*.

There is a nymph of a most curious and elaborate strain, light, all motion, an *ubiquitary*, she is everywhere, Phantasia!—*R. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

2. One who asserts the corporal ubiquity of Christ.

A parity of dignity . . . really communicated to the humanity in itself, as the *ubiquitarian* contend and plead for.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 251; 1685.

It may serve to guard us from diverse errors: . . . as that of the *ubiquitarian*, who say that our Lord, according to his human nature, . . . morally does exist every where.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxxi.

Ubiquity. *s.* [Lat. *ubique* = everywhere.]

1. Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places.

In the *due* there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other *ubiquity* unto man, which human nature admitteth not.—*Hooks, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Could they think that to be infinite and immense the *ubiquity* of which they could thrust into a corner of their closet!—*South, Sermon*.

2. Whereabout; locality; neighbourhood.

Pen she light,
A solemn wight,
As you should meet,
In any street,
In that *ubiquity*.
R. Jonson.

Udal. *adj.* [Norse; German, *odel*.] Term applied to land held under no feudal superior.

Udaller. *s.* One holding land by udal right.

Mr. Thierry thinks fish, that is, fawn, or pay, and odh, property, to be the true root (offend). Guizot inclines to the same derivation; and it is, in fact, given by Du Cange and others. The derivation of *adal* from *ad* and *odh* seems to be analagous; and the word *Udaller* for the freeholder of the Shetland and Orkney Isles, strongly confirms this derivation, being only the two radical elements reversed, as I remember to have seen observed in Gilbert Stuart's *View of Society*.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, b. x. ch. ii. note.

ULNA

Udder. *s.* [A.S. *uðer*.] Dug of a cow, or other large animal.

A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground.
Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 3.

Produced an ample store of milk; the she-wolf, Not without pain, dragg'd her distended *udder*.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Uddered. *adj.* Furnished with udders.

Marian, that wot could stroke the *udder'd* cow.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, 11.

Ugliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ugly.

1. Physical.

One that else seemed fair and fresh in sight,
Was turned now to dreadful *ugliness*.
Spenser.
She takes her topics from the advantages of *ugliness*.—*Dryden*.

2. Moral.

This dull ribaldry cannot but be very nonsensical and offensive to any one who does not, for the sake of the sin itself, pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances.—*South, Sermons*.

Ugly. *adj.* [A.S. *ugu* = fright.] Contrary and opposite to beautiful; offensive to the sight.

If Cassio do remain
He hath a daily beauty in his life
Which makes me *ugly*.
Shakespeare, Othello, v. 1.

As the first element in a compound.

Was this the cottage and the safe abode
Thou told'st me of? What grim aspects are these.
These *ugly-headed* in masters?—*Milton, Comus*, 683.

Ulcer. *n. a.* Ulcerate.

Ulcer. *s.* [Fr. *ulcère*; Lat. *ulcus*, *ulceris*; Gr. *ἔλκος*.] Sore of continuance, as opposed to a new wound.

Thou answer'st she is fair;
Pour'st in the open ulcer of my heart;
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her smile, her voice.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.

While he was dressing that opening of her abscesses were raised, and from the several apostrophes *ulcers* were made.—*Wierman, Surgery*.

Ulcerate. *v. d.* Convert into an ulcer.

We depend upon the intemperment of the part *ulcerated*; others upon the continual afflux of the laevative humours.—*Harvey, Discourses of Generation*.

An acrid and purulent matter mixed with the blood, in such as have their lungs *ulcerated*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Fletcher's heart was *ulcerated* by the thought of the poverty, the fecklessness, the political insensibility of Scotland, and the indignities she had suffered at the hand of her powerful and opulent neighbour.—*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Ulceration. *s.* Act of breaking into ulcers; process resulting in an ulcer; less properly the ulcer itself.

The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifest.—*Arbuthnot*.

Ulcered. *part. adj.* Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

Breathless, hard drawn, their *ulcer'd* palates tear.
May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, b. iv.

Æsculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat; the first for licking *ulcered* wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Ulcerous. *adj.* Afflicted with ulcers.

Strangely visited people,
All swollen and *ulcerous*, he cures.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

An *ulcerous* disposition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be aptly termed catenae of a pulmonary consumption.—*Harvey, Discourses of Consumption*.

Uliginous. *adj.* [Lat. *uliginosus*; *uligo*, *uliginis* =udge, ooze.] Slimy; muddy.

The *uliginous* lacustrine matter taken notice of in the coral fishings upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the corallin particles.—*Woodward*.

Ullage. *s.* [Fr. *ullage*; *euillier* = to fill up the bung-hole.] See extract.

Ullage, in cauving, [is] that quantity which a cask wants of being full.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Ullager. *s.* Ullager.

Partly, however, in order to prevent frauds on the

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customs, much more in order to secure the buyer of foreign stuff, officials were appointed in each considerable port, who should measure and certify the length and quality of the piece (pamms) of twenty-four yards or else; for in early times it seems that these words were synonymous. These officers were called *ullagers* or *ullagers*, and the accounts rendered by them to the exchequer are still preserved in great fulness and continuity in the Public Record Office.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Ultior. *adj.* [Lat.] Lying on the further side; situate on the other side; further.

The *ultior* accomplishment of that part of scripture, which once promised God's people, that kings should be its nursing fathers.—*Doyle, Style of Holy Scripture*, 2H.

Ultimate. *adj.* [Lat. *ultimus* = last.]

1. Intended in the last resort; being the last in the train of consequences.

I would be at the worst; worst is my port,
My harbour, and my *ultimate* repose.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 249.

Many actions apt to procure same, are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness.—*Addison*.

2. In *Chemistry*. Term applied to the analysis by which substances are resolved into their absolute elements; (opposed to *proximate*).

Ultimately. *adv.* In an ultimate manner; as the last consequence.

Charity is more extensive than either of the two other graces, which centre *ultimately* in ourselves; for we be-lie-ve, and we hope for our own sakes; but love, which is a more disinterested principle, carries us out of ourselves, into desires and endeavours of promoting the interests of other beings.—*Bishop Abernethy*.

Trust in our own powers *ultimately* terminates in the friendship of other men, which these advantages assure to us.—*Rogers*.

Ultimation. *s.* Ultimatum.

Lord Balmaholme was likewise authorized to know the real *ultimation* of France upon the general plan of peace.—*Swift, History of the Four Last Years of Queen Anne*.

Ultimatum. *s.* Final conditions offered by one government to another for the settlement of a dispute.

He delivered to the mediators an *ultimatum*, importing, that he adhered to the treaty of Westphalia and Nimwegen, and accepted of Strasburg with its appurtenances.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. i. ch. v. (Orl MS.)

Ultimo. *adj.* Ultimate. *Rare*.

Whereby the true and *ultimo* operations of heat are not attained.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Ultimity. *s.* Last stage; last consequence; (noted by Johnson as 'A word very convenient, but not in use').

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that process.—*Bacon*.

Ution. *s.* [Lat. *ultio*, -*onis*.] Revenge. *Rare*.

To forgive our enemies is a charming way of revenge; . . . and to do good for evil, a soft and melting *ultio*; a method taught from heaven to keep all smooth upon earth.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 12.

Ultra. *adj.* [Lat. = beyond.] Extreme; extravagant.

Their refusal to obey the voice of the Church was an omen of error in their faith, and its secret heterodoxy is proved by their connexion, in spite of themselves, with the extreme or *ultra* party whom they [the Monophysites] so vehemently disowned.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*.

Ultra. *s.* Politician who advocates extreme measures.

With all his bright genius and solid learning, his venerable name would have been found at the head, or rather in advance, of the most universally and most justly condemned faction in the world. The '*Ultrix*' would have owned him for their leader, and would have admitted that he went beyond them in uncompromising consistency.—*Bringham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Mr. Burke.

Ultramarine. s. Pigment so called.

Others, notwithstanding they are brown, cease not to be soft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine*.—*Byrden*.

Till a few years ago, every attempt failed to make *ultramarine* artificially. At length, in 1828, M. Guimet resolved the problem, guided by the analysis of MM. Clement and Desormes, and by an observation of M. Tassart, that a blue substance like *ultramarine* was occasionally produced on the sandstone hearths of his reverberatory soda furnaces. Of M. Guimet's finest pigment I received a bottle several years ago, from my friend M. Merimée, secretary of the Ecole de Beaux Arts, which has been found by artists little, if any, inferior to the lazulite *ultramarine*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Ultramarine. adj. Being beyond the sea; foreign.

The loss of the *ultramarine* colonies lightened the expenses of France.—*Burke, Observations on a late State of the Nation: 1793*.

Ultramontane. adj. [Lat. *ultra* = beyond + *mons, montis* = mountain; adjective, *ultramontanus*.] In the English and the allied languages, *ultra* means to the south of; the mountains being the Alps. The term is chiefly used as an equivalent to *Romish*, *Roman Catholic*, and *Papal*. *Ultramontane*, on the other hand, is an Italian term, meaning *North of the Alps*. It applies to certain cold winds from the North.

In every person a Papist who is willing to concede to the Bishop of Rome a primary among Christian prelates? If so, James the First, Charles the First, Land, Heylin, were Papists. Or is the appellation to be confined to persons who hold the *ultramontane* doctrines touching the authority of the Holy See? If so, neither Bossuet nor Pascal was a Papist.—*Maceday, History of England*, ch. xiv.

The Church of Rome makes boldly the claim of authority for its own decisions. But there is a large, and that not the least enlightened and intelligent, portion of the Christian world which promptly denies this claim. Moreover, even among its members, there is great difference of opinion as to the organs of that authority. The *ultramontane* doctrines differ on this head from those of some of the national churches.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iv.

Ultramontane. s. Person holding ultramontane opinions.

He is an *ultramontane*, of which sort there have been none [popes] these fifty years.—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel: 1602*.

He [Pope Urban] declared his intention not to leave Rome. To the petition of the Bannets of Rome for a promotion of Cardinals, he openly avowed his design to . . . a nomination; that the Italians should resume their ascendancy over the *Ultramontane*. The Cardinal of Geneva turned pale, and left the Consistory.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiii. ch. i.

Ultroneous. adj. [Lat. *ultroneus*.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

Human laws oblige to an active obedience but not to a spontaneous offer, and *ultroneous* seeking of opportunities.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, (Ord MS.)

Ulate. v. n. [Lat. *ululatus*, pass. part. of *ululo* = yell.] Howl; scream. *Rare*.

Troops of jackals for prey violated the graves, by tearing out the dead; all the while *ulating* in offensive noises.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 113.

Um. See under Umstroke.**Umbel. s.** In *Botany*. Inflorescence, in which all the flower-stalks proceed from a single point.

The *umbel*, for the most part, had but two spokes of flowers.—*Ray, Romanus*, p. 290.

Umbelliferous. adj. [Lat. *fero* = I bear.] In *Botany*. Bearing or producing umbels.

I observed, creeping upon the ground, a small *umbelliferous* plant.—*Ray, Romanus*, p. 290.

Umbel. s. [Fr. *umbre, ombre*.] Native fish so called; Grayling.

The *umbel* and grayling differ as the herring and plicher do; but though they may do so in other nations, those in England differ in nothing but their names.—*L. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Umbel. s. Mineral pigment originally obtained from *Ombria* in Italy, of two kinds: (a) Turkish *umber*, an ochreous iron ore, and (b) A variety of peat and brown coal.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smutch my face.
—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, i. 3.

Umbel is a red colour; which grind with gum-water, and lighten it with a little ceruse and a shive of saffron.—*Prichard, On Dressing*.
Umbel is very sensible and earthy; there is nothing but pure black which can dispute with it.—*Byrden*.
Umbel, is a massive mineral; fracture large and flat; conchoidal in the great, very fine earthy in the small; dull; colour, liver, chestnut; dark yellowish brown; opaque; does not soil, but writes; adheres strongly to the tongue, feels a little rough and meagre, and is very soft; specific gravity 2.2. It occurs in beds with brown Jasper in the Island of Cyprus, and is used by painters as a brown colour, and to make varnish dry quickly.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Umbel. v. a. Darken with, or as with, *umber*.

I remember him
All the while cast on 's face, though it were *umbered*.
And mask'd with patches.
—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wild-Goose Chase*.

Umbel. part. adj. Darkened with, or as with, *umber*.

From camp to camp through the foul womb of night,
Fire answers fire; and through their pale flames
Each battle sees the other's *umbered* face.
—*Shakespeare, Henry V*, iv. cho.

Umbilic. s. [Lat. *umbilicus*.] Navel; centre. *Rare*.

The Aelean further tells you what and where hell is, and what is paradise. Hell is the *umbilic* of the world, circled with a thick wall of adamant. &c.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 320.

Umbilical. adj. [Fr. *umbilical*, from Lat. *umbilicus*.] Belonging to the navel.

Birds are nourished by *umbilical* veins, and the navel is manifest a day or two after exclusion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

In a calf, the *umbilical* vessels terminate in certain bodies divided into a multitude of carnosous papillae, received into so many sockets of the cotyledons growing on the womb.—*Ray*.

Umbilicality. s. Character as determined by an *umbilicus*.

In his immortal and diviner part he seemed to hold a nearer coherence, and an *umbilicality* even with God himself.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 21. (Ord MS.)

Umbel, and Umbles. s. See Humble, under fourth sense.**Umbel. s.** [Lat.] Pointed boss, or prominent part of a buckle.

Thy words together tied in small lanks,
Close as the Macedonian phalanx;
Or like the *umbel* of the Romans,
Which three at foes could break by no means. *Swift*.

Umbrage. s. [Fr. *ombrage*; Lat. *umbr* shade.]**1. Shade; screen of trees.**

The *umbrage* or shade keeps them from growth.
—*Milton*.

The trunk of the tree resembles an arch'd circumference, alluding *umbrage* and refreshment to some hundred men. . . I measured and found it to be two hundred and nine paces.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 113.

O, might I were
In solitude live savage; in some glade
Obscured, where highest wood, impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their *umbrage* broad,
And brow.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1084.
Men sweet'ning run
To erots and caves, and the cool *umbrage* seek
Of yewen arbours.

The hums warble, captive none, but lured
By food to haunt the *umbrage*.
—*Mason, English Garden*.

2. Shadow; appearance.

The rest are *umbrages* quickly dispelled; the astrologer subjects liberty to the motions of heaven.—*Bishop Burnet, Against Heresies*.

Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the mass, and collecting of it in another, has mislead some, and given *umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in ore exposed to the air.—*Woodward, On Metals*.

Others there were, who imagined that the shortest and surest way for them to take in pursuit of the same view, was to make themselves considerable by opposition, to form a party, and maintain a struggle for personal power, under the pretence and *umbrage* of principle.—*Lord Hailsham, Disquisition on Parties*, li. 3.

3. Offence; suspicion of injury.

Although he went on with the war, yet it should be but with his sword in his hand, to bend the stiffness of the other party to accept of peace; and so the king should take no *umbrage* of his arming and prosecution.—*Bacon*.

Umbrageous. adj. [Fr. *umbrageux*.]**1. Shady; yielding shade.**

Umbrageous grove and caves of cool recess,
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 257.

Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden.
—*Horace*.

O great Gossain! O Nature's darling! Claude!
What if some rash and sacrilegious hand
Tore from your canvass those *umbrageous* pines
That frown in front, and give each azure hill
The charm of contrast.
—*Mason, English Garden*, l. 250.

2. Obscure; not to be perceived. Obscure.

The present constitution of the court is very *umbrageous*.—*Sir H. Walton, Romanus*, p. 630.

Umbrageousness. s. Attribute suggested by *Umbrageous*; shadiness.

The exceeding *umbrageousness* of this tree, by comparison to the dark and shadowed life of man; through which the sun of justice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the shadow of death till it pleased Christ to climb the tree of the cross, for our enlightening and redemption.—*Sir H. Walton*.

Umbrate. v. a. Foreshadow.

The gospel is so framed as it exhibits to us the substance of the Law's types, wherein the things pertaining to the person, office and kingdom of the Messias, were *umbrated*.—*Christian Religion's Appeal*, lib. ii. p. 34.

Umbratic. adj. [Lat. *umbraticus*.] Shadowy; typical.

By virtue of our Saviour's most true and perfect sacrifice, those *umbratic* representations, instituted of old by God, did obtain their substance, validity, and effect.—*Burton, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxvii.

Umbratilis. adj. *Umbratic. Rare*.

I can see whole volumes dispatched by the *umbratilis* doctors on all sides; but draw these forth into the just list; let them appear sublimis, and they are changed with the place, like bodies bred in the shade, they cannot suffer the sun or a shower, nor bear the open air.—*H. Jonson, Discourses*.

Umbratilis. adj. [Lat. *umbratilis*.] Unsubstantial; unreal.

Shadows have their figure, motion,
And their *umbratilis* action from the real
Posture and motion of the body's act.

This life that we live dignified from God is but a shadow and *umbratilis* imitation of that.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, notes, p. 337.

Natural hieroglyphicks of our fugitive, *umbratilis*, anxious, and transitory life.—*Keble, Sylva*, b. iv. § 13.

Umbratilis. adj. Captious; suspicious; disposed to take *umbrage*. *Rare*.

He [Essex] had to wrestle with a queen's declining or rather with her very setting age; which, besides other respects, is commonly even of itself the more *umbratilis* and apprehensive, as for the most part all horizons are charged with certain vapours towards their evening.—*Sir H. Walton, Romanus*, p. 107.

Umbratilis. s. Screen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.

an carry your *umbratilis*, and fan your ladyship.
—*Byrden, Dog & Bastard*, ii. 2.

Good housewives, . . .
Underneath the *umbratilis* only shed,
Sate through the wet on clinking patterns trend.
—*Guy, Trivia*, l. 209.

In the older forms, umbratilis and umbratilis.

They wore masks with spectacles in them to keep away the dust from their faces, and each of them besides bore their *umbratilis*.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pt. i. ch. viii.

I had given directions for an engine of several legs, that could contract or open itself like the top of an *umbratilis*.—*Fath*, c. no. 116.

It served him for a night-cap when he went to bed, and for an *umbratilis* in rainy weather.—*Swift*.

Umbratilis. s. [N.Fr.] Visor of a helmet.

But the brave mayd would not disarmed be,
But only vented up her *umbratilis*,
And so did let her goodly visage to appear.

—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Umbratilis. s. [Lat. *umbratilis*.] Shadiness; exclusion of light.

Child paper becometh more transparent, and admits the visible rays with much less *umbratilis*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Umbratilis. s. Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.

If my *unprize* may stand, I award an eternal silence to both parts.—*Bishop Hall, Letter to H. Cholmley.*

St. Augustine's *unprize* and full determination of this whole question.—*Bishop Marton, Discovery*, p. 144; 1033.

Unprize. *s.* [N.Fr. *nonprize*; from Lat. *non* = not + *prize* = equal, even: the initial *a* being lost by misdivision, i.e. by pronouncing and writing a *nonprize*, as an *unprize*. See *Adder, Newt.*] Odd man agreed upon as arbiter and referee in a conflict of opinions, each of which is supported by an equal number of decisions.

Give me some present counsel; or, behold, Twixt my extremes and me this bloody knife Shall play the *unprize*; arbitrating that Which the confusion of thy years and art Could to no issue of true honour bring.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1. The learned Seneca, in that book, takes not upon him to play the advocate for the cynicists, but the *unprize* betwixt them and the peripateticks.—*Boyle.*

The vast distance that sin had put between the offending creature and the offended Creator, required the help of some great *unprize* and intercessor, to open him a new way of access to God, and this Christ did for us as mediator.—*South, Sermons.*

The jealous wets, that dare not trust their cause So far from their own will as from the laws, You for their *unprize* and their great take.

Dryden, On the Coronation of Charles II., 81.

Unprize. *v. a.* Decide as an *unprize*; arbitrate; settle. *Obsolete.*

No king of Spain, nor bishop of Rome, shall *unprize*, nor promote, any beneficiary or feodatory king, as they designed to do.—*Baron, Observations on a Letter*, in 1592.

Let another free and general council be called to *unprize* the controversy between the church of England and the council of Trent.—*Bishop Stratford, Refutation of Vindication*, ch. ii.

Julius's [are] appointed to *unprize* the matter in contest between them.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 60.

Let an indifferent man *unprize* the matter, which of the two states have most of real happiness and satisfaction in it; whether all the fictitious pleasures of sin can compensate for the real tortures and gripings of mind.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 301.

Unstroke. *s.* [either a Germanism from *unstreich*, or, as indicated in the extract, a compound of which the first element is the A.S. *ym*, *ymb*, or *um* = around, round about.] Edge of a circle. *Rare*, and as a compound, *fragmentary*. (In the Northumbrian Psalter, a work in old English, published by the Surtees Society, the compounds, as in German, are numerous.)

Such towns as stand (as one may say on tipstoes), on the very *unstroke*, or on any part of the utmost line of a map (unresolved in a manner to stay out or come in), are not to be presumed placed according to exactness, but only to signify them there or thereabouts.—*Fuller, A Pious Sight of Palestine*, pt. i. b. i. ch. xiv.

Sometimes the word thus omitted is very curious. Thus no one of our dictionaries, and I may say the same of our glossaries, contains the word *unstroke*, which is yet most noteworthy, being as it is the sole survivor of its kind. For while there is abundant evidence that our early English derived largely from the Anglo-Saxon, the use of the preposition *un* or *umbe* (*amb*) in composition (*unpung*, *unbent*, *ungrise*, *unklip*, *unlap*, and many more, for which see Halliwell), no single word with this prefix, excepting only this one, has lived on into our later English, which yet the authors of our dictionaries, as I have said, have not observed, or observing have not cared to register. I incline to think they did not observe it, for while most of Fuller's other works have been diligently used by our lexicographers, his "Pious Sight of Palestine," one of his most curious and most characteristic, and in which *unstroke* twice occurs, has been, as far as my experience reaches, entirely overlooked by them.—*Archbishop Trenchard, On Some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries.*

Un. A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to the *in* of the Latins, the *a* of the Greeks, and *on* of the Dutch. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the instances of this kind of composition cannot therefore be inserted; but I have collected a number sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient, to explain it. The examples, however, though numerous, might have easily been made more; for al-

most every adjective has a substantive and an adverb adhering to it, as *unfaithful*, *unfaithfulness*, *unfaithfully*. *Un* is prefixed to adjectives with their derivatives, as *unapt*, *unaptness*, *unaply*; and to passive participles, as *hurt*, *unhurt*; *favoured*, *unfavoured*; it is prefixed likewise to participial adjectives, as *pleasing*, *unpleasing*, but rarely in the verbal sense expressing action; we cannot say the dart flew *unwounding*, though we say the man escaped *unwounded*. *In* and *un* may be thus distinguished. To words merely English we prefix *un*, as *unfit*; to words borrowed in the positive sense, but made negative by ourselves, we prefix *un*, as *generous*, *ungenerous*. When we borrow both words, we retain the Latin or French *in*, as *elegant*, *inelegant*; *politic*, *impolitic*. Before substantives, if they have the English termination *-ness*, as *fitness*, *graciousness*, it is proper to prefix *un*; if they have the Latin or French terminations in *-tude*, *-ice*, or *-ence*, and for the most part if they end in *-ty*, the negative *in* is put before them, as *unapt*, *unaptness*, *inaptitude*; *unjust*, *injustice*; *imprudence*; *unfaithful*, *unfaithfulness*, *infidelity*. (Johnson.) For further remarks see under *Unmake*.

Unabashed. *part. pref.* Not shamed; not confused by modesty.

Earless on high, stood *unabashed* Defoe, And Tutehin flagrant from the source below. *Pope, Dunciad*, ii. 147.

Unabated. *part. pref.* Undiminished. Behold a princess . . . playing here the slave, To keep her husband's greatness *unabated*. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.*

Unability. *s.* Want of ability. What can be imputed but their sloth or *unability*?—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Unable. *adj.* 1. Not having ability: (with *to* before a verb, and for before a noun).

The *unabilities* set on them, supposing that they had been weary, and *unable* to resist.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.* I intended to put it in practice, though far *unable* for the attempt of such a poem.—*Dryden.*

2. Weak; impotent. A love that makes breath poor, and speech *unable*. Beyond all manner of so much I love you. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

Unableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Unable*. Shall the confession of our *unableness* to do what we ought, excuse us at all, if we do not that which we are able?—*Hales, Golden Rule*, p. 104.

Unabolishable. *adj.* Incapable of being abolished. That law proved to be moral, and *unabolishable*, for many reasons.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Penance*, ii. 1.

Unabolished. *part. pref.* Not repealed; remaining in force. The number of needless laws *unabolished*, doth weaken the force of them that are necessary. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unaccented. *part. pref.* Having no accent. It being enough to make a syllable long, if it be accented, and short if it be *unaccented*.—*Harrie, Philological Inquiry.*

Unacceptable. *adj.* Not pleasing; not such as is well received.

The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*

Every method for deterring others from the like practices for the future, must be *unacceptable* and displeasing to the friends of the guilty.—*Addison, Freetholder.*

Unacceptableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Unacceptable*; state of not pleasing.

This alteration arises from the *unacceptableness* of the subject I am upon.—*Collier, Essays, On Pride.*

Unaccepted. *part. pref.* Not accepted. By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord; Threaten'd this moment, and the next implored;

Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wrath, And choice of happy love, or instant death. *Prior, Solomon*, li. 210.

Unaccessible. *adj.* Inaccessible. The island of Sark being every way so *unaccessible*, as it might be held against the great Turk.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 238. To them an unpenetrable rock, an *unaccessible* desert.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xxxiv.

Unaccessibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Unaccessible*; state of not being to be attained or approached; inaccessibility. Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reason of the remoteness from us, and *unaccessibleness* to them, are not within any of our faculties to apprehend.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Unaccommodated. *part. pref.* Unfurnished with external convenience.

Unaccommodated man is no more than such a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Unaccompanied. *part. pref.* Not attended. Seldom one accident, prosperous or adverse, cometh *unaccompanied* with the like.—*Sir J. Heyward.*

Unaccomplished. *part. pref.* 1. Unfinished; incomplete.

The gods, dismay'd at his approach, withdrew, Nor durst their *unaccomplish'd* crime pursue. *Dryden.*

2. Not accomplished; not elegant. Still *unaccomplish'd* may the maid be thought, Who gracefully to dance was never taught. *Congreve, Translation from Ovid, Art of Love*, b. iii.

Unaccomplishment. *s.* Want of accomplishment.

With all generous persons married thus it is, that where the mind and person please aptly them some *unaccomplishment* of the bodies delight may be better borne with than when the mind laments off in an inclining disposition, though the body be as it ought.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, p. 8. (Orel MS.)

Unaccountable. *adj.*

1. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule.

The folly is so *unaccountable*, that enemies pass upon us for friends.—*Sir R. L. Estange.* There has been an *unaccountable* disposition of late, to fetch the fashion from the French.—*Addison.*

The manner whereby the soul and body are united, and how they are distinguished, is wholly *unaccountable* to us.—*Swift.*

2. Not subject; not controlled.

His absolute *unaccountable* dominion and sovereignty over the creature.—*South, Sermons.*

Unaccountably. *adv.* In an unaccountable manner; strangely.

The boy proved to be the son of the merchant, whose heart had so *unaccountably* melted at the sight of him. *Addison.*

Unaccurate. *adj.* Inaccurate.

Galileo using an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in weight to water but as one to four hundred.—*Boyle.*

Unaccurateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Unaccurate*; inaccuracy; want of exactness.

It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the *unaccuracy* and unconcludingness of the mystical experiments vulgarly to be relied on.—*Boyle.*

Unaccustomed. *part. pref.*

1. Not used; not habituated: (with *to*).

I was classed as a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke.—*Jeremiah*, xxxi. 18.

The necessity of air to the most of animals *unaccustomed* to the want of it, may best be judged of by the following experiments.—*Boyle.*

2. New; not usual.

I'll send one to Mantua, Where that same banish'd rumpance doth live, Shall give him such an *unaccustom'd* dram, That he shall soon keep Tybalt company. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.

Unachievable. *adj.* Incapable of being achieved.

If it should withdraw, and hide itself from the most, or be *unachievable*, not to be attained to by some.—*Farinon, Sermons*, p. 484; 1647.

Unaching. *part. pref.* Not feeling or causing pain.

Shew them th' *unaching* scars which I would hide, As if I had received them for the hire Of their breath only. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, li. 2.

Unacknowledged. part. pref. Not owned.
The fear of what was to come from an unknown,
at least an unacknowledged successor to the crown,
clouded much of that prosperity.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unacquaintance. s. Want of familiarity;
want of knowledge: (followed by *with*).

The first is an utter *unacquaintance* with his master's designs. In these words; the servant knoweth not what his master doth.—*South, Sermons.*

Unacquainted. part. pref.

1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known.

She greatly grew amazed at the sight,
And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Spenser.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge: (followed by *with*).

Futur, an infidel, a Roman, one whose ears were *unacquainted* with such matter, heard him, but could not reach unto that whereof he spake.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Where else
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet
In the blind mazes of this tangled wood?—*Milton, Comus, 170.*

Youth, that *with* joys had *unacquainted* been,
Envi'd grey hairs, that once good days had seen.
Dryden, Andrea Roder, 25.

Unacquaintedness. s. Attribute suggested by Unacquainted; unacquaintance: (followed by *with*).

The bishop said . . . for his present *unacquaintedness* with such matters of antiquity, that it was thirty years ago since he read over the three first centuries.—*Whiston, Memoirs, p. 191.*

Unacted. part. pref. Not put into execution; not acted as a drama.

A thought *unacted*. *Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

Unactive. adj.

1. Not brisk; not lively.

Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children, because they make no noise, nor give them any trouble.—*Locke.*

2. Having no employment.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind
Appointed, which declares his dignity;
While other animals *unactive* range,
And of their doings God takes no account.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 619.

3. Not busy; not diligent.

An homage which nature commands all understanding to pay to virtue; and yet is but a faint, *unactive* thing; for in defiance of the judgments the will may still remain as much a stranger to virtue as before.—*South, Sermons.*

Unactive. v. a. Render unactive. *Rare.*

The fanners of the soul . . . *unactive* them for foreign adventure.—*Fuller, A Pious Sight of Palestine, b. ii.*

Unactuated. part. pref. Not actuated.

The perpetratec matter is a mere *unactuated* power. *Glauville.*

Unadjusted. part. pref. Not adjusted; unsettled.

In countries where life was yet *unadjusted* and policy unformed, it sometimes happened that by the dissensions of heads of families, by the ambition of daring adventurers, by some accidental pressure of distress, or by the mere dissent of opinion, one part of the community broke off from the rest.—*Johnson, Tacitus on Tyranny. (Ord MS.)*

Unadmired. part. pref. Not regarded with honour.

Oh! had I rather *unadmired* remained
In some lone isle, or distant northern land,
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way! *Pope.*

Unadorned. part. pref. Not adorned; not embellished; not cautioned beforehand.

This let him know,
Lest, wilfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprised, *unadorned*'d, unforewarn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 243.

Unadored. part. pref. Not worshipped.

Nor was his name unknown, or *unadored*,
In ancient Greece. *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 738.*

Unadorned. part. pref. Not decorated; not embellished.

The earth, till then
Desert and bare, unlighted, *unadorned*,
Brought forth the tender grass.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 313.
But hoary winter, *unadorned* and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there.
Addison.

Unadulterate. adj. Genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures.

A breath of *unadulterate* air,
The glimpse of a green pasture, how they cheer
The citizen! *Cooper, Task, b. iv.*

Unadulterated. part. pref. Unadulterate.

I have only discovered one of those channels, by which the history of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *unadulterated*.—*Addison, On the Christian Religion.*

Unadulterately. adv. In an unadulterate manner; without spurious mixtures.

Inductions fresh and *unadulterately* drawn from those observations.—*Dr. Gilberte, To Archbishop Fisher, Letter, p. 491: 1638.*

Unadventurous. adj. Not adventurous.

The wisest unexperienced, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty
Irresolute, unhardy, *unadventurous*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, lii. 211.

Unadvisable. adj. Not prudent; not to be advised.

Extreme rigour would have been *unadvisable* in the beginning of a new reign.—*Bishop Lovett, Life of Wycliffe, § 5.*

Unadvised. part. pref.

1. Imprudent; indiscreet.

Madam, I have *unadvised*
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

2. Done without due thought; rash

This contract to-night
Is too rash, too *unadvised*, too sudden,
Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be,
Ere one can say, it lighte.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Unadvisedly. adv. In an unadvised manner; imprudently; rashly; indiscreetly.

A strange kind of speech unto Christian ears;
and such as I hope they themselves do acknowledge
unadvisedly uttered. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A word *unadvisedly* spoken on the one side, or misunderstood on the other, has raised such an aversion to him, as in time has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South, Sermons.*

Unadvisedness. s. Attribute suggested by Unadvised; imprudence; rashness.

I thought one man enough to match with ten;
And through this careless *unadvisedness*
I was destroy'd. *Mirror for Magistrates, p. 276.*

Unaffected. part. pref.

1. Real; not hypocritical.

They bore the king
To lie in solemn state, a paltry sight;
Grains, cries, and howlings fill the crowded place,
And *unaffected* sorrow sat on every face. *Dryden.*

2. Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere.

The maid improves her charms
With lowly greatness, *unaffected* wisdom,
And sanctity of manners. *Addison, Cato.*
Of softest manners, *unaffected* mind;
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind.
Pope, Epitaph on the Hon. R. Digne.

3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not laboured.

Men divinely taught, and better teaching
The solid rules of civil government,
In their majestic, *unaffected* style,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 339.

4. Not moved; not touched: (as, 'He sat *unaffected* to hear the tragedy').

Unaffectedly. adv. In an unaffected manner; without any attempt to produce false appearances.

He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him.—*La Harpe.*

Unaffected. part. pref. Not pathetic; not moving the passions.

This stately sort of declamation, whatever eloquence it may display, and whatever policy it may teach, is unadmitted, uniminated, and *unaffected*.—*T. Norton, History of English Poetry, iii. 363.*

Unaffectionate. adj. Wanting affection.

A helpless, *unaffectionate*, and sullen man, whose very company represents the visible and exactest figure of loneliness itself.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Unafflicted. part. pref. Free from trouble.

My *unafflicted* mind doth feed
On no unholy thoughts for benefit.
Isaac, Musophilus.

Unagreeable. adj. Inconsistent; unsuitable.

The manner of their living *unagreeable* to the profession of the names of Christians.—*Knight, Trial of Truth, fol. 53: 1580.*

Adventurous work! yet to thy power and mine
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path
Over this main, from hell to that new world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 233.

Unagreeableness. s. Attribute suggested by Unagreeable; unsuitableness to; inconsistency with.

Phylas, a holy man, and scholar of St. John, having delivered the millennium, men whose rather to admit a doctrine, whose *unagreeableness* to the gospel economy rendered it suspicious, than think an apostolic man could seduce them.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Polity.*

Unaidable. adj. Incapable of being aided.

The congregated college have concluded?
That labouring art can never ransom nature
From her *unaidable* estate.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

Unaided. part. pref. Not assisted; not helped.

Their number, counting those th' *unaided* eye
Can see, or by invented tubes descry,
The widest stretch of human thought exceeds.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Unaiming. part. pref. Having no particular direction.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rending sky;
Such frantic flights are like a madman's dream,
And nature suffers in the wild extreme. *Gracille.*

Unalarmed. part. pref. Not disturbed.

One shelter'd hare
Has never heard the sanctuary yell
Of cruel man, exulting in her woe,
Innocent partner of my peaceful home,
Whom ten long years' experience of my care
Has made at last familiar, she has lost
Much of her vigilant instinctive dread,
Not fearful here, beneath a roof like mine,
Yes—thou may'st eat thy bread, and lick the hand
That feeds thee; thou may'st tread on the floor
At evening, and at night retire secure
To thy straw couch, and slumber *unalarmed*.
Cooper, Task, b. iii.

Unalienable. adj. Incapable of being alienated; not to be transferred.

Hereditary right should be kept sacred, not from any *unalienable* right in a particular family, but to avoid the consequences that usually attend the acquisition of competitors. *Swift.*

Unallayed. part. pref. Not impaired by bad mixtures.

Unallayed satisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to many men's shares on earth.—*Dryden.*

Unallied. part. pref.

1. Having no powerful relation.

Narcissa, not unknown, not *unallied*,
Young, Night Thoughts, night iv.

2. Having no common nature; not congenial.

He is compounded of two very different ingredients, spirit and matter; but how such *unallied* and disproportioned substances should act upon each other, no man's learning yet could tell him.—*Cotter, Essay, On Poets.*

Unalterable. adj. Incapable of being altered; unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature, consisting in a fixed, *unalterable* relation of one nature to another, is inalienable.—*South, Sermons.*

Unalterableness. s. Attribute suggested by Unalterable; immutability; unchangeableness.

This happens from the *unalterableness* of the corpuscles, which constitute and compose those bodies.—*Woodward.*

Unalterably. adv. In an unalterable manner; unchangeably; immutably.

Retain *unalterably* firm his love intire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 602.

Unaltered. part. pref. Not changed; not changeable.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter anything; in us intolerable that we suffer anything to remain *unaltered*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To show the truth of my *unaltered* breast,
Know that your life was given at my request.
Dryden, Aeneas, iv. 2.

Unamazed. part. pref. Not astonished; free from astonishment.

Though at the voice much marvelling at length,
Not *unamazed*, she thus in answer spake.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 351.

Unambiguous. adj. Clear; not to be mistaken; unquestionable.

Every paragraph should be so clear and un-

biguous, that the dulled fellow in the world may not be able to mistake it. — *Lord Chesterfield*.
The *unambiguous* footsteps of a God.

Unambitious. adj. Free from ambition.
I am one of those *unambitious* people, who will love you forty years hence. — *Pope*.
My humble muse, in *unambitious* strains,
Paints the green forests, and the flow'ry plains.
Id., *Windsor Forest*.

Unamendable. adj. Incapable of being amended; not to be changed for the better.

He is the same man; so is every one here that you know: mankind is *unamendable*. — *Pope*, *Letter to Swift*.

Unamended. part. pref. Not changed for the better.

He never passed a fault *unamended* by indifference, nor quitted it by despair. — *Johnson*, *Life of Pope*. (Ord M8.)

Unamiable. adj. Not raising love.

Those who represent religion in an *unamiable* light, are like the spies sent by Moses to make a discovery of the land of promise, when by their reports they discourage the people from entering upon it. — *Addison*, *Spectator*.

Unamused. part. pref. Wanting amusement; without amusement.

O ye lapidaries of our age, who deem the moment *unamused* a misery
Not made for feeble men!
Young, *Night Thoughts*, night ii.

Unamusive. adj. Not affording amusement.

I have passed a very dull and *unamusive* winter. — *Shenstone*, *Letters*, letter lxxviii. (Ord M8.)

Unanalogical. part. pref. Not analogical.
Shine is a substantive, though not a *unanalogical*, yet ungraceful, and little used. — *Johnson*, in *vocabulary*.

Unanalysed. part. pref. Not resolved into simple parts.

Some large crystals of refined and *unanalysed* nitre, appeared to have each of them six flat sides. — *Hogbe*.

Unanchored. part. pref. Not anchored.

A port there is, inclosed on either side,
Where ships may rest, *unanchored*, and untied.
Pope.

Unanobled. part. pref. Not having received extreme unction.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, e'en in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhous'd, disappointed, *unanobled*.
Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, i. 5.

Unanimated. part. pref. Not enlivened; not vivified.

Look on those half lines as the imperfect products of a lousy muse: like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life, and part a lump of uninformed *unanimated* matter. — *Dryden*.

Unanimity. s. [Fr. *unanimité*.] Agreement in design or opinion.

An honest party of men, acting with *unanimity*, are of infinitely greater consequence than the snare-party aiming at the same end by different views. — *Addison*.

Unanimous. adj. [Fr. *unanime*; Lat. *unanimus*; *unus* = one + *animus* = soul, spirit.] Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.

They went to meet
So oft in festivals of joy, and love
Unanimous, as sons of one great sire,
Hymning th' eternal Father.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 93.

Unanimously. adv. In an unanimous manner; with one mind.

This particular is *unanimously* reported by all the ancient Christian authors. — *Addison*, *On the Christian Religion*.

Unanswerable. adj. Incapable of being answered; not to be refuted.

His is a manifest and *unanswerable* argument. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.

These speculations are strong intimations, not only of the excellency of a human soul, but of its independence on the body; and if they do not prove, do at least confirm, these two great points, which are established by many other reasons that are *unanswerable*. — *Addison*, *Spectator*.

Unanswerably. adv. In an unanswerable manner; beyond confutation.

It will put their little logic hard to it, to prove, that there can be any obedience, where there is no command. And therefore it *unanswerably* follows, that the abstersion of the forementioned principle plead conscience in a direct and barefaced contradiction to God's express command. — *South*, *Sermons*.

Unanswered. part. pref.

1. Not opposed by a reply.

Unanswer'd test they bestow.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 163.
Mute I languish bear
This arrogance *unanswer'd*! Thou'rt a traitor.
Addison, *Cato*.

2. Not confuted.

All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were hitherto never answered; besides a number of meriments and jests *unanswered* likewise. — *Hooker*, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Not suitably returned.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire;
Mind what the common wants of life require.
Dryden, *Translation of Virgil*, *Eclogues*, ii. 103.

Unappalled. part. pref. Not daunted; not impressed by fear.

If my memory must thus be thrall'd
To that strange stroke, which conquer'd all my
Can thoughts still thinking so rest *unappalled*?
Sir P. Sidney.

Unapparell'd. part. pref. Not dressed; not clothed.

Till our souls be *unapparell'd*
Of bodies, they from bliss are banished. — *Donne*.

Unapparent. adj. Obscure; not visible.

Thy potent voice he hears,
And longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation, and the rising birth
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vii. 100.

Unappealable. adj. Incapable of being appealed against; not admitting appeal.

They made their own reason, or rather humour, (first assuming the spirit,) the infallible, *unappealable* judge of all that was delivered in their written word. — *South*, *Sermons*, vol. v. serm. iii.

Unappeasable. adj. In an unappeasable manner; so as not to be pacified; implacable.

The *unappeasable* rage of Hildebrand and his successors, never left persecuting him, by raising one rebellion upon another. — *Sir W. Raleigh*, *Expos.*
I see thou art implacable; more deaf
To prayers than winds to seas; yet winds to seas
Are reconciled at length, and seas to shores.
Thy anger, *unappeasable*, still rages,
Eternal tempest, never to be calm'd.
Milton, *Samson Agonistes*, 960.

Unappeased. adj. Not pacified.

Sacrifices his flesh,
That so the shadows be not *unappeased*.
Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.
His son forced his empress *unappeased*;
How soon the tyrant with new love is seized!
Dryden, *Tristram Love*, ii. 1.

Unapplicable. adj. Incapable of application.

Their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as *unapplicable* to their purposes as the other. — *Lord Clarendon*, *History of the Great Rebellion*.
The shining out and lying in order these intermediate ideas, that demonstratively show the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities has produced discoveries. — *Locke*.

Unapplied. part. pref. Not specially applied; not engaged.

They were men dedicated to a private, free, *unapplied* course of life. — *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Unapprehended. part. pref. Not understood.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number, and for grossness of wit such, that they hardly seem to hold the place of human beings. — *Hooker*, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unapprehensible. adj. Incapable of being apprehended; not capable of being understood.

Which assertions leave it *unapprehensible* what place can reasonably be left for addressing exhortations to the will. — *South*, *Sermons*, vii. 9b.

Unapprehensive. adj.

1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.

The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others. — *South*, *Sermons*.

2. Not suspecting.

Unapprised. part. pref. Not uninformed; not ignorant.

Some mischievously weep, not *unapprised*,
Tears sometimes aid the conquest of an eye.
Young, *Night Thoughts*, night v.

Unapproachable. adj. Incapable of being approached; that may not be approached.

The ambitious during approaches of the soul toward the *unapproachable* light. — *Hammond*, *Works*, iv. 618.

Unapproached. part. pref. Inaccessible.

God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity. — *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 3.

Unappropriated. adj. Having no particular application.

Ovid could not restrain the luxuriance of his genius, on the same occasion, from wandering into an endless variety of flowery and *unappropriated* similitudes, and equally applicable to any other person or place. — *J. Walton*, *Essay on the Genius and Writings of Ovid*.

Unapproved. part. pref. Not approved.

Evil in the mind
May come and go so *unapproved*, and leave
No spot behind. — *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, v. 117.

Unapt. adj.

1. Dull; not apprehensive.

The contrary advantage, in natures very dull and *unapt*, of working slowly, by forming an exercise with some delight or affection. — *Bacon*, *Discourses to Sir H. Saville*.

2. Not ready; not propense.

My blood hath been too cool and temperate,
Unapt to stir at these indignities.
Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part I.*, i. 3.

3. Unfit; unqualified: (with to before a verb, for before a noun).

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of deity induced with irresistible power to hurt; and as, of all affections (anger excepted), the *unapt* to admit any conference with reason. — *Hooker*, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering, *unapt* for noble, wise, or spiritual employments. — *Jeremy Taylor*.

4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.

Unaptly. adv. In an unapt manner; unaptly; improperly.

He swims on his back; and the shape of his back seems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat; nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* resemble a pair of oars. — *Gree*.

Unaptness. s. Attribute suggested by Unapt.

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness.

Men's apparel is commonly made according to their conditions; and their conditions are often governed by their garments; for the person that is gowned, is by his gown put in mind of gravity, and also restrained from lightness by the very *unaptness* of his weed. — *Spenser*, *View of the State of Ireland*.

2. Dulness; want of apprehension.

Perchance some single *unaptness* on you took
When my indisposition put you back,
And that *unaptness* made your minister
Thus to excuse yourself.
Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body, strained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptness*, or an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after. — *Locke*.

Unargued. part. pref.

1. Not discussed.

What thou bid'st,
Unargued I obey; so civil ordains.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 638.

2. Not censured. *Latinism.*

Not that his work lived in the hands of force,
Unargued thou, and yet hath fame from thee.
B. Jonson.

Unarm. v. a. Strip of armour; deprive of arms.

Unarm, *unarm*, and do not fight to-day.

Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 3.
Foes, *unarm*, the long day's task is done,
And we must sleep.

Id., *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 12.
Galen would not leave unto the world too subtle a theory of poisons; *unarming* thereby the malice of venomous spirits. — *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Errors*.

Unarmed. part. pref. Having no armour; having no weapons.

On the western coast
Rideth a pulisunt navy: to our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and unresolv'd to bent them back.
Shakespeare, *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

He, all *unarm'd*,
Shall chase thee with the terror of his vides
From thy demogagk holds, possession foul;
Thou and thy legions; yelling they shall fly,
And beg to hide them in a herd of swine.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iv. 624.

Though *unarm'd* I am, and freed by chance,
And here, without my sword or pointed lance,
Hope not, base man, unquell'd hence to go.

Dryden, Polixenus and Aveline, ii. 137.

Whereas most of their creatures are furnished with
weapons for their defence; man is born altogether
unarm'd.—*Ticer*.

Unarm'd. *part. pref.* Not brought to a trial.

As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judged, unheard, and *unarm'd*,
Baniet.

Unarm'd. *part. pref.* Not dressed.

As if this infant world, yet *unarm'd*,
Naked and bare, in Nature's lap were laid,
Dryden, Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

Unarm'd. *part. pref.* Not yet arrived.

Monarchs of all climes, or *unarm'd*,
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Unarm'd. *part. pref.* Ignorant of the arts;
unlearned. *Rare*.

All were doctors who first seminated learning in
the world by special instinct, and direction of God,
who would not have his church and people letterless
and *unarm'd*, but according to their receptivity and
capacity conformable to their head, Jesus Christ;
who, being the Wisdom and Word of the Father,
is Lord and Doctor of all arts and sciences, as St.
Gregory truly noteth.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 19: 1653.

Unarm'd. *adj.* Wanting art.

A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence *unarm'd* in his face.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 219.

Unarm'd. *adv.* In an unarm'd manner.

In the report, although it be not *unarm'd*ly drawn,
and is perfectly in the spirit of a pleader, there is
no great skill required to detect the many mistakes.
—*Swift, Miscellanies*.

Unartificial. *adj.* Wanting artifice; want-
ing artificial skill or design.

Unartificially. *adv.* In an unartificial
manner.

Not a feather is *unartificially* made, misplaced,
redundant, or defective.—*In chanc, Physico-Theology*.

Unasked. *part. pref.*

1. Not courted by solicitation.

With what eagerness, what circumstance,
I ask'd, thou tak'st such pains to tell me only
My son's the better man.
Sir J. De la Haye, The Sophy.

2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

How, or why
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
I ask'd their pains, importunate their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.
Dryden, Religion Latæ, 112.

Unaspèctive. *adj.* Not having a view to;
inattentive. *Rare*.

The Holy Ghost is not wholly *unaspèctive* to the
custom that was used among men, since we find the
triumphers in the Revelation, as badges of victory,
carried their palms in their hands. —*Fellham, Re-velation*, ii. 74.

Unaspirated. *part. pref.* Having no aspi-
rate.

Lambin gives *u-gut* for the Æolie verb *unasp-
ratel*. —*Dr. Parr, Review of Combe's Horace*, in *the
British Critic*, iii. 131.

Unaspiring. *part. pref.* Not ambitious.

To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour pre-
ferring one another.—*Rogers*.

Unassail'd. *part. pref.* Not attacked; not
assaulted.

As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,
It grieves my soul to leave thee *unassail'd*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 2

I believe
That he, the supreme good, of whom all things ill
Are as but slavish officers of vengeance,
Would send a glist'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*.
Milton, Comus, 214.

Unassailable. *adj.* Incapable of being as-
sailed; exempt from assault.

In the number, I do but know one,
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion.
Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

Unassayed. *part. pref.* Unattempted.

What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 335.

Unassisted. *part. pref.* Not helped.

Its victories were the victories of reason, *unassisted*
by the force of human power, and as gentle
as the triumph of light over darkness.—*Addison,
Freeholder*.

Unassisting. *part. pref.* Giving no help.

With these I went, a brother of the war;
Nor idle stood, with *unassisting* hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage hands,
Their virtues all subdued; yet these I sway'd.
*Dryden, Translation of the First Book of
the Iliad*, 379.

Unassuming. *part. pref.* Not exhibiting
assumption, or arrogance.

Unassuming worth in secret lived,
And died neglected. —*Thomson, Seasons, Winter*.

Unassured. *part. pref.*

1. Not confident.

The cunning ventrils, with a timorous and *unassured*
countenance, adventures into your presence.
—*Gibber*.

2. Not to be trusted.

The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes,
The friendless friends, the *unassured* foes,
Do make a lover's life a wretch's toil. —*Spenser*.

Unatōnable. *adj.* Not to be appeased; not
to be brought to concord.

Any untimable or *unatōnable* matrimony. —
Milton, Tetrachordon.

Unatōned. *part. pref.* Not expiated.

Could you afford him such a bribe as that,
A brother's blood yet *unatōned*? —*Rare*

Unattāched. *part. pref.*

1. Not arrested.

A cutpurse in a throng, when he hath committed
the fact, will cry out, My masters, take heed of your
purse; and he that is pursued, will cry, Stop thief,
that by this means he may escape *unattāched*. —
Junius, Six Stigmatized, p. 364: 1653.

2. Not having any fixed interest: (as, '*un-
attached* to any party').

Unattainable. *adj.* Incapable of being at-
tained; not to be gained or obtained; being
out of reach.

Praise and prayer are God's due worship; which
are *unattainable* by our discourse, simply considered,
without the benefit of divine revelation. —*Dryden,
Religion Latæ*, preface.

I do not expect that men should be perfectly kept
from error; that is more than human nature can,
by any means, be advanced to? I aim at no such
unattainable privilege; I only speak of what they
should do.—*Locke*.

Unattainableness. *s.* Attribute suggested
by Unattainable; state of being out of
reach.

Desire is stopped by the opinion of the impossi-
bility, or *unattainableness* of the good proposed. —
Locke.

Unattēpted. *part. pref.* Untried; not
assayed.

He left no means *unattēpted* of destroying his
son. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm;
But that my hand, *unattēpted* yet,
Like a poor beggar rattle on the rich.
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

It pursues
Things *unattēpted* yet in prose or rhyme.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 15.

Unattēnded. *part. pref.*

1. Having no retinue, or attendants.

With goddess-like demeanor forth she went,
Not *unattēnded*. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 59.

2. Having no followers.

Such *unattēnded* generals can never make a revo-
lution in Persuasion. —*Dryden*.

3. Unaccompanied; forsaken.

Your constancy
Hath left you *unattēnded*.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Unattēnding. *adj.* Not attending.

Ill is lost that praise,
That is address'd to *unattēnding* ears.
Milton, Comus, 271.

Unattēntive. *adj.* Not regarding; inatten-
tive.

Man's nature is so *unattēntive* to good, that there
can scarce be too many monitors.—*Dr. H. More,
Government of the Tongue*.
Such things are not accompanied with show, and
therefore seldom draw the eyes of the *unattēntive*.
—*Teller*.

Unattēsted. *part. pref.* Without witness;
without attestation.

Thus God has not left himself *unattēsted*, doing
good, sending us from heaven rains and fruitful
seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness.—
Barrow, Exposition of the Creed.

Unattēcted. *part. pref.* Not under the
power of attraction; freed from attraction.

'Till again
The tide revertive, *unattēcted* leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind.
Thomson, On Sir Isaac Newton.

Unavailable. *adj.* 'Incapable of being made
of any avail; vain with respect to any
purpose.

When we have endeavoured to fly out the
strongest causes, wherefore they should imagine
that reading is so *unavailable*, the most we can
learn is, that sermons are the ordinance of God, the
Scriptures dark, and the labour of reading easy. —
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Unavailableness. *s.* Attribute suggested
by Unavailing.

In adding the *unavailableness* of those former in-
conveniences.—*Sir E. Stanley, State of Religion*,
l. 3, b: 1603.

Unavailing. *part. pref.* Useless; vain.

Since my inevitable death you know,
You safely *unavailing* pity shew:
'Tis popular to mourn a dying foe.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

Unavenged. *part. pref.* Not avenged; un-
revenged.

They were by him and his heathen neighbours
cruelly butchered; yet not *unavenged*: for the
governour, enraged at such violence offered to his
strangers, slew those inhabitants, and burnt their
village. —*Milton, History of England*, b. iv.

Unavoidable. *adj.* Incapable of being
avoided.

1. Inevitable; not to be shunned.

Oppression on one side, and ambition on the other,
are the *unavoidable* occasions of war.—*Dryden*.

It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions, without
certain proofs of their truth.—*Locke*.

2. Not to be missed in ratiocination.

That something is of itself, is self-evident, because
we see things are; and the things that we see must
either have had some first cause of their being, or
have been always and of themselves: one of them
is *unavoidable*. —*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Unavoidableness. *s.* Attribute suggested
by Unavoidable; inevitability.

How can we conceive it subject to material im-
pressions? and yet the importunity of pain, and
unavoidableness of sensations, strongly persuade
that we are so.—*Glanville*.

Unavoidably. *adv.* In an unavoidable man-
ner; inevitably.

This most perfect administration must *unavoid-
ably* produce opposition from multitudes who are
made happy by it.—*Addison*.

Unavoided. *part. pref.* Inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer
And *unavoided* is the danger now.

Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 1.

Rare poems ask rare friends:
Yet satyrs, since the taste of mankind be
Their *unavoided* subject, least see. —*H. Jonson*.

Unauthentic. *adj.* Not authentic; not ge-
nuine; not warranted.

Many odious, scurrilous, and treacherous libels
were daily, by an *unauthentic* privilege, posted up
and published against him. —*Prince's Petition*,
ch. i: 1649.

Shakespeare is thought to have formed his play
[Antony and Cleopatra] on this story from North's
translation of Anyol's *unauthentic* French Pla-
tarche. —*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol.
iii. p. 33.

Unauthorized. *part. pref.* Not supported
by authority; not properly commissioned.

To kiss in private?
An *unauthorized* kiss. —*Shakespeare, Othello*, iv. 1.
Is it for you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthorized by my supreme command?
Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, l. 190.

Unawāked. *part. pref.* Not roused from
sleep; not awakened.

Strangest the theme most affecting, most sublime,
Momentous meet to man, should sleep *unawāked*:
And yet it sleeps by genius *unawāked*
Phinon or Christian, to the blush of wit. —*Young*.

Unawākened. *part. pref.* Not waked.

The school astonish'd stood, but found it vain
To combat still with demonstration strong,
And, *unawākened*, dream beneath the bliss
Of truth. —*Thomson, On Sir Isaac Newton*.

Unawāre. *adj.* Without thought; inatten-
tive.

I am not *unaware* how the productions of the Grub-street brotherhood have, of late years, fallen under many prejudices.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, introduction.

Unaware, adv. Unaware.

Firm we subsist, yet possible to swerve,
And fall into deception *unaware*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 361.

Unaware, adv.

1. Without thought; without previous meditation.

Take heed lest you fall *unaware* into that inconvenience you formerly found fault with.—*Spenser*.

It is my father's face,

Whom in this conflict, I *unaware* have kill'd.
Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part III., ii. 5.

A pleasant beverage he prepared before,
Of wine and honey mix'd, with added store
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,
Who swallow'd *unaware* the sleepy draught,
And snored secure.

'Tis a sensation like that of a lamb left off; one is trying every minute *unaware* to use it, and finds it is not.—*Pope*.

2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.

My hand, *unaware* to me, was, by the force of that endeavour it just before employed to sustain the fallen weight, carried up with such violence, that I bruised it.—*Keble*.

Though we live never so long, we are still surprised: we put the evil day from us, and then it catches us *unaware*, and we tremble at the prospect.—*Archbishop Wake*.

3. In this sense I believe *unaware* is the proper use.

Let destruction come upon him *unaware*, and let his net that he hath laid catch himself.—*Psalm*, xxxv. 4.

He breaks *unaware* upon our walks,
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold.
Dryden.

Unwed, part. pref. Unrestrained by fear or reverence.

The raging and fanatic distemper of the house of commons must be attributed to the want of such good ministers of the crown, as, being *unwed* by any guilt of their own, could have watched other men's.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Unwielded, part. pref.

1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.

Then I beat my labor;
At which, like *unwielded* colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanced their eyelids, lifted up their noses,
As they smelt musick.—*Shakespeare, Troilus*, iv. 1.

2. Not countenanced; not aided.

Let the weight of thine own infancy
Fall on thee unsupported, and *unwielded*.

Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Unbalanced, part. pref. Not poised; not in equipoise.

Let earth *unbalanced* from her orbit fly,
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky.
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 231.

Unballast, adj. Unballasted.

As at sea the *unballast* vessel rides,
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides;
So in the bounding chariot tossed on high,
The youth is hurried headlong through the sky.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phædon.

Unballasted, part. pref. Not kept steady by ballast; unsteady.

They having but newly left those grammatical flats, where they struck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lame-able construction; and now on the sudden transported under another climate, to be tost and tumbled, with their *unballasted* wife, in fathomless and unquiet depths of controversy, do, for the most part, grow into hatred of learning.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

Unbanged, part. pref. Wanting a string, or band.

Your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet *unbanged*, and every thing demonstrating a careless dissipation.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Unbaptized, part. pref. Not baptized.

If Christ himself, who giveth salvation, do require baptism, it is not for us, that look for salvation, to sound and examine him, whether *unbaptized* men may be saved, but seriously to do that which is required, and religiously to fear the danger, which may grow by the want thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 30.

Unbar, v. a. Open, by removing the bars; unbolt.

The cure physician, Death, who is the key
To *unbar* these locks.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 4.
'Tis not secure, this place or that to guard,
If any other entrance stand *unbarred*.

Sir J. Ingham, Of Prudence.

Unbarbed, part. pref. [Lat. *barba* = beard.]

Not shaven. *Rare*.

Must I go show them my *unbarbed* scence?

Must my base tongue give to my noble heart
A lie?—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

Unbarked, part. pref. Decoricated; stripped of the bark.

A branch of a tree, *unbarked* some space at the bottom, and so set in the ground, hath grown.—*Bacon*.

Unbashed, adj. Impudent; shameless.

Nor did I with *unbashed* forehead woo
The means of weakness and disability.
Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2.

Unbated, part. pref. Not repressed; not blunted.

Who is the horse that doth not tread again
His tedious measures with the *unbated* line
That he did pace them last?—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 6.

You may choose

A sword *unbated*.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 7.

Unbathed, part. pref. Not wet.

Force I should meet, their passage to prevent,
Turn'd full on Cyon's back in his descent:
The blade return'd *unbathed*, and Lath's hand bleed.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, v. 7.

Unbattered, part. pref. Not injured by blows.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms
Are hired to bear their staves; or that, Alas! both,
Or else my sword, with an *unbattered* edge,
I sheath again undreaded.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.

Unbayed, v. a. Set open; free from the restraint of mounds. *Rare*.

I ought now to loose the rivet of my affections, to *unbay* the current of my passion, and leave on without boundary or measure. *Arctia, Miscellaneous*.

Unbearable, adj. Incapable of being, or not to be borne; intolerable (*tolero* = I tolerate, bear; so that the two words nearly translate one another).

Such a noxious smell in the town, that is shrouded *unbearable*.—*Schlegel, State Papers*, vol. ii. p. 28.

Unbearing, part. pref. Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook despoils
Unbearing branches from their head,
And grafts more happy in their stead.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, Epode II., 23.

Unbeaten, part. pref.

1. Not treated with blows.

His mare was truer than his chronicle;
For she had rode five miles unpur'd, *unbeaten*,
And then at last turn'd tail towards Newton.
Bishop Lightfoot.

2. Not trodden.

We must tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way
where we do not find one; but it shall be always
with a light in our hand.—*Rare*.

Virtue, to crown her merites, loves to try
Some new, *unbeaten* passage to the sky. *Swift*.

Unbeauteous, adj. Unbeautiful.

The sanctifying spirit that beautifies the soul, is an humbling spirit also, to make it *unbeauteous* in its own eyes.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 610.

Unbeautiful, adj. Not beautiful; plain.

I cannot persuade myself that God ever designed his church for a rude, naked, and *unbeautiful* heap; or to lay the foundations of purity in the ruins of decency.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 431.

That secret unwillingness might have been in the king, at that time to marry the *unbeautiful* daughter of the person whom he hated.—*Cartwright, On Papal Excommunication*.

Unbecome, v. a. Not become; mis-become.

It neither *unbecomes* God nor men to be moved by reason.—*Bishop Sherlock, On Providence*, ch. ix.

Unbecoming, part. pref. Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous.

Here's our chief guest.—If he had been forgotten, it had been as an error in our great feast, And all things *unbecoming*.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Such proved upon debates without *unbecoming* warmth.—*Swift*.

Unbecomingly, adv. In an unbecoming manner.

In being discontented, we behave ourselves very *unbecomingly* and unworthily.—*Barnes, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. vi.

Unbecomingness, s. Attribute suggested by Unbecoming.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and soft, representing the ill or *unbecomingness* of the fault.—*Locke*.

Unbed, v. a. Raise from a bed.

Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thunder.—*Walton, Complete Angler*.

Unbesetting, part. pref. Not becoming; not suitable.

Love is full of *unbesetting* strains,
All wanton as a child, skipping in vain.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

He might several times have made peace with his discontented subjects, upon terms not at all *unbesetting* his dignity or interest; but he rather chose to sacrifice the whole alliance to his private passion.—*Swift*.

Unbefriended, part. pref. Wanting friends; without friends.

The patronage of the poor and *unbefriended*.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 257.

Unbegg'd, v. a. Deprive of existence.

Wishes each minute he could *unbegg'd*
Those rebel sons, who dare to usurp his seat.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, l. 1.

Unbegot, Unbegotten, part. pref.

1. Eternal; without generation.

Why should he attribute the same honour to matter, which is subject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God?—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

2. Not yet generated.

God omnipotent, must ring
Armies of posterity; and they shall strike
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot*.
Shakespeare, Richard II., iii. 3.

3. Not attaining existence.

Where a child finds his own parents his perverters,
better were it for him to have been unborn and *unbegot*, than ass a being of those whose conversation breathes nothing but a curse.—*South, Sermons*.

Unbeguile, v. a. Undeceive; set free from the influence of any deceit.

Then *unbeguile* thyself, and know with me,
That since, though on earth employ'd they be,
Are still in heaven. *Donne*.

Unbegun, part. pref. Not yet begun.

All times, which God in their times and seasons has brought forth, were eternally and before all times in God, as a work *unbegun* is in the author, which afterward bringeth it into effect.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 23.

Unbield, part. pref. Unseen; not discoverable to the sight.

These then, though *unbield* in deep of night,
Shine not in vain.—*Johnson, Paradise Lost*, iv. 674.

Unbeing, part. pref. Not existing.

Waste were we in the contemplations of the earth were laid, when for an infinite story came together, and all the concert of God sounded for joy. He *unbeing* who created it; who understands riches of providence, and *unbeing* yet *unbeing*.—*Swift, Christian's Progress*, ch. 22.

Unbelied, s.

1. Incredulity.

What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly muse, stored of old in a thousand verse,
Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles,
And ruffled rocks, whose entrance leads to hell;
For such were by, but *unbelied* is blind.
Milton, Comus, 511.

2. Infidelity; irreligion.

Where profess'd *unbelief* is, there can be no visible church of Christ; there may be where sound belief wanteth. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unbelieve, v. a.

1. Discredit; not trust.

Heav'n shield your grace from woe,
As I, thus wrought, hence *unbelieve* red go.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. Not think real or true.

Nor less than sight and hearing could convince
No fond a father and so just a prince,
Of such an uniform and *unbelieved* offence.
Dryden, Sigismunda and Valencio, 312.

Unbelieved, s. Infidel; one who believes not the Scripture of God.

The ancient fathers being often constrained to show what warrant they had so much to rely upon the Scriptures, endeavoured still to maintain the authority of the books of God, by arguments such as *unbelieved* themselves must needs think reasonable, if they judged thereof as they should.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelieved*; but if you would once convince prodigals by tokens drawn in from the view of their own quick reputation, and health, their infidelity would soon drop off.—*Swift, Miscellaneous*.

Unbelieving. part. pref. Infidel.

This wrought the greatest confusion in the unbelieving Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles.—*Addison*.

Unbelov'd. part. pref. Not loved.

Whoe'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heaven,
Since on our friendly shores your ships are driven.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 230.

Unbend. v. a.

1. Free from flexure.

It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to suffer it to be unready, or untrung.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*.

2. Relax; remit; set at ease for a time.

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs have leave to slacken and *unbend* his cares,
Attended to the clime by all the flow'rs of youth.
Sir J. Duden, Cooper's Hill.

3. Relax viciously or effeminately.

You *unbend* your noble strength, to think
So brain-sickly of things.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Unbended. part. adj. Not bent.

I must be in the battle; but I'll go
With empty quiver and *unbended* bow.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

Unbending. part. pref.

1. Not suffering flexure.

Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the *unbending* corn, and skims along the main.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 372.

2. Not yielding; resolute.

Truth is the most *unbending* and uncompitable,
The most necessary, firm, immutable, and adamantine
thing in the world.—*Cantworth*.

3. Devoted to relaxation.

Since what was omitted in the netting is now kept in,
I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour.—*Rare*.

Unbested. part. pref. Not preferred to a benefice.

More vacant pulpits would more converts make;
All would have latitude enough to take;
The rest *unbested* your seats maintain.
Dryden, Essay on P. Acher, iii. 182.

Unbenevolent. adj. Not kind.

A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural influence sweetens all bitterness and asperity of temper, and corrects that selfish narrowness of spirit, which inclines men to a fierce, *unbenevolent* behaviour.—*Rogers*.

Unbenighted. part. pref. Never visited by darkness.

Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had *unbenighted* I shone, while the low sun,
To recompense his distance, in their sight
Had rounded still the horizon.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 681.

Unbenign. adj. Malignant; malevolent.

To the other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In searle, square, and trune, and opposite,
Of various efficacy; and when to join
In synod *unbenign*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 657.

Unbent. part. pref.

1. Not strained by the string.

Unbent heart; and, conquering his disdain,
Cub'd at his bow, and twice-respected again.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 625.

2. Having the bow unstrung.

Why hast thou gone so far,
To be *unbent* when thou hast ta'en thy stand,
Th' elected deer before thee?
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

3. Not crushed; not subdued.

But thou, secure of soul, *unbent* with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 113.

4. Relaxed; not intent.

Be not always on affairs intent,
But let thy thoughts be easy and *unbent*;
When our mind's eyes are disengaged and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinct see.
Sir J. Duden, Of Prudence.

Unbecoming. part. pref. Unbecoming.

No emotion of passion transported me, by the indignity of his carriage, to do or say any thing *unbecoming* myself.—*Eliza Basilike*.

Unbecomingness. s. Attribute suggested by Unbecoming; unbecomingness; indecency.

There is so deep an *unbecomingness* in them, as places them in the next door to sin.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 253.

Unbesought. part. pref. Not intreated.

Let heat should injure us, his timely care

Hath, *unbesought*, provided; and his hands

Clothed us unworthy; pitying while he judged.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1057.

Unbespoken. part. pref. Not ordered beforehand.

Swift, *unbespoke*, stamps thy steps proclaim,
And stammering bases are taught to trip thy name.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, l. 252.

Unbestowed. part. pref. Not given; not disposed of.

He had now but one son and one daughter *unbestowed*.—*Bacon*.

Unbetrayed. part. pref. Not betrayed.

Many honour privy to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it *unbetrayed*?
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Unbewaried. part. pref. Not limented.

Let determined things to destiny
Hold *unbewaried* their way,
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

Unbitch. v. a. Free from fascination.

Ordinary experience observed would *unbitch* mortals to the *unbitching*—*South, Sermons*, vol. ix. serm. v.

Unbias. v. a. Free from any external motive; disentangle from prejudice.

The trust service a private man may do his country, is by *unbiasing* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers.—*Swift*.

Unbiasedly. adv. In an unbiased manner; without either prejudice or prepossession; without external influence.

I have said in the true manner, and have *unbiasedly* embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared so to me.—*Locke*.

Unbiasedness. s. Attribute suggested by Unbiased.

He claims the liberty of reserving his own judgment, and more especially to p. 37, where in the case of his tract his *unbiasedness* is clearly professed.—*Preface to Bishop Hall's Remains*, sign. b. 2; 1634.

Unbid. part. pref. Unbidden; spontaneous.

Thou also and thy ties it shall bring thee forth
Unbid.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 293.

Roses *unbid* bend every fragrant flower,
Flew from the crannies, to strow thy nuptial boomer.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 1.

Unbidden. part. pref.

1. Uninvited.

Unbidden guests
Are often welcome when they are gone.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 2.

2. Uncommenced; spontaneous.

Unbidden earth shall weathing my bring,
And frequent flocks the promises of spring.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Æneid, iv. 22.

Unbigotted. part. pref. Free from bigotry.

Erasmus, who was an *unbigotted* Roman catholic, was so much transported with this passage of Seneca, that he could scarce forbear looking upon him as a saint, and desiring him to pray for him.—*Addison*.

Unbind. v. a. Loose; untie.

His own wife's author, whose bound it finds,
As did tyrannies, and it whittily *unbinds*.—*Spencer*.

Ye latent dunes . . . who dare maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,
Unbind your fillets, loose your flowing hair,
And ordain and metrical rites prepare.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 501.

Unbishop. v. a. Deprive of episcopal orders.

I cannot back upon Titus as so far *unbishops* yet, but that he will exhibit to us all the essentials of jurisdiction.—*South, Sermons*.

Unbit. part. pref. Not bitten.

Unbit by rage canine of dying rich.
Young, Night Thoughts, night iv.

Unbitted. part. pref. Unbridled; unrestrained.

That *unbitted* thought
Does fall to stray.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our *unbitted* lusts; whereof I take this love to be a seed or eyon.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

Unblamable. adj. Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault.

Much more could I say concerning this *unblamable* inequality of fires and rains.—*Bacon*.
He loved his people, him they idolized;
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;
That thus *unblamable* to all beside,
He erred to me alone.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, l. 1.

Unblamableness. s. Attribute suggested by Unblamable.

Keep thy heart free and I faithful to thy God; so mayest thou with innocency and *unblamableness* see all the motions of life.—*Dr. H. More, Confessions*, *Catholicus*, p. 293.

By his prudence and circumspection, by the integrity of his heart and the *unblamable* state of his life, he may be happily convertible to the service of himself and those that hear him.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 23.

Unblamably. adv. In an unblamable manner.

Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly, and *unblamably* we behaved ourselves.—*1 Thessalonians*, ii. 10.

Unblamed. part. pref. Blameless; free from fault.

This second source of men, who yet but few . . . Shall spend their days in joy *unblamed*, and dwell long time in peace.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 13.

Unblasted. part. pref. Not blasted; not made to wither.

The *unblasted* lay, to compass due,
The Persian peach, and fragrant quince,
And there the forward almond grew.
Shakespeare, The Taming of the Shrew, 1612.

Unblenchable. adj. Incapable of being blenched.

That und-floored and *unblenchable* simplicity of the gospel.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged, and Precedent*, b. ii.

Unblemished. part. pref. Free from surpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.

O welcome, pure-eyed faith, white-handed hope,
That hovering angel, part with golden wings,
And thou *unblemished* form of clarity.
Milton, Commus, 213.

They appointed, out of these new converts, men of the best sense, and of the most *unblemished* lives, to preside over these several assemblies.—*Addison*.

Unblinded. part. pref. Unconfoundd; unblinded.

There, where very desolation dwells,
She may pass on with *unblinded* majesty;
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption.
Keble, Commus, 429.

Unblinded. part. pref. Not mingled.

None can boast a knowledge separate from desecration, within this atmosphere of flesh; it dwells to where, in *unblinded* proportions on this side the empyreum.—*Glaucville*.

Unblent. part. pref.

1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.

It is a shameful and *unblent* thing, to take the seal of people, and wicked condemned men, to be the people with whom you paint.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Plantations*.

2. Wretched; unhappy.

In thy power
It has yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race *unblent*, to being yet unbent.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 986.

Unblighted. part. pref. Not blighted; unblasted.

In such a world, so thorny, and where none
Find happiness *unblighted*.—*Cary, Task*, b. iv.

Unbloodied. part. pref. Not stained with blood.

Who finds the part? Is it the puttock's nest,
But may imagine how it would be dead,
Although the kite saw with *unbloodied* beak?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

Unbloody. adj. Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained with blood.

The venerable seat of holy hermits,
Who there, secure in separated cells,
Sacred even to the Moors, enjoy devotion,
And from the purring sun and savage fruits,
Have wholesome leisure and *unbloody* tasks.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, p. 1.

Unblossoming. part. pref. Not bearing any blossom.

You may now give a third pruning to peach-trees, taking away and pinching off *unblossoming* branches.—*Levy, Kalendars of the Months*.

Unblown. part. pref.

1. Having the bud yet unexpanded.

Al! my poor princes, al! my tender babes;
My *unblown* flowers, in w-apparing sweets!
Shakespeare, Richard III, iv. 2.

2. Not extinguished.

Prodigious lamps by night *unblown*,
And *unblown* out.
Dr. H. More, Life of the Saint, ii. 118.

3. Not inflamed with wind.

Thick darkness shall unfold, a fire *unblown*
Devour his men.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 31.

Unblinded, part. pref. Not becoming obtuse.

A sword, whose weight without a blow might slay;

Able, *unblinded*, to cut hosts away.

Cowley, Davideid.

Unblushing, adj. Not having sense of shame; without blushing.

That bold bad man . . . pretending still
With hard *unblushing* fronts the public coal.

Edwards, Scimitar, xiv.

Unboastful, part. pref. Modest; unassuming; not boasting.

Courage, of soft deportment, aspect calm,
Unboastful, suffering long.

Thomson, Liberty, iv. 480.

Unbodied, part. pref.

1. Incorporeal; immaterial.

If we could conceive of things as angels and *unbodied* spirits do, without involving them in those clouds language throws upon them, we should seldom be in danger of such mistakes as are perpetually committed. — *Watts, Logic.*

2. Freed from the body.

She bath the bonds broke of eternal night;
Her soul *unbodied* of the hideous corpse.

Spenser.

All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;
And here and there th' *unbodied* spirit flies.

*Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The
Phlegonem Philosophy.*

Unboiled, part. pref. N

A quarter of a pint of rice *unboiled*, will arise to a
pint boiled. — *Bacon.*

Unbolt, v. a. Set open; clear.

I'll call my uncle down;
He shall *unbolt* the gates.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 2.

Unbolted, part. pref. Course; gross; not refined, as flour by bolting or sifting.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar, and
doubt the wall of a jakes with him. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.*

Unbounneted, part. pref. Wanting a hat or bonnet.

This night, wherein
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry; *unbounneted* he runs,
And bids what will take ill.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 1.

Unbookish, adj.

1. Not studious of books.

It is to be wondered how muscleless and *unbookish*
they were, minding nought but the feats of war.
There needed no learning of books among them. —
Milton, Areopagitica.

2. Not cultivated by erudition.

As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;
And his *unbookish* jealousy must construe
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour
Quite in the wrong. — *Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.*

Unborn, part. pref. Not yet brought into life; future; being to come.

Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in Fortune's womb,
Is coming toward me. — *Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 2.*

He on the wings of cherubim
Uplifted in paternal glory rode
Far into chaos, and the world *unborn*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 218.

Unborrowed, part. pref. Genuine; native; one's own.

But the luxurious father of the fold,
With native purple, and *unborrowed* gold,
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly sweat.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 32.

Unbosom, v. a.

1. Reveal in confidence.

I loved thee, as too well thou knew'st,
Too well; *unbosom'd* all my secrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpower'd
By the request. — *Milton, Samson Agonistes, 678.*

2. Open; disclose.

Should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon *unbosom* all their echoes mild.

Milton, Ode on the Passion, 60.

Unbottomed, part. pref.

1. Without bottom; bottomless.

The dark, *unbottom'd*, infinite abyss.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 403.

2. Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

This is a special act of Christian hope, to be thus
unbottomed of ourselves, and fastened upon God,
with a full reliance, trust, and dependence on his
mercy. — *Hammond.*

Unbought, part. pref.

And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And *unbought* dainties of the poor.

Dryden, Translation from Horace, Epode II., 60.

2. Not finding any purchaser.

The merchant will leave our native commodities
unbought upon the hands of the farmer, rather than
export them to a market, which will not afford him
returns with profit. — *Locke.*

Unbound, part. pref.

1. Loose; not tied.

Call up *unbound*
In various shapes, old Proteus from the sea.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 603.

2. Wanting a cover: (used of books).

He that has complex ideas, without particular
names for them, would be in no better case than a
bookseller, who had volumes that lay *unbound*, and
without titles; which he could make known to
others only by shewing the loose sheets. — *Locke.*

3. Preterit of *unbind*.

Some search the footsteps on the ground;
Some from their chains the faithful dogs *unbound*.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphosis and Atalanta.

Unbounded, part. pref.

1. Infinite; interminable.

The unreal, vast, *unbounded* deep
Of horrible confusion.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 471.

The wide, th' *unbounded* prospect lies before me;
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it.

Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. Unlimited; unrestrained.

He was a man
Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Unboundedly, adv. In an unbounded manner; without limits.

So *unboundedly* mischievous is that petulant
member, that heaven and earth are not wide enough
for its range, but it will find work at home too. —
Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.

Unboundedness, s. Attribute suggested by Unbounded; exemption from limits.

Finality, applied to created things, imports the
proportions of the several properties of these things
another. Inlatitude, the *unboundedness* of
these degrees of properties. — *Chrysos.*

Unbounteous, adj. Not kind; not liberal.

Such an *unbounteous* giver we should make him.

Milton, Trichordon.

Unbow, v. a. Unbend.

Looking back would *unbow* his resolution. — *Fletcher, Holy War, p. 118.*

Unbowed, part. pref. Not bent.

He knits his brow, and shows an angry eye,
And smarts by with stiff, *unbowed* knee.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Unbowed, v. n. Excacerbate; excacerbate.

It is now become a new species of divinity, to
branch out with fond distinctions our holy faith,
which the pious simplicity of the first Christians
ved to practise; not to read upon as an anatomy,
unbowed and dissect to try experiments. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unbraced, v. a.

1. Loose; relax.

With whose approach and odious menace,
The knight, embuing in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and ran soon *unbraced*
His grasping hold. — *Spenser.*

Wasting years, that wither human race
Exhaust thy spirits, and thy arms *unbraced*.

Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

2. Make the clothes loose.

Is it physical,
To walk *unbraced*, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning?

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

Unbreast, v. a. Lay open; uncover.

Those silken shows so dim thy dazled sight!
Couldst thou unmask their pomp, *unbreast* their
heart.

How wouldst thou laugh at this rich beggerie,
And learn to hate such happy misery!

P. Fletcher, Pious Eclogues, iv. 24.

Unbreathed, part. pref. Not exercised.

They now have told their *unbreathed* memories,
With this same plea against our nuptials.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue,
unexercised and *unbreathed*, that never sallies out
and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race,
where that immortal garland is to be run for, not
without dust and heat. — *Milton, Areopagitica.*

Unbred, part. pref.

1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.

Unbred minds must be a little sent abroad. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
Children learn from *unbred* or debauched servants
untowardly tricks. — *Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Nure never anything was so *unbred* as that odious
man. — *Congreve, Way of the World.*

2. Not taught: (with to).

A warrior dame,
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd.

Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, vii. 1005.

Unbreched, part. pref.

1. Having no breeches.

Looking on my boy's face, methought I did recall
Twenty-three years, and saw myself *unbreched*,
In my green velvet coat.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. Loosed from the breechings.

The ship . . . was overlaid with guns, some were
unbreched, and her port-holes left open. — *Pennant, A Journey from London to the Isle of Wight.*

Unbriwed, part. pref. Not mixed; pure; genuine.

They drink the stream
Unbriwed, and ever full.

Young, Night Thoughts, night vii.

Unbribable, adj. Incapable of being bribed.

Conscience is cried up for impartial and *unbribable*. — *Felltham, Miscellany, ii. 83.*

Unbribed, part. pref. Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.

The soul gave all:
Unbribed it gave; or, if a bribe appear,
No less than heaven. — *Dryden, Eleonora, 28.*

Unbridled, part. pref. Licentious; not restrained.

This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of so good a king.

Shakespeare, As You Like It, iii. 2.

To what heaves?

Does thy *unbridled* boldness run itself?

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 3.

Unbroke, part. pref. Unbroken.

God pardon all oaths that are broke to me;
God keep all vows *unbroke*, are made to thee.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. 1.

His limbs how turn'd! how broad his shoulders
spread!

By age *unbroke*!

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 117.

Unbroken, part. pref.

1. Not violated.

Some married persons, even in their marriage, do
please God, by preserving their faith *unbroken*. —
Jeremy Taylor.

He first broke peace in heaven, and faith, till
then

Unbroken. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 630.*

2. Not subdued; not weakened.

From his seat the Lylian prince arose: . . .
Two centuries already he fulfilled;
And now began the third, *unbroken* yet.

Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 362.

3. Not tamed.

A lonely cow,
Unbroken with yokes, *unbroken* to the plow.

Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cincinnatus.

Unbrotherlike, adj. Unbrotherly.

Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eastern
churches, fomented that difference about Easter
into a schism. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unbrotherly, adj. Ill suiting with the character of a brother.

Passionate and *unbrotherly* practices and proceedings. — *Bacon, On the Controversies of the Church of England.*

Unbruised, part. pref. Not bruised; not hurt.

On Dardan plains,
The fresh, and yet *unbruised* Greeks do pitch
Their brave pavilions.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

Unbuckle, v. a. Loose from buckles.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms; fastening each other's throat,
And waked half dead with nothing.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 6.

All *unbuckling* the rich mail they wore,
Laid their bright arms along the marble shore.

Pope, Translation of the Iliad, iii. 157.

Unbuild, v. a. Raze; destroy.

This is the way to kindle, not to quench
To *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

What will they then but *unbuild*
His living temples, built by faith to stand;
Their own faith, not another's?

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 828.

Unburied. part. pref. Not interred; not
nourished with the rites of funeral.
Why suffer'd thou thy soul, *unburied* yet,
O hover on the dreadful shore of Styx?

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Unburning. part. pref. Not consuming by
heat.

What we have said of the *unburning* fire called
light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may
easily be applied to all other light deprived of sensi-
ble heat.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Unburthen. v. a.

1. Rid of a load.

We'll shake all cares and business from our care,
Conferring them on younger strengths; while we
Unburden'd crawl toward death.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

2. Throw off.

Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

3. Disclose what lies heavy on the mind.

From your love I have a warranty
To *unburthen* all my plots and purposes,
How to get clear of all the debts I owe.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Unbuttoned. part. pref. Not employed; idle.
This strange to see, that these *unbuttoned* persons
can continue in this playful idleness till it become
a toil.—*Bishop Raitou, Sermon, p. 28: 1655.*

Unbuttoned. v. a. Loose anything buttoned.
Such art wit-witted with drinking old sack,
and *unbuttoning* three after supper.—*Shakespeare, Henry
IV. Part I. i. 2.*

His silk waistcoat was *unbuttoned* in several
places.—*Addison.*

Unbowed. part. pref. Released from, or as
from, a cage.

The *unbowed* soul flew through the air.
Sir R. Fountaine, Poems, p. 209: 1676.

Unbolished. part. pref. [Lat. *calc* = lime.]
Not strengthened by lime; e.g. as a bone
tooth which originates as a soft pulp, but
hardens from a gradual deposit of lime.

This statement applies only to the incompletely-
formed tooth . . . held together only by the still
unbolished supporting matrix.—*Owen, Anatomy of
Vertebrates.*

Unboiled. part. pref. Free from calcina-
tion.

A *unboiled* substance, subtler than red ammoniac,
carried up with it *unboiled* gold in the form of
subtle exhalations.—*Boyle.*

Unbowed. part. pref. Not summoned; not
sent for; not demanded.

Basilius had servants, who, though they came not
unbowed, yet at call were ready. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Mild Lucia came *unbowed*.

*Dryden, Translation from Ovid,
Cynthia and Myrrha.*

Unbowed. v. a. Disturb (condemned by
Johnson as 'a harsh word').

What strange disquiet has *unbowed* your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest?

Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 3.

Unbowed. part. pref. Not erased; not
abrogated.

I only mourn my yet *unbowed* score;
You put me past the pow'r of paying more.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 2.

Unbowed. adj. Void of candour. This
word is not uncommon in parliamentary
debates; but the compiler has not hap-
pened to meet with any written authority
for it. (Mason.)

Unbowed as the world often is, it seldom fails to
applaud the magnanimity of conferring a defect or
a mistake, and to reward it with an increase of con-
fidence.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric,
pt. i. ch. iii. § 7.*

Unbowed. adj. Not agreeable to the
canons.

By dispensations for marriages within certain de-
grees prohibited, or as *unbowed* times.—*Barrow,
On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Unbowedness. s. Attribute suggested
by Unbowed.

Unbowed. part. pref. Having no canopy
or covering.

Gladly I took the place the sheep had given,
Unbowed of anything but heaven.
Romans, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. song iv.

Unbowed. adj. Inexplicable.

Then art come to answer
A strong adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Unbowed of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

This, whilst they are under the deceit of it, makes
them *unbowed* of conviction.—*Locke.*

Unbowed. part. pref. Not regarded; not
attended to: (with for).

Their kins, to better their worldly estate, left
their own and their people's ghastly condition *un-
bowed for*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unbowed. adj. Not fleshly.

Not need we be afraid to ascribe that to the in-
carnate Son, which sometimes is attributed unto
the *unbowed* Father.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar
Errors.*

Unbowed. v. a. Disengage from any cover-
ing; flay; strip.

See, Pompey is *unbowed* for the combat.
Shakespeare, Lucius's Labour's End, v. 2.
Partly by his eyes, and partly by his ears, the sea
was discovered; and consequently *unbowed*, well
haunted at, and well ended.—*Sir K. E. L'Estrange.*

Unbowed. part. pref. Not castrated.
Who not permits, even for the sake of prayer,
A priest, *unbowed*, to enter there.

Churchill, The Town. (Old MS.)

Unbowed. part. pref. Unlearned.

Who is so unread, or so *unbowed* in history,
that hath not heard of many sects refusing books,
as a hindrance, and preserving their doctrines un-
mixed for many ages only by unwritten traditions.—
Milton, Areopagitica, 378. (Old MS.)

Unbowed. part. pref. Not yet caught.

Let him fly far:
Not in this land shall he remain *unbowed*,
And found dispatched.

His bosom glows with treasures yet *unbowed*.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 114.

Unbowed. part. pref. Having no precedent
cause.

Those who have maintained the eternity of mat-
ter, have never been able to prove it: . . . whence
the idea of *unbowed* matter cannot be a just idea.—
A. Baxter, On the Soul, n. 550.

Unbowed. adj. Not wary; heedless.

Unforeseen, they say, is unprepared:
Unbowed Aretie thought himself alone.
Dryden, Palamon and Aretie, ii. 74.

Unbowed. part. pref. Continual.

Are these the *unbowed* joys, the unmingled plea-
sures,
For which Aspasia scorn'd the Turkish crown?

Johnson, Irene.

Unbowed. part. pref. Not solemnized.

Thus was the first day, even and morn,
Nor pass'd *unbowed*, nor musing,
By the celestial choirs.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 252.

Unbowed. adj. Not partaking of the
qualities of heaven; opposite to what is
heavenly; hellish.

Envy sours the countenance, gives the lips a trem-
bling, the eyes an *unbowed* and declining look,
and all the face a meagre wasting paleness.—*Tril-
thum, Resolves, ii. 50.*

Unbowed. part. pref. Exempt from public
reproach.

How difficult must it be for any ruler to live *un-
bowed*, where every one of the community is thus
qualified for modelling the constitution?—*Addison,
Freeholder.*

To be *unbowed*, and to be obscure, is the same
thing.—*Pope, Letters.*

Unbowed. adj. Not attended with
ceremony; plain.

No warning given! *unbowed* fate!
Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.

Unbowed. adj.

1. Doubtful; not certainly known.

That sacred pile, so vast, so high,
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,
Unbowed seems; and may be thought a proud
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.

Man, without the protection of a superior being,
is aware of nothing that he enjoys, and *unbowed*
of every thing that he hopes for.—*Archbishop Til-
lotson.*

3. Not sure in consequence.

I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass:
Murder her brothers, and then marry her!
Uncertain way of gain!

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 2.

4. Not exact; not sure.

Ascanius young, and eager of his games,
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim:
But the dire bend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierced his bowels through his panting sides.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 691.

5. Unsettled; irregular.

As the form of our public service is not volun-
tary, so neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*; but
they are all set down in such order, and with such
choice, as hath, in the wisdom of the church, seemed
best.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Uncertain. part. pref. Made uncertain.
Iture.

The diversity of seasons are not so *uncertain* by
the sun and moon alone, who always keep one and
the same course, but that the stars have also their
working therein.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Uncertain. adv. In an uncertain manner.

1. Not surely; not certainly.

Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain
For wealth, which so *uncertainly* must come:
When what was brought so far, and with such pain,
Was only kept to lose it nearer home.

Dryden, Anna Mirabilis, again.

2. Not confidently.

They that are just all hope of good, are just
All fear of ill; and yet if he be dead,
Speak softly, or *uncertainly*.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Uncertainty. s.

1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge.

You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate . . .
Let them remain with your *uncertainty*;
How every feeble rumour shake your hearts.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

2. Inaccuracy.

That which makes doubtfulness and *uncertainty*
in the signification of some, more than other words,
is the difference of ideas they stand for. *Locke.*

3. Contingency; want of certainty.

God's omniscience is a light shining into every
dark corner, steadily grasping the greatest and
most slippery *uncertainties*.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Something unknown.

Our shepherd's case is every man's case, that quits
a moral certainty for an *uncertainty*, and leaps from
the honest business he was brought up to into a
trade he has no skill in.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Unceasing. adj. Unceasing. *Iture.*

With *unceasing* industry persist.
Dr. H. More, Pre-ambles of the Soul, lxxxvii.

Unceasingly. adv. In an unceasing man-
ner; continually. *Iture.*

Unceasingly and carefully performing all those
offices to which they are appointed.—*Smith, Por-
trait of Old Age, p. 258.*

Unchain. v. a. Free from chains.

Whence thus to Persius lent her shield,
Secure of conquest, sent him to the field:
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd:
So was his fame complete, and Andromede *un-
chain'd*.—*Pope, Prologue spoken
before the Queen on her Birthday, 1704.*

Unchallenged. part. pref. Not objected to;
not called to account.

The first expression . . . was that which recognised
the contract between king and people. It
was not to be expected that the Tory peers would
suffer a phrase which contained the quintessence of
Whiggism to be *unchallenged*.—*Macaulay, His-
tory of England, ch. 1.*

Unchangeable. adj. Immutable; not sub-
ject to variation.

If the end for which the law provideth be per-
petually necessary, and the way whereby it pro-
videth perpetually also most apt, no doubt but that
every such way ought for ever to remain *unchange-
able*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unchangeableness. s. Attribute suggested
by Unchangeable; immutability.

This *unchangeableness* of colour I am now to de-
scribe.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Unchangeably. adv. In an unchangeable
manner; immutably; without change.

All truth is *unchangeably* the same; that propo-
sition, which is true at any time, being so for ever.—
South, Sermons.

Unchanged. part. pref. Not altered.

More safe I sing with mortal voice; *unchanged*
To hoarse or mute. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 24.*

Unchanging. *part. pref.* Suffering no alteration.

But that thy face be, vizard-like, *unchanging*,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee blind.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 4.

Uncharge. *v. n.* Retract an accusation.
Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 7.*

Uncharitable. *adj.* Contrary to charity;
contrary to the universal love prescribed
by Christianity.

All the rich mines of learning ransack'd are
To furnish ammunition for this war;
Uncharitable zeal our reason whets,
And double edges on our passion sets.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

This fills the minds of weak men with *uncharitable*
interpretations of those actions of which they
are not competent judges. *Addison, Escholar.*

Uncharitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested
by Uncharitable; want of charity.

The penitence of the criminal may have number'd
him among the saints, when our unretreated *un-*
charitableness may send us to unquenchable flames.
Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.

Have n and hell are the proper regions of mercy
and *uncharitableness*. *Bishop Atterbury.*

Uncharitably. *adv.* In an uncharitable
manner.

I did not mean the cutting off all that nation
with the sword; which, far be it from me that I
should ever think so desperately, or wish so *un-*
charitably. *Speaker, 1st of the State of Ireland.*

Uncharm. *v. a.* Release from some secret
power.

I am *uncharm'd*;
Farewell, thou cursed house.
Ben Jonson and Fletcher, The Captain.

Uncharming. *part. pref.* No longer able to
charm.

When old, *uncharming* Catherine was removed.
Dequin, Hist and Poetess, iii. 203.

Unchary. *adj.* Not wary; not cautious; not
frugal.

I've said too much unto a heart of stone,
And laid my honour too *unchary* out.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

Unchaste. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not con-
tinent; not chaste; not pure.

One that in divers places I had heard before
blaz'd, as the most impudently *unchaste* woman of
all Asia. *Sir P. Sidney.*

If she thinks to be separated by reason of her
husband's *unchaste* life, then the man will be un-
cannily ruined. *Jessy Taylor.*

Unchastisable. *adj.* Incapable of being
chastised.

The hard hearts, *unchastisable* in these judicial
courts, were so remitted there, as bound over to the
higher session of conscience. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Unchastised. *part. pref.*

1. Not punished.
2. Not restrained; not chastened.
Of the forgetful if I form a song,
My lyre be broken, and untuned my tongue,
My knees be doubled, from thy image free,
And with a torment, *unchastised* by thee.
Tickell, Essay on Antiquity.

Unchastity. *s.* Lewdness; incontinence.

When the sun is among the horned signs, he may
produce such a spirit of *unchastity*, as is dangerous
to the honour of your worships' families. *Arbutnot.*

Unchecked. *part. pref.*

1. Unrestrained; not hindered.
Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 148.

2. Not contradicted.

*What news on the Rialto?—Why, yet it lives there
unchecked, that Antonio hath a ship of rich lading
wrecked. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 1.*

Uncheerful. *adj.* Sad; gloomy; melancholy.

Uncheerful night.
Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.
They be commonly lean, hirsute, *uncheerful* in
countenance, withered, and not pleasant to behold.
Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 180.

Uncheerfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Uncheerful; gloominess of temper.

Many, by a natural *uncheerfulness* of heart, love
to indulge this uncomfortable way of life. *Addison, Spectator.*

Uncheery. *adj.* Dull; not enlivening.

The sad accidents of life, and the *uncheery* hours
which perpetually overtake us. *Sterne, Sermons, serm. ii.*

Unchild. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of children. *Rare.*
He hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 5.

2. Render unworthy of the name and cha-
racter of a child.

They do justly *unchild* themselves, that in main
elections dispose of themselves without the consent
of those which have them being. It is both unman-
nerly and unnatural in the child to run before,
without, against, the will of the parent. *Bishop
Hall, Contemplations, l. iv.*

Unchosen. *part. pref.* Not selected.

If he (the licensee) be of such worth as behoves
him, there cannot be a more tedious and unpleasing
journey-work, a greater loss of time levied upon his
head, than to be made the perpetual reader of *un-*
chosen a books and pamphlets, oft times huge volumes.
Milton, Areopagitica, 384. (Ord MS.)

Unchristian. *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of Christianity.
It's uncharitable, *unchristian*, and inhuman, to
pass a presumptuous sentence of condemnation upon a
tried friend, where there is any room left for a
more favourable judgment. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

These *unchristian* slanders of men are fatally
caught in their own nets. *South, Sermons.*

2. Unconverted; infidel.
Whereupon grew a question, whether a Christian
soldier might herein do as the *unchristian* did, and
wear as they wore. *Hooks, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unchristian. *v. a.* Deprive of the consti-
tuent qualities of a Christian.

Atheism is a sin, that does not only *unchristian*,
but human, the person that is guilty of it. *South, Sermons.*

Unchristianly. *adj.* Contrary to the laws
of Christianity.

It will enslave us to *unchristianly* compliances.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

Unchristianly. *adv.* In an unchristian
manner.

How durst sundry holy and learned men have re-
jected his decisions, whether right or wrong, is not
now the question, *unchristianly* out of doubt on
their parts, if he had been then hidden the infallible
oracle of our religion? *Bishop Hall, Letters.*

Unchristianness. *s.* Attribute suggested
by Unchristian.

The *unchristianness* of those denials might arise
from a displeasure to see me prefer my own divines
before their ministers. *Elton Justice.*

Unchurch. *v. a.* Deprive of the character
and rights of a church; expel from a
church.

The Greeks... for this cause stand utterly *un-*
church'd by the church of Rome. *South, Sermons,*
vol. 400.

Uncial. *adj.* [Lat. *uncialis*, 'literæ un-
ciales.'] Belonging to letters of a large
size, used in ancient manuscripts; charac-
ter in which some of the letters resemble
the capital, others the minuscule or small,
letters.

The term *uncial* is of no great antiquity; it was
introduced by those who have treated of ancient
writings, to distinguish these manuscripts, which
are written in large round characters, from those
written in pure capitals. The word probably took
its rise from the manuscripts, that were written in
such letters as are generally used for the heads and
titles of chapters, which were called by the librari-
or book-writers, 'literæ unciales,' (but were not
capitals,) which words the ignorant monks and
scholastic mistook for 'literæ unciales.' *Uncial*
writing began to be adopted about the middle of the
fifth century. *Adle, Origin and Progress of Writing,*
ch. v.

Uncial writing... is supposed to have been em-
ployed in Latin MSS. as early as the third or fourth
century, but was seldom used after the tenth. *—
R. J. Courtney, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of
Science, Literature, and Art.*

Uncial. *s.* Uncial letter.

If a manuscript is entirely in *uncials*, it may very
well be supposed prior to the close of the ninth cen-
tury. *Adle, Origin and Progress of Writing, ch. v.*

Uncircumcised. *part. pref.* Not circum-
cised; not a Jew.

The *uncircumcised* smiled grimly with disdain.
Cowley, Davideida.

Uncircumcision. *s.* Omission of circum-
cision.

God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be cir-
cumcised, thereby constitutes *uncircumcision* an
obliquity; which, had he not given that law, had
never been such. *Hammond.*

Uncircumscribed. *part. pref.* Unbounded;
unlimited.

Though I, *uncircumscribed* myself, retire,
And put not forth my goodness.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 170.
The sovereign was flattered by a set of men into a
persuasion that the legal authority was unlimited
and *uncircumscribed*. *Addison, Brachiloter.*

Uncircumspect. *adj.* Not cautious; not
vigilant.

Their *uncircumspect* simplicity had been used, es-
pecially in matters of religion. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Uncircumstantial. *adj.* Unimportant;
(condemned by Johnson as 'a bad word').

The like particulars, although they seem *uncir-*
cumstantial, are oft set down in Holy Scripture. *—
Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Uncivil. *adj.* Unpolite; not agreeable to
rules of elegance, or complaisance.

Your unpolite, *uncivil*, and uncharitable dealing
in this book, hath detected you. *Archbishop Whig-*
gift.

My friends are so unreasonable, that they would
have me be *uncivil* to him. *Spectator.*

Uncivilized. *part. pref.*

1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.
But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despised,
And kept unconquer'd, and *uncivilized*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 715.

2. Coarse; indecent.

Several, who have been polished in France, make
use of the most coarse, *uncivilized* words in our lan-
guage. *Addison.*

Uncivily. *adv.* In an uncivil manner.

Somewhat in it he would not have done, or desired
 undone, when he broke forth as desperately, as be-
fore he had done *uncivily*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar
Errors.*

Unclassed. *part. pref.* Not claimed; not
demanded.

No peaceful desert yet *unclaim'd* by Spain.
*Johnson, Invitation of the Third Satire of
Juvenal, London.*

Unclassified. *part. pref.* Not made clear.

One ounce of *unclassified* oil, one ounce of oil
of vitriol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon,
Physical Maxims.*

Unclassy. *v. a.* Open what is shut with
clasp.

Thou know'st no loss, but all; I have *unclasp'd*
To thee the book e'en of my secret soul.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 5.

Prayer can *unclasp* the gates of the north, say-
ing to a mountain of ice, be thou removed hence,
and cast into the sea. *Jessy Taylor, Worlthy
Communicant.*

Unclassical. *adj.* Not classical.

Amid of dulness, sent to scatter round
Her magic charms o'er all *unclassical* ground.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 227.

Unclassical. *adj.* Other than classical.

This is surely a very *unclassical* inversion. *J.
Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of
Pope.*

Uncle. *s.* [Fr. *oncle*.] Brother of one's
father or mother.

Hamlet punishes his *uncle* rather for his own
death than the murder of his father. *Shakespeare
illustrated.*

Unclean. *adj.* [A.S. *unclene*.]

1. Foul; dirty; filthy.
Priests, he said, are patterns for the rest;
The gold of heaven, who bear the God impress'd;
But when the precious coin is kept *unclean*,
The sovereign's image is no longer seen.
Deplin, Character of a good Parson.

2. Not purified by ritual practices.
He that toucheth the carcase thereof shall be *un-*
clean until the even. *Leviticus, xl. 39.*

3. Foul with sin.
Besides how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,
What act more execrably *unclean*, profane?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1591.

4. Lewd; unchaste.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, fiery-like, to pluck the *unclean* knight.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

Uncleanable. *adj.* Incapable of being
cleanned.

The empty bottles all *uncleanable*. *Swift, Blun-*
ders and Misfortunes of Quiles. (Ord MS.)

Uncleanliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Uncleanly; want of cleanliness.

This profane liberty and *uncleanliness*, the arch-
bishop resolved to reform. *—Lord Clarendon, His-*
tory of the Grand Rebellion.

Unclannily. adj.

1. Foul; filthy; nasty.

Civet is of a lower birth than far; the very unclannily flux of a cat.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

2. Indecent; unchaste.

'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have ever polluted any thing unclannily or impure to defile their paper.—*Watts*.

Unclanness. s. Attribute suggested by

Unclean.

1. Lewdness; incontinence.

In St. Giles's I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of unclanness were.—*Gravel, Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness.

Be not curious nor careless in your habit; be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by unclanness, or unclannishness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion*.

3. Sin; wickedness.

I will save you from all your unclannesses.—*Revelation, xxvi. 20*.

4. Want of ritual purity.

Whoever he be . . . that goeth unto the holy things . . . having his unclanness upon him, that soul shall be cut off from my presence.—*Leviticus, xxi. 3*.

Uncleansed. part. pref. Not cleansed.

Pond earth is a good compost, if the pond have been long uncleaned, so the water be not too humpy.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Uncleanness. v. a. Open the closed hand.

The hero so his enterprise reveals.
His fist unclenches, and the weapon falls.—*Garth*.

Unclerical. adj. Contrary to the clerical character.

Compton, when a few months before he exhibited himself in the somewhat unclerical character of a colonel of horse, had ordered the colours of his regiment to be embroidered with the well-known words 'Solimus locus Anglie matris'; and with these words Jane closed his peroration.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Unclew. v. a. Undo.

If I should pay you for 't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would unclen me quite.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

Unclepped. part. pref. Whole; not cut.

As soon as there began a distinction between clipped and unclepped money, bullion arose.—*Locke*.

Unclogg. v. a.

1. Disencumber; exonerate.

Could I meet you
But once a day, it would unclow my heart
Of what lies heavy to.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 2.

2. Set at liberty.

Then air, because uncllogg'd in empty space,
Flies after fire, and claims the second place.—*Dryden*.

Uncloister. v. a. Set at large.

Why did I not, unclouster'd from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb?—*Norris*.

Unclose. v. a. Open.

Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose,
That well-known name awakens all my woes.—*Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot*.

Unclosed. part. adj. Not separated by inclosures.

The king's army would, through those unclosed parts, have done them little harm.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Unclothed. v. a. Strip; make naked.

The boughs and branches are never unclothed and left naked.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Uncloody. v. a. Unveil; clear from obscurity.

Call up
Thy senses, and uncloud thy covered spirits.
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Love's Pilgrimage*.
Death, how deformed, soever an aspect it wears,
Is not frightful to him, since it not annihilates but
unclothes the soul.—*Hobbeson, Cadogan*, pt. iii.

Unclouded. part. adj. Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened.

The Father unfolding bright
Tow'rd the right hand his glory, on the Son
Blazed forth unclouded Deity.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 33.

Best with temper, whose unclouded ray
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day.—*Pope, Moral Essays*, II. 237.

Uncloudedness. s. Attributed suggested by

Uncloody; freedom from gloom.

The love I would persuade, makes nothing more

conducive to it than the greatest uncloudedness of the eye, and the perfect illustration of the object; which is such, that the clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to be seen by.—*Boyle*.

Uncloody. adj. Free from a cloud.

Now night in silent state begins to rise,
And twinkling orbs bestow the uncloudy skies;
Her borrowed lustre growing Cynthia lends.
Gay, Rural Sports, l. 107.

Unclothe. v. a. Open.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, unclutch his crying hand, or disrobe him of his prey; yet sure it must discourage him from grasping of heaven too.—*Dr. H. More, Theory of Christian Piety*.

Uncloft. v. a. Pull the cap off.

Under are two apple-women scolding and just ready to unclift one another.—*Archibald and Pope*.

Unclofted. part. adj. Not wearing a coif.

Thou, her majesty's renewal
Though unclifted counsel.

Young, Night Thoughts, night viii.

Uncoil. v. a. Open from being coiled or

wrapped one part upon another.

The spiral air-vessels are like threads of cobweb, a little uncoiled.—*Burns, Physical Theology*.

Uncolled. part. pref. Not coiled.

While thou livest, Kate, take a fellow of plain, uncolled constancy.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.*, v. 2.

An ounce of rolled standard silver must be of equal value to an ounce of uncolled standard silver.—*Locke*.

Uncollected. adj. Not collected; not recollected.

Ashamed, confused, I started from my bed,
And to my soul yet uncollected said,
Into thyself, fond Solomon! return;
Reflect again, and then again sobb mourn.—*Pope, Solomon*, ll. 290.

Uncoloured. part. pref. Not stained with any colour or dye.

Out of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours.—*Bacon*.
Whether to deck with clouds the uncoloured sky;
Or wet the thirsty earth with fatness show'ers;
Rising, or falling, still advance his praise.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 1, v. 130.

Uncombed. part. pref. Nor parted or adjusted by the comb.

They might perceive his head
To be unarm'd, and curled, uncombed hairs,
Upstarting stiff.—*Spenser*.
Their locks are beds of uncombed snakes, that wind
About their shady brows in wanton rimes.—*Greene*.
Thy locks uncombed, like a match wood appear.—*S. Harte, Translation of Job*, l. 1, v. 71.

Uncombinable. adj. Incapable of being combined.

This pronunciation, without any authority would be more eligible than the other, in the only way of pronouncing the uncombinable consonants in the last syllables, without the assistance of accent.—*Walker*, (Oud MS.).

Uncomestable. adj. Inaccessible; unattainable; (entered by Todd as a 'low, corrupt word').

He has a perfect art in being unintelligible in discourse, and uncomestable in business.—*Locke*, no. 12.

Uncomeliness. s. Attribute suggested by

Uncomely; want of grace; want of

beauty.
The ruined churches are so unhandsonely patched and thatched, that men do even shun the places for the uncomeliness thereof.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

The beauty or uncomeliness in good and ill breeding, will make deeper impressions on them, in the examples of others, than from any rules.—*Locke*.

Uncomely. adj. Not comely; wanting grace.

Though he thought Inquisitiveness an uncomely guest, he could not but ask who she was.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Uncomfortable. adj.

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable.

He much complaineth of his own uncomfortable exile, wherein he sustained many most grievous indignities, and endured the want of sundry both pleasures and honours before enjoyed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Christmas is in the most dead, uncomfortable time of the year, when the poor people would suffer very much, if they had not good cheer to support them.—*Addison*.

2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

Uncomfortableness. s. Attribute suggested by Uncomfortable; want of cheerful-

ness.
The want of just dispositions to the holy sacrament may occasion this uncomfartableness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worshipping Communion*.

Uncomfortably. adv. In an uncomfortable manner; without cheerfulness; without comfort.

Upon the floor uncomfartably lay.—*Deighton, Legend of Matilda*.

They are uncomfartably amazed and perplexed.—*Jeremy Taylor, Art and Mysteries*, p. 176.

Uncommended. part. pref. Not commended.

It is easy to see what judgment is to be passed upon all those affected, uncomfartably, almost audaciously of the French profession.—*South, Sermons*.

Uncommendable. adj. Maudable; unworthy of commendation.

The uncommendable behaviour of his (Marshall's) poetry.—*Elphinstone, The History of India*, ll. 11.

He continued all the professions of respect and gratitude manifest to the chancellor, till it was in his power to manifest the contrary to his prejudices, which he did with circumstances very uncommendable.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*.

Uncommended. part. pref. Not commended.

He sat there spring
In deserts, where no man abode,
That must have uncommended died.—*Waller*.

Uncommittid. part. pref. Not committed.

He hath no injury to provoke the uncommittid sin.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 311.

Uncommon. adj. Not frequent; rare; not often found or known.

Some of them are uncommon, but such as the rest cannot assent to, when he sees them explained.—*Atkins*.

Uncommonness. s. Attribute suggested by Uncommon; infrequency; rareness; rarity.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome does not so much arise out of their greatness as uncommonness.—*Johnson*.

Uncommunicable. adj. Incapable of being communicated.

Neither can have comfort, where both are uncommunicable.—*Beaumont and Fletcher*, (Oud MS.).

Uncommunicated. part. pref. Not communicated.

There is no such mutual infusion as really causes the same natural operations & properties to be in a common unto both substances; but whatsoever is natural to both, the same principle in Christ, who communicated, unto his disciples, and whatsoever natural to man, about his duty to God is uncommunicable.—*Hooker, Legend of Matilda*.

Uncommunicative. adj. Not communicative; close.

The greater number are of a clatterish and uncommunicative disposition.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Uncompact. adj. Not compact; not firm; not closely adhering.

These rivers were not streams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay becoming by degrees, settle in such a narrowed, uncompact surface?—*Addison*.

Uncompactd. part. pref. Not put or pressed firmly, or in a compact manner, together; not compactly constructed.

He digs in sand, and lays his beams in water, that builds upon events which no man can be a master of. What can he show but his own intemperance? he warring even a kind of credulity, while he catches at that which is not yet in his reach; which seems to unfold an uncompact mind, that is not so wise as to submit, with what it hath at present.—*Elphinstone, Legend of Matilda*, ll. 23.

Uncompassionate. adj. Having no pity; deficient in compassion.

Neither deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,
Could penetrate her uncompassionate sire.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ll. 1.

Here and there were drowned in the uncompassionate surges.—*Southey*.

If thou in strength all mortals dost exceed,
In uncompassionate anger do not see.—*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 317.

Uncompellable. adj. Incapable of being

compelled; not to be forced.—*Rare*.

A noble courtesy, falling like rain in due season, enlivens a man more than a market sale among Moors; for it compels the uncomfartable mind, and disinterests him of himself.—*Elphinstone, On St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

Uncompelled. part. pref. Free from compulsion.

Keep my voyage from the royal ear,
Nor, *uncompell'd*, the dangerous truth betray,
Till twice six times descends the lamp of day.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ii. 419.

Uncomplaisant. adj. Not civil; not obliging.

A natural roughness makes a man *uncomplaisant* to others, so that he has no defence for their inclinations.—*Locke.*

Uncomplaisantly. adv. In an uncomplaisant manner; with want of complaisance.

Song shall be admitted before daughters: or (as our male lawgivers have rather *uncomplaisantly* expressed it) the worthiest of blood shall be preferred.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Uncomplete. adj. Uncompleted.

Various incidents do not make different fables, but are only the *uncomplete* and unfinished parts of the same fable.—*Pope.*

Uncompleted. part. pref. Not perfect; not finished.

Marriage is creation's perfection: barren virginity is but *uncompleted* man.—*Edmund, On St. Luke, xiv. 20.*

Uncomplying. adj. Not yielding; unbending; not obsequious.

The king by their persuasion was induced to take away the seal from the *uncomplying* chancellor.—*Bishop Louth, Life of Wykeham, § 8.*

Uncompounded. part. pref.

1. Simple; not mixed.

Hardness may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Simple; not intricate.

The substance of the faith was comprised in that *uncompounded* style, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invaders.—*Hammond, On Fundamentalism.*

Uncompoundedness. s. Attribute suggested by Uncompounded; simplicity.

Pence and simplicity, cleanness, *uncompoundedness* of spirit.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 502.*

Uncomprehensive. adj.

1. Unable to comprehend.

Narrow-spirited, *uncomprehensive* zealots, who know not all.

2. In Shakespeare it seems to signify incomprehensible.

The providence, that 's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Finds bottom in the *uncomprehensive* deep.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Uncompressed. part. pref. Free from compression.

We might be furnished with a reply, by setting down the differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when full of *uncompressed* air.—*Boyle.*

Unconceivable. adj. Inconceivable. *Rare.*

In the communication of motion by impulse, we can have no other conception, but of the passing of motion out of one body into another; which is as obscure and *unconceivable*, as how our minds move or stop our bodies by thought.—*J.*

Unconceivableness. s. Attribute suggested by Unconceivable.

The *unconceivableness* of something they find in one, throws men violently into the contrary hypothesis, though altogether as unintelligible.—*Locke.*

Unconceived. part. pref. Not thought; not imagined.

Vast is my theme, yet *unconceived*, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd yet from thine.
Creech.

Unconcern. s. Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgement in friends, and the *unconcern* of indifferent persons.—*Swift.*

Unconcerned. part. pref.

1. Having no interest.

An idle person is like one that is dead, *unconcerned* in the changes and necessities of the world.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

It seems a principle in human nature, to incline one way more than another, even in matters where we are wholly *unconcerned*.—*Swift.*

2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected: (before the thing it has with in Milton, for in Dryden, and at in Rogers).

See the morn,
All *unconcern'd* with our unrest, begins
Her rosy progress smiling.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 173.

Happy mortals, *unconcern'd* for more,
Confined their wishes to their native shore.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, l. 1.

The virgin from the ground
Upstart'd fresh, already closed the wound;
And *unconcern'd* for all she felt before,
Precipitates her flight along the shore.
Id., Theodora and Honoria, 209.

We shall be easy and *unconcerned* at all the accidents of the way, and regard only the event of the journey.—*Rogers.*

Unconcernedly. adv. In an unconcerned manner; without interest or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.

Not the most cruel of our conquering foes
So *unconcernedly* can relate our woes,
As not to lend a tear.

Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

Death was denounc'd, that frightful sound,
Which e'en the best can hardly bear:
He took the summons, void of fear,
And *unconcern'dly* cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grisly chills.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 196.

Unconcernedness. s. Attribute suggested by Unconcerned; freedom from anxiety or perturbation.

No man, having done a kindness to another, would think himself justly dealt with, in a total neglect, and *unconcernedness* of the person who had received that kindness.—*South.*

Unconcerning. part. pref. Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Rare.*

Things impossible in their nature, or *unconcerning* to us, cannot beget it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The science of medals, which is charged with so many *unconcerning* parts of knowledge, and built on such mean materials, appears ridiculous to those that have not examined it.—*Isidore, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Unconcernment. s. State of having no share, interest, or concern in anything. *Rare.*

Being privileged by an happy *unconcernment* in those legal murders, you may take a sweeter relish of your own innocence.—*South, Sermons.*

Unconclusive. adj. Inconclusive. *Rare.*

Our arguments are ineffectual and *unconclusive* at.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Unconcludible. adj. Incapable of being determined. *Rare.*

By endeavouring more magisterially and determinately to comprehend and conclude that which *unconcludible*, and incomprehensible to the understanding of man, we work ourselves into anxiety and subtle distemper.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, notes, p. 352.*

Unconcluding. part. pref. Inconclusive. *Rare.*

He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other men's false and *unconcluding* reasonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own use.—*Locke.*

Unconcludingness. s. Attribute suggested by Unconcluding. *Rare.*

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the untruthfulness and the *unconcludingness* of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on.—*Boyle.*

Unconclusively. adj. Inconclusive. *Rare.*

Had the promises been of any other sort but these, i. e. conditional promises, the apostle's illustration of so much duty cleansing and perfecting, had been utterly *unconclusive*, if not impertinent.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 531.*

Unconcocted. part. pref. Not digested; not matured.

We swallow cherry-stones, but void them *unconcocted*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Uncondemned. part. pref. Not condemned.

It was a familiar and *uncondemned* practice amongst the Greeks and Romans, to expose, without pity, their innocent infants.—*Locke.*

Uncondit. part. pref. [Recent doubtful; Lat. *conditus*, pass. part. of *condio* = I season, spice, flavour.] Unseasoned. *Rare.*

While he estimates the secrets of religion by such measures, they must needs seem as insipid as . . . the *uncondit* mushroom.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons. (Ord M.)*

Unconditional. adj. Absolute; not limited by any terms.

O pass not, Lord! an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional*;
But in thy sentence our remorse forsee,
And, in that foresight, thus thy doom reveal.
Dryden, Aulus Mirabilis, celtix.

Unconducting. part. pref. Not conducive.

I judged it a work in some sort not *unconducting* to a publick benefit.—*Phillips, Theatrum Vactorum, preface.*

Unconducted. part. pref. Not led; not guided.

He that can seriously ascribe all this to an undisciplined and *unconducted* troop of atoms rubbing up and down confusedly through the field of infinite space, what might he not as easily assert or admit?—*Burton, Sermons, vol. ii. serm. vi.*

Unconfluence. s. Want of confidence. *Rare.*

He never raised his style higher, when he wrote, than with its undisturbed *unconfluence*.—*Blackett, Life of Archbishop Williams, p. 123.*

Unconfined. adj. Incapable of being confined; boundless.

You rogue! you stand upon your honour! why, thou *unconfined* baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.*

Unconfined. part. pref.

1. Free from restraint.

Poets, a race long *unconfined* and free,
Still fond and proud of savage liberty,
Received his laws.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 610.

2. Having no limits; unbounded.

I treat with a taste exact, yet *unconfined*;
A knowledge both of books and human kind.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 630.

Unconfinedly. adv. In an unconfined manner; without limitation; without confinement.

In this way any man is able to benefit all, or *unconfinedly* to oblige mankind.—*Burton, Sermon on the Restoration of King Charles II.*

Unconfirmed. part. pref.

1. Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak.

I wonder at it, that shows thou art *unconfirmed*.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 3.*

The unexpected speech
The king had made upon the new-minted force,
In the *unconfirmed* troops, much fear did breed.
Beaumont, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

2. Not strengthened by additional testimony.

He would have resented
To him his heavenly officer, nor was long
His witness *unconfirmed*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 27.

3. Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

Unconform. adj. Unconformable. *Rare.*

Not *unconform* to other shining glories.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 230.

Unconformable. adj. Inconsistent; not conforming.

Unto these general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing *unconformable*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unconformity Incongruity; inconsistency.

The moral goodness or evil of men's actions, which consist in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reason, must be eternal, necessary, and unchangeable.—*South, Sermon.*

Unconfused. part. pref. Distinct; free from confusion.

It is more distinct and *unconfused* than the sensitive memory.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Man-kind.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, consists quickness of parts; in this of having them *unconfused*, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, consists the exactness of judgement.—*Locke.*

Unconfusedly. adv. In an unconfused manner; without confusion.

Every one finds that he knows, when any idea is in his understanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, distinctly and *unconfusedly*, from one another.—*Locke.*

Unconfutable. adj. Incapable of being confuted; irrefragable; not to be convicted of error.

One political argument they boasted of as *unconfutable*, that from the marriages of ecclesiastics would ensue poverty in many of the children, and thence a disgrace and burden on the church.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

uncongealed. part. pres. Not congealed by cold.

By exposing wine, after four months' digestion in horseradish, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit retire, and be found *uncongealed* in the centre.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

unconjugal. adj. Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband.

My name
To all posterity may stand di-famed;
With malediction mention'd, and the blot
Of falsehood most *unconjugal* traduced.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 976.

unconjunctive. adj. Incapable of being joined. *Rare*.

Neither can it be said properly that such twain
were ever divorced, but only parted from each other,
as two persons *unconjunctive* and *unmarriageable*
together.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, b. ii. ch. xvi.

unconnected. part. pres. Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague.

Those who contemplate only the fragments broken
off from any sentence, dispersed in short *unconnected*
discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth.
—*Watts*.

unconfining. part. pres. Not forbearing penal notice.

To that hideous place not so confined,
By rigour *unconfining*, but that oft,
Leaving my dolorous prison, I enjoy
Large liberty to roam this globe of earth.
Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 362.

unconquerable. adj. Incapable of being conquered; not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.

Louis was darling his thunder on the Alps, and
causing his enemies to feel the force of his *unconquerable*
arms.—*Dryden*.

Spindillo first, *unconquerable* lord I
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Used *substantially*.

Let foreign despots think of that. There is an
unconquerable in man, when he stands on his rights
of man; let despots and slaves and all people know
this, and only then that stand on the wrongs of
man tremble to know it.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, b. v. ch. vi.

unconquerably. adv. In an unconquerable manner; invincibly; insuperably.

The herds of Iphycus, detain'd in wrong;
Wild, furious herds, *unconquerably* strong.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xi. 355.

unconquered. part. pres.

1. Not subdued; not overcome.

To die so tamely,
Overcome by passion and misfortune,
And still *unconquered* by my foes, sounds ill.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

2. Insuperable; invincible.

These brothers had... shewed as *unconquered*
courage, so a rude faithfulness.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
What was that snaky-headed gorgon shield,
That wise Minerva wore, *unconquered* virgin?
Milton, Comus, 417.

unconscionable. adj.

1. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation.

A man may oppose an *unconscionable* request for
an unjustifiable reason.—*Sir R. L' Estrange*.

2. Forming unreasonable expectations.

You cannot be so *unconscionable* as to charge me
for not subscribing of my name, for that would re-
flect too grossly upon your own party, who never
share it.—*Dryden*.

3. Enormous; vast.

His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,
Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1214.

4. Not guided or influenced by; conscience.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and *unconscionable*!
Hardly ever did any man of no con-
science continue a man of any credit long.—*South, Sermons*.

unconscionably. adv. In an unconscionable manner; unreasonably.

Indeed 'tis pity you should miss
Th' arrears of all your views;
And, for th' eternal obligation
Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation,
Be used w' *unconscionably* hard,
As not to find a just reward.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2. 1030.

unconscious. adj.

1. Having no mental perception.

Unconscious causes only still impart
Their utmost skill their utmost power exert:
Those which can freely choose, discern, and know,
Can more or less of art and care bestow.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Unacquainted; unknowing.

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untamed, *unconscious* of the galling yoke. *Pope*.

unconsecrate. v. a. Render not sacred; desecrate.

The sin of Israel had even *unconsecrated* and pro-
faned that sacred edifice, and robbed it of its only
defence.—*South, Sermons*.

unconsenting. part. pres. Not yielding. *Rare*.

Nor *unconsenting* hear his friend's requ
Pope, *Translation of the Odyssey*, xv. 221.

unconsented. part. pres. Not yielded. *Rare*.

We should extend it even to the weaknesses
of our nature, to our proneness to evil: for however
these, *unconsented* to, will not be imputed to us, yet
are they matter of sorrow.—*A rebishop Wake, Pre-
paration for Death*.

unconsidered. part. pres. Not considered; not attended to.

Love yourself; and in that love,
Not *unconsidered* leave your honour.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 2.

It will not be *unconsidered* that we find no open
track in this labyrinth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar
Errors*.

unconsoilable. adj. Incapable of being con-
soled.

Oh, how *unconsoilable* were your case!—*Remains
of Sir Walter Raleigh*, p. 87. (Ord MS.)

unconsonant. adj. Incongruous. *Rare*.

It seemeth a thing *unconsonant* that the world
should honour any other as the Saviour, but him
whom it honoureth as the Creator of the world.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

unconspiringness. s. Attribute suggested
by Unconspiring; absence of plot or
conspiracy.

A harmony, whose dissonances serve but to man-
ifest the sincerity and *unconspiringness* of the
writers. *Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 76.

unconstant. adj. Inconstant. *Rare*.

More *unconstant* than the wind; who wooes
E'en now the frozen bosom of the north;
And, being anger'd, pulls away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, l. 4.

unconstitutional. adj. Contrary to the
principles of a political constitution.

In Edward I.'s reign, even before the great act of
Confirmation of the Charters had rendered arbitrary
impositions absolutely *unconstitutional*, they might
perhaps excite louder murmurs than a discreet ad-
ministration would risk.—*Hallam, View of the State
of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. vii.

unconstrained. part. pres. Free from com-
pulsion.

Made for his use, yet he has formed us so,
We *unconstrained*, what he commands us, do.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 3.

unconstrainedly. adv. In an unconstrained
manner; without force suffered

Such a patron has frankly, generously, and *unconstrainedly*
relieved me.—*South, Sermons*.

unconstrained. s. Freedom from constraint;
ease.

Mr. Dryden writ more like a scholar; and though
the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that easi-
ness, that air of freedom and *unconstrained*, which
is more sensibly to be perceived than described.—
Elton, Dissertation on reading the Classics.

unconsulting. part. pres. Hasty; rash;
imprudent; imprudent

It was the fair Zelmira, Mezirius's daughter,
whom *unconsulting* affection, unfortunately born to
newards, had made borrow so much of her natural
modesty, as to leave her more decent raiments.—*Sir
P. Sidney*.

unconsumed. part. pres. Not wasted; not
destroyed by any wasting power.

A fiery deluge fed
With ever-burning sulphur *unconsumed*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 63.

unconsummate. adj. Not consummated.

Acron came to the fight,
Who left his spouse betroth'd, and *unconsummate*
night.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1014.

uncontemned. part. pres. Not despised.

Which of the poets
Have *uncontemned* gone by him, or at least
Stood not neglected?

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

uncontended. part. pres. Not contended
for; not contested.

Permit me, chief, permit without delay,
To lead this *uncontended* prize away.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 508.

uncontingency. s. Want of power to
satisfy. *Rare*.

The decreed *uncontingency* of all other goods
is richly repaid by its being but an aptness to
prove a rise to our love's settling in God.—*Boyle*.

uncontestable. adj. Incapable of being
contested; indisputable; not controverti-
ble.

Where is the man that has *uncontestable* evidence
of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falsehood
of all he condemns?—*Locke*.

uncontested. part. pres. Not disputed; evi-
dent.

'Tis by experience *uncontested* found,
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
Still shake off all things on their surface placed.
Sir R. Blackmore.

uncontradicted. part. pres. Not contra-
dicted.

The place of Daniel was always accounted the
most evident and *uncontradicted* testimony.—
Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. xi.

uncontrite. adj. Not religiously penitent.

The priest, by absolving an *uncontrite* sinner,
cannot make him contrite.—*Hammond, Practical
Catechism*.

uncontriving. adj. Deficient in contrivance.

To the savage *uncontriving* man, the earth is an
abode of desolation, where his shelter is insufficient,
and his food precarious.—*Goldsmith, Animated Na-
ture*. (Ord MS.)

uncontrollable. adj. Deficient in contri-
vance.

1. Resistless; powerful beyond opposition.

Great mourning
And all that band them to resist
His *uncontrollable* intent.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1752.

2. Indisputable; irrefragable.

This pension was granted, by reason of the king
of England's *uncontrollable* title to England.—*Sir
J. Hayward*.

This makes appear the error of those, who think
it an *uncontrollable* maxim, that power is always
safest lodged in many hands than in one; those
many are as capable of enslaving as a single person.
—*Sirisi*.

uncontrollably. adv. In an uncontrollable
manner.

1. Without possibility of opposition.

2. Without danger of refutation.

Uncontrollably, and under general comment, many
opinions are present, which upon due examination,
amount of doubt.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Since this light was to rest within them, and the
judgement of it wholly to remain in themselves,
they might safely and *uncontrollably* pretend it
greater or less.—*South, Sermons*.

uncontrolled. part. pres.

1. Unresisted; unopposed; not to be over-
ruled.

Should I try the *uncontrolled* worth
Of this pure cause, I would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be moved to sympathize.
Milton, Comus, 703.

Over barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
The leafy forest and the liquid main,
Extends thy *uncontrolled* and boundless reign.
Dryden, Translation from Lucretius, b. i. 23.

2. Not convinced; not refuted.

That Julius Cæsar was so born, in an *uncontrolled*
report.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

uncontrolledly. adv. In an uncontrolled
manner; without control; without oppo-
sition.

Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when
the phantasm honour has once possessed the mind,
no reluctance of humanity is able to make head
against it; but it commands *uncontrolledly*.—*Dr.
H. More, Deity of Christian Faith*.

uncontroverted. part. pres. Not disputed; *not*
liable to debate.

One reason of the *uncontroverted* certainty of
mathematical science is, because 'tis built upon
clear and settled significati of names.—*Glanville*.

unconversable. adj. Not suitable to con-
versation; not social.

In what a miserable state shall we be, when every member of our society shall be of the same *unconvertible* temper with ourselves, and we shall find none that will comply with, or endeavour to soothe and mollify, our obstinacy!—*Scott, Christian Life*, pt. I, ch. iii.

Unconvertant. adj. Not familiar; not acquainted with: (followed both by *in* and *with*).

It may require many instances and much discourses to make this out to persons who are truly *unconvertant* in disquisitions of this kind.—*Milner, History of the French Revolution*, preface.

Unconversing. adj. Holding no converse.

How vain therefore is it, and how preposterous is the canon law, to have made such careful provision against the impediment of carnal performance, and to have been so silent about the *unconversing* inability of mind, so defective to the purest and sacred end of matrimony.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, p. 8. (Ord MS.)

Unconverted. part. pref.

Not persuaded of the truth of Christianity.

Salvation belongeth unto none but such as call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ: which nations, as yet *unconverted*, neither do, nor possibly can do, till they believe.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

2. Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life: (thus Baxter wrote a 'Call to the *Unconverted*,' using the word *substantially*).

Unconvinced. part. pref. Not convinced.

A way not to be introduced into the seminaries of those, who are to propagate religion, or philosophy, amongst the ignorant and *unconvinced*.—*Locke*.

Uncorrected. part. pref. Inaccurate; not polished to exactness.

I have written this too hastily and too loosely: it comes out from the first draught, and *uncorrected*.—*Dryden*.

Uncorrigible. adj. Incorrigible. *Rare*.

He will seek to amend himself, if he be not altogether *uncorrigible*.—*Outred, Translation of Ope on Prov. xvi*, fol. 520, b. 15-16.

Uncorrupt. adj. Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.

The pleasures of sin, and this world's vanities, are rewarded with *uncorrupt* judgement.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

Men alone they never can find
Those beauties in *uncorrupt* mind,
Which raise a flame that will endure
For ever *uncorrupt* and pure. *Swift*.

Uncorrupted. part. pref. Not vitiated; not depraved.

Such a hero never springs,
But from the *uncorrupted* blood of kings,
Lord Roscommon.

Man, yet new,
No rule but *uncorrupted* reason knew,
And with a native bent did good pursue, *Dryden*.

Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity: I wish we had more of them, and more *uncorrupted*.—*Locke*.

Uncorruptedness. s. Attribute suggested by Uncorrupted; state of being uncorrupted.

How shall the licentious themselves be confided in, unless we can confer upon them, or they assume to themselves above all others in the land, the grace of infallibility and *uncorruptedness*?—*Milton, Argum. p. 10*.

Uncorruptible. adj. Incapable of being corrupted.

The glory of the *uncorruptible* God.—*Romans*, i. 23.

Uncorruptness. s. Attribute suggested by Uncorrupt; integrity; uprightness.
In doctrine showing *uncorruptness*, gravity, sincerity.—*Titus*, ii. 7.

Uncounselable. adj. Incapable of being counselled; not to be advised. *Rare*.

It would have been *uncounselable* to have marched, and have left such an enemy at their backs.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Uncountable. adj. Innumerable.
Those *uncountable*, glorious bodies, were not set in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Uncounted. part. pref. Not numbered; not counted.

The blunt monster, with *uncounted* heads,
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II, induction.

Uncoñterfelt. adj. Genuine; not spurious. *Rare*.

True zeal is not any one single affection of the soul, but a strong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncoñterfelt*, but most fervent.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons*.

Uncoñple. v. a.

1. Loose dogs from their couples.

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gay;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;
Uncoñple here, and let us make a bay.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

2. Set loose; disjoin.

No when our mortal frame shall be disjoin'd,
The lifeless lump *uncoñpled* from the mind,
From sense of grief and pain we shall be free. *Dryden*.

Uncoñpled. part. pref. Single; not united; not wedded.

Vows, whose harsh events must be
Uncoñpled cold virginity.
Chamberlayne, Pharonaida: 1650.

Uncoñteous. adj. Uncivil; unpolite.

In behaviour some will say, ever sad, surely sober, and somewhat given to musing, but never *uncoñteous*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Uncoñteously. adv. In an uncoñteous manner; uncivilly; unpolitely.

Though somewhat merrily, yet *uncoñteously* he railed upon Edmund, objecting extreme beggary, and more barbarousness unto it.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster*.

Uncoñtliness. s. Attribute suggested by Uncoñtly; unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance.

The quakers presented an address, which, notwithstanding the *uncoñtliness* of their phrases, the sense was very honest.—*Addison*.

Uncoñtly. adj. Inelegant of manners; uncivil; coarse; rustic.

Thou hadst
So strange a fellow in thy company,
His garb was so *uncoñtly*, I grew sick.
Shakespeare, Queen of Arragon.

Whatever might have been the reasons for this proceeding, it seems they are above the understanding of the present lord treasurer, who, not entering into those refinements of paying the public money upon private considerations, has been so *uncoñtly* as to stop it.—*Swift, Conduct of the Allies*.

I can only add a plain *uncoñtly* speech; while you are nobody's servant, you may be any one's friend.—*Pope, Letter to Gay*. (Ord MS.)

When I had once addressed your lordship in public, I had exhausted all the art of pleasantry, I had done all that I could; and no man is well pleased to have his all neglected, he it ever so little.—*Johnson, Letter to Lord Chesterfield*.

Uncoñth. [A.S. uncoñth.] Odd; strange; unusual.

A very *uncoñth* sight was to behold,
How he did fashion his untoward pace;
For as he forward moved his footing old,
So backward still was turn'd his wrinkled face.
Spenser.

The lovers standing in this doleful wise,
A warrior bold unwarlike approached near,
Uncoñth in arms clad, and strange disguise.
Fairfax.

The trouble of thy thoughts this night
Affects me equally; nor can I like
This *uncoñth* dream, of evil sprung, I fear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 96.

It was no *uncoñth* a sight for a fox to appear without a tail, that the very thought made him weary of his life.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncoñth, perhaps unlawful to reveal.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 120.

Uncoñthly. adv. In an uncoñth manner; oddly; strangely.

Venetians do not more *uncoñthly* ride,
Than did their lubber state maunkind best ride.
Dryden, Salire on the Dutch.

Uncoñthness. s. Attribute suggested by Uncoñth; oddness; strangeness.

To deny himself in the lesser instances, that so when the greater come, they may not have the disadvantage of *uncoñthness*, and perfect strangeness, to enhance their difficulty, must be acknowledged reasonable.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Uncoñvenanted. adj. Not having joined in a league, covenant, agreement, or compact; e.g. the Solemn League and Covenant of the Scots; the compact of the East India Company's Service.

In Scotland a few fanatical non-jurors may have

grudged their allegiance to an *uncoñvenanted* king.—*T. Krakus May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. I.

Uncoñver. v. a.

1. Divest of a covering.

After you are up, *uncoñver* your bed, and upon the curtains to air it.—*Harvey*.

Seeing an object several millions of leagues, the very instant it is *uncoñvered*, may be shown to be a mistake in matter of fact.—*Locke*.

2. Deprive of clothes.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy *uncoñvered* body, this extremity of the sky.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 4.

3. Strip off the roof.

Porches and schools,
Uncoñvered, and with scaffolds lumber'd stood. *Prior*.

4. Show openly; strip off a veil, or concealment.

He cover'd; but his robe
Uncoñvered more; so rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1058.

5. Bare the head as in the presence of a superior; take off one's hat as a sign of reverence or respect.

Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,
Than stand *uncoñvered* to the vulgar groom.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II, iv. 1.

Uncoñste. v. a. Annihilate; reduce to nothing; deprive of existence.

Tempt me with such afflictions no more,
Tost what I made I *uncoñste*. *Carew*.
Who created thee, lamenting learn,
When who can *uncoñste* thee thou shalt know.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 501.

Uncoñteated. adj. Not yet created; not produced by creation, or as the result of a creative power.

How hast thou disturb'd
Heaven's blessed peace, and into nature brought
Misery, *uncoñteated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 201.
What cause within, or what without is found,
That can a being *uncoñteated* bound?
Sir R. Blackmore.

The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himself; it being something, as he says, *uncoñteated*.—*Locke*.

Uncoñdible. adj. Incapable of being credited or believed; not credible. *Rare*.

Rarities and reports that seem *uncoñdible*, are not to be suppressed, or denied to the memory of man.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*.

Uncoñditable. adj. Discreditable. *Rare*.

He in who it is not consequence, but baseness, and ignorance of view, that abstains only from *uncoñditable* or unfashionable, from branded or disused sins.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 511.

Uncoñditableness. s. Attribute suggested by Uncoñditable. *Rare*.

To all other dissuaves, we may add this of the *uncoñditableness*, the best that can be said, that they use it too easily, whereas the one part accuses the other.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Uncoñdited. part. pref. Not believed.

It sayeth so *uncoñdited*.—*Warner, Albion's England*: 1602.

Uncoñopped. part. pref. Not cropped; not gathered.

Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and *uncoñopped* falls to the ground.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 700.

Uncoñossed. part. pref. Uncancelled.

Such gain the cap of him that makes them due,
Yet keeps his books *uncoñossed*.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Uncoñowed. part. pref. Not straitened by want of room.

An amphitheatre's amazing height
Here fills my eye with terror and delight;
That on its publick shows unprop'd Rome,
And held *uncoñowed* nations in its womb.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Uncoñown. v. a.

1. Deprive of a crown; deprive of sovereignty.

He hath done me wrong;
And therefore I'll *uncoñown* him ere I be long.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III, iii. 3.

2. Pull off the crown.

Greedy of spoils, the Italian strip the dead
Of his rich armour, and *uncoñown* his head.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xii. 448.

Uncoñtion. s. [Fr. *unction*; Lat. *unctio*, -onis, from *unguo* = I anoint; pass. part. *unctus*.]

1. Act of anointing.

The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the instruments appertaining thereto, made them for ever holy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

In the law, whatsoever was anointed we thereby set apart, as ordained to some special use in office; and therefore under the notion of *unction* we must understand that of promotion and ordination. Jacob poured oyle on the top of a pillar, and that anointing was the consecration of it. Moses anointed the tabernacle and all the vessels, and this anointing was their dedication. Hence the priest that is anointed signifieth, in the phrase of Moses, the High Priest, because he was invested in that office and by his *unction*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, p. 80. (Ord MS.)

2. Unguent; ointment.

The king himself the sacred *unction* made,
As king by office, and as priest by trade.
—*Dryden, Macbeth*, 118.

3. Act of anointing medically.

Such as are of hot constitutions, should use bathing in hot water, rather than *unctions*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

4. Anything softening, or lenitive.

Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul,
That not your trespass, but my madness speaks.
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

5. Rite of anointing in the last hours.

Their extreme *unction*, administered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added.—*Hammund, On Ecclesiastical*.

6. Anything that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.

Such was the witty Dr. South, whom the courtiers delighted to hear. His serious want all that is called *unction*, and sometimes even earnestness; but there is a masculine spirit about them, which, combined with their peculiar characteristics, would naturally fill the churches where he might be heard.—*Holman, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, iv. 361.

Uctuousity. s. Uctuous character of anything.

Fuliginous exhalations contain an *uctuousity* in them, and arise from the matter of fuel.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Uctuous. adj. Fat; clammy; oily.

Dry up thy harrow'd reins, and plough-torn lens,
Whereof ingrateful man, with lickerish draughts,
And morsels *uctuous*, greases his pure mind,
That from it all consideration slips.
—*Shakespeare, Titus of Athens*, iv. 3.

A wandering fire,
Compact of *uctuous* vapour, which the night
Condenses, and the cold envious round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 434.

Campfire, oil-olive, lime-wed, spirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, sulphureous, *uctuous* bodies.—*Sir I. Newton*.

The relief of mortality with which the old man had hoped his fireplace, began by degrees to send forth a thick *uctuous* vapour, which at length leaped to light, and blazing up the aperture, gave a liveliness to the gloomy scene.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous*.

'Come, hand in the catalogue.' There was nothing in the sound of the last word which recalled the *unctuous* boy. He jumped up; and the loudness of his voice, which twinkled behind his mountainous cheeks, leered horribly upon the food as he unpacked it from the basket.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. iv.

Uctuousness. s. Attribute suggested by Uctuous.

A great degree of *uctuousness* is not necessary to the production of the like effects.—*Boyle*.

Undeekolded. part. pref. Not made a cuckold.

As it is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-wed, so it is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *undeekolded*.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

Unfilled. part. pref. Not gathered.

A sweetly reaper from his tiller brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Unfilled, as came to hand.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 434.

Unblamable. adj. Not blamable. Rare.

Those canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews observing as yet unwritten, and thereby framing such church orders, as in their law were not prescribed, are notwithstanding in that respect *unblamable*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Uncultivated. part. pref.

1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.

Our land, indeed, too fruitful was before;
But all *uncultivated* lay,
Out of the solar walk.
—*Dryden, Threnodia Augustatis*, 351.

2. Not instructed; not civilized.

These are instances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature has been left to itself, without the help of letters.—*Locke*.

Uncumbered. part. pref. Not burthened; not embarrassed.

Lord of yourself, *uncumber'd* with a wife.
—*Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman John Dryden*.

Uncurable. adj. Not to be cured; incurable.

Nothing more hinders and distracts the whole life of a christian, than a matrimony found to be *uncurable* until.—*Milton, Doctrines and Discipline of Divorce*, p. 11. (Ord MS.)

Uncurbable. adj. Incapable of being curbed, or checked. Rare.

So much *uncurbable* her garboles, Caesar,
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdness of policy.
—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

Uncurbed. part. pref. Licentious; not restrained.

With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainness,
Tell us the Dauphin's mind.
—*Shakespeare, Henry V*, i. 2.

Uncurl. r. a. Loose from ringlets, or convolutions.

There stands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in stores; but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear.
—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, v. 165.

Uncurl. r. n. Become uncurl'd.

My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurl'd*,
Even as an adder, when she doth unroll
To do some fatal execution.
—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

But since, alas! frail beauty must decay,
Cur'd or *uncur'd*, since locks will turn to grey,
What then remains, but well our pow'r to use,
And keep good humour still, whatever we lose?
—*Pope, Rape of the Lock*, canto v.

Uncurrent. adj. Not current; not passing in common payment.

Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not
cracked within the ring.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Uncurse. r. a. Free from any execration.

Uncurse their souls; their *uncurses* made
With heads, and not with hands.
—*Shakespeare, Richard II*, iii. 2.

Uncurst. part. pref. Not excreted.

Heav'n sure has kept this spot of earth *uncurst*,
To show how all things were created first.
—*Walker*.

Undastomed. part. pref. Not having paid custom; smuggled; contraband.

A bill was prepared, importing a continuation of several laws, namely, the several clauses mentioned of the acts in the fifth and eighth of George I. against the clandestine running of *undastomed* goods.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. iii. (Ord MS.)

Uncat. part. pref. Not cut.

We must resign! heav'n's great soul doth claim,
In storms as loud as his immortal fame!
His dying groans, his last breath shake our side,
And trees *uncut* fall for his funeral pile.
—*Waller*.

Undam. r. a. Open; free from the restraint of wounds.

When the fiery sun too fiercely play,
And shiv'ring'd herms on with'ring stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his wat'ry store.
—*Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, l. 157.

Undamaged. part. pref. Not made worse; not impaired.

Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamaged, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others.
—*J. Philips, Cyder*, l. 303.

Undamped. part. pref. Not damped; not depressed; not dejected.

Undamp'd by doubt, undamp'd by despair,
Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.

Undauntable. adj. Incapable of being, not to be, daunted. Rare.

The *undauntable* insolence of Pharaoh.—*Harnmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 381: 1887.
A pattern of *undauntable* belief.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.
That heroic and *undauntable* boldness.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 181.

Undaunted. part. pref. Unsubdued by fear; not depressed.

Bring forth men children only;
For thy *undaunted* metal should compose
Nothing but males.
—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 7.

With him went Sprag, as beautiful as brave,
Whom his high courage to command had brought;
Harrison, who did the twice-fired Harry save,
And in his burning ship *undaunted* fought.
—*Dryden, Anna Mirabilis*, cxxxiv.

Undawning. part. pref. Not yet dawning; not grown luminous; not illumined.

Thou hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet *undawning* east.
—*Shakespeare, Tusk*, b. v.

Undazzled. part. pref. Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.

Here matter new to *undazzled* eyes
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 614.

Undeaf. r. n. Free from deafness. Rare.

Though Richard my life's course would not
hear,
My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear.
—*Shakespeare, Richard II*, ii. 1.

Undebased. part. pref. Not debased.

Undebauched. part. pref. Not corrupted by debauchery; pure.

He sends us for the determination of decency to the judgement of our right reason, *undebauched* nature, and approved custom.—*Bishop Hall, Reformation*, p. 255.

When the world was buxom, fresh and young,
Her sons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore strong.
—*Dryden, Translation of Æneid*, l. 114.

Undecayed. part. pref. Not liable to be diminished, or impaired.

How fierce in flight, with *undecayed* wings!
Judge if such warriours want immortal aid.
—*Dryden*.

Undecaying. part. pref. Not suffering diminution or declension.

The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents' *undecaying* strength declare,
Which with fresh labour, and unweary'd care,
Supplies new plants.
—*Sir R. Blackmore, Creation*.

Undeceivable. adj. Explained in the previous editions as 'not liable to deceive or be deceived.' The former is certainly the meaning in the extract; but it is equally certain that 'incapable of being deceived' is the only meaning compatible with the etymology.

It serves for more certain computation, by how much it is a larger and more comprehensive period, and under a more *undecivable* calculation.—*Hollier, On Time*.

Undecieve. r. a. Set free from the influence of a fallacy.

Thy muse enraged, from her urn,
Like ghosts of murder'd bodies does return
To accuse the murderers, to rid the stage,
And *undecieve* the long-abused eye.

Sir J. Denham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.
So far as truth sets ground in the world, so far sin
loses it. Christ saves the world by *undecieving* it.
—*South, Sermons*.

Undecency. s. Unbecomingness. Rare.

Good men have been forced to an *undecency* of deportment by the violence of pain.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Fasting*, ch. iv. § 5.

Every vacuity is, as it were, the hunger of the creation; both an *undecency*, and a torment.—*South, Sermons*, vol. 20.

Undecent. adj. Not becoming. Rare.

That which remains is, that the minister pray over him, and remind him to do good actions, as he is capable: to call upon God for pardon; to renounce every ill word or thought, or *undecent* action, which the violence of his sickness may cause in him.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Fasting*, ch. v. § 4.

Undecently. adv. In an undecent manner. Rare.

See that none, youth or other, be suffered to go in boots and spurs, or to wear their hair *undecently* long.—*Lamb, Historical Account of his Chancellorship of Oxford*, p. 61.

Undecidable. adj. Incapable of being decided. Rare.

[An] *undecidable* problem in natural theology.—*South, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. vi.

Undecided. part. pref. Not determined; not settled.

For one thing which we have left to the order of the church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the express word of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Undecipherable. adj. Incapable of being deciphered; mysterious; enigmatic.

The present *undecipherable* state of affairs.—*Lord Chedersfield*.

UNDECISIVE } UNDE

Undecisive. *adj.* Indecisive. *Rare.*

Two nations differing about the antiquity of their language, made appeal to an *undecisive* experiment, when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild inhabitants of the desert. — *Glenville.*

Undeck. *v. a.* Deprive of ornaments.

I find myself a traitor;
For I have given her my soul's consent,
To smile at the pompous body of a king.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. 1.

Undeclinable. *adj.* Incapable of being declined: (in the extract, avoided).

I have shewn how blameless the lord keeper was, and that the offence on his part was *undeclinable*. — *Hacker, Life of Archbishop Williams, p. 107.*

Undeclinable. *part. pref.*

1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
Grammar in vain the sons of Parnassus teach:
Good parts are better than eight parts of speech:
Since these declined, those *undeclinable* they call,
I thank my stars, that I declined them all.

Brampton.

2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

In his track my wary feet have stept;
His *undeclinable* ways precisely kept. — *Saunders.*

Undecomposable. *adj.* Incapable of being decomposed.

He feels that . . . his art is *undecomposable*. — *Herbert Spencer, Elements of Psychology.*

Undedicated. *part. pref.*

1. Not consecrated; not devoted.

2. Not inscribed to a patron.

I should let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not that I look upon this dedication as a duty. — *Hogge.*

Undeided. *part. pref.* Not signalled by action. *Rare.*

My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I sheath again *undeided*. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.*

Undeformed. *part. pref.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.

Those arms, which for nine centuries had braved
The wrath of time on antique stone engraved;
Now torn by mortars, aged yet *undeformed*,
On nobler trophies by thy valour raised. — *Granville.*

Undefended. *part. pref.* Without defence; easy to be assaulted; exposed to assault.

A rich land, unwarlike and *undefended*, must needs have its incentive. — *South, &c.*

Undeified. *part. pref.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.

False traitor, thou broken haas
The law of arms, to strike me *undeified*. — *Spenser.*

Undeified. *part. pref.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.

Virtue wreath the crown for ever, having gotten
The victory, striving for *undeified* rewards. — *Warton of Solomon, iv. 3.*

Whose bed is *undeified* and chaste.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 761.

Her Arethusean stream remains unswell'd,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and *undeified*;
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child.

Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, &c.

Undeifiedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Undeified.

You have its beauty in its graceful and glorious
colours of purity and *undeifiedness*. — *Farinon, Sermons, p. 15: 1817.*

Undefinable. *adj.* Incapable of being defined; not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.

Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is, that the several terms of a definition, signifying several ideas, they can all, by no means, represent an idea, which has no composition at all. — *Locke.*

Undefined. *part. pref.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure, doubtful, *undefined* words. — *Locke.*

Undeslowed. *part. pref.* Not vitiated.

That *undeslowed* and unblemishable simplicity of the Gospel. — *Milton, Reason of Church Government, b. ii.*

Undeformed. *part. pref.* Not deformed; not disfigured.

The sight of so many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeformed* by battles, may possibly invite your curiosity. — *Pope.*

Undeity. *etc.* Divest of the character of a deity.

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An idol may be *undeity* by many accidental causes . . . When a man becomes familiar with his goddess, she quickly sinks into a woman. — *Addison, Spectator, no. 73. (Orig. M8.)*

Undeliberated. *part. pref.* Not carefully considered

The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himself into that engagement, transported him with passion. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Undelighted. *part. pref.* Not pleased; not touched with pleasure.

The fiend
Saw *undelighted* all delight; all kind
Of living creatures, new to sight.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 286.

Undelightful. *adj.* Not giving pleasure.

He could not think of involving himself in the same *undelightful* condition of life. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Undemolished. *part. pref.* Not razed; not thrown down.

She *undemolished* stood, and so 'n till now
Perhaps had stood.
They stood by, and suffered Dunkirk to lie *undemolished*. — *Swift.*

Undemonstrable. *adj.* Incapable of being demonstrated.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain, common, and *undemonstrable* principles, man's reason does necessarily proceed unto certain more particular determinations: which particular determinations being found out according unto the reason of man, they have the names of human laws. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Undeniable. *adj.* Incapable of being denied, or gainsaid.

That age which my grey hairs make seem more
than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to
protect an *undeniable* verity. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Undeniably. *adv.* In an undeniable manner; so plainly as to admit of no contradiction.

I grant that nature all poets ought to study; but
then this also *undeniably* follows, that those things
which delight all ages must have been an imitation
of nature. — *Dryden.*

Undepending. *part. pref.* Independent.

Rare.
They . . . claim an absolute and *undepending*
satisfaction. — *Milton, Observations on the Articles
Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*

Undeplored. *part. pref.* Not lamented.

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor *undeplored*
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford;
But rise, prepared in black to mourn thy perished
lord. — *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.*

Undepraved. *part. pref.* Not corrupted.

Knowledge dwelt in our *undepraved* nature, as
light in the sun; it is now hidden in us like sparks
in a flint. — *Glenville.*

Undepreciated. *part. pref.* Not diminished or impaired in value.

Mr. Chambers stands up for the *undepreciated*
value of bank paper. — *Haskins, Speech on the De-
preciation of the Currency.*

Undeprived. *part. pref.* Not divested by authority; not stripped of any possession.

Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,
And, *undeprived*, his benefits forsook.

Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 123.

Under. *prep.* [A.S.]

1. In a state of subjection to.

When good Saturn, banish'd from above,
Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Every man is put *under* a necessity, by his con-
stitution, as an intelligent being, to be determined
by his own judgment what is best for him to do;
else he would be *under* the determination of some
other than himself, which is want of liberty. — *Locke.*

2. In the state of pupillage to.

To those that live
Under thy care, good rules and patterns give.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

The prince respected Helim, and made such im-
provements *under* him, that they were instructed
in learning. — *Guardian.*

3. Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden; not over; not above.

Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into
wells *under* water, will keep long. — *Bacon, Natural
and Experimental History.*

The doctor had before him the barbarous usage of
his brethren, clapped on shipboard *under* hatches.
— *Bishop Fell.*

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If it stood always *under* this form, it would have
been *under* fire, if it had not been *under* water. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Many a good poetick vein is buried *under* a trade,
and never produces any thing for want of improve-
ment. — *Locke.*

4. Below in place; not above: (this is the
sense of *under* sail, that is, having the
sails spread aloft).

As they went *under* sail by him, they held up
their hands and made their prayers. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

He gather'd now, 'ye waters, *under* heaven.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vill. 283.

5. In a less degree than.

Medicines take effect sometimes *under*, and some-
times above the natural proportion of their virtue.
— *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

6. For less than.

We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing
servicable to our bodies, *under* a good considera-
tion; but make little account what is most bene-
ficial to our souls. — *Bay.*

7. Less than; below.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollu-
tion, and not to be reformed by any thing *under* a
new creation. — *South, Sermons.*

There are several hundred parishes in England
under twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten.
— *Swift.*

8. By the show of.

That which smiles me more than all the wants,
He does it *under* name of perfect love.
Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, iv. 2.

9. With less than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit
under half-a-dozen converts. — *Swift.*

10. In the state of inferiority to; noting
rank or order of precedence.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a
duke. — *Addison.*

11. In a state of being loaded with.

He shall but bear them, as the ass bears gold,
To groan and sweat *under* the burthen. — *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 1.*

He holds the people
Of no more soul nor fitness for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their pre-
vender

Only for bearing burthens, and sore blows
For sinking *under* them. — *Id., Coriolanus, ii. 1.*

12. In a state of oppression by, or subjec-
tion to.

After all, they have not been able to give any
considerable comfort to the mind, *under* any of the
great pressures of this life. — *Archbishop Tillotson.*
At any rate we desire to be rid of the present evil,
which we are apt to think nothing almost can equal;
because, *under* the present pain, we find not our-
selves capable of any, the least degree of happiness.
— *Locke.*

Illustrious parent! now some token give,
That I may Clymene's proud boast believe,
Nor longer *under* false reproaches grieve.

Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phacelus.

13. In a state in which one is seized or over-
borne.

The prince and princess must be *under* no less
amusement. — *Pope.*

14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by.

That which we move for our better instruction's
sake, turneth unto choler in them; they answer
fumingly. Yet in this their mood, they cast forth
somewhat, where-with, *under* pain of greater dis-
pleasure, we must rest contented. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The greatest part of mankind is slow of apprehen-
sion; and therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity
of seeing with other men's eyes. — *South, Sermons.*
Things of another world are *under* the disadvan-
tage of being distant, and therefore operate but
faintly. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

15. In a state of depression, or dejection by;
in a state of inferiority.

There is none but he
Whose being I do fear, and *under* him
My genius is rebuked, as Antony's was by Caesar.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

16. In the state of bearing, or being known
by.

This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became
very turbulent during the reign of Elizabeth. — *Swift.*

The raising of silver coin has been only by coining
it with less silver in it, *under* the same denomina-
tion. — *Locke.*

17. In the state of.

If they can succeed without blood, as, *under* the
present disposition of things, it is very possible they
may, it is to be hoped they will be satisfied. — *Swift.*

18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.

Three song he dying left *under* age;
By means whereof, their uncle Fortinbras
Usurp'd the throne during their pupillage. *Spenser*.

19. Represented by.

Morpheus is represented by the ancient statuaries
under the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of
poppy in his hand.—*Addison*.

20. In a state of protection.

Under favour, there are other materials for a
wealth, besides stark love and kindness.—*Collier*.

21. With respect to; referred to as part of a
division or class, i.e. *under* some head or
category.

Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the dup'd
capacity of a poet and a divine.—*Fulton, Dissertation*
on *Reading the Classics*.

Under this head may come in the several contests
and wars betwixt popes and the secular princes.—*Locke*.

22. Attested by.

Cato major, who had with great reputation borne
all the great offices of the commonwealth, has left
us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he
was versed in country affairs.—*Locke, Thoughts on*
Education.

23. Subjected to; being the subject of.

To describe the revolutions of nature will require
a steady eye; especially so to connect the
present them all and a view.—*P. Hume, Theory*
of *the Earth*.

Memory is the storehouse of ideas. For the
narrow mind of man, not being capable of having
many ideas *under* view at once, it was necessary to
have a repository to lay them up.—*Locke*.

I rather suspect my own judgement, than believe
a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long *under*
Virgil's correction, and had his last hand put to it.
—*Addison*.

24. In the next stage of subordination.

This is the only safeguard, *under* the Spirit of
God, that dictated these sacred writings, that can
be relied on.—*Locke*.

Under, ado.

1. In a state of subjection, or inferiority.

Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah
and Jerusalem for bondmen and bondwomen.—*2*
Chronicles, xxviii. 10.

2. Less; (opposed to *over* or *more*).

He kept the main stock without alteration, *under*
or *over*.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Used adjectively.

As well as gods, [as] men of the *under* globe.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. xix.

I will fight
Against my canker'd country with the spleen
Of all the *under* fends.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

Load fame calls ye,
Pitch'd on the topless Apennine, and blows
To all the *under* world.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

In *Composition* sometimes *prepositional*, as
underground; sometimes *adverbial*, as,
underdone.

Underaction. s. Subordinate action; action
not essential to the main story.

The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in
it, are parts necessary or convenient to carry on the
main design.—*Dryden*.

Underagent. s. Agent subordinate to the
principal agent.

Their devotion served all along but as an instru-
ment to their avarice, as a factor or *underagent* to
their extortion.—*South, Sermons*, li. 153.

Underbeaver. v. a. Line (in dress). *Obsolete*.

The duteches of Milan's gown; not like your cloth
of gold, set with pearls, down-sleeves, side-sleeves,
and skirts round, *underbeaver* with a bluish tinsel.—*Shakespeare, Much*
Ado about Nothing, iii. 4.

Underbearer. s. In funerals, those who
sustain the weight of the body, distinct
from those who are bearers of ceremony,
and only hold up the pall.

Underbearing. s. Supporting; (the two
words translate one another; Lat. *sub* =
under + *porto* = I bear).

What reverence he did throw away on slaves!
Weeping poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles,
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune.
Shakespeare, Richard II. l. 1. 4.

Underbid. v. a. Offer for anything less than
it is worth, or than is offered by another.

Underbid. part. pref. *Vulgar*.

An *underbid* fine-spoken fellow was he,
Who smiled as he looked at the venison and me.
Goldsmith, The Banquet of Venison.

Underbuilder. s. Subordinate workman in
building; hodman.

It is enough for me to be an *underbuilder* in the
house of God, and I glory in the employment.—*Jeremy*
Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living,
dedication. (Ord. MS.)

Underbuy. v. a. Buy at less than it is
worth, or against a higher bidder.

Ye *underbuy* us.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian.

Underclerk. s. Clerk subordinate to the
principal clerk.

Coleby . . . was tried for robbing the treasury,
where he was an *underclerk*. *Swift*.

Undercroft. s. [craft for crypt.] Vault

under the choir or chance of a cathedral
or other church; as that of St. Paul's,
London; and at Christ-Church, Canter-
bury; also, any secret walk or vault under
ground; a grot, answering to the Latin
cryptoporticus.

In the *undercroft* of our Lady's Chapel is an
ancient monument.—*Weever, Ancient Funeral*
Monuments.

Underdó. r. n.

1. Act below one's abilities.

You overact, when you should *underdo*;
A little call yourself again, and think.
R. Johnson, Collins's Conspiracy, li. 3.

2. Do less than is requisite.

Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*:
You shall find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one
that hath none.—*Tierce*.

Underdóse. r. a. Administer medicine in
insufficient doses.

Those who pretend to cure themselves of nervous
disorders must *underdose* themselves.—*Chapman*,
Essay on Regimen, p. 117. (Ord. MS.)

Underfaction. s. Subordinate faction; sub-
division of a faction.

Christianity loses by contests of *underfactions*.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Unity*.

Underfellow. s. Mean man; sorry fellow.

They carried him to a house of a principal officer,
who with no more civility, the less with much more
business than those *underfellows* had shewed, in
captious manner put interrogatories unto him.—*Sir*
P. Sidney.

Underfilling. s. Lower part of an edifice.

To found our habitation firmly, first examine the
bed of earth upon which we will build, and then
the *underfillings*, or substructions, as the antients
called it.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Underfong. v. a. Take in hand. *Obsolete*.

And thou, Menelaus, that by treachery
Hast *underfong* my loss to wage so light,
Shouldst well be known for such thy villainy.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, June.

Underfoot. adv. Beneath.

Underfoot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay,
Broaden'd the ground.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 700.

Underfoot. adj. Low; base; abject; down-
trodden.

A sluggish and *underfoot* philosophy.—*Milton*,
Tetrachordon.
The most *underfoot* and down-trodden vassals of
perdition.—*Id.*, *Of Reformation in England*.

Underfurnish. v. a. Supply with less than
enough.

Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for
the state he designed him, and not afford him a soul
large enough to pursue his happiness?—*Collier*,
Essays, On Kindness.

Underfird. v. a. Bind below; round the
bottom.

When they had taken it up, they used helps,
underfirding the ship.—*Acts*, xxvii. 17.

Undergó. v. a.

1. Suffer; sustain; endure evil.

2. Support; hazard. *Rare*.

I have moved certain Romans,
To *undergo* with me an enterprise
Of honourable, dangerous consequence.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 3.
Such they were, who might presume to have done
Much for the king and honour of the state,
Having the chiefest actions *undergone*.

Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

3. Sustain; be the bearer of; possess. *Rare*.

Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace,
As infinite as man may *undergo*.
Nihil, in the general censure, take corruption
From that particular fault.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, l. 4.

It has been a question among the doctors whether
an executor may be compelled to *undergo* this office.
—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

4. Sustain; endure without fainting.

5. Pass through.

I carried on my enquiries to try whether this
rising world, when finished, would continue always
the same; or what chances it would successively
undergo, by the continued action of those same causes.
—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Bread put into the stomach of a dying man, will
undergo the alteration that is merely the effect of
heat.—*Aristotle*.

6. Be subject to; Underlie.

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge, and either I must
shortly hear from him, or I will subscribe him a
coward.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*
v. 2.

Undergoing. part. adj. Tolerant; patient;
suffering. *Rare*.

It raised in me
An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up
Against what should ensue.

Shakespeare, Troilus, l. 2.

Undergraduate. s. Member of a university
who has not taken a degree.

In all dividends and distributions of the revenues
of the college, all fellows of the same degree shall
have equal dividends; that is to say, all *undergra-*
duates alike; all bachelors of arts alike, &c.—*Dean*
Peckard, Life, &c. p. 213.

Underground. s. Subterraneous space.

They have promised to show your highness
A spirit raised from depth of *underground*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 2.

Wash'd by streams
From *underground*, the liquid ore he drains
Into fit moulds prepared.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 508.

Undergrowth. s. That which grows under
the tall wood.

No thick entwined
As one continued brake, the *undergrowth*
Of shrubs, and tangle bushes, had perplex'd
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 174.

Underhand. adv.

1. By means not apparent; secretly.

These multiplied petitions of worldly things in
prayer, have, besides their direct use, a service,
whereby the church *underhand*, through a kind of
heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the souls of men,
as with certain baits.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.

She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of
that country, that they should persuade the king to
make Plancius his associate.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

They, by their precedents of wit,
To out-fast, out-boister, and out-sail,
Can order matters *underhand*,
To put all business to a stand.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2. 87.

It looks as if I had desired him *underhand* to
write so ill against me; but I have not bribed him
to do me this service.—*Dryden*.

Wood is still working *underhand* to force his half-
pence upon us.—*Swift*.

I'll listen to my Roman soldier,
Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*
Blow up their discontents.

Addison, Cato.

Underhand. adj. Secret; clandestine; sly.

I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have,
by *underhand* means, laboured to dissuade him.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, l. 1.

I should take it as a very great favour from some
of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all
measures with me.—*Addison*.

Underhanded. adj. Not having an adequate
supply of hands (in the sense of workmen).

Underlay. *v. a.* Strengthen by something laid under.

Underleaf. *s.* Kind of apple.

The underleaf, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Underlet. *v. a.*

1. Let below the value.

All my farms were underlet. — *Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

2. Let by one who himself hires.

Underlie. *v. a.*

1. Lie under (as a support).

As inanimate objects cannot act upon it in such way as to disclose their properties, it must call out their reactions by acting upon them; and to become cognisant of these reactions, implies some mode of action in itself. This mode of action must underlie the whole structure of its experiences—must be the substratum of its thoughts—must be that mode of consciousness to which all other modes are ultimately reducible. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology, § 76.*

2. Be liable to; be subject to (*subject*, from *sub* = under + *jacin*, part. *jectus* = I lie, translating one another).

The Templar . . . took from his neck a gold chain, which he hung on the board, saying—'Let Prior Aymer hold my pledge and that of this nameless vagrant, in token that when the knight of Ivanhoe comes within the four seas of Britain, he undertakes the challenge of Brian de Bois-Guilbert, which, if he answer not, I will proclaim him as a coward on the walls of every Temple Court in Europe.' — *Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. vi.

Underline. *v. a.*

1. Mark with lines below the words.

2. Influence secretly.

By mere chance in appearance, though underlined with a providence, they had a full sight of the infants. — *Sir H. Wotton.*

Underling. *s.* Inferior agent; sorry, mean fellow.

The great men, by ambition never satisfied, grew factious; and the underlings, glad indeed to be underlings to them they hated least, to preserve them from such they hated most. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Hereby the heads of the septa are made stronger, whom it should be a most special policy to weaken, and to set up and strengthen divers of their underlings against them. — *Spencer, View of the State of Ireland.*

They may print this letter, if the underlings at the post-office take a copy of it. — *Pope and Swift.*

Undermaster. *s.* Master subordinate to the principal master.

For the instruction of the scholars, a school-master, and an undermaster, or usher. — *Bishop Leath, Life of W. Beckam, § 6.*

Undermeal. *s.* Undern.

I am furnish'd for rather ne pears, for one undermeal. — *H. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

Undermine. *v. a.*

1. Dig cavities under anything, so that it may fall, or be blown up; sup.

Though the foundation on a rock were laid, The church was undermined and then betray'd. — *Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.*

An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, in much the same as if one should think to raise the superstructure by undermining the foundation. — *Pope, Preface to Translation of the Iliad.*

2. Excavate under.

A vast rock undermined from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the Mall. — *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

3. Injure by clandestine means.

Making the king's sword strike whom they hated, the king's purse reward whom they loved; and, which is worst of all, making the royal countenance serve to undermine the royal sovereignty. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

He should be warned who are like to undermine him, and who to serve him. — *Lodge, Thoughts on Education.*

Underminer. *s.* One who, that which, undermines.

4. One who saps, who digs away supports.

Underminers are never won till they have wrought their purpose. — *Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 14.

5. Clandestine enemy.

The enemies and underminers thereof are Romish Catholics. — *Bacon.*

When I perceived all set on enmity, As on my enemies, where-ever chained, I used hostility, and took their spoil, To pay my underminers in their coin.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1201.

1294

The most experienced disturbers and underminers of government, have always laid their first train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgement and esteem of the subject. — *South, Sermons.*

Undermining. *part. adj.* Injuring by clandestine means.

The undermining smile becomes habitual, and the drift of his plausible conversation is only to flatter one, that he may betray another. — *Dryden.*

Undermost. *adj.*

1. Lowest in place.

Using oil of almonds, we drew up with the undermost stone a much greater weight. — *Boyle.*

2. Lowest in state or condition.

It happens well for the party that is undermost, when a work of this nature falls into the hands of those, who content themselves to attack their principles, without exposing their persons. — *Addison, Freeholder.*

This opinion, taken by other sectaries, was to last no longer than they were undermost. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

Undern. *s.* [A.S.] Third hour of the day, or nine of the clock. In Chaucer's time the third hour, or undern, was the usual hour of dinner. Undern is the afternoon, in the north of England, according to Grose; who thinks, as Peck had before supposed, that the word was originally undernoon; which, however, implies forenoon.

Underneath. *adv.* In the lower place; below; under; beneath.

And as I wake, sweet music breathe Above, about, or underneath; Sent by some spirit to mortals good.

Milton, H. Penurioso, 151.

The graceless monster caught in open day, Inclosed, and in despair to fly away, Howls horrible from underneath.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 323.

The state did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath. — *Addison.*

Underneath. *prep.* Under.

Follows in arms.

Bruised underneath the yoke of tyranny,

Thus far into the bowels of the land Have we march'd on. — *Shakespeare, Richard III.* v. 2.

Underneath this stone doth lie As much beauty as could die; Which in life did harbour give To more virtue than could live.

R. Jonson.

The doctor writ underneath this great golden phobosus two verses out of Ovid. — *Tatler*, no. 206.

Underofficer. *s.* Inferior officer; one in subordinate authority.

This certificate of excommunication by bishops, of all others, is most in use; and would be more so, were it not for the manifold abuses about its execution committed by underofficers. — *Aspliff, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Underogatory. *adj.* Not derogatory.

Of our happiness the apostle gives a negative description; and, to create in us apprehensions underogatory from what we shall possess, exalts them above all that we can fancy. — *Boyle.*

Underpart. *s.* Subordinate or unessential part.

The English will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleased that it should be lightened with underparts of mirth. — *Dryden.*

Underpáy. *v. a.* Pay inadequately, or not in proportion to that which is purchased.

Underpin. *v. a.* Prop; support.

Victors, to secure themselves against disputes of that kind, underpin their acquiescent 'juro belli.' — *Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law.*

Underplot. *s.*

1. Series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it.

In a tract-comedy, there is to be but one main design; and though there be an underplot, yet it is subservient to the chief fable. — *Dryden, Preface to Translation of Juvenal.*

2. Clandestine scheme.

The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an underplot. — *Addison.*

Underpraise. *v. a.* Praise below desert.

In underpraising thy deeds, Here find the first defiance of our tongue. — *Dryden.*

Underprise. *v. a.* Value at less than the worth.

How far The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow In underprizing it; so far this shadow Doth limp behind the substance.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Underprop. *v. a.* Support; sustain.

There was made a shoring or underpropping act for the benevolence; to make the sums not brought in, to be leviable by course of law. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Underpuller. *s.* Inferior or subordinate puller.

The mystery of seconds and thirds is such a master-piece, that no description can reach. These underpullers in destruction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched. — *Collier.*

Under-rate. [the *r* double in sound as well as in spelling.] Rate too low; under-value.

Dispatching Dr. William Warham with Sir Edward Poyning, to under-rate his credit with those princes. — *Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 90: 101d.

When people see a political object which they ardently desire but in one point of view, they are not extremely to palliate or under-rate the evils which may arise in obtaining it. — *Burke.*

Under-rate. *s.* Price less than is usual.

To give all will bent thee well, But not at under-rate to sell. — *Cowley.*

The worthless brute is from Newmarket brought, And at an under-rate in Smithfield bought.

Steuart, Translation of Mucius, viii. 107.

Undersáy. *v. n.* Say by way of derogation

They say, they can to heaven the highway;

But by my scale I dare under-say,

They never set foot in that same road,

But balks their right way, and striven abroad.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Underscore. *v. a.* Mark under; underline.

or under-scored several principal passages. [in the book] with red ink. — *Isaac Tacker, Letter to Dr. Kippin*, p. 97.

Undersell. *v. a.* Defeat, by selling for less; sell cheaper than another.

Their stock being rated at six in the hundred, they may, with great gain, under-sell us, our stock being rated at ten. — *Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

Underservant. *s.* Servant of the lower class.

Besides the nerves, the bones, as underservants, with the muscles, are employed to raise him up. — *Gret, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Underset. *v. a.* Prop; support.

The merchant adventurers, being a strong company, and well under-set with rich men, and good order, held out bravely. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Undersetter. *s.* Prop; pedestal; support.

The four corners thereof had undersetters. — *1 Kings*, vii. 36.

Undersetting. *s.* Lower part; pedestal.

Their undersettings, or pedestals, are, in height, a third part of the column. — *Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Undershápen. *part. pref.* Dwarfish. Rhetorical.

The dwarf, a vicious undershápen thing, Struck at her with his whip.

Tranyon, Idylls of the King, Enid.

Undershériff. *s.* Deputy of the sheriff.

Undershériffry. *s.* Business or office of an undersheriff.

The cardinals of Rome call all temporal business of wars and embassages, 'shirrerin,' which is undersheriffry; as if they were but matters for undersheriffs and catchpoles; though many times these undersheriffries do more good than their high speculation. — *Bacon.*

Undershot. *part. adj.* Moved by water passing under it, as a mill: (opposite to overshot).

The imprisoned water payeth the ransom of driving an undershot wheel for his enlargement. — *Curee, Survey of Cornwall.*

Undershrieve. *s.* Undersheriff. Rare.

Since 'tis my doom, love's undershrieve,

Why this reprieve?

Why doth my sin . . . advowson fly? — *Cleveland.*

Undersized. *part. pref.* Below the usual standard of height, bulk, or size.

Undersong. *s.* Chorus; burthen of a song.

So ended she; and all the rest around

To her redoubled that her undersong. — *Spenser.*

The challenge to Damascus shall belong;

Meneleus shall sustain his undersong;

Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Æneidos, iii. 86.

Understand. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *understood*; formerly *understanded*, but now obsolete: 'A tongue not *understanded* of the people.' (Articles of Religion, xxiv.) 'That they may be *understanded* of the people.' (Ibid. xxxv.)

1. Conceive with adequate ideas; have full knowledge of; comprehend; know.

I named them as they pass'd, and *understand*
Their nature, with much knowledge God endued
My sudden apprehension.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, viii. 322.

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not *understand*?

Dryden, *Macseenes*, 177.

He, a stranger to your foolish way,
By your old rules must stand or fall to-day
And hopes you will your foreign trade command
To bear for once with what you *understand*.

Addison, *Prologue to Phœdra and Hippolytus*.

2. Know the meaning of; be able to interpret.

The Ulysses of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he *understand* not the shield for which he pleaded.
—Dryden.

3. Suppose to mean.

The most learned interpreters *understand* the words of sin, and not of Abel. —Locke.

4. Interpret at least mentally; conceive with respect to meaning.

The truth,
Left only in those written records pure,
Though not but by the spirit *understand*ed.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xii. 512.

His sin might have been greater in that respect:
but that it was not so to be *understand*ed, appears by the opposition. —Bishop Stillingfleet.

5. Mean without expressing.

War then, war
Open or *understand*ed, must be resolved.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, i. 601.

Understand. *v. n.*

1. Have the use of intellectual faculties; be an intelligent or conscious being.

I have given thee a wise and *understanding* heart.
—1 Kings, iii. 12.

All my soul be
Imparadised in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see. —Donne.

2. Be informed; not be ignorant; have learned.

I *understand* by Seneca, you have been
Solicited against the commonwealth
By one Unbrutus.

B. Jonson, *Catiline's Conspiracy*, iv. 5.
I *understand* not that a grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharged.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 63.

Understandable. *adj.* Capable of being understood.

To be *understandable* is a condition requisite to a judge. —Chillingworth, *The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*.

Understander. *s.* One who understands, or knows by experience.

I am the better *understander* now. —Beaumont and Fletcher, *Maid in the Mill*.

Understanding. *s.*

1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgement.

Make him of quick *understanding* in the fear of the Lord. —Isaiah, xl. 3.

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reason she obtains by this:
But when by reason she the truth hath found,
And standeth fast, she *understand*eth in.

Sir J. Davies, *Immortality of the Soul*.

Life and sense,
Fancy and *understand*ings; whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 485.

By *understanding*, I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge; general as well as particular; absent things as well as present; and to judge of their truth or falsehood, good or evil. —Bishop Wilkins.

The *understand*ings of a senate are often enslaved by three or four leaders. —Swift.

The difference, upon which most of the German metaphysicians since the time of Kant have strongly insisted, between the *understanding* and the *reason* is illustrated by the following extract.

We state what to ourselves has long appeared the grand characteristic of Kant's philosophy, when we

mention his distinction, seldom perhaps expressed so broadly, but uniformly implied, between *understanding* and *reason* (*Verstand* and *Vernunft*). To most of our readers this may seem a distinction without a difference; nevertheless to the Kantists it is by no means such. They believe that both *understanding* and *reason* are organs, or rather, we should say, modes of operation by which the mind discovers truth; but they think their manner of proceeding is essentially different; that their provinces are separable and distinguishable, may that it is of the last importance to separate and distinguish them.

Reason, the Kantists say, is of a higher nature than *understanding*; it works by more subtle methods on higher objects, and requires a far finer culture for its development, indeed in many men it is never developed at all; but its results are no less certain, may rather they are much more so; for reason discerns truth itself, the absolutely and primitively true; while *understanding* discerns only relations, and cannot decide without it. The proper province of *understanding* is all, strictly speaking, real, practical, and material knowledge, mathematics, physics, political economy, the adaptation of means to ends in the whole business of life. In this province it is the strength and universal implement of the mind; an indispensable servant, without which, indeed, existence itself would be impossible. Let it not step beyond this province, however; not usurp the province of reason, which it is appointed to obey, and cannot rule over without ruin to the whole spiritual man. Should *understanding* attempt to prove the existence of God it ends, if thorough-going and consistent with itself, in Atheism, or a faint possible Theism, which scarcely differs from this; should it speculate of virtue, it ends in utility, making prudence and a sufficiently cunning love of self the highest good. Consult *understanding* about the beauty of poetry and it asks, Where is this beauty? or discovers it at length in rhythms, and fitnesses, and male and female rhymes. Witness also its everlasting paradoxes on necessity and the freedom of the will; its ominous silence on the end and meaning of man; and the enigmas which, under such inspection, the whole purport of existence becomes. —Carlyle, *Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature*.

2. Skill; knowledge; exact comprehension.

Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. —Locke.

3. Intelligence; terms of communication.

He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people. —Lord Clarendon, *History of the Grand Rebellion*.

We have got into some *understanding* with the enemy, by means of Don Diego. —Ardenhoth.

Understanding. *adj.* Knowing; skilful.

The present physician is a very *understanding* man, and will read. —Addison, *Travels in Italy*.

Understandingly. *adv.* With knowledge; with skill.

Your grace shall find him—
Courtly, and scholarlike, *understandingly* read
In the necessities of the life of man.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Woman-Hater*.

Sundays may be *understandingly* spent in theology. —Milton, *Treatise on Education*.

2. Intelligibly.

He took ten drams of opium in three days, and yet spoke *understandingly*! —Barton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 75.

Understock. *v. a.* Supply with stock (i.e. in husbandry with cattle in proportion to the herbage), but not adequately.

A new colony must always for some time be more *understocked* in proportion to the extent of its territory, and more *understocked* in proportion to the extent of its stock than the greater part of other countries. —A. Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, b. i. ch. ix. (Ord MS.)

Understrapper. *s.* Petty fellow; inferior agent.

Every *understrapper* perk'd up, and expected a regiment, or his son must be a major. —Swift.

Understroke. *v. a.* Underscore; underline.

You have *understroked* that offensive word, to show that it is to be printed in italic. —Swift, *Letter to the Duchess of Queensbury*, March 20, 1752. (Ord MS.)

Undertakable. *adj.* Incapable of being, unfit to be, undertaken.

I have not in any place found any such labour or difficulty, but that it was *undertakable* by a man of very mean, that is, of my abilities. —Chillingworth, *The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, dedication.

Undertake. *v. a.* pret. *undertook*; past part. *undertaken*.

1. Attempt; engage in.

The task he *undertakes*
Is numbering sands, and drinking oceans dry.

Shakespeare, *Richard II.* ii. 2.

Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,
The English *undertake* th' unequal war.

Dryden, *Anna Mirabilis*, xxvii.

2. Assume a character. *Obsolete*.

His name and credit shall you *undertake*,
And in my house you shall be friendly lodged.

Shakespeare, *Twining of the Shrew*, iv. 2.

3. Engage with; attack.

It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every companion, that you give offence to. —Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

You'll *undertake* her no more? —Id., *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

4. Have the charge of.

To the waterside I must conduct your grace,
Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,
Who *undertakes* you to your end.

Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* ii. 1.

Undertake. *v. n.*

1. Assume any business or province.

O Lord, I am oppressed, *undertake* for me. —Isaiah, xxviii. 14.

2. Venture; hazard.

It is the coward terror of his spirit,
That dare not *undertake*.

Shakespeare, *King Lear*, iv. 2.

3. Promise; stand bound to some condition.

If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labour. —Woodward, *Natural History*.

Undertaker. *s.*

1. One who engages in projects and affairs.

Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker*. —Lord Clarendon, *History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Undertakers in houses purchase the digging of fields, and arrive at great estates by it. —Addison.

Oblige thy favorite *undertakers*
To throw me in but twenty acres.

Prior, *Lucas written at Paris*, in 1700.

2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price; contractor: (this latter being the commoner word).

Should they build as fast as write,
'T would ruin *undertakers* quite.

Swift, *Miscellanies*.

3. One who manages funerals.

While rival *undertakers* hover round,
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground.

Young.

Undertaking. *part. adj.* Enterprising.

But the states, deluded by the boundless promises of Count Zinzendorf, and the *undertaking* talent of Prince Eugene, who dreamed the conclusion of the war as the period of his glory, would not hear of a cessation. —Swift, *Works*, vol. vii. p. 132. (Ord MS.)

Undertaking. *verbal abs.* Attempt; enterprise; engagement.

Mighty men they are called; which sheweth strength surpassing others; and men of renown, that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous actions. —Sir W. R. R. *History of the World*.

If this seem too great an *undertaking* for the humour of our age, then such a sum of money ought to be ready for taking off all such pieces of cloth as shall be brought in. —Sir W. Temple.

Undertenant. *s.* Secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

Settle and secure the *undertenants*; to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant. —Sir J. Davies, *Discourse of the State of Ireland*.

Undertime. *s.* See Undern.

He coming home at *undertime*, there found
The fayrest creature that he ever saw,
Sitting beside his mother on the ground.

Spenser, *Fierce Quee* n, iii. 7, 13.

Undertone. *s.* Lowered tone of the voice.

'You a great enter!' retorted his companion, with no less indignation than before, 'How do you know you are?' There appeared to be forcible matter in this inquiry, for Mr. Finch only repeated in an *undertone* that he had a strong misgiving on the subject, and that he greatly feared he was. —Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ii.

Undervaluation. *s.* Rate not equal to the worth.

There is often falling by an *undervaluation*; for in divers children their innate powers are of slow disclosure. —Sir H. Wotton.

Undervalue. *v. a.*

1. Rate low; esteem lightly; treat as of little worth.

Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalued*
To Cato's daughter.

Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

My chief delight lay in discharging the duties of my station; so that, in comparison of it, I *undervalued* all emblems of authority. —Bishop Atterbury.

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UNDEPRESS. 2. Depress; make low in estimation; despise.

I write not this with the least intention to undervalue the other parts of poetry.—*Dryden*.
In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a sovereign, multitudes lessen and undervalue it.—*Addison*.

Undervaluer. s. Low rate; vile price.
The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, adds much to the undervalues and discredit of these commodities abroad.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Undervalue. s. One who undervalues; one who esteems lightly.

An undervalue of money was Sir Henry Wotton.—*J. Walton, Life of Wotton*.

Undervaluingly. adv. In an undervaluing manner; disparagingly; unduly.

Not slightly and undervaluingly to speak of other men's virtues.—*Bishop Henshaw, Thoughts*, p. 18: 1661.

Underwood. s. Low trees that grow among the timber.

When you fell underwood, sow haws and sloes.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Underwork. s. Subordinate business; petty affairs.

Those that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the underwork of the nation.—*Addison*.

Underwork. v. a. pret. and pastpart. *underworked, or underwrought*.

1. Destroy by clandestine measures; undermine.

Thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast underwrought its lawful king,
To cut off the sequence of posterity.
—*Shakespeare, King John*, li. 1.

2. Labour or polish less than enough.

Apollonius of Protagoras, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be overwrought as well as underwrought.—*Dryden*.

3. Work at a price below the common; undersell.

Underworkman. s. Inferior or subordinate labourer.

Nor would they hire underworkmen to employ their parts and learning to disarm their mother of all.—*Lealie*.

Underworkmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts.—*Swift*.

Underwrite. v. a. Subscribe (the two words translating one another; *sub* — under + *scribo* = I write).

He began first with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorus, and was by him answered in the underwritten sort.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
What addition and change I have made, I have here underwritten.—*Bishop Sanderson*.

Underwriter. s. One who underwrites; insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

Even the passage from England to Ireland was insecure. Every week it was announced that twenty, thirty, fifty vessels belonging to London or Bristol had been taken by the French. More than a hundred prizes were carried during that autumn into Saint Malo alone. It would have been far better, in the opinion of the shipowners and of the underwriters, that the Royal Sun had still been afloat with her thousand fighting men on board than that she should be lying a heap of ashes on the beach at Cherbourg, while her crew, distributed among twenty brigantines, prowled for booty over the sea between Cape Finisterre and Cape Clear.—*Macanlay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Undescribed. part. pref. Not described.
They urge, that God left nothing in his word undescribed, whether it concerned the worship of God, or outward polity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Undescried. part. pref. Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.

Who can tell at what undescried fields of knowledge even man may at length arrive?—*Wallaston*, § iii. 9.

Undeserved. part. pref.

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.
This victory, obtained with great, and truly not undeserved, honour to the two princes, the whole estates, with one consent, gave the crown to Musidorus.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Not incurred by fault.
The same virtue which gave him a disregard of fame, made him impatient of an undeserved reproach.—*Addison*.

Undeservedly. adv. In an undeserved

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manner; without desert, whether of good or ill.

Our desire is to yield them a just reason, even of the least things, wherein *undeservedly* they have but as much as demanded that we do answer.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

He which speaketh no more than edifieth, is *undeservedly* reprehended for much speaking.—*Ibid.*
Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those athletic brutes, whom *undeservedly* we call heroes.—*Dryden*.

Undeservedness. s. Attribute suggested by Undeserved; want of being worthy.

If much be due to God from us on account of the greatness of our blessing, how much more is due, when we consider the *undeservedness* of it!—*R. Newton, Sermons*.

Undeserver. s. One of no merit.

You see how men of merit are sought after; the *undeserver* may sleep, when the man of action is called on.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. li. 4.*

Undeserving. part. pref.

1. Not having merit; not having any worth.
It exerts itself promiscuously towards the deservant and the *undeserving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent.—*Addison*.

2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt; (with *of*).

I was carried to dislike, then to hate; lastly to destroy this son *undeserving* of destruction.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Undeservingly. adv. In an undeserving manner; as an undeserver; without meriting any particular harm or advantage.

He suffered some to be *undeservingly* rich, others to be *undeservingly* poor.—*Milton, Trichordion*.

Undesigned. part. pref. Not intended; not purposed.

Great effects by inconsiderable means are sometimes brought about; and those so wholly *undesigned* by such as are the immediate actors.—*Smith, Sermons*.

Undesignedly. adv. In an undesigned manner; without design.

All these casual references seem to have been portions of traditional history well known in the time of Homer; and as they are introduced almost *undesignedly*, they are generally attended with a great semblance of truth.—*Bergant, On Prop.*

Undesignedness. s. Attribute suggested by Undesigned; freedom from design; accidentalness.

The *undesignedness* of the agreements demonstrates that they have not been produced by meditation, or by any fraudulent contrivance.—*Paley, Evidences of Christianity*, vol. ii. pt. ii. ch. vii.

Undesigning. adj. Not acting with any set purpose (good, or bad).

He looks upon friendship, gratitude, and sense of honour, as terms to impose upon weak, *undesigning* minds.—*South, Sermons*.

Undesirable. adj. Not to be wished; not pleasing.

To add what wants
In female sex, the more to draw his love,
And render me more equal; and perhaps,
A thing not *undesirable*, some time
Superior; for inferior, who is free?
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, li. 821.

Undesired. part. pref. Not wished; not solicited.

O goddess-mother, give me back to fate;
Your gift was *undesired*, and came too late.
—*Dryden*.

Undesiring. part. pref. Negligent; not wishing.

The baits of gifts and money to despise,
And look on wealth with *undesiring* eyes:
When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
Be wise, and free, by heaven's consent and mine.
—*Dryden, Translation of Persius*, v. 160.

Undespairing. part. pref. Not giving way to despair.

Amson, with steady *undespairing* breast,
Perils endured.
—*Dyer, Fleeces*.

Undestroyable. adj. Incapable of being destroyed; not susceptible of destruction; indestructible (the two words translating each other).

Common glass, once made, so far resists the violence of the fire, that most chymists think it a body more *undestroyable* than gold itself.—*Boyle*.

Undeterminable. adj. Incapable of being decided.

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On either side the light was fierce, and surely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs.

—*Sir H. Wallis*.
Rather an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who such heir is.—*Locke*.

Undeterminate. adj.

1. Not settled; not decided; contingent: (more correctly *indeterminate*).

Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greatest thing that ever came to pass in nature, be left to an *undeterminate* event.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Not fixed.

Phid, slippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itself.
—*Dr. H. More*.

Undeterminateness. s. Attribute suggested by Undeterminate.

1. Uncertainty; indecision.

2. State of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part before he has made choice.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Disputes*.

Undetermination. s. Indecision.

He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, in certainty, and undecidability of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, secret, predisposition of them to what is right.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Undetermined. part. pref.

1. Unsettled; undecided.

He has left his succession *undetermined* as if he had said nothing about it.—*Locke*.
Extended wide
In circuit *undetermined*, square or round.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, li. 1047.

2. Not limited; not regulated; not defined.

It is difficult to conceive that any such thing should be as matter, *undetermined* by something called form.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Undeviating. part. pref.

1. Not departing from the usual way; regular.

The natural *undeviating* temperance of the animal.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*.

Should God again,
As once in Gibeah, interrupt the race
Of the *undeviating* and punctual sun,
How would the world admire! —*Cowper, Task*, b. vi.

2. Not erring; not crooked.

Smooth as a wall the upright remnant stands;
With such *undeviating* and even force
He rears it away. —*Cowper, Task*, b. v.

Undevoted. part. pref. Not devoted.

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and most *undevoted* to the church, positively refused to make any such protestation. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Undevout. adj. Not devout; without devotion.

The Greeks being seemingly the most *undevout* and negligent at their divine service, of any sort of people in the Christian world.—*Mandrevil, Travels*, p. 134.
An *undevout* astronomer is mad.
—*Young, Night Thoughts*, night ix.

Undiaphanous. adj. Not transparent.

When the materials of glass melted, with caldred tin, have composed a mass *undiaphanous* and white, this white enamel is the basis of all enamels that goldsmiths employ in enamelling.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Undigested. part. pref.

1. Not concocted; not subdued by the stomach.

Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred
Like surfeits from an *undigested* fitness,
Meets death in that which is the means of life.
—*Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*.

The glaring sun
Breaks in at every chink . . .
Yet plunged in slath we lie, and more supine,
As fill'd with tumours of *undigested* wine.
—*Dryden, Translation of Persius*, iii. 1.

2. Not properly disposed; not reduced to order.

I find,
'Tis true, within my *undigested* mind,
That there is something hidden in the deep
Bottom of fate.
—*Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido*.

Undight. v. a. Put off.

From her fair head her fillets she *undight*.

Undignified. part. pref. Wanting, destitute of, dignity.

I hope a due distinction will be made between an *undisciplined* scribbler of a sheet and a half, and the author of a three-penny stitched book, like myself.—*Swift, Further Account of Curll*. (Ord MS.)

Undiminishable. adj. Incapable of being diminished.

It being no object of sense, but of intellect, and being also impossible and *undiminishable*.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 145.

Undiminished. part. pref. Not impaired; not lessened.

Think not, revolted spirit! thy shape the same, Or *undiminish'd* brightness, to be known As when thou stood'st in heaven, upright and pure.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 835.
Sergius, who a bad cause bravely tried, All of a piece, and *undiminish'd*, died.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 432.
The deathless muse, with *undiminish'd* rays, Through distant times the lovely dame conveys.

Addison.

Undinted. part. pref. Not impressed by a blow.

I must rid all the sea of pirates: this 'greed upon, To part with unharmed edges, and bear back Our targe *undinted*.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

Undipped. part. pref. Not dipped; not plunged.

I think thee Impenetrably good; but, like Achilles, Thou hadst a soft Egyptian heel *undipp'd*, And that has made thee mortal.

Dryden, Cleomenes.

Undirected. part. pref. Not directed.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, unruled and *undirected* of any: for they to whom she was committed fainter or forsook their charge.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Undiscerned. part. pref. Not observed; not discovered; not discerned.

Our profession, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiscerned* by others, yet doth disturb their communications.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*. Broken they break, and rallying they renew, In other forms, the military shew:

At last in order *undiscern'd* of thy join, And march together in a friendly line.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 765.

Undiscernedly. adv. In an undiscerned manner; so as to be undiscerned.

Some associated particles of salt-petre, by lurking *undiscernedly* in the fired nitre, had escaped the analysing violence of the fire.—*Boyle*.

Undiscernible. adj. Incapable of being discerned; invisible.

I should be guiltier than my guiltiness, To think I should be *undiscernible*, When I perceive your error.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Undiscernibleness. s. Attribute suggested by Undiscernible; incapability of being discerned; state or quality of being undiscernible.

Because of their remoteness, subtilty, and *undiscernibleness*, it cannot know them adequately, or in the whole.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 84.

Undiscernibly. adv. In an undiscernible manner; invisibly; imperceptibly.

Many secret indispositions will *undiscernibly* steal upon the soul, and it will require time and close application to recover it to the spiritualities of religion.—*South, Sermons*.

Undiscerning. part. pref. Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction.

Undiscerning muse, which heart, which eyes, In this : ew couple dost thou prize?

Donne.

Undisciplinable. adj. Incapable of being disciplined.

Some are fain utterly to lay aside some of their former positions, as utterly *undisciplinable* and ungovernable by any subsidiary explanation.—*Sir J. Hale, Originations of Mankind*, p. 342. (Ord MS.)

Undisciplined. part. pref.

1. Not subdued to regularity and order.

To be disciplined without is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it signifies an *undisciplined* and unmortified spirit.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living*.

2. Untaught; uninstructed.

Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words; and gains the same advantage over Pausanias, that a small body of regular troops would gain over a numberless *undisciplined* militia.—*Spectator*.

Undisclose. v. a. Not discover; not unfold.

The half-blown rose . . . Whilst yet her tender bud doth *undisclose* That full of beauty time bestows upon her.

Daniel, Sonnets, xxvii.

Undiscording. part. pref. Not disagreeing; not jarring in music.

We on earth, with *undiscording* voice, May rightly answer that melodious noise; As once we did, till disproportion'd sin Jarr'd against nature's charm.

Milton, Ode, At a Solemn Music, 17.

Undiscoverable. adj. Incapable of being discovered; not to be found out.

He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy, *undiscoverable* cheat, he could provide against the impending distress.—*Rogers*.

Undiscovered. part. pref. Not seen; not discerned; not found out.

Coming into the fallow of a way, which led us into a place, of each side whereof men might easily keep themselves *undiscovered*, I was encompassed suddenly by a great troop of enemies.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

By your counsels we are brought to view A rich and *undiscover'd* world in you.

Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 77.

Undiscreet. adj. Indiscreet.

If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time.

—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxvii. 12.

Undiscreetly. adv. In an indiscreet manner; improvidently; unwisely.

They have *undiscreetly* impoverished themselves.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 110.

Undisguised. part. pref. Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.

If thou art Venus . . . Disguised in habit, *undisguised* in shape, O help us captives from our chains!—*Boyle*.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 232.

Undishonoured. part. pref. Not dishonoured.

Keep then fair tongue and true with thy true bed: I'de disdain'd, thou *undishonour'd*.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

Undismayed. part. pref. Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.

He in the midst thus *undismay'd* began.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 417.

Undisobliging. part. pref. Inoffensive.

All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the discourses, and the most easy, *undisobliging* transitions.—*Brown*.

Undispensed. part. pref. Not freed from a rule or obligation.

He is unqualified, and *undispensed* with, to procure unto himself two diverse ecclesiastical dignities, but also divers parish churches.—*Hooker, Fabric of the Church*, p. 47: 1691.

Undispersed. part. pref. Not scattered.

We have all the resilience of the perfume we burn upon his altar; the smoke doth compass ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but clouds it.—*Boyle*.

Undisposed. part. pref. Not bestowed.

The employments were left *undisposed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates.—*Swift*.

Undisputable. adj. Incapable of being disputed.

Their ideas and descriptions were *undisputable*.—*Whitlock, Observations on the Present Manners of the English*, p. 47.

Merely for his *undisputable* good pleasure.—*Cowley*.

Undisputed. part. pref. Incontrovertible; evident.

You, by an *undisputed* title, are the king of poets.

—*Dryden*.

Undissembled. part. pref.

1. Openly declared.

Let the tender swain Each morn regale on nerve-relaxing tea, Companion meet of languor-loving nymph: Be mine each morn, with eager appetite And hunger *undissembled*, to repair To friendly buttery; there on smoking crust And fawning ale to banquet unrestrain'd, Material breakfast!

Warton, Panegyric on Oxford Ale.

2. Honest; not feigned.

Ye are the sons of a clergy, whose *undissembled* and unlimited veneration for the Holy Scriptures hath not hindered them from paying an inferior, but profound regard to the best interpreters of it, the primitive writers.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Undissipated. part. pref. Not scattered; not dispersed.

Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated*.—*Boyle*.

Undissolvable. adj. Incapable of being dissolved; indissoluble.

1. By solution.

Through the power of the hot sun and parching sand they are so dried, that they become fixed, and for ever *undissolvable*.—*Greenhall, Art of Embalming*, p. 151.

2. By breaking, or dissolving.

And would you have my partial friendship break That holy knot, which, tied on you, a mankind Agree to hold sacred and *undissolvable*?

Rome, 8th of June.

Undistempered. part. pref. Free from distemper, disease, or perturbation.

Some such laws may be considered, in some parliament that shall be at leisure from the urgency of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and *undistempered*.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Undistinguishable. adj. Incapable of being distinguished.

1. Not to be distinctly seen.

The quaint mazes in the wanton green, For lack of tread, are *undistinguishable*.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.

No idea can be *undistinguishable* from another, from which it ought to be different.—*Locke*.

Undistinguishably. adv. In an undistinguishable manner; without distinction.

The righteous and beautiful persons are, in Scripture expression, ordinarily confounded, as it were, or *undistinguishably* put one for the other.—*Burton, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xxvi.

Undistinguished. part. pref.

1. Not marked out so as to be known from each other.

The *undistinguished* seeds of good and ill, Heaven in his bosom from our knowledge hides.—*Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*, xxvii.

'Tis longer since the creation of angels than of the world, by seven hundred years, whereby we would mark out so much of that *undistinguished* duration, as we suppose would have admitted seven hundred annual revolutions of the sun.—*Locke*.

2. Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly described.

'Tis like the milky way, all over bright; But seen so thick with stars, 'tis *undistinguish'd* light.—*Dryden*.

3. Not plainly discerned.

Wrinkles *undistinguish'd* pass, For I'm ashamed to use a glass.—*Swift*.

4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervening space.

O *undistinguish'd* space of women's will!—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 6.

5. Not marked by any particular property.

Sleep to those empty beds Is grown a stranger; and day and night, As *undistinguish'd* by my sleep pass'd.—*Sir J. Beaumont, The Sophy*.

6. Not treated with any particular respect.

Even mighty Iam, that kings and queens overthrew, Had chance of war; now destitute of aid, Falls *undistinguish'd* by the victor's blade.—*Pope, Epics of the Lock*, canto vi.

Undistinguishing. part. pref. Making no difference.

The promiscuous and *undistinguishing* distribution of good and evil, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of Providence in this life, will be rectified in another.—*Addison*.

Undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers.—*Gold*.

Undistorted. part. pref. Not distorted; not perverted.

The *undistorted* suggestions of his own heart, these easy hints, will be found no fallacious directions.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, Preface: 1617.

Undistracted. part. pref. Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires.

When Enoch had walked with God, he was so far from being tired with that lasting solitude, that he admitted him to a more immediate, and more *undistracted* communion with himself.—*Boyle*.

Undistractedly. adv. In an undistracted manner; without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.

St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married and single persons; the affections of the latter being at liberty to devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God.—*Boyle*.

Undistractedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Undistracted; freedom from interruption by different thoughts.

The strange confusions of this nation disturb that calmness of mind, and *undistractedness* of thoughts. — *Boyle*.

Undisturbed. *part. pref.*

1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid.

To our high-bred phantasy present
That *undisturbed* song of pure consent.
Milton, Ode, At a solemn Music, 5.
The peaceful cities of the Assyrian shore,
Lull'd in their ease, and *undisturbed* before,
Are all on fire.

Orphee, Translation of the Enchiridion, vii. 861.
To be *undisturbed* in danger, sedately to consider
what is fit to be done, and to execute it steadily,
is a complex idea of an action which may exist. But
to be *undisturbed* in danger, without using one's
reason, is as real an idea as the other. — *Locke*.

2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation.

Nature stirs our appetite,
And craves no more than *undisturbed* delight;
Which minds, unmild with cares and fears, obtain;
A soul serene, a body void of pain.
Dryden, Translation from Lucretius, b. ii.

3. Not agitated.

A good conscience is a port which is land-locked
on every side, where no winds can possibly invade.
There a man may not only see his own image, but
that of his Maker, clearly reflected from the *undis-*
turbed and silent waters. — *Dryden*.

Undisturbedly. *adv.* In an undisturbed manner; calmly, peacefully.

Our minds are so weak, that they have need of all
the assistance that can be procured, to lay before them
undisturbedly the thread and coherence of any dis-

Undisturbedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Undisturbed: state of being undisturbed.

Your lordship plainly opposes heat and flame to
that calmness and *undisturbedness*, with which you
would have our addresses to God accompanied. — *Dr.*
Saunders, Letter to Bishop Hoadly, p. 16.

Undiverted. *part. pref.* Not amused; not pleased.

This reader, however, may not be *undiverted* with
its unaffected simplicity and pathos. — *Wakefield,*
Memoirs, p. 8.

Undividable. *adj.* Not separable; not susceptible of division; indivisible. *Rare.*

The best actors in the world for tragedy, pastoral,
comic and *undividable*, or poem unlimited. — *Shakespeare,*
Hamlet, ii. 2.

How comes it, husband,
That thou art thus estranged from thyself?
Thyself, I call it, being stranger to me;
That *undividable*, inseparable,
Am better than thy dear self's better part.

Id., Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

Undivided. *part. pref.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.

Love is not divided between God and God's
enemy; we must love God with all our heart, that is,
give him a whole and *undivided* affection. — *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Reason of holy Living.*
God . . . extends through all extent;
Spreads *undivided*, operates unspent.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 278.

Undividedly. *adv.* In an undivided manner; so as not to be divided, separated, or parted; as a whole.

Creation, nature, religion, law, and policy, make
them *undividedly* one. — *Felltham, On St. Luke, xiv. 20.*

Undivorced. *part. pref.* Not divorced or parted.

These died together,
Happy in ruin, *undivorced* by death.
Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

Undivulged. *part. pref.* Not divulged or promulgated; kept secret; concealed; not betrayed, as a secret.

Let the great gods
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee *undivulged* crimes,
Unwhipped of Justice.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

Undó. *v. a.* conjugated like the simple verb.

1. Ruin; bring to destruction.

As this immoderate favour of the multitude did
him no good, so will it *undo* so many as shall trust
unto it. — *Cir J. Hayward.*

Where, with like haste, through several ways they
run,
Some to *undo*, and some to be *undone*.

Sir J. Drusken, Cooper's Hill.
When I behold the charming maid,
I'm ten times more *undone*; while hope and fear,
With sad variety of pain distract me.

Addison, Cato.

2. Loose; open what is shut or fastened; unravel.

They false and fearful do their hands *undo*;
Brother, his brother; friend doth friend forsake.
Sir P. Sidney.

Pray *undo* this button.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

We implore thy powerful hand,
To *undo* the charmed band
Of true virgin here distress'd. *Milton, Comus, 903.*

3. Change anything done to its former state; recall or annul any action.

They may know, that we are far from presuming
to think that men can better anything which God
hath done, even as we are from thinking, that men
should presume to *undo* some things of men, which
God doth know they cannot better. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They make the Deity do and *undo*, go forward
and backwards. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

By granting me so soon,
He has the merit of the gift *undone*. — *Dryden.*
Without this our repentance is not real, because
we have not done what we can to *undo* our fault. —
Archbishop Tillotson.

Now will this woman, with a single glance,
Undo what I've been labouring all this while.

Addison, Cato.

Undoer. *s.* One who undoes anything; one who ruins or brings to destruction anything.

This my customary coming hither,
Hath been to base and sordid purposes;
To wrong your bed, injure her chastity,
And be mine own *undoer*.

Heywood, English Traveller.

Undoing. *part. adj.* Ruining; destructive.

The great and *undoing* mischief which befalls
men, is by their being misrepresented. — *South Sermons.*

Undoing. *verbal abs.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.

To the utter *undoing* of some, many things by
strictness of law may be done, which equity and
honest meaning forbiddeth. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

False lustre could dazzle my poor daughter to her
. . . — *Addison, Guardian.*

Undone. *adj.*

1. Not done; not performed.

Do you smell a fault? — I cannot wish the fault
undone, the issue of it being so proper. — *Shakespeare,*
King Lear, i. 1.

There was no opportunity to call either of these
two great persons to account for what they had
done, or what they had left undone. — *Lord Clarendon,*
History of the Grand Rebellion.

2. Ruined; brought to destruction.

Already is the work begun;
And we rest all *undone*, till all be done.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Undoubtable. *adj.* Incapable of being doubted; (Indubitable the commoner word).

My brother . . . has picked up an *undoubtable* pic-
ture of Milton. — *C. Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Undoubted. *part. pref.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

Thou, Spirit, who ledest this glorious creature
Into the desert, his victorious field,
Against the spiritual foe, and brought'st him thence,
By proof the *undoubted* Son of God, inspire.

Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 8.

Undoubtedly. *adv.* In an undoubted manner; indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Some fault *undoubtedly* there is in the very resem-
blance of idols. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
This cardinal, *undoubtedly*,
Was fashion'd to much honour.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Undoubtful. *adj.* Not doubtful; plain; evident.

His fact . . . came not to an *undoubtful* proof.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.
Our husbands might have look'd into our thoughts,
And made themselves *undoubtful*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

Undoubting. *part. adj.* Admitting no doubt.

They to whom all this is revealed, and received
with an *undoubting* faith, if they do not presently

set about so easy and so happy a task, must acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind. — *Hammond.*

Undrawn. *part. adj.*

1. Not pulled by any external force.

Forth rush'd
The chariot of paternal Deity *undrawn*,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel;
Itself instinct with spirit, but convey'd
By four cherubick shapes.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 780.

2. Not portrayed.

The death-bed of the just is yet *undrawn*
By mortal hand.

Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.

Undreaded. *part. pref.* Not dreaded or feared.

Better far,
Than still at hell's dark threshold to have sat watch,
Unnarm'd, *undreaded*, and thyself half starv'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 503.

Undreamed. *part. pref.* Not thought, or even dreamed, of.

A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores; most cer-
tainly
To miseries enough.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Undress. *v. a.*

1. Divest of clothes; strip.

Undress you, and come now to bed.
Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew,
induction, sc. 2.

All were stol'n aside

To counsel and *undress* the

Sir J. Nuckling, The Wedding.

Her fellows press'd,

And the reluctant nymph by force *undress'd*.

Addison, Translation from Ovid,

Story of Calisto.

2. Divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

Undress'd at evening when she found

Their colours lost, their colours lost.

She changed her look. — *Prior, The Garland.*

3. Take off the dressing from the wound.

His hands the duke's worst-order'd wounds *un-*
dress

And gently bind. — *Sir W. Drury, Count, Gilbert,*

b. i. canto vi.

Undress. *s.* Loose or negligent dress.

Reform her into ease,
And put her in *undress* to make her please.

Dryden.

Undressed. *part. pref.*

1. Not regulated, or cultivated.

Thy vineyard lies half pruned, and half *undress'd*.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ii. 10.

2. Not prepared for use.

The common country people wore perukes, shoes
of *undressed* leather. — *Archibald, Told of a French*

Colon, Wights, and Measures.

Undried. *part. pref.* Not dried.

Their titles in the field were tried;

Witness the fresh laurels, and funeral tears *un-*
dried.

Dryden.

Four pounds of *undried* hops, thorough ripe, will
make one of dry. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Undriven. *part. pref.* Not impelled either way.

As wintry winds contending in the sky,

With equal force of lungs their titles try;

They raise, they rear, the doubtful rule of heaven

Stands without motion, and the tide *undriven*.

Dryden, Translation of the Enchiridion, x. 408.

Undrooping. *part. pref.* Not drooping, sinking, or despairing.

English merit hers, where meet combined

Whate'er high fancy, sound judicious thought,

An ample generous heart, *undrooping* soul,

And firm tenacious valour can bestow.

Thomson, Liberty, pl. v.

Undrossy. *adj.* Free from dross or recrement. *Rare.*

When a noontide sun, with summer beams

Bursts through a cloud, her wat'ry skirts are edged

With lucid amber, or *undrossy* gold. — *J. A. Philips.*

Of heaven's *undrossy* gold, the gods' array

Refulgent, flash'd intolerable day.

Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

Undrowned. *part. pref.* Not drowned.

I have no hope that he's *undrowned*.

Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 1.

[They] float *undrowned*. — *Sandys, Christ's Pas-*

sion, p. 10.

Undoubtable. *adj.* [Lat. *dubito* I doubt.] Not admitting doubt, unquestionable;

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Indubitable: (this last being both the *commoner* and the *more correct* word).

Let that principle, that is all matter, and that there's nothing else, be received for certain and *indubitable*, and it will be easy to be seen, what consequences it will lead us into.—*Locke*.

Undue. *adj.*

1. Not right; not legal.

That proceeding being at that time taxed for rigorous and *undue*, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there was some greater matter against her.—*Bacon*.

2. Not agreeable to duty.

He will not prostitute his power to mean and *undue* ends, nor stoop to little and low arts of courting the people.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Undulatory. *adj.* [Lat. *undulo* = undulate.] Playing like waves; playing with intermissions.

The blasts and *undulatory* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Undulate. *v. n.* Move as a wave.

Undulate. *v. a.* Cause to undulate.

Breath vocalized, i.e. vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and impress a swift, tremulous motion, which breath alone passing smooth doth not.—*Hollier, Elements of Speech*.

Undulation. *s.*

1. Waving motion.

Worms and leeches will move both ways; and so will most of those animals, whose bodies consist of round and annular fibres, and move by *undulation*, that is, like the waves of the sea.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Appearance of waves.

The rock of the wilder sort [is] incomparable for its crisped *undulations*.—*Keelyn, Sylva*, b. ii. ch. iv. § 15.

Undulatory. *adj.*

1. Moving in the manner of waves.

A constant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through telescopes.—*Arbutnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

2. Connected with, relating to, undulations: (as, 'The *undulatory* theory,' in Optics).

Undull. *v. a.* Remove dullness from; clear; purify. *Rare*.

Poetry... is a most musical modulator of all intelligibilities by her inventive variations; *undulling* their grossness, and subliming it into more refined acceptableness to our own or others' understandings.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 77.

Unduly. *adv.* In an undue manner; not properly; not according to duty.

Men *unduly* exercise their zeal against persons; not only against evil persons, but against those that are the most venerable.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons*.

Undurable. *adj.* Not lasting. *Rare*.

All unmeasurable vice is *undurable*: the fall of angels, and of the late imperious parliament, are but examples of it.—*Archdeacon Aruncy, Table of Moderation*, p. 109; 1661.

Undust. *v. a.* Free from dust; cleanse.

When we frequently dress up the altar of our hearts, and *undust* it from all these little foulnesses, by degrees we come to be added.—*W. Mountayne, Several Essays*, pt. ii. p. 121; 1654.

Undutious. *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient.

She and I, long since contracted, Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us; That she devout loves the name of craft, Of disobedience, or *undutious* title.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

[He:] Latium call'd the land where safe he lay, From his *undutious* son, and his usurping sway.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, viii. 420.

Undutiful. *adj.* Not obedient; not reverent.

England thinks it no good policy to have that reprobated with English, lest they should grow so *undutiful* as the Irish, and become more dangerous.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it be fit for a creature not to love God; to be *undutiful* to his great Benefactor, and ungrateful to his best Benefactor.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Undutifully. *adv.* In an undutiful manner; not according to duty.

The fish had long in Cesar's ponds been fed, And from its lord *undutifully* fed.—*Duke, Translation of Juvenal*, iv. 70.

Undutifulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

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Undutiful; want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.

I should have thought they would rather have held in, and staid all the other from *undutifulness*, than need to be forced thereunto themselves.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Undying. *part. pref.* Not dying or perishing; immortal.

That firm affection that made us two happy, May take as deep *undying* root, and flourish, Betwixt my daughter Cælia and your goodness.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One*, Driven down.

To chains of darkness, and the *undying* worm.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 738.

Uneared. *part. pref.* Not earned or obtained by labour or merit.

As I am honest Puck, If we have *uneared* luck, Now to 'scape the serpent's tongue, We will make amends ere long.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, epilogue.

Our work is brought to little, though begun Early, and the hour of supper comes *uneared*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 224.

Unearth. *v. a.* Drive from any underground hole, kennel, or habitation: (e.g. that of a fox or badger).

The mighty robber of the fold; Him from his craggy, whining haunts *unearth'd*, Let all the thunder of the chase pursue.—*Thomson, Seasons, Autumn*, 472.

Unearthly. *adj.* Not terrestrial.

The sacrifice How ceremonious, solemn, and *unearthly* It was! the offering!—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iii. 1.

Unease. *s.* Trouble. *Rare*.

What an *unease* it was to be troubled with the humming of so many gnats.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. ii. p. 88. (Trench.)

Uneasily. *adv.* In an uneasy manner.

He lives *uneasily* under the burden.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Uneasiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uneasy; trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet.

There's not, I think, a subject That sits in heart-erief and *uneasiness*, Under the sweet shade of your government.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.*, ii. 2.

His majesty will maintain his just authority over them; and whatever *uneasiness* they may give themselves, they can create none in him.—*Addison, Fables*.

Uneasy. *adj.*

1. Painful; giving disturbance.

The wisest of the Gentiles found any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they passed into happiness through the way of mortality, and for a few months were in *uneasy* torment.—*Jersey Taylor, Rise and Excesses of Holy Living*.

Uneasy life to me, Still watch'd and importuned, but worse for thee.—*Dryden*.

2. Disturbed; not at ease.

Cucany lies the head that wears a crown.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*, iii. 1.

The soul, *uneasy* and confined from home, Rests and expatiates in a life to come.—*Pope*.

3. Constraining; cramping.

Some servile imitators Prescribe at first such strict, *uneasy* rules, As they must ever slavishly observe.—*Lord Roscommon*.

4. Constrained; not disengaged; stiff.

In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mented, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungracious.—*Locke*.

5. Peevish; difficult to please.

A sour, untractable nature, makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him.—*Addison, Fables*.

6. Difficult.

We will, not appearing what we are, have some question with the shepherd; from his *uneasy*, I think it not *uneasy* to get the cause of a young son's resort thither.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

Uneatable. *adj.* Incapable of being eaten.

The water-melon hath . . . *uneatable* fruit.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary*.

Uneaten. *part. pref.* Not eaten or devoured.

Though they had but two horses left *uneaten*, they had never suffered a summons to be sent to them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Uneath. *adv.* Not easily. *Obsolete*.

Cæth may also endure the flinty street, To tread them with her tender feeling feet.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.*, ii. 4.

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Uneath. *adv.* Underneath (more properly spelt with two n's). *Obsolete*.

A roaring hideous sound, That all the air with terror filled wide, And seem'd *uneath* to shake the steadiest ground.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. ii. 4.

Unebbing. *part. pref.* Not receding (as the ebb of a tide).

Oh, foolish mortals! Always taught in vain! O, glorious laurel! since for one sole leaf Of thine imaginary deathless tree, Of blood and tears must flow the *unebbing* sea.—*Byron, Don Juan*, vi. 68.

Unedifying. *part. pref.* Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as sound and affecting, as that of our popish neighbours is flat and *unedifying*.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Uneducated. *adj.* Not having received education.

O harsh, *uneducated*, illiterate peasant!—*Solomon and Perseus*, 1593.

Uneffectual. *adj.* Having no effect: (in effectual *commoner* and more correct).

The glow-worm shows the matin to be near, And 'gins to pale his *uneffectual* fire.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 5.

Unselected. *part. pref.* Not chosen.

Putting him to rage, You should have taken the advantage of his choler, And pass'd him *unselected*.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Unellegant. *adj.* Inellegant: (this latter being the better form).

The person who collected them is a man of no *unellegant* taste.—*Budget, Spectator*, no. 87.

Uneligible. *adj.* Not proper to be, incapable of being, chosen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *uneligible*.—*Rogers*.

Unemployed. *part. pref.*

1. Not busy; at leisure; idle.

Other creatures, all day long, Rove idle, *unemployed*, and lost need rest.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 616.

Men, sour with poverty, and *unemployed*, easily give into any prospect of change.—*Addison*.

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

Fales unhonour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*, Were all forgot.—*Dryden*.

Unemptiable. *adj.* Not to be, incapable of being, emptied; inexhaustible. *Rare*.

Whichever men or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unemptiable* fountain of wisdom, which hath diversely imparted her treasures.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unattended. *part. pref.* Not attended with endowment.

Here Love his golden shafts employs, here lights His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings; Reigns here and revels; not in the bright smiles Of harlots, loveless, joyless, *unattended*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 706.

Unendowed. *part. pref.* Not invested; not paced.

A man rather unendowed with any parts of quickness, and *unendowed* with any noble virtues, than notorious for any defect of understanding.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Aspiring, fictitious, fierce, and loud, With grace and learning *unendowed*.—*Swift*.

Unengaged. *part. pref.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have sunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances must remain perpetual.—*Swift*.

Unenjoyed. *part. pref.* Not obtained; not possessed.

Each day's a mistress *unenjoy'd* before; Like travellers, we're pleas'd with seeing more.—*Dryden, Aurengzebe*, iv. 1.

Unenjoying. *part. pref.* Not using; having no fruition.

The more we have, the meaner is our store; The *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor.—*Creech*.

Unenlarged. *part. pref.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

Unenlarged souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered concerning the shape of little animals, which equal not a pepper-corn.—*Watts*.

Unenlightened. *part. pref.* Not enlightened or illuminated.

Moral virtue natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation, prescribes.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Unenslaved. *part. pref.* Free; not enthralled.

By three
She sits a sov'reign, unenslaved and free. *Addison.*
Unentangle. *v. a.* Free from perplexity or difficulty; disentangle.

O my God, how dost thou unentangle me in any scruple arising out of the consideration of this thy fear! — *Donne, Devotions*, p. 129.
That this man, wise and virtuous as he was, passed always unentangled through the mazes of life, it would be a prejudice and temerity to affirm. — *Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Collins.*

Unentertaining. *part. pref.* Giving no entertainment.

It was not unentertaining to observe by what degrees I ceased to be a witty writer. *Pope.*

Unentertainingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unentertaining.

Last post I received a very diminutive letter; it made excuses for its unentertainingness, very little to the purpose. — *Giles, Letter to West*, 1710.

Unenthralled. *part. pref.* Unenslaved.

It must needs be ridiculous to any judgement unenthralled. — *Milton, Eikonoclastes*, preface.

Unentombed. *part. pref.* Unburied; uninterred.

Think'st thou thus unentomb'd to cross the floods? — *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 508.

Unenviable. *adj.* Not to be envied.

He was one . . . of . . . a family . . . which . . . enjoyed . . . the unenviable distinction of being wonderfully fertile in bad rhymers. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Unenvied. *part. pref.* Exempt from envy.

The fortune which nobody sees makes a man happy and unenvied. — *Johnson.*

These unenvied stand;
Since what they act, transgress what they command. — *Sir J. Denham, Speech of Sarpalton to Glauceus.*

Unequable. *adj.* Irregular.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the two most unsettled and unequable of seasons. — *Bentley, Sermons.*

Unequal. *adj.*

1. Not even; not proportionately smaller or larger in proportion of ratio, physically or immaterially.

There sits deformity to mock my body;
To shape my legs of an unequal size. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III*, iii. 2.

You have here more than one example of Chaucer's unequal numbers. — *Dryden.*

2. Not bestowing on both the same advantages.

When to conditions of unequal peace
He shall submit, then may he not possess
Kingdom nor life. — *Sir J. Denham.*

3. Not just. *Latinism*, translating *iniquus* (in + not + æquus = even).

You are unequal to me, and however
Your sentence may be righteous, you are not. — *R. Johnson, Vulpone.*

Unequalable. *adj.* Incapable of being, not to be, equalled; not to be paralleled.

Rare.
Christ's love to God is filial and unequalable. — *Boyle.*

Unequalled. *part. pref.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.

By those unequalled and invaluable blessings, he manifested how much he hated sin, and how much he loved sinners. — *Boyle.*

Unequally. *adv.* In an unequal manner.

1. In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.

When we view some well-proportion'd dome . . .
No single parts unequally surprise;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. — *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, ii. 217.

2. Not justly. *Latinism*. See Unequal.

Who right to all dost deal indifferently,
Dooming all wrong and tortious injury,
Which any of the creatures do to other,
Oppressing them with power unequally. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Unequalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unequal; inequality; state of being unequal.

The native plenty of our soil, the unequalness of our climate. — *Sir W. Temple, Essay on Poetry.*

Unequitable. *adj.* Not impartial; not just.
We force him to stand to those measures which we think too unequitable to press upon a murderer. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unequivocal. *adj.* Not equivocal.

This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving unequivocal effects, and universal conformity unto the efficient. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Unerrable. *adj.* Incapable of error; infallible. *Rare; barbarous.*

The ignominy of your unerrable see is discovered. — *Shelton, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 142: 1016.

Unerrableness. *s.* Incapability of error; infallible. *Rare; barbarous.*

The many innovations of that church witness the danger of presuming upon the unerrableness of a guide. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unerring. *part. pref.*

1. Committing no mistake.

His javelin threw,
Hissing in air the unerring weapon flew. — *Dryden.*

2. Incapable of failure; certain.

The king a mortal shaft lets fly
From his unerring hand. — *Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.*

'Is this the unerring power?' The ghost replied,
'Nor Phœbus flatter'd, nor his answers lied.' — *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 473.

Of lovers of truth, for truth's sake, there is this one unerring mark; the not entertaining any proposition with greater assurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant. — *Locke.*

Unerringly. *adv.* In an unerring manner; without mistake.

What those figures are, which should be mechanically adapted to fall so unerringly into regular composition, is beyond our faculties to conceive. — *Gilman.*

Uneschewable. *adj.* Incapable of being eschewed; inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Obsolete.*

He gave the mayor sufficient warning to shift for safety, if an uneschewable destiny had not altered him. — *Carson.*

Unespied. *part. pref.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried.

From living eyes her open shame to hide,
And live in rocks and caves long unespied. — *Spenser.*

The second shaft came swift, and unespied;
And pierced his hand, and nail'd it to his side. — *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, ix. 785.

Unessayed. *part. pref.* Unattended.

To be rid of these mortifying propositions, he leaves no tyrannical evasion unessayed. — *Milton, Eikonoclastes*, § 11.

Unessential. *adj.*

1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence, or characteristic.

Tillotson was moved rather with pity than indignation, towards the persons of those who differed from him in the unessential parts of Christianity. — *Addison, Fecchader.*

2. Void of real being.

The void profound
Of unessential night receives him next. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 438.

Unestablish. *v. a.* Deprive of establishment; disestablish.

The parliament demanded of the king to unestablish that prelatial government. — *Milton, Eikonoclastes*, § 27.

Uneven. *adj.*

1. Not even; not level, physically or immaterially.

Some said it was best to fight with the Turks in that uneven, mountain country, where the Turk's chief strength consisting in the multitude of his horsemen should stand him in small stead. — *Knutley, History of the Turks.*

They made the ground uneven about their nest,
Inasmuch that the slate did not lie flat. — *Addison.*

2. Not suiting each other; not equitable.

The Hebrew verse consists of uneven feet. — *Peachment.*

Unevenness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uneven.

1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.

This softness of the foot, which yields to the ruggedness and unevenness of the roads, renders the feet less capable of being worn than if they were more solid. — *Kay, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Turbulence; changeable state.

Edward II., though an unfortunate prince, and by reason of the troubles and unevenness of his reign, the very law itself had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that state his father had left it in. — *Sir M. Hale.*

3. Not smoothness.

Notwithstanding any such unevenness or indistinctness in the style of those pieces, concerning the origin and form of the earth. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Unavoidable. *adj.* Inevitable; not to be escaped.

No jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the unavoidable Philocles, but that her unwish'd presence gave me tale a conclusion, before it had a beginning. — *Sir T. Roltney.*

Unexact. *adj.* Not exact.

Descending under the earth is (a translation) most of all unexact and illiterate. — *Dr. Dawson, Illustration of Texts on Logos*, p. 251: 1764.

Unexacted. *part. pref.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

All was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free, to give her unexacted birth. — *Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, l. 195.

Unexamiable. *adj.* Incapable of being examined.

Such was Peter's unseasonable humility, as then his knowledge was small, when Christ came to wash his feet; who at an impertinent time would needs strain courtesy with his master, and falling troublesomely upon the lowly, all-wise, and unexamiable intention of Christ, in what he went with resolution to do, so provoked by his interruption the meek Lord, that he threatened to exclude him from his heavenly portion, unless he could be content to be less arrogant and stiff-necked in his humility. — *Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. l.

Unexamined. *part. pref.* Not enquired; not tried; not discussed.

They utter all they think, with a violence and indisposition, unexamined, without relation to person, place, or fitness. — *R. Johnson.*

The accusations unexamined and unrefuted were contemptuously flung aside. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Unexampled. *part. pref.* Not known by any precedent or example.

Charles returned with unexampled loss from Alc. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Your twice-conquer'd vassals,
First, by your courage, then your clemency,
He humbly vow to sacrifice their lives,
The gift of this your unexampled mercy,
To your command. — *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

Unexceptionable. *adj.* Incapable of being objected to; not liable to any objection.

Personal prejudices should not hinder us from pursuing, with joint hands and hearts, the unexceptionable design of this pious institution. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

Unexceptionableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unexceptionable; state or quality of being unexceptionable.

If it had been accompanied with other parts of his exposition of these epistles that had the like unexceptionableness, it would never have been found fault with. — *Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, preface: 1069.

Unexceptionably. *adv.* In an unexceptionable manner; so as to be not liable to objection.

The resurrection of Jesus was most fully and most unexceptionably proved. — *West, On the Resurrection*, p. 366.

Unexcogitable. *adj.* Incapable of being thought, or mentally discovered.

Wherein can man resemble his unexcogitable power and perfectness? — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Unexcusable. *adj.* Having no excuse; admitting of no excuse.

The authors, which you cite, do plainly charge you with unexcusable untruth. — *Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Delema*, ch. vi.: 1003.

Unexcusableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unexcusable.

We will rip up to you the unexcusableness of the heathen ignorance in general. — *Hammond, Works*, iv. 642.

Unexecuted. *part. pref.* Not performed; not done.

Most worthy sir, you . . . leave unexecuted
Your own renowned knowledge. — *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 7.

Unexemplified. *part. pref.* Not made known by instance or example.

This being a new, unexemplified kind of policy, must pass for the wisdom of this particular age, according to the examples of all former ages. — *Boswell, Sermons.*

Unexempt. *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.

You invert the covenants of her trust,
And largely deal like an ill borrower,
With that which you received on other terms,
Scorning the *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty must subsist.

Milton, Comus, 982.

Unexercised. *part. pref.* Not practised; not experienced.

Messompas . . . with his arduous wars
A heartless train, *unexercised* in arms,
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 657.
Abstract ideas are not so obvious to the yet *unexercised* mind, as particular ones.—*Locke.*

Unexerted. *part. pref.* Not called into action; not put forth.

Attend with patience the uncertainty of things,
and what hath yet *unexerted* in the chaos of futurity.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, i. 25.*

Unexhausted. *part. pref.* Not spent; not drained to the bottom.

What avail her *unexhausted* stores,
While proud oppression in her valleys reigns?
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Unexistent. *part. pref.* Not in existence.

A retrograde cognition of times past, and things which have already been, is more satisfactory than a suspended knowledge of what is yet *unexistent*.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, iii. 13.*

Unexpanded. *part. pref.* Not spread out.

Keen fatus bears a secret hoard;
With sleeping, *unexpanded* issue stored.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Unexpected. *s.* Want of previous consideration; want of foresight.

As every other evil, so this especially, is aggravated by our *unexpectedness*.—*Bishop Hall, Bala of Gilead.*

Unexpected. *part. pref.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against.

Have wisdom to provide always beforehand, that those evils overtake us not, which death *unexpected* doth use to bring upon careless men; and although it be sudden in itself, nevertheless, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be sudden.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To the pale foes they suddenly draw near,
And summon them to *unexpected* fight.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxxv.

When Barcelona was taken by a most *unexpected* accident of a bomb falling on the magazine, then the Catalonians revolted.—*Sieff.*

Unexpectedly. *adv.* In an unexpected manner; suddenly; at a time unthought of.

Off he seems to hide his face,
But *unexpectedly* returns.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1719.

My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to see several dropping *unexpectedly* in the midst of mirth.
—*Addison.*

Unexpectedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unexpected; suddenness; unthought of time or manner.

He describes the *unexpectedness* of his appearance.—*Watts.*

Unexpedient. *adj.* Inexpedient; (the latter the commoner form).

Musick would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to assist and cherish nature in her first conception, and send their minds back to study in good time.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Unexpensive. *adj.* Not costly; not with great expence.

My life hath not been *unexpensive* in learning, and voyaging about.—*Milton, Apology for Smeatmannus.*

Unexperienced. *part. pref.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice.

The wisest, *unexperienced*, will be ever Timorous and loth, with noise modest, Irresolute, unhardy, unadventurous.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 240.

The smallest accident intereruing, often produces such changes, that a wise man is just as much in doubt of events as the most ignorant and *unexperienced*.—*Sieff.*

Unexpert. *adj.* Wanting skill or knowledge.

Receive the partner of my inmost soul:
Him you will find in letters, and in laws,
Not *unexpert*.

Prior, Horace imitated.

Unexplored. *part. pref.*

1. Not searched out.

Oh! say what stranger cause, yet *unexplored*,
Could make a gentle hill reject a lord?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. Not tried; not known.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly,
To regions *unexplored*.

Dryden.

Unexposed. *part. pref.* Not laid open to censure.

They will endeavour to diminish the honour of the best treatise, rather than suffer the little mistake of the author to pass *unexposed*.—*Watts, On the Mind.*

Unexpressible. *adj.* Incapable of being expressed.

What *unexpressible* comfort does overflow the pious soul, from a conscience of its own innocency! —*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Unexpressive. *adj.*

1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing: (Johnson remarks, 'This is the natural and analogical signification').

2. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed: (condemned by Johnson as 'improper and out of use').

Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree
The fair, the chaste, and *unexpressive* she,
Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2.

With nectar pure his oozy locks he laves,
And hears the *unexpressive*, nuptial song,
In the blest kingdoms meek of joy and love.

Milton, Lycidas, 175.

The helmed cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With *unexpressive* notes to heaven's new-born heir.

Id., On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 112.

Unextended. *part. pref.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.

How inconceivable is that a spiritual, i.e. an *unextended* substance, should represent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle! *Locke.*

Unextinguishable. *adj.* Incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable; not to be put out.

Pain of *unextinguishable* fire
Must exercise us, without hope of end,
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 88.

What native, *unextinguishable* beauty must be impressed through the whole, which the defecation of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth!

Beattie.

Unextinguished. *part. pref.* Not quenched; not put out.

The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
Make endless moans, and, pining with desire,
Lament too late their *unextinguish'd* fire.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 598.

Unextorted. *part. pref.* Spontaneous.

The free *unextorted* addresses went, some time before, from every part of the kingdom, plainly showed what sort of bent the people had taken, and from what motives.—*Sieff, Reformer, no. 22. (Ord MS.)*

Unfaded. *part. pref.* Not withered.

A lovely flow'r,
Unfaded yet, but yet unfad below,
No more to mother earth or the green stem shall owe.

Dryden.

Unfading. *part. pref.* Not liable to wither.

For her th' *unfading* rose of Eden blooms,
And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Unfadingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfading; quality of being unfading.

We consider the *unfadingness* of their (the Phœnicians') purple.—*Potchele, History of Devonshire.*

Unfailing. *adj.* Incapable of failing.

We believe this *unfailing* word of truth.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 183.*

Unfailingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfailing; state which cannot fail.

He takes all believers into the partnership of this comfortable *unfailingness*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 137.*

Unfailing. *part. pref.* Certain; not missing.

Nothing the united voice of all history proclaims so loud, as the certain, *unfailing* curse, that has pursued and overtook sacrilege.—*South, Sermons.*

Thou, secure of my *unfailing* word,
Compose thy swelling soul, and breathe the word.

Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 323.

Unfailingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfailing; state of being unfailing.

We may be so much the more infallibly assured of the promised mercies of our God, by how much we do more know his *unfailingness*, his unchangeableness.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 272.*

Unfainting. *part. pref.* Not sinking; not drooping.

It is a frozen zeal that will not be warm with the sight thereof (the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.) And (1), that I could retain the effects that it wrought with an *unfainting* perseverance.—*Saunders, Travels, p. 167.*

Unfair. *adj.* Disingenuous; subdulous; not honest.

You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Sieff.*

Unfairly. *adv.* In an unfair manner.

They act *unfairly*, that they may be sure to be sharp enough. *Parcell, Remarks of Zulus.*

Unfairness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfair.

We shall make some remarks upon his ignorance and *unfairness* in several instances that he has said in by the by.—*Beattie, Phœbea from Lapland, §5.*

Unfaithful. *adj.*

1. Perfidious; treacherous; deceptive.

If you break one jot of your promise, I will think you the most atheistical break-promise, and the most unworthy, that may be chosen out of the gross band of the *unfaithful*. *Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 1.*

2. Impious; infidel.

Thence shall come
To judge the *unfaithful* dead; but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliss.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 461.

Unfaithfully. *adv.* In an unfaithful manner; treacherously; perfidiously.

There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counselled; and more for the good of them that counsel, than for him that is counselled.—*Bacon.*

Unfaithfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfaithful; treachery; perfidiousness.

As the obscurity of what some writers deliver makes it very difficult to be understood; so the *unfaithfulness* of too many others makes it unfit to be relied on. *Boyle.*

Unfaleated. *part. pref.* Free from defalcation; not cut down; undiminished. *Rare.*

I am of opinion that a real *unfaleated* income of six hundred pounds a year, is a sufficient income for a country dean in this kingdom.—*Sieff, On the Bill for Church Revenues, (Ord MS.)*

Unfollowed. *part. pref.* Not followed.

Th' *unfollowed* globe
Yearly overcomes the granaries with stores
Of golden wheat. *J. Phillips, Cyder, i. 561.*

Unfamiliar. *adj.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common.

The matters which we handle seem, by reason of newness, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unfamiliarity. *s.* Quality of being unfamiliar.

What makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalls to mind the months of mankind when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse and unpleasing by *unfamiliarity*?—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary. (Ord MS.)*

Unfashionable. *adj.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom.

A man writes good sense, but he has not a happy manner of expression. Perhaps he uses obsolete and *unfashionable* language. *Watts, Logic.*

Unfashionableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfashionable.

Natural *unfashionableness* is much better than such affected postures. *Locke.*

Unfashionably. *adv.* In an unfashionable manner.

Deform'd, unfinished, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up;
And that so lamely and *unfashionably*,
That dogs bark at me.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.

Unfashioned. *part. pref.*

1. Not modified by art.

Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;
And yet there's something roughly noble there;
Which, in *unfashion'd* nature, looks divine,
And, like a gem, does in the quarry shine.

Dryden, Conquest of Granada, iii. 1.

2. Having no regular form.

A lifeless lump, *unfashion'd*, and unframed,
Of jarring words, and justly chaos named.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Unfasten. *v. a.* Loose; unfix.

He had no sooner *unfastened* his hold, but that a wave forcibly spoiled his weaker hand of hold.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

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Then in the key-hole turns
The intricate wards, and every bolt and bar
Of masonry iron, or solid rock, with ease
Unfathoms. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, li. 870.
Unfathered. part. pref. Fatherless; having
no father.

They do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 4.
Unfatherly. adj. Wanting fatherly affec-
tion.

Nature, pulling at thy heart,
Condemns the unfatherly, the imprudent part.
Cooper, Tyrone's Ruin.
Unfathomable. adj. Not to be sounded by
a line; measured.

In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, which
the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is unfathom-
able.—*Addison.*

Unfathomableness. s. Attribute suggested
by Unfathomable; state or quality of
being unfathomable.

A sufficient argument of the unfathomableness
of this great dispensation of mercy, which can still
find further employment for the study and curiosity
even of angels.—*Norris, On the Resurrection*, p. 133.

Unfathomed. part. pref. Not to be sounded.
The Titan race
Here, sing'd with lightning, roll within the unfath-
omed space.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 782.

Unfatigued. part. pref. Unwearied; un-
tired.

Over dank and dry
They journey toilsome, unfatigued with length
Of march.
A. Phillips.

Unfatigued. adj. Free from fault.
A covenant brought to that pass is on the unfatigued
side without injury dissolved.—*Milton, Tetrachor-*
ton, (Ord MS.)

Unfavourable. adj.
1. Not kind.
These communications have been unfavourable
to literature.—*T. Warton.*
2. Disapproving.

Talavera at last made an unfavourable report to
Ferdinand and Isabella.—*Robertson.*

Unfavourably. adv. In an unfavourable
manner.
Hæcæ speaks not unfavourably of this.—*Glan-*
ville.

Unfavoured. part. pref. Not favoured.
There was a time when these unfavoured children
of nature were the peculiar favourites of the great,
and no prince or nobleman thought himself com-
pletely attended unless he had a dwarf among the
number of his domestics.—*Goldsmith, Animated*
Nature, li. 25. (Ord MS.)

Unfettered. part. pref.
1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified.
Obsolete.

Just men,
Though Heaven should speak with all his wrath at
once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we should stand upright and unfetter'd.
B. Jonson, Galileo's Conspiracy, iv. 2.

2. Not dreading; not regarded with terror.
He,
A most unbounded tyrant, whose successes
Make heaven's unfetter'd, and villainy assured
Beyond its power!

Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.
The serpent
Not nocent yet, but on the grassy herb
Fearless, unfetter'd, he slept.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 185.

Unfeasible. adj. Impracticable.
I was brought to a dependency of spirit, and a
depair of attaining to my search, as being fruitless
and unfeasible.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old*
Testament, p. 313.

No hard, or rather so utterly unfeasible is it for
men to be valiant votaries of the blind god, with-
out losing their eyes in his service.—*South, Ser-*
mons, lii. 74.

Unfeathered. part. pref. Destitute of
feathers.
The mother nightingale laments alone;
Whose nest some prying churl had found; and
thence
By stealth convey'd th' unfeather'd innocence.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 743.

Unfeatured. part. pref. Deformed; want-
ing regularity of feature.

Deform'd unfeatured, and a skin of buff.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 307.

Unfed. part. pref. Not supplied with food.
Each bone might through his body well be read,
And every sinew seen through his long fast;
For nought he cared, his carcass long unfed.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Unfed. part. pref. Unpaid.
It is like the breath of an unfed lawyer; you
gave me nothing for't.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*,
i. 4.

Unfeeling. part. pref. Insensible; void of
mental sensibility.

Dull, unfeeling, barren ignorance
Is made my gaoler to attend on me.
Shakespeare, Richard II. i. 3.
Unlucky Wexford! thy unfeeling master
The more thou ticklest, gripes his fist the faster.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 209.

Unfeelingly. adv. In an unfeeling man-
ner; without sensibility.

The German turned his head back, looked down
upon the dwarf as Goliath did upon David, and un-
feelingly resumed his posture.—*Sterne.*

Unfeelingness. s. Attribute suggested by
Unfeeling; want of feeling.

With what stateliness and unfeelingness has he
spoken of statuary and painting!—*J. Warton,*
Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.

Unfeigned. part. pref. Not counterfeited;
not hypocritical; real; sincere.
Hem! I take the like unfeigned oath,
Never to marry her.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 2.
Sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1092.

Unfeignedly. adv. In an unfeigned man-
ner; really; sincerely; without hypocrisy.
He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and un-
feignedly believe his holy gospel.—*Book of Common*
Prayer.

Unfellowed. part. pref. Not matched.
To sorrow was unfellowed a pair.
Archdeacon Ar-
way, Tablet of Moderation, p. 14.

Unfelt. part. pref. Not felt; not perceived;
(in the first extract with the accent on the
first syllable).

All my treasury
Is yet but unfelt thanks, which, more enrich'd,
Shall be your love and labour's recompense.

Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 3.
Her looks infused
Sweetness into my heart unfelt before.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 673.
'Tis pleasant safely to behold from shore
The rolling ships, and hear the tempest roar;
Not that another's pain is our delight;
But pain unfeild produce the pleasing sight.

Dryden, Translation from Lucretius, b. ii.
Unfence. v. a. Take away a fence.

There is never a limb, never a vein or artery of
the body, but it is the acute and receptacle of pain,
whenever it shall please God to unfence it, and
let in some sharp disease or distemper upon it.—
South, Sermons.

Unfenced. part. adj.
1. Naked of fortification.

I'd play incessantly upon these jades;
Even till unfenced desolation
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.
2. Not surrounded by any enclosure.

Unfermented. part. pref. Not fermented.
All such vegetables must be unfermented; for
fermentation changes their nature.—*Arbuthnot, On*
the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Unfertile. adj. Not fruitful; not prolific.
Pearce is not such a dry tree, such a sapless, un-
fertile thing, but that it might fructify and increase.
—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unfetter. v. a. Unclain; free from shackles.
Unfetter me with speed;
Yasquez, I see you triangled that I bleed.

Jean de La Harpe, Emperor, iv. 4.
This most useful principle may be unfettered,
and restored to its native freedom of exercise.—*Ad-*
dison, Spectator.

Unfigured. part. pref.
1. Representing no animal form.

In unfigured paintings, the noblest is the imita-
tion of marbles, and of architecture, an arches,
fountains.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

2. In Logic. Not according to mood and
figure.

Unfilial. adj. Unsuitable to a son.
You offer him a wrong
Something unfilial.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.
Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a
mercenary, legal, and therefore unfilial affection.—
Boyle.

Unfilled. part. pref. Not filled; not sup-
plied.

Come not to table but when thy need invites
thee; and if thou beest in health, have something
of thy appetite unfilled.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and*
Exercises of Holy Living.

The throne of my forefathers
Still stands unfild.
Addison, Cato.

Unfinished. part. pref. Incomplete; not
brought to an end; not brought to perfec-
tion; imperfect; wanting the last hand.

Is it for that such outward ornament
Was lavish'd on their sex, that inward gifts
Were left for haste unfinish'd?

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1025.

I did dedicate to you a very unfinished piece.—
Dryden.

His hasty hand left his pictures so unfinished,
that the beauty in the picture faded sooner than in
the person after whom it was drawn.—*Spectator.*

This collection contains not only such pieces as
came under our review, but many others, even un-
finished.—*Stoigt.*

Unfirm. adj.
1. Weak; feeble.

Our fancies are more giddy and unfirm
Than women's are.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

No is the unfirm king
In three divided; and his coffers sound
With hollow poverty and emptiness.

Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.
2. Not stable.

Take the time, while stage-rings yet they stand,
With feet unfirm, and prepossess the strand.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 393.

Unfit. adj.
1. Improper; unsuitable.

They easily perceive how unfit that were for the
present, which was for the first, and convenient
enough.—*Hucker, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

Neither can I think you would impose upon
an unfit and over-pious argument.—*Milton,*
Tracts on Education.

2. Unqualified.
Old as I am, for Indian love unfit,
The power of beauty I remember yet.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, i.

Unfit. v. a. Disqualify.
Those excellencies, as they qualified him for
dominion, so they unfitted him for a satisfaction or
acquiescence in his vassals.—*Dr. H. More, Govern-*
ment of the Tongue.

Unfitly. adv. In an unfit manner; not pro-
perly; not suitably.

Others, reading to the church those books which
the apostles wrote, are neither untruly nor unfitly
said to preach.—*Hucker, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

Unfitness. s. Attribute suggested by Unfit.

1. Want of qualifications.

In setting down the form of c on pray
there was no need that the book should be
either the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an
ignorant minister.—*Hucker, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

It is looked upon as a great weakness, and un-
fitness for business, for a man to be
to think not only what he says, but what he swears.
—*South, Sermons.*

2. Want of propriety.

Unfitting. part. pref. Not proper.
Although monosyllables, so rise in our tongue,
are unfitting for verses, yet are they the most fit
for expressing briefly the first conceits of the mind.
—*Camden.*

Unfix. v. a.
1. Loosen; make less fast.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root?

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. Make fluid.
Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts, and teach them how to run.

Dryden.
Unfixed. part. pref.

1. Wandering; erratic; inconstant; vagrant.
So vast the noise, as if not fleets did join,
But lands unfix'd, and floating nations drove.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lvi.
Her lovely looks a sprightly mind disclose,
Quick as her eyes, and unfix'd as thow.

Pope, Raps of the Lock, canto ii.
2. Not determinate.

Irradiate on which she should rely.
At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras
and Myrrha.

Unfixedness. s. Attribute suggested by
Unfixed; state of being unfixed; power
of roving at large.

To abide fixed, as it were, in their own *unfledness*, and to be steady in their restless motions, doth it not argue a constant will directing them, and a mighty hand upholding them?—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. II. serm. vi.

Unflashing. part. pref. Maintaining spirit; not flinching; not drooping.

That which is carried on with a continued *unflashing* vigour of expression, can never be thought tedious.—*South, Sermons*.

Unflattered. part. pref. Not flattered; not gratified with servile obsequiousness.

Time mocks our youth; and while we number

past
Delights, and raise our appetite to taste

Knowing, brings us to *unflatter'd* age.

Habington, Castara, p. 51.

Unflattering. part. pref. Not concealing the truth; not gratifying with servile obsequiousness; sincere.

Then Aristides lifts his honest front,
Spotless of heart, to whom th' *unflattering* voice
Of freedom gave the noblest name of Just.

Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Unfledged. part. pref. Not yet having the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth.

The friends then lust, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;
But do not dull thy pain, with entertainment
Of each new-hatched *unfledged* comrade.

Shakspeare, Hamlet, l. 3.

Unfledged actors learn to laugh and cry.

Dryden, Macbeth, 78.

These gentlemen are neither young officers, nor very young men. Had they belonged to the *unfledged* race of ensigns, who infest our streets, and dishonour our public places, it might perhaps be sufficient to send them back to that discipline, from which their parents, judging lightly from the maturity of their views, had removed them too soon.—*Letter of Junius*, letter xiv.

Unfleshed. part. pref. Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw.

Nature his limbs only for war made fit;
With some less foe thy *unflesh'd* valour try.

Cowley.

As a generous, *unflesh'd* hound, that learns
From far the hunter's horn and cheerful cry,
So will I haste.

Dryden, Cymon.

Unflinching. part. pref. Not flinching; not shrinking.

We find, . . . that the great enemy of Christianity was Marcus Aurelius, a man of kindly temper, and of fearless, *unflinching* honesty, but whose reign was characterized by a persecution from which he would have refrained had he been less in earnest about the religion of his fathers.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. I. ch. iv.

Unfolded. part. pref. Unsubdued; not put to the worst.

The usurped powers thought themselves secure in the strength of an *unfolded* army of sixty thousand men, and in a revenue proportionable.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Unfold. v. a.

1. Expand; spread; open.

I saw on him rising
Out of the water, heaven above the clouds
Unfold her crystal doors; thence on his head
A perfect dove descend.

Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 80.

Slott *unfolds* her arms, and wakes;
Lust'ning Envy drops her mien.

Pope, Ode for St. Cecilia's Day.

2. Tell; declare.

What tidings with our cousin Buckingham?—
Much as my heart doth trouble to *unfold*.

Shakspeare, Henry VI. Part II., li. l.

How comes it thus? *Unfold*, celestial guide!

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 783.

Things of deep sense we may in prose *unfold*;
But they move more in lofty numbers told. *Waller*.

3. Discover; reveal.

Time shall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides:
Who covers faults, at last with shame derides.

Shakspeare, King Lear, l. 1.

[This] consideration *unfolds* the theory of microscopes and telescopes.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

Unfold. v. a. Restore from folly.

Have you any way to *unfold* me again?—*Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Unforbid, Unforbidden. part. pref. Not prohibited.

If *unforbid* thou may'st unfold
What we, not to explore the secrets, ask
Of his eternal empire.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 94.

These are the *unforbidden* trees; and here we

may let loose the reins, and indulge our thoughts.—

Norris.

A good man not only forbears those gratifications, which are forbidden by reason and religion, but even restrains himself in *unforbidden* instances.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Unforbiddenness. s. Attribute suggested by Unforbidden; state of being unforbidden.

The bravery you are so severe to, is no where expressly prohibited in Scripture; and this *unforbiddenness* they think sufficient to evince, that the sumptuousness you condemn is not in its own nature sinful.—*Hogbe*.

Unforced. part. pref.

1. Not compelled; not constrained.

This gentle and *unforced* record of Hamlet
Sits smiling to my heart. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*, l. 2.

Unforced by punishment, unswayed by fear;
His words were simple, and his soul sincere.

Dryden.

2. Not impelled; not externally urged.

No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love
Than earthly substance can, *unforced*, aspire.

And leave his nature, to converse with fire. *Dennis*.

3. Not feigned; not artificially heightened.

Upon these tidings they broke forth into such
unforced and unfeigned passion, as it plainly ap-
peared that good-nature did work in them.—*Sir J. Haywood*.

4. Not violent; easy; gradual.

Whisper the next above the valley aw
Into my eye, and doth its ill present
With such an easy and *unforced* ascent,
That no stupendous precipice denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

5. Not contrary to ease.

If one arm is stretched out, the body must be
somewhat bowed on the opposite side, in a situation
which is *unforced*.—*Dryden*.

Unforeable. adj. Wanting strength.

The same reason who teach to yield that they
are of some force in the one, will constrain to ac-
knowledge, that they are not in the other altogether
unforeable.—*Huckle's Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unforeboding. part. pref. Giving no omens.

Unnumber'd birds glide through the aerial way,
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* stray.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ii. 211.

Unforeknown. part. pref. Not foreseen by prescience.

It had no less proved certain, *unforeknown*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 119.

Unforeseeable. adj. Incapable of being foreseen.

By such unlikely and *unforeseeable* ways does
Providence sometimes bring about its greatest de-
signs, in opposition to the shrewdest conjectures
and contrivances of men.—*South, Sermons*.

Unforeseen. part. pref. Not known before it happened.

Unforeseen, they say, is unprepared.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 71.

Unforeskinned. part. pref. Circumcised.

Won by a Philistine from the *unforeskind* race.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1104.

Unforewarned. part. pref. Not forewarned; not admonished beforehand.

This let him know,
Lost wilfully transgressing he pretend
Surprised, unadmonish'd, *unforewarn'd*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 243.

Unforfeited. part. pref. Not forfeited.

This was the ancient, and is yet the *unforfeited*
glory of our religion. *Emerson, Sermons*.

Unforgiving. part. pref. Relentless; im- placable.

The sow with her broad snout for rooting up
Th' intrusted seed, was judged to spoil the crop;
The covetous church, of *unforgiving* kind,
Th' offender to the bloody priest resign'd.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Pytha-

gorean Philology.

Unforgotten. part. pref. Not lost to memory.

The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit
received, shall for ever remain *unforgotten*.—*Kaulke,*

History of the Turks.

Unformed. part. pref. Not modified into regular shape.

All putrefaction being a dissolution of the first
form, is a mere confusion, and *unformed* mixture
of the parts.—*Bacon*.

The same boldness discovers itself in the several
adventures he meets with during his passage
through the regions of *unformed* matter.—*Spec-*

tator.

Unforsaken. part. pref. Not deserted.

They extend no farther to any sort of sins con-
tinued in or *unforsaken*, than as they are reason-
able with sincere endeavours to forsake them.
Hammond, On Fundamentals.

Unfortified. part. pref.

1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks.

Their weak heads, like towns *unfortified*,
Twist sense and nonsense daily change their side.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ll. 411.

2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.

It shows a will most ineffectual to heaven;
A heart *unfortified*, a mind impatient;
An understanding simple, and unschool'd.

Shakspeare, Hamlet, l. 2.

3. Wanting securities.

They will not restrain a secret mischief, which,
considering the *unfortified* state of mankind, is a
great defect.—*Cotton*.

Unfortunate. adj. Not successful; unpros-
perous; wanting luck; unhappy: (it is
used both of a train of events, as, an *unfor-*
fortunate life; or of a single event, as, an *unfor-*
fortunate expedition; or of persons, as, an
unfortunate man; or an *unfortunate* com-
mander).

Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as
they are mischievous, end *unfortunate*.—*Hecate,*

Essays, Of Revenge.

He that would hunt a hare with an elephant, is
not *unfortunate* for missing the mark, but foolish for
choosing such an unfit instrument.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Unfortunately. adv. In an unfortunate

manner; unhappily; without good luck.

Unconsulting affection, *unfortunately* born to
newards, made Zelmune borrow so much of her
natural modesty, as to leave her more decent re-
veries.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

She kept her countenance when the lid, removed,
Disclosed the heart *unfortunately* loved.

Dryden, Sigismunda and Guisardo, 628.

Unfortunateness. adj. Attribute suggested

by Unfortunate; ill luck.

O me, the only subject of the destinies displeasure,
whose greatest fortunateness is more unfortunate
than my sister's greatest *unfortunateness*. *Sir P.*

Sidney.

Unfought. part. pref. Not fought.

They used such diligence in taking the prisoners,
that it was not possible they should escape *unfought*
with.—*Kaulke, History of the Turks*.

Unfolded. adj. Unpolluted; uncorrupted;

not soiled.

The humour and tuncies are purely transparent,
to let in light *unfolded* and unsophisticated by any
tincture.—*Dr. H. More*.

Unfound. part. pref. Not found; not met

with.

Somewhat in her exelling all her kind,
Excited a desire till then unknown;
Somewhat *unfound*, he found in her alone.

Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 139.

Unfounded. part. pref.

1. Void of foundation.

From them I go
This uncouth errand sole, and one for all
Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread
The *unfounded* deep.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 824.

2. Without authority or foundation: (as,
'an *unfounded* report').

Unframable. adj. Incapable of being framed,

shaped, or moulded.

The cause of their disposition, so *unframable* unto
societies, wherein they live, is for that they discern
not aright what force these laws ought to have.—
Huckle, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Unframableness. s. Attribute suggested

by Unframable; incapability of being
framed; untractableness; aversion to be
formed or moulded. *Rare*.

All those passages set forth the *unframableness* of
our nature to the doing of anything that is good.—
Saunders, Sermon, p. 210: 1681.

Unframe. v. a. Destroy the frame or con-

struction of anything.

Then melt, melt, heart! in hot affection's flames,
If thou be not more hard than hardest stones;
For hearts, but of that temper she *unframes*
In fire of love, and makes them tender ones.

Sir J. Davies, White's Pilgrimage, sign. G. 4.
South, Sermons.

A lifeless lump, unfashion'd and *unframed*,
Of jarring woods, and justly elms named.

Dryden, Translation of Ovid's

Metamorphoses, b. I.

Unfraght. *part. pref.* Not having a freight. Therefore for minds empty and unfraght with matter, and which have not gathered that which Cæro callesth sylva and superfluous stuff and variety, to begin with those arts, as if one should learn to weigh, or to measure, or to paint the wind, doth work but this effect, that the wisdom of those arts, which is great and universal, is almost made contemptible, and is degenerate into childish sophistry and ridiculous affectation.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii. (Ord MS.)

Unfrequent. *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.

Part thereof is visible unto any situation; but being only discoverable in the night, and when the air is clear, it becomes unfrequent.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

Unfrequent. *v. a.* Leave; cease to frequent: (condemned by Johnson as 'a bad word'). Glad to shun his hostile gripe, They quit their thefts, and unfrequent the fields. *A. Philips*.

Unfrequented. *part. pref.* Rarely visited; rarely entered.

With what caution does the hen provide herself a nest in places unfrequented, and free from noise! —*Addison, Spectator*.

Unfrequently. *adv.* Not commonly. They, like Judas, desire death, and not unfrequently pursue it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

Unfriable. *adj.* Not easily crumbled. The smooth surface, the elastic and unfriable nature of cartilage, render it of all substances the most proper for the place and purpose.—*Falcu, Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

Unfriended. *part. pref.* Wanting friends; uncounseled; unsupported. These parts to a stranger, Unguided and unfriended, often prove Rough and unprofitable. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.

Unfriendlyness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfriendly.

You might be apt to look upon such disappointments as the effects of an unfriendlyness in nature or fortune to your particular attempts.—*Boyle*.

Unfriendly. *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind. What signifies an unfriendly parent or brother? 'Tis friendship only that is the cement which effectively combines mankind.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Unfrock. *v. a.* Divest of a frock; especially when it is part of any official dress (e.g. that of a priest).

Another of her bishops she [Queen Elizabeth] threatened with an oath to unfrock; that was her majesty's own word.—*Bishop Hard, Moral and Political Dialogues*.

Unfrugal. *adj.* Other than frugal.

He was saving, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous lawsuit, that the unfrugal methods of his last wife, and this ruinous lawsuit, had brought him into.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*, ch. x. (Ord MS.)

Unfruitful. *adj.* Not productive of fruit (either actual or figurative, i.e. in the sense of offspring or progeny).

The naked rocks are not unfruitful there; Their barren tops with luscious food abound. *Walter*.

Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn To light the dead, and warm the unfruitful urn. *Pope, Epitaph to Abbot*.

Unfruitfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unfruitful; barrenness; infecundity.

Had God indulged man the liberty of using what creatures he pleased for his food, he might easily have made himself an aid for the unfruitfulness of the earth, by the many good things which nature had provided for him.—*Blackstone, History of the Bible*.

Unfrustrable. *adj.* Incapable of being, not liable to be, frustrated. *Rare*.

It must be effected by the unfustrable and irresistible operation of God.—*Edwards, Doctrine of Grace*, p. 201: 1759.

Unfulfilled. *part. pref.* Not fulfilled.

Fierce desire, Still unfulfilled, with pain of longing pines. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 510.

Unfumed. *part. pref.* Not exhaling smoke as in fumigations; not burnt.

With rose and odours from the shrub unfumed. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 348.

Unfold. *v. a.* Expand; unfold; open.

The next motion is that of unfolding the fan, in which are several little flirts and vibrations.—*Addison, Spectator*.

His sails by Cupid's hand unfolded, To keep the fair, he gave the world. *Prior*.

Unfurnish. *v. a.* Deprive; strip; divest.

Thy speeches Will bring me to consider that which may Unfurnish me of reason. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

Unfurnished. *part. pref.*

1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments.

I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house.—*Swift*.

2. Unsupplied.

We shall be much unfurnished for this time. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 2.

Ungain. *adj.* Ungainly.

His person was as heavy and ungainly, as his wit was alert and sprightly. *Granger, Of Sir F. Pemberton, Biographical History*.

Ungainable. *adj.* Incapable of being gained: (in the extract, won over).

The better protected your peace will be from the ungainable enemies of each extreme.—*Dr. Pierce, Sermon on the 29th of May*, p. 35: 1661.

Ungainful. *adj.* Unprofitable.

He dissuaded me from so ungainful a charge.—*Bishop Hall, Speculation of his Life*.

Ungainly. *adj.* [A.S. *ungæigne*.]

1. Awkward; uncouth: (*ungainly* is the colloquial word).

Flora was so ungainly in her behaviour, and such a laughing hyacinth.—*Tatler*, no. 13. An ungainly stride in their walk.—*Swift*.

2. Vain; unremunerative.

Misusing their knowledge to ungainly ends, as either ambition, superstition, or for satisfying their curiosity.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 650.

Ungallant. *adj.* Other than gallant.

All my fear is that you will give me up for her, which after my amiable dalliance, would be very ungenerous.—*Gay, Letter to Swift*, April 27th, 1731. (Ord MS.)

Ungalled. *part. pref.* Unhurt; unwounded.

Let the stricken deer go weep, The hart ungalled play; For some must watch, while some must sleep; So runs the world away. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Ungarrisoned. *part. pref.* Without a garrison.

On the north side it has an old Turkish ungarrisoned castle.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 14.

Ungartered. *part. pref.* Being without garters.

You child at Sir Proteus, for being ungartered.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

Ungathered. *part. pref.* Not cropped; not picked.

We wonder'd why she kept her fruit so long; For whom so late the ungodly'd apples hung. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, Eclogues, l. 50.

Ungenerated. *part. pref.* Unbegotten;

having no beginning. Millions of souls must have been ungenerated, and have had no being.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Ungenerative. *adj.* Begetting nothing.

He is a motion ungenerative, that's infallible.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Ungenerous. *adj.*

1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.

To look into letters already opened or dropped, is held an ungenerous act.—*Pope*.

2. Ignominious.

The victor never will impose on Cato Ungenerous terms. His enemies confess The virtues of humanity are Caesar's. *Addison, Cato*.

Ungénial. *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.

The northern shires have a more cloudy ungenial air than any part of Ireland.—*Swift, Letter to Pope*.

Ungentle. *adj.* Not gentle.

The laws of marriage run in a harsher style towards your sex. Obedience is an ungentle word.—*Lord Halifax*.

Ungentle. *adj.* Harsh; rude; rugged.

He is Vicious, ungentle, foolishly blunt, unkind. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

Ungentlemanlike, Ungentlemanly. *adj.*

Unlike a gentleman.

The demeanour of those under Waller, was much more ungentlemanly and barbarous.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

They come home the unimproved, illiberal, ungentlemanlike creatures one daily sees them.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

This he contradicts in the almanack published for the present year, and in an ungentlemanly manner.—*Swift*.

Ungentleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ungentle.

1. Harshness; rudeness; severity.

Reward not thy sheep, when ye take off his cote, With twitches and patches as broad as a coat: Let not such ungentleness happen to thine. *Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*.

2. Unkindness; incivility.

You have done me much ungentleness To show the letter that I writ to you. *Shakespeare, As you like it*, v. 2.

Ungently. *adv.* In an ungentle manner.

You've ungently, Brutus, Stole from my bed. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

Nor was it ungently received by Lindamira.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Ungéométrical. *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.

All the attempts before Sir Isaac Newton, to explain the regular appearances of nature, were ungéométrical, and all of them inconsistent and unintelligible. *Chapue*.

Ungifted. *part. pref.* Having no mental gifts, or endowments.

A hot-headed, ungifted, unedifying preacher.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*, ch. xiii.

Ungilded. *part. pref.* Not overlaid with gold.

You, who each day can theatres behold, Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold, Our mean, ungilded stage will scorn. *Dryden, Prologue spoken at the Opening of the New House*.

Ungird. *v. a.* Loose anything bound with a girdle.

The man . . . ungirded his camels, and gave straw and provender for the camels.—*Genesis*, xiv. 32. The best part

Ungird her spacious bosom, and discharged The pious breast. *Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus*, 12.

Unglazed. *part. pref.*

1. Not covered with a glaze.

Unglazed earthen vessels sensibly transmit moisture. *Kirwan, On Minerals*, p. 50.

2. Wanting window-glasses.

O now a long ruin'd white shed I discern, Untiled and unglazed; I believe it is a barn. *Prior, Town-hall*.

Unglorified. *part. pref.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration.

Let God should be any way . . . greatest part of our daily service consisteth, according to the blessed apostle's own precept, in much variety of psalms and hymns.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unglove. *v. a.* Remove the glove from; uncover.

Unglove your hand. *Hammond and Fletcher, Lower's Progress*.

Unglue. *v. a.* Loose anything cemented.

Small rains relax and unglue the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms.—*Harvey, On the Plague*. She stretches, yawns, unglues her eyes, And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady*.

Ungod. *v. a.*

1. Divest of the real or supposed attributes of a divine being; undeify: (the two words translating one another: Lat. *Deus* = God).

Were we waken'd by this tyranny, To ungod this child again, it could not be I should love her, who loves not me. *Donne*.

2. Deprive of a god; make atheistic.

Thus men ungodded may to places rise, And seats may be preferred without disguise. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*, iii. 743.

Ungodly. *adv.* In an ungodly manner.

'Tis but an ill essay of that really fear, to use that very gospel so irreverently and ungodly.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Ungodliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ungodly; impiety; wickedness; neglect of God.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel by our *ungalliness* and worldly lusts!—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Ungodly. adj.

1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.
His just avenging ire
Had driven out the *ungodly* from his sight,
And the habitations of the just.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 184.

2. Polluted by wickedness.

Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day
Wear out in peace. *Shakespeare, As You Like It*, iii. 1.

Ungored. part. pref. Unwounded; unhurt.

I stand aloof, and will not reconcilement,
Till, by some elder masters of known honour,
I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungored*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 2.

Ungorged. part. pref. Not filled; not eated.

The hell-hounds, as *ungorged* with flesh and blood,
Pursue their prey.
Dryden, Theodora and Honoria, 213.
Oh *ungorged* appetite! Oh ravenous thirst
Of a son's blood! *Smith, Phœdra and Hippolytus*.

Ungot, or Ungotten. part. pref.

1. Not gotten; not acquired.
2. Not begotten.

He is as free from touch or soil with her,
As she from one *ungot*.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
His loins yet full of *ungot* princes' all
His glory in the land. *Waller*.

Ungovernable. adj. Incapable of being governed, ruled, or restrained.

So wild and *ungovernable* a poet cannot be translated literally: his genius is too strong to bear a chain.—*Dryden*.

Ungovernably. adj. In an ungovernable manner.

Heavens, how unlike their Boheick sires of old!
Intent, *ungovernably* bold.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

Ungoverned. part. pref.

1. Being without government.

The estate
Is green and yet *ungoverned*.
Shakespeare, Richard III, ii. 2.

2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.

Seek for him,
Tost his *ungoverned* rage dissolve the life
That wants the means to lead it.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 3.

Ungraceful. adj. Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.

Raphael answered; . . .
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, sire of men.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 217.

He enjoyed the greatest strength of cool sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. Without the first learning is but an innumerable; and without the last is *ungraceful*.—*Addison*.

Ungracefulness. s. Attribute suggested by Ungraceful.

To attempt the putting another genius upon him
is but labour in vain: and what is so plastered on
will have always hanging to it the *ungracefulness*
of constraint.—*Locke*.

Ungacious. adj.

1. Wicked; odious; hateful.

He, catching hold of her *ungacious* tongue,
Therewith an iron lock did fasten firm and strong.
Spenser.

Ungaciousness. s.

To the gods along
Our future offspring and our wives are known;
The audacious strumpet, and *ungacious* son.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, l. 513.

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

Show me no parts which are *ungacious* to the sight,
as all pre-shortenings usually are.—*Dryden*.

Neither is it rare to observe among excellent and learned divines a certain *ungacious* manner, or an unhappy tone of voice, which they never have been able to shake off.—*Swift*.

3. Unacceptable; not favoured.

They did not except against the persons of any, though several were most *ungacious* to them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Ungammatical. adj. Not according to grammar.

To exclude that *ungammatical* misinterpretation on St. Paul.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxvii.

Unganted. part. pref. Not given; not yielded; not bestowed.

This only from your goodness let me gain,
And this *unganted*, all rewards are vain. *Dryden*.

Vol. II.

Ungate. adj. Not agreeable; displeasing.

Impertinent and *ungate* must that superstition be. *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 44.

Ungateful. adj.

1. Making no returns, or making ill returns, for kindness.

No person is remarkably *ungateful*, who was not also insufferably proud. *South, Sermons*.

2. Making no returns for culture.

Most when driv'n by winds, the flaming storm
Of the long files destroys the beautiful form;
In ashes then the unhappy vineyard lies,
Nor will the blasted plants from ruin rise;
Nor will the wither'd stock be green again;
But the wild olive shoots, and shades the *ungateful* plain.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 123.

3. Unpleasing; unacceptable.

It cannot be *ungateful*, or without some pleasure to posterity, to see the most exact relation of an action so full of danger.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

What is in itself harsh and *ungateful*, must make harsh and *ungateful* impressions upon us.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Ungatefully. adv. In an ungateful manner.

1. With ingratitude.

When call'd to distant war,
His vanquish'd heart remain'd a victim here:
Orinda's eyes that glorious conquest made;
Nor was his love *ungatefully* repaid. *Graveille*.

2. Unacceptably; unpleasingly.

Ungatefulness. s. Attribute suggested by Ungateful.

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.

Can I, without the detestable stain of *ungatefulness*, abstain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautifulness of his shape with the beautifulness of his mind, I

to become Diomedes's servant for my sake?—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.

Ungatified. part. pref. Not gratified; not compensated.

I should turn thee away *ungatified*
For all thy former kindness.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

Ungatvely. adv. Without seriousness.

His present portance
Gibingly, and *ungatvely*, he did fashion.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

Ungrounded. part. pref. Having no foundation.

This is a confidence the most *ungrounded* and irrational. For upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity?—*South, Sermons*.

Ungroundedness. s. Attribute suggested by Ungrounded; instability; want of foundation.

The folly and *ungroundedness* of this opinion is obvious. *Steele, On Old Age*, p. 293: 1089.

Ungudging. part. pref. Liberal; bountiful.

Ungudgingly. adv. In an ungudging manner; without ill will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully.

If, when all his art and time is spent,
He say 't will never be found, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom *ungudgingly*,
Because he is the mouth of destiny. *Donne*.

Unguarded. part. pref.

1. Undefended.

Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his side
Abandon'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 132.

No door there was th' *unguarded* house to keep,
On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his sleep.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

2. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger.

All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an *unguarded*, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Every *unguarded* word uttered by him was noted down.—*Mansel, History of England*, ch. vii.

Unguardedly. adv. In an unguarded manner; for want of guard.

If you find that you have a hastiness in your temper, which *unguardedly* breaks out into indiscreet sallies, watch.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Unguent. s. [Lat. *unguentum*; *unguo* = I anoint.] Ointment.

Pre-occupation of mind ever requirerth preface of speech, like a fomentation to make the *unguent* enter.—*Bacon*.

There is an intercourse between the magnetic *unguent* and the vulnerable body.—*Glaucio*.
With *unguents* smooth the leich marble shore.
Pope.

Unguesed. part. pref. Not attained by conjecture.

No man went, for cause to me *unguesed*. *Spenser*.

Ungulate. See under Ungulate.

Unguided. part. pref. Not directed; not regulated.

The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,
In forms imaginary, th' *unguided* days
And rotten times that you shall look upon,
When I am sleeping with my ancestors.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iv. 4.
They resolve all into the accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter.—*Locke*.

Unguilt. adj. Innocent; not guilty; not stained with guilt.

No her *unguilt* new
Did weene unwares, that her unlucky lot
Lay hidden in the bottom of the pot.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Soft pity in thy breast revive to-day,
By this *unguilt* blood, goddess divine!
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 167.

Like Phalaris's bull, questioning none but *unguilt*, making all guilty whom it questions, and saying, Let us oppress the poor righteous man.—*Archdeacon Arundel, Tract of Moderation*, p. 7.

Ungulate. adj. [Lat. *ungula* hoof.] In Zoology. Having hoofs: (the Latin *Ungulata*, is the name of that division of the mammalia in which the extremities are armed with a hoof (*ungula*), as opposed to a claw (*unguicula*); whence *Unguiculata* and *unguiculate*: (used substantively in the extract).)

Deer are the only *ungulates* that annually shed their horns.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata*.

Unhabile. adj. [Lat. *habilis* = fit, adapted to.] Unfit. *Rare*.

If irregularity be ipso facto incurred, the offending person is bound in conscience not to accept a benefit or execute an office to which by that time he is made *unhabile* and unfit.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dabington*. (Orel MS.)

Unhabitable. adj. Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable: (this latter being the commoner form).

Though the course of the sun be disturbed between the tropicks, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams *unhabitable* or extremely hot.—*Ray*.

Unhacked. part. pref. Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.

With a blessed and unweirded
With *unhacked* swords, and helmets all unbruised,
We will bear home that lusty blood again.
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

Unhacked. part. pref. Not worn out by use and repetition.

The mode is so fresh and *unhacked*, that it is likely . . . to be popular. *Times Newspaper*, July 14, 1860.

Unhale. adj. Not sound; not healthy. *Rare*.

A child *unhale*, because he himself (the father) is consumptive. *Bishop Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 71: 1533.

Unhallow. v. a. Deprive of holiness; profane; desecrate.

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

This one use left such an indelible sacredness upon them, that the impiety of the design could be no sufficient reason to *unhallow* and degrade them to common use.—*South, Sermons*.

Unhallowed. part. pref. Unholy; profane.

Thy curst spirit
Govern'd a wolf, who, brought for human slaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul sleep
And while thou lay'st in thy *unhallowed* dam
Infused itself in thee.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Here cease thy flight, nor with *unhallowed* lays
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Unhand. v. a. Loose from the hand.

Still am I call'd; *unhand* me, gentlemen.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 4.

Unhand. v. a. Loose from the hand.

Unhand me, traitors. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*.

Unhanded. part. pref. Not handled; not touched.

Cardinal Campeius
Hath left the cause of the king *unhanded*.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.

1305

Unhandsome. adj.

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.

I was glad I had done so good a deed for a gentleman not *unhandsome*, whom before I had in like sort helped. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

She that so far the rest outshined;
Sylvia the fair, while she was kind,
Known only not *unhandsome* now.

Waller.

2. Ilkernal; disingenuous.

It is proper and proportionate to our state, and to our necessity, to beg of God pardon for the imperfection of our repentance, acceptance of our weaker sorrow, supplies out of the treasures of his grace and mercy; and thus repenting of the evil and *unhandsome* adherencies of our repentance, in the whole integrity of the duty, it will become a repentance not to be repented of. —*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, ch. iv. § 6.

Unhandsomely. adv. In an unhandsome manner.

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.

The ruined churches are so *unhandsomely* patched and tumbled, that men do even shun the places for the uncomeliness thereof. —*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

2. Disingenuously; silyberally.

He raves, sir, and, to cover my disdain,
Unhandsomely would bid his denial feign.

Dryden, *Tyrannick Love*, iv. 1.

Unhandsomeness. s. Attribute suggested by Unhandsome.

1. Want of beauty.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the *unhandsomeness* of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praise in that unkindness. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Want of elegance.

He not troublesome to himself, or to others, by *unhandsomeness* or uncleanliness. —*Jeremy Taylor*.

3. Illiberality; disingenuity.

Unhandy. adj. Awkward; not dexterous.**Unhanging. r. u.** Divest of hangings.**Unhanged. part. pref.** Not put to death by the gallows.

There live not three good men *unhanged* in England. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 2*.

Unhap. s. Misluck; ill fortune.

Heaps of these *unhapps*,
That now roll down upon the wretched land.

Surkville, *Gorboduc*: 1571.

She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her *unhap*. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

Unhap. v. n. Befall unfortunately. *Rare*.

Needs must we then confess, that in ourselves doth rest,
That which *unhappeth* us, and that which makes us blest.

Sylvester, *Translation of Du Bartas*. (Ord MS.)

Unhappied. part. pref. Made unhappy. *Rare*.

You have misled a prince,
A happy gentleman in blood and linament,
By you *unhappied*, and disfigured clean.

Shakespeare, *Richard III.* iii. 1.

Unhappily. adv.

1. In an unhappy manner; miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously.

He was *unhappily* too much used as a check upon the lord Coventry. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

There is a day coming, when all these witty fools shall be *unhappily* undeceived. —*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Mischievously.

You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now *unhappily*.

Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* i. 4.

Though I be barr'd the liberty of talking,
Yet I can think *unhappily*.

Beaumont and Fletcher.

Unhappiness. s. Attribute suggested by Unhappy.

1. Misery; infelicity.

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,
And that be heir to his *unhappiness*!

Shakespeare, *Richard III.* i. 2.

2. Misfortune; ill luck.

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this purpose, though he had the *unhappiness* not to follow it always himself. —*Burnet*.

Unhappy. adj.

1. Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed: (used of persons or things).

Desire of wandering this unhappy morn.

You know not, while you here attend,
The unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend:
Breathless he lies, and his unburied ghost
Deprived of funeral rites.

Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 223.

2. Unlucky; mischievous; irregular. *Obsolete*.

A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*! —*Shakespeare*,
All's well that ends well, iv. 5.
Shrewd and *unhappy* fowls lie upon the lands,
And eat up the seed new sown. —*Holland, Translation of Pliny's Natural History*, b. xix.

Unharboured. part. pref. Affording no shelter.

'Tis chastity:
She that has that in clad in complete steel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace hives forests, and *unharbour'd* heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds.

Milton, *Comus*, 420.

Unhardened. part. pref. Not hardened; not made impudent; not made obdurate.

Of strong prevailment in *unhardened* youth.
Shakespeare, *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 1.

Unhardy. adj. Feeble; tender; timorous.

The wisest, unexperienced, will be ever
Timorous, and loth, with horrid modesty;
Irresolute, *unhardy*, unadventurous.

Milton, *Paradise Regained*, iii. 241.

Unharm'd. part. pref. Unhurt; not injured.

In strong proof of chastity well arm'd,
From love's weak, childish bow she lives *unharm'd*.
Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

Unharmful. adj. Innoxious; innocent.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd;
Their jaws disabled, and their claws disarm'd.

Dryden, *Hum and Putnam*, i. 300.

Unharmonious. adj.

1. Not symmetrical; disproportioned.

Those pure, immortal elements, that know
No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture foul,
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xi. 50.

2. Unmusical; ill-sounding.

His thoughts are improper to his subject, his
expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn
of both is *unharmonious*. —*Dryden*.

That barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to
fit them to the measure of verses, has formed harsh,
unharmonious sounds. —*Swift*.

Unharness. r. u.

1. Loose from the traces.

The sweating steers, *unharness'd* from the yoke,
Bring, as in triumph, back the crooked plough.

Dryden, *Translation of Virgil's Eclogues*, ii. 96.

If there were six horses, the postilion always *unharness'd* four, and placed them on a table. —*Swift*.

2. Disarm; divest of armour.

Unhatched. part. pref. Not disclosed from the eggs; not brought to light.

Some *unhatched* practices
Hath puddled his clear spirit.

Shakespeare, *Othello*, iii. 4.

Unhaunted. part. pref. Not resorted to.

Some *unhaunted* place,
Far from London, out of the common way.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 328.

A lone *unhaunted* place. —*Donne, Poems*, p. 269.

Unhazarded. part. pref. Not adventured; not put in danger.

Here I should still enjoy thee day and night
Whole to myself, *unhazarded* abroad,
Fears at home. —*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 508.

Unhealthful. adj. Morbid; unwholesome.

At every sentence sets his life at stake,
Though the discourse were of no weightier things,
Than sultry summers, or *unhealthful* springs.

Dryden.

Unhealthily. adv. In an unhealthy, unwholesome, or unsound manner.

Proving but of bad nourishment in the concoction, it pulls up *unhealthily* a certain big face of pretended learning. —*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, preface.

Unhealthiness. s. Attribute suggested by Unhealthy; state of being unhealthy.

In less than a week we were sensible of the *unhealthiness* of the climate. —*Macquarthur, Voyages*.

Unhealthy. adj. Sickly; wanting health.

Nobody would have a child crammed at breakfast, who would not have him dull and *unhealthy*. —*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

Unheard. part. pref.

1. Not perceived by the ear.

For the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
Their children's cries *unheard*.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, i. 391.

2. Not vouchsafed an audience.

What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard*!

Dryden, *Amargillis*, 53.

3. Unknown in celebration.

Nor was his name *unheard*, or unadored.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, i. 732.

With of.

a. Obscure; not known by fame.

Free from hopes or fears, in humble ease,
Unheard of may I live, and die in peace! —*Granville*.

b. Unprecedented.

There is a foundation laid for the most *unheard*

of confusion that ever was introduced into a nation.

—*Swift*.

Unheart. v. a. Discourage; depress. *Rare*.

To bite his lip,
And hum at good Corninus, much *unhearted* me.

Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, v. 1.

Unheated. part. pref. Not made hot.

Neither salts, nor the distilled spirits of them, can
penetrate the narrow pores of *unheated* glass. —*Boyle*.

Unheavenly. adj. Having the character

other than that of a heavenly being.

Still fair and glorious, but he shone
Among the youths the *unheavenly* one.

Moore, *Lure of the Angels*.

Unhedged. part. pref. Not surrounded by a hedge.

Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,
Unhedged lies open, in life's common field.

Longue, *Night Thoughts*, night v.

Unheeded. part. pref. Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice; escaping notice.

He of his fatal guile gave proof *unheeded*.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 520.

The triumph ceased, tears gush'd from every eye,
The world's great victor pass'd *unheeded* by. —*Pope*.

Unheedful. adj. Not cautious.

With an *unheedful* eye,
An accidental view, as men see multitudes.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Maid in the Mill*.

Unheeding. part. pref. Negligent; careless.

I have not often seen him; if I did,
He pass'd unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes.

Dryden.

Unheedy. adj. Precipitate; sudden.

Nor hath love's mind of any judgment taste;
Winks, and no eyes, hence *unheedy* haste.

Shakespeare, *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 1.

So have I seen some tender slip,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Fluck'd up by some *unheedy* vein.

Milton, *Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester*.

Unhelic. v. a. Uncover. *Rare, obsolete*.

Then suddenly both would themselves *unhelic*.

Spenser, *Fairie Queene*.

Unhelped. part. pref. Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported.

Unhelp'd I am, who pity the distress'd,

And none oppressing, am by all oppress'd. —*Dryden*.

Unhelpful. adj. Giving no assistance.

I bewail good Gloucester's case
With sad, *unhelpful* tears.

Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part II.* iii. 1.

The disturbance of her *unhelpful* and unlit society.

Milton, *On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, b. i. ch. vii.

Unhewn. part. pref. Not hewn, as stones for building; hence, roughly put together, made of rude materials.

In occasions of meritment, this rough-cast, *unhewn* poetry was instead of stage plays. —*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, dedication*.

Unhinderable. adj. Incapable of being hindered.**Unhinderably. adv.** In an unhinderable manner.

All things are by him connected together and proceed from him *unhinderably*. —*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 493. (Ord MS.)

Unhindered. part. pref. Not opposed; meeting with no hinderance; exerting itself freely.

Virtue, 'tis true, in its proper seat, and with all its full effects and consequences *unhindered*, must be conferr'd to be the chief good, as being truly the enjoyment, as well as the imitation of God. —*Clarke, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion*, p. 183.

Unhinge. v. a.

1. Throw from the hinges; displace by violence.

For want of cement, ribs of rocks disjoin'd
Without an earthquake, from their base would start,
And hills unhinged, from their deep roots depart.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Disorder; confuse.

Rather than not accomplish my revenge,
Just or unjust, I would the world unhinge. *Waller.*

Unhoard. v. a. Steal from the hoard; convert a hoard to nothing. *Rare.*

Be as a thief, bent to unhoard the cash
Of some rich burgher, when substantial doors,
Cross-larr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault,
In at the window climb, or o'er the tiles.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 189.

Unholiness. s. Attribute suggested by Unholy; impiety; profaneness; wicked-

ness. Too foul and manifest was the unholiness of obtruding upon men remission of sins for money.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Unholy. adj.

1. Profane; not hallowed.

Both it follow that all things now in the church are unholy, which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted:—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
From the paradise of God,
Without remorse, drive out the sinful pair,
From hallow'd ground the unholy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 104.

2. Impious; wicked.

We think not ourselves the holier, because we use it; so neither should they with whom no such thing is in use, think us therefore unholy, because we submit ourselves unto that, which in a matter indifferent, the wisdom of authority and law have thought comely.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Far other dreams my erring soul employ;
Far other raptures of unholy joy.
Pope, Eloisa to Abbeard.

Unhonest. adj. Dishonourable; dishonest.

Honest things be known from unhonest things.—*Aechm, Tropiculus, b. i.*
Nothing thou hast done have, but like a thief,
Nothing thou canst deserve, thou art unhonest.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess.

Unhonourably. adv. In a disrespectful manner; without due honour.

Liberty in speaking should be so mingled with good will and discretion, as no great person should be unhonourably spoken upon, or any mean man touched on of order either for sport or spite.—*R. per Aechm, p. 23.*

Unhonoured. part. pref.

1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.

Pale unhonour'd, Cores unemployed,
Were all forgot.
Unhonoured though I am, at least, said she,
Not unrequited that impious art shall be.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Story of Meleager and Alcisto.

2. Not treated with respect.

Grieved that a visitant so long should wait,
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, l. 137.

Unhoop. v. a. Divest of hoops.

Merchants do unhoop
Voluminous barrels.
Unhoop the fair sex, and cure this fashionable
tympany got among them.—*Addison.*

Unhoped. part. pref. Not expected; greater than hope had promised.

With unhoped success
The ambassadors return with promised peace.
Dryden, Translation of the Iliad, vii. 400.

With for.

Heav'n has inspired me with a sudden thought,
Whence your unhoped-for safety may be wrought.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 2.

Unhopeful. adj. Such as leaves no room to hope.

Benedict is not the unhopefullest husband that I know; thus far I can praise him; he is of approved valour.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.*

Unhorsed. v. a. Bent from a horse; throw from the saddle.

He would unhorse the lustiest challenger.
Shakespeare, Richard II, v. 3.
The emperor rescued a noble gentleman, whom, unhorsed and sore wounded, the enemy was ready to have slain.—*Knutson, History of the Turks.*
The knights unhorsed may rise from off the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 514.

Unhospitable. adj. Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers; cruel; barbarous: (Inhospitable commoner).

The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood the inhospitable coast.
Dryden, Translation of the Iliad, vi. 401.

Unhospitable. adj. Not belonging to an enemy.

The high prancing steeds
Spurn the dismounted riders; they expire
Indignant, by unhospitable wounds destroy'd.
A. Phillips.

Unhouse. v. a. Drive from the habitation.

Seek true religion: O where? Mirrors!
Thinking her unhoused here, and fled from us,
Seek her at Rome.
Death unawares with his cold, kind embrace,
Unhoused this virgin soul from her fair hiding place.
Milton, Ode on the Death of a Fair Infant, 20.

Unhoused. part. pref.

1. Homeless; war: a house.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the sight
Of wretched heaven; whose bare, unhoused
To the conflict elements exposed,
Answer mere nature.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

2. Having no settled habitation.

But that I love the gentle Desdemona,
I would not my unhoused free condition
Put into circumscription and confinement.
Shakespeare, Othello, i. 2.

Unhoused. part. pref. Having not the sacrament.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen at once dispatch'd;
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhous'd, disappointed, unweild.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 5.

Unhuman. adj. Inhuman. *Rare.*

Unhuman and remorseless cruelty, shown in the spoil and waste they had made upon all nations round about them for the propagation of their empire, which they were still enlarging as their desires, and their desires as well.—*South, Sermon, 24. 30.*

Unhumbled. part. pref. Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who, freed as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, unrepentant, unreformed,
Headlong would follow.
Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iii. 427.

Unhurt. part. pref. Free from harm.

Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were slain in the field; and of the remnant seven hundred, two men only came off unhurt.—*Bacon, Considerations War with Spain.*

In foreign lands and climes remote,
Supported by thy care,
Through burning climes I pass'd unhurt,
And breathed in tainted air.
Addison.

Unhurtful. adj. Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm.

You hope the duke will return no more, or you are too unhurtful an opposite.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 2.*

Unhurtfully. adv. In an unhurtful manner; without harm; innoxiously.

We laugh at others as innocently and as unhurtfully as at ourselves.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Unhusbanded. part. pref. Deprived of care or cultivation; neglected.

With hanging heads I have beheld
A widow vine stand in a naked field,
Unhusbanded, neglected, all forlorn.
Brown, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song v.
The most part of the land, at this day, lies unpeopled and unhusbanded.—*Dr. Walsfield, Sermon, p. 118: 1616.*

Unhusked. part. adj. Freed from the husk.

Could no unhusked acorn leave the tree,
But there was challenge made who it might be.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

Unhusking. verbal abs. Process of freeing corn, or other grain, from the husk.

Captain Cook was desirous to inform himself of some Turkey or East India merchants of the way used by them for the unhusking of rice.—*Proceedings of the Royal Society, Birch, li. p. 78. (Ord 218.)*

Unicorn. s. [Lat. unicornis]—having one horn; unus = one + cornu = horn.] Beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn: (the nearest approach to this is the Narwhal, where, however, the so-called horn is a tooth).

Unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
Beasts with glasses, men with flatterers.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

It is not of consequence, that because Dioscorides hath made no mention of unicorn's horn, there is therefore no such thing in nature.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Will the fierce unicorn thy voice obey,
Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay?
Sauls, Paraphrase of Job.

Used adjectively.

Nature in cornigerous animals hath placed the horns inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian ass, and unicorn beetle.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Of the unicorn bird, the principal marks are these: headed and footed like the dunhill cock, tailed like a goose, horned on his forehead, with some likeness, as the unicorn is pictured, spurred on his wings, bigger than a swan.—*Grev.*

Unideal. adj. Not ideal; real.

Some will be discovered at a window by the road side, rejoicing when a new cloud of dust gathers toward them, as at the approach of a momentary supply of conversation, and a short relief from the tediousness of unideal vacancy.—*Johnson, Rambler, no. 135.*

Unide. adj. Active. *Rare.*

For me, I do nature unide know.
Sir P. Sidney, Ascalaph and Stelin, 26. (Trench.)

Uniform. adj. [Lat. unus = one + forma = form.]

1. Keeping its tenor; similar to itself.

Though when confusedly mingled, as in this stratum, it may put on a face never so uniform and alike, yet it is in reality very different.—*Woodward.*

2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agreeing with each other.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be uniform in their ceremonies, and what way they ought to take for that purpose.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Numbers, being neither uniform in their designs, nor direct in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power they got.—*Nutt.*

Uniform. s. Dress, or livery, worn as a mark of belonging to a certain class, or order; especially by soldiers and sailors in the army and navy.

Why did you not communicate this fact to me this morning, sir? . . . Because, sir, replied Mr. Winkle, who had had time to deliberate upon his answer, because, sir, you described an intoxicated and ungentelemanly person as wearing a coat which I have the honour, not only to wear, but to have invented—the proposed uniform, sir, of the Pickwick Club in London. The honour of that uniform I feel bound to maintain, and I therefore, without inquiry, accepted the challenge which you offered me.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. ii.*

Primby was wearing a rose in his button-hole, when Pamukin came up to him. Uniform, Mr. Primby, hem! Always wear uniform, hem!—*Sir* said Primby, rather loftily, drawing himself up, and glancing at what he considered his unexceptionable attire.—*Ross, ch. Mr. Primby? not uniform, hem!* The mistake. . . caused a feud between him and Pamukin, which was never properly made up. And this, Lord Clonon used to call the War of the Roses.—*Hanning, Singleton Fantasy.*

Uniformitarian. adj. Term applied to the doctrine (in Geology) of Uniformity of action, as opposed to Catastrophes.

(See under next entry; also under Catastrophes 3, and Catastrophist.)

Uniformitarian. s. Advocate of the uniformitarian doctrine.

The course of things is uniform, to an intelligence which can embrace the succession of several cycles, but it is catastrophic to the contemplation of man, whose survey can grasp a part only of one cycle. And thus the hypothesis of uniformity, since it cannot exclude degrees of change, nor limit the range of these degrees, nor define the interval of their recurrence, cannot possess any essential simplicity which, previous to inquiry, gives it a claim upon our assent superior to that of the opposite catastrophic hypothesis. Uniformitarian arguments are negative only. There is an opposite tendency in the mode of maintaining the catastrophist and the uniformitarian opinions, which depends upon their fundamental principles, and shows itself in all the controversies between them. The catastrophist is affirmative, the Uniformitarian is negative in his assertions: the former is constantly attempting to construct a theory; the latter delights in demolishing all theories.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, vol. ii. p. 229: ed. 1838.*

Uniformity. s. [Fr. uniformité.]

1. Resemblance to itself, even tenor.

There is no uniformity in the design of Spencer; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action.—*Dryden.*

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions.—*Addison*.

2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another.

The unity of that visible body and church of Christ, consisteth in that *uniformity*, which all the several persons thereunto belonging have, by reason of that one Lord, whose servants they all profess themselves; that one faith which they all acknowledge; that one baptism wherewith they are all initiated.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The inferiority of evidence . . . which attaches to this class of laws, is trifling compared with that which is inherent in *uniformities* not known to be laws of causation at all. . . . These are empirical laws in a more emphatic sense; and when I employ that term (except where the context manifestly indicates the reverse) I shall generally mean to designate those *uniformities* only, whether of succession or of coexistence, which are not known to be laws of causation.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. xvi. § 7.

Uniformity. *adv.* In a uniform manner.

1. Without variation; in an even tenor.

That faith received from the apostles, the church, though dispersed throughout the world, doth notwithstanding keep as safe as if it dwelt within the walls of some one house, and as *uniformly* held, as if it had but one only heart and soul.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Without diversity of one from another.

Unification. *s.* Reduction to unity or uniformity.

All we have here to note is the interdependence and *unification* of functions that naturally follow the differentiation of them.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 508.

Unify. *v. a.* Reduce to unity, or uniformity.

Unigeniture. *s.* [Lat. *genitus* = begotten.] State of being the only begotten.

As primogeniture consisteth in prelation, so *unigeniture* in exclusion.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Unimaginable. *adj.* Incapable of being, not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived.

Things to their thought
So *unimaginable*, as late in heaven.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 53.

An infinite succession of the generations of men, without any permanent foundation, is utterly *unimaginable*.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Unimaginably. *adv.* In an unimaginable manner; to a degree not to be imagined.

Little communities, where they adhere, may not be porous enough to be pervious to the *unimaginably* subtle corpuscles that make up the brains of light.—*Boyle*.

Unimitable. *adj.* Inimitable.

Both these are *unimitable*.—*T. Bunnell, Theory of the Earth*.

Unimmortal. *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.

They took them several ways,
Both to destroy, or *unimmortal* make
All kinds. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 610.

Unimpaired. *adj.* Incapable of being impaired; not liable to waste or diminution.

If the superior be *unimpaired*, it is a strong presumption that the inferiors are likewise *unimpaired*.—*Hakewill, Apology*.

Unimpassioned. *part. pref.* Innocent; quiet; not endowed with passions.

Anselm's was passive courage, Anselm's was gentle endurance; but as unyielding, as impenetrable, as that of Launcelot, even of Hildebrand himself. No one concession could be wrung from him of propriety, of right, or of immunity belonging to his Church. He was a man whom no humiliation could humble; privation, even pain, he bore not only with the patience but with the joy of a monk. He was exiled: he returned the same meek, unoffending, *unimpassioned* man.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Unimpeachable. *adj.* Incapable of being impeached; not accusable; not to be charged.

Hence merchants, *unimpeachable* of sin
Against the charities of domestic life,
Incorporated, seem at once to lose
Their nature. *Copper, Task*, b. iv.

Unimported. *part. pref.* Not solicited with importunity.

If answerable still I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness, who deigns
Her nightly visitation *unimported*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 20.

Unimportance. *s.* Want of importance.

By such acts of voluntary delusion does every man endeavour to conceal his own *unimportance* from himself.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 146.

Unimportant. *adj.*

1. Not momentous.

The attention is wasted on things either frivolous or *unimportant*.—*Bishop Hurd*.

2. Assuming no airs of dignity.

A few *unimportant*, natural, easy manner; diverting others just as we diverted ourselves.—*Pope, Letter to Swift*.

Unimporting. *part. pref.* Not having import; not being of importance. *Rare.*

These conclusions are many, and *unimporting* (upon necessity) to salvation either way.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, vol. ii. p. 509; ed. 1601.

However he be a great lover of constancy, yet upon better reason he can change his mind in some litigious and *unimporting* truths; and can be silent where he must dissent.—*Id., The Christian*, § 7.

Unimportuned. *part. pref.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance.

Whoever ran
To danger *unimportuned*, he was then
No better than a sanguine, virtuous man. *Donne*.

Unimposing. *part. pref.* Not enjoined as obligatory; voluntary.

Beautiful order reigns,
Manly submission, *unimposing* toil.

Thomson, Liberty, pt. v.

Unimprovable. *adj.* Incapable of being improved.

The principal faculty in such is *unimprovable*.—*Hammoud, Works*, iv. 557.

The divine nature and beatitude can no more admit of any addition to it, than we can add degrees to infinity, new measures to immensity, and further to proponents to a boundless, absolute, *unimprovable* perfection. *South, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. i.

Unimprovableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unimprovable.

This must be imputed to their ignorance and *unimprovableness* in knowledge, being generally without literature.—*Hammoud*.

Unimproved. *part. pref.* Not made better.

Shallow, *unimproved* intellects, are confident pretenders to certainty. *Chauville*.

Young Fortinbras,

Of *unimproved* mettle hot and full.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.

Unimproving. *part. pref.* Having no tendency to cause improvement; more bad than good.

Under such a tutor, Mr. Savage was not likely to learn prudence or frugality; and perhaps many of the misfortunes which the want of these virtues brought upon him in the following parts of his life, might be justly imputed to so *unimproving* an example.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Savage*, (Ord MS.)

Unincreasable. *adj.* Incapable of being increased. *Rare.*

That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, results chiefly from an altogether, or almost *unincreasable* elevation and vastness of affection.—*Boyle*.

Unindifferent. *adj.* Partial; leaning to a side.

His opinion touching the catholic church was as *unindifferent* as touching our church, the opinion of them that favour this pretended reformation is.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unindustrious. *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.

Pride we cannot think so sluggish or *unindustrious* an agent, as not to find out expedients for its purpose.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Uninfected. *part. pref.* Not infected.

By this means all the outed ministers would be again employed, and kept from going round the *uninfected* parts of the kingdom.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time, Charles II.*

They are content with their country, and faithful to their chiefs, and yet *uninfected* with the fever of migration.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

Uninflamed. *part. pref.* Not set on fire.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have *uninflamed*.—*Barrow*.

Uninflammable. *adj.* Incapable of being inflamed, or set on fire (either actually or figuratively).

The *uninflammable* spirit of such concretions may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlegm and salt.—*Boyle*.

Uninfluenced. *part. pref.* Not influenced; not prejudiced.

If those elections are *uninfluenced* and free.—*Lord Lyttelton*.

Moderately instructed in the principles of criticism, and *uninfluenced* in the present debate by interest or passion.—*Porson, Letter to Travis*, p. 142.

Uninformed. *part. pref.*

1. Untaught; uninstructed.

Not *uninformed*

Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage rites.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 484.

No *uninformed* minds can represent virtue so noble to us, that we necessarily add splendour to her.—*Pope*.

2. Unanimous; not enlivened.

The Pietists, though never so beautiful, have dead *uninformed* countenances.—*Spectator*, no. 41.

Uningenious. *adj.* Not ingenious; stupid.

Uningenious paradoxes, and reveries without imagination.—*Barke, Observations on a late State of the Nation*, § 1763.

Uningenuous. *adj.* Illiberal; disingenuous.

Did men know how to distinguish between reports and certainties, this statement would be as unskillful as it is *uningenuous*.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Uninhabitable. *adj.* Incapable of being inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that paradise had, the same must be found within that supposed *uninhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropics. *Sir W. Rubright*.

Uninhabitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Uninhabitable; incapacity of being inhabited.

Divers radiated opinions, such as that of the *uninhabitableness* of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part of the world, are generally grown out of request.—*Boyle*.

Uninhabited. *part. pref.* Having no dwellers.

The whole island is now *uninhabited*.—*Saunders*.
I cast anchor on the beside of the island, which seemed to be *uninhabited*.—*Seft*.

Uninjured. *part. pref.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.

You may as well spread out the unsundered heaps
Of misers' treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Dancer will let an helpless maiden pass
Uninjured in this wild, surrounding waste.

Milton, Comus, 99.

Uninquisitive. *adj.* Not curious to know; not inquisitive; not prying.

Of those who participate in your councils have I many times heard, not *uninquisitive*, I acknowledge, how attentively you resolve things propounded.—*Sir H. Wotton, Rhetoric*, p. 153.

Uninscribed. *part. pref.* Having no inscription.

Make sacred Charles's tomb for ever known;
Obscure the place, and *uninscribed* the stone.
Oh fact accurd! *Pope, Windsor Forest*.

Uninspired. *part. pref.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

My pastoral muse her humble tribute brings,
And yet not wholly *uninspired* she sings.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil's Lælogues, vi. 8.

Uninstructed. *part. pref.* Not taught; not helped by instruction.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And *uninstructed* how to stem the tide. *Dryden*.
It is an unspeakable blessing to be born in those parts where wisdom flourishes, though there are even in these parts several poor, *uninstructed* persons.—*Addison*.

Uninstructive. *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wisdom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience *uninstructive*.—*Addison*.

Unintelligent. *adj.* Not having intelligence; not knowing; not having any consciousness.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses may be *unintelligent* of our insufficiency.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

This conclusion, if men allowed of, they would not destroy ill-formed productions. Aye, but these monsters. Let them be so; what will your drivelling, *unintelligent*, unattractable chattering be?—*Locke*.

Unintelligibility. *s.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and motion.—*Graville*.
Dissonant hubbub there is; jargon as of Babel, in

the hour when they were first smitten (as here) with mutual *unintelligibility*, and the people had not yet dispersed!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, p. i. h. iii. ch. viii.

Unintelligible. adj. Incapable of being understood.

Did Thetis
These arms thus labour'd for her son prepare;
For that dull soul to stare with stupid eyes,
On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize?
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *unintelligible* in his time as the English and French of the same period are now.—*Nieft.*

Unintelligibleness. s. Attribute suggested by Unintelligible; state of being unintelligible.

I require our theorist to show us some inconvenience or *unintelligibleness* in the one more than in the other.—*Bishop Croft, On Baruch's Theory of the Earth*, p. 73: 1685.

Unintelligibly. adv. In an unintelligible manner; so as not to be understood.

Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motion communicated to the medium.—*Locke.*
To talk of specific differences in nature, without reference to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly*.—*Id.*

Unintentional. adj. Not designed; happening without design.

Besides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my style, I have purposely transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods over-long.—*Boyle.*

Uninterested. part. pref. Not having interest.

The greatest part of an audience is always *uninterested*, though seldom known.—*Dryden.*

Uninteresting. part. pref. Exciting no interest.

The details rise far above the *interesting* precision of patient analysts.—*...*

Unintermission. s. Absence of intermission, or interval.

Dionysius was so racked and torn in pieces with the torments of the stone, that the continuance and *unintermission* of his pain first out his patience and vanquished his apathy.—*Parker, Law of Nature*, p. 134. (Ord M8.)

Uninterrupted. part. pref. Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly continued and *uninterrupted*, as that motion of the first moveable partly interpolated and interrupted.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Unintermitting. part. pref. Having no interruption; continuing.

To procure an *unintermitting* joy; to draw life into perpetuity; to keep back the eclipsing sadness of the mind: this is beyond a Solomon.—*Rittham, On Ecclesiastes*, ii. 11.

Unintegrated. part. pref. Not mingled.

Unintegrated with fictitious fantasies,
I versify the truth, not poetize.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Uninterpolated. part. pref. Not interpolated.

Berriman and Ernest think that 'authentic' means no more than genuine, *uninterpolated*.—*Purman, Letter to Travis*, p. 277.

Uninterrupted. part. pref. Not broken; not interrupted.

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast
With unmixt joy, *uninterrupted* rest.
Lord Bacon, Common.

The hills rise immensely, and leave the eye a vast, *uninterrupted* prospect.—*Addison.*

Uninterruptedly. adv. In an uninterrupted manner.

A successive augmentation *uninterruptedly* continued, in an actual existence of believing, and congregations in all ages unto the end of the world.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed.*

Unintreatable. adj. Incapable of being prevailed on by intreaties.

The judge must utter his words gravely, and he must also be inflexible and *unintreatable* without moving and without affection.—*Trevelyan of Christian Religion*, p. 482. (Ord M8.)

Unintrenched. part. pref. Not intrenched.
It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have attempted anything against an army that lay unfortified and *unintrenched*.—*Pope.*

Unintricated. part. pref. Not perplexed; not obscure.

Even, clear, *unintricated* designs.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 362.

Unintroduced. part. pref. Not properly conducted; not duly ushered in; obtrusive.

Think not, *unintroduced* I force my way.
Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

Uninvented. part. pref. Undiscovered.

Not *uninvented* that, which thou art right
Believ'st so main to our success, I bring.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 470.

Uninventive. adj. Destitute of invention.

It was not alone as a servile translator of the Greek, as the inert and *uninventive* disciple of the Western philosophy, which it was to restore to its forgotten honours in the West, that Arabian Philosophy aspired, if not to rule, to influence the mind of Christendom.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Uninvestigable. adj. Incapable of being investigated. *Rare.*

The number of the works of this visible world being *uninvestigable* by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the unlimited extent of the Creator's power.—*Ray, Works of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Uninvited. part. pref. Not asked.

His honest friends, at thirty-four of dusk,
Came *uninvited*.—*J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 367.

Uninured. part. pref. Unaccustomed; not habituated.

Protected mice,
The race exiguous, *uninured* to wet,
Their mansions quit, and other count a seek.
Philips.

Union. s. [Lat. *unio*, -*onis*.] Pearl. *Obsolete.*

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better health,
And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.

Union. s. [Lat. *unio*, -*onis*.]

1. Act of joining two or more, so as to make them one.

Adam, from whose dear side I least me sprung,
And gladly of our *union* bear the speak,
One heart, one soul in all.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 163.

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.

The experience of those profitable emanations from God, most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its own tendency, rising from considering ourselves, to an *union* with God.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living.*

In *Ecclesiastical Law*. See extract.

Union is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*; but there are two other sorts, as when one church is made subject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union* in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen. VIII. chap. 21, that it should be lawful in two churches, whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the king's books, of first fruits, and not above one mile distant from the other, to be in this signification is perpetual and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whosoever is incumbent.—*Cowell.*

Unionism. s. System of trades unions.

(See, for example, under Unionist.)

Unionist. s. Member of a trades union.

We quite agree with the patriarchal advice from Pa that, if ever there was a time when it behooved *unionists* to be up and doing, that time is the 'present.'... The hint has been taken, and *unionism* has answered to the appeal to be up and doing.—*Saturday Review*, October 10, 1867.

Uniparous. adj. [Lat. *unus* = one; *pario* = I bring forth.] Bringing one at a birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their days, whereof there want not examples in animals *uniparous*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Unique. adj. [Fr.] Sole; without an equal;

hout another of the same kind known to exist: (an affected and *useless* term of modern times; so writes Todd).

In the lower jaw the crowns of the first two incisors present the form of a comb, and are in this respect *unique* in the class Mammalia.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 312.

Unison. s. In Music. Consonance of two sounds, either grave or acute.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that from which it received its primary impulse, it

will in like manner move it, as in musical strings tuned *unison*.—*Clavius.*

Last was the union's sense, nor could be found,
While a lone, solemn *unison* went round.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 611.

What old Calvin meant to be sung in *unison*, they chose should be formed in counterpoint, or in four parts.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 203.

Unison. adj. [Lat. *unus* + *sonus* = sound.]

Sounding alone.

Sounds intermixed with voices?
Choral, or *unison*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 508.

Unisonous. adj. Being in unison.

These apt notes were about forty times, of one part only, and in one *unisonous* key.—*T. Walton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 171.

Calvin, who had certainly less music in his soul than Luther, rejected both vocal and instrumental harmony, and admitted only *unisonous* psalmody.—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 105.

Unit. s.

1. One; the least number; or the root of numbers.

If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attraction, it is above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*, that it would not strike upon any other atom, but slide through an empty interval without contact.—*Bentley.*

Units are the integral parts of any large number.—*Watts.*

The votes of independent nations in a federal council have generally been regulated in the same manner. Each nation has been taken as a *unit*, and has exercised one vote, whatever might be its power and importance as compared with others. In the Amphictyonic League, for example, the confederate states were all on an equality, so that Sparta and Athens had not more votes than the smallest town which was a member of the league.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

'Shall we carry Chichester?' asked Lady Fitzbriar of Lady St. Julian. 'Oh! do not speak to me ever again of the House of Commons,' she replied, in a tone of affected despair. 'What use is winning our way by *units*. It may take years. Lord Protocol says, that "one is enough."—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

2. Gold coin of King James I.

King James caused new coins to be made of several stamps, weights, and values:—that is to say, one piece of gold of the value of 20s. sterling, called the *unit*; one other gold money of ten shillings, &c.—*C Camden, Remains, Money.*

Unitarian. s. One whose religious creed allows divinity to God the Father alone.

Socinians, under the name of *Unitarians*, have appeared with great boldness, and have... filled the nation with their numerous pamphlets, printed upon a public stock, and given away gratis among the people, whereby many have been deluded.—*Lath, Socinian Contravening Discussions*, preface.

Unit. s. [Lat. *unitas*.]

1. Join two or more into one.

The force which went in two to be dispersed,
In one alone right hand he now *unites*.—*Spenser.*
A proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun.—*Swift.*

2. Make to agree.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Make to adhere.

The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the muscular flesh.—*Wise, Surgery.*

4. Join.

In the lawful name of marrying,
To give our hearts *united* even
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.
Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours of a friendly nature.—*Dryden, Translation of Desprez's Art of Painting.*

5. Join in interest.

Unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou *united*.—*Greaves*, xlix. 6.

Unit. s.

1. Join in an act; concur; act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.

2. Consecrate; be cemented; be consolidated?

3. Grow into one.

From my loins
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God Most High; so God with man *unites*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 330.

Unitarily. adv. In a united manner; with union; so as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watery nature, ought to be much painted, and suitably on their lower parts; but boldly touched above by the light and shadow.—*Dryden, Translation of Daphnys Art of Painting.*

Uniter, s. One who, that which, unites.

Suppose an uniter of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both.—*Glennville.*

Unition, s. Act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition: (Johnson writes 'a word proper, but little used').

As long as any different substance keeps off the unition, hope not to cure a wound.—*Wicman, Surgery.*

Unitive, adj. Having the power of uniting. That can be nothing else but the unitive way of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God.—*Norris.*

An eclectic, conservative, assimilating, healing, moulding process, a unitive power, in of the essence, and a third test, of a faithful development.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine, ch. l. sect. iii.*

Unitive, adv. In a unitive manner.

Jupiter containeth the universe, and all things within himself, unitive and intellectually, according to those Orphic oracles.—*Cadworth, (Ord MS.)*

Unity, s. [Lat. *unitas*, -atis; Fr. *unité*.]

1. State of being one.

Man is to beget
Like of his like; his image multiplied:
In unity defective; which requires
Collateral love and dearest unity.

Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the understanding the idea of unity.—*Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.

That which you swear, you'll swear
You see, there is such unity in the proofs.

What he borrows from the ancients he pays with usury of his own, in coin as good, and as universally valuable.—*Dryden.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.

To the avoiding of dissension, it availeth much, that there be amongst them an unity, as well in ceremonies as in doctrine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Principle of dramatic writing, by which the tenor of the story, and propriety of representation is preserved.

The unities of time, place, and action are exactly observed.—*Dryden, All for Love, preface.*

Although in poetry it is absolutely necessary that the unities of time, place, and action should be thoroughly understood, there is still something more essential, that elevates and astonishes the fancy.—*Addison.*

Suppose . . . that the man . . . was an original man; that his life-drama would not and could not be measured by the three unities alone; but partly by a rule of its own too.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mirabeau.*

5. In Law. See extract.

Unity of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles. For example, I take a lease of land from one upon a certain rent; afterwards I buy the fee-simple. This is an unity of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished; by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent to none.—*Cowell.*

Universal, adj. [Lat. *universalis*.]

1. General; extending to all.

All sorrowed; if all the world could have seen 't, the woe had been universal.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 2.*

This excellent epistle, though, in front of it, it bears a particular inscription, yet in the drift of it is universal, as designing to convince all mankind of the necessity of seeking for happiness in the gospel.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began.

Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day, 1.

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars.

From thence particular
She doth abstract the universal kinds.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
An universal was the object of imagination, and there was no such thing in reality.—*Arbutnot and Pope, Martinus Scribblers.*

4. In Logic. Proposition of which the quantity is denoted by *all*, as opposed to *some*; e.g. 'All A is B,' 'No A is B,' are, respectively, universal affirmative, and universal negative, propositions.

Universal, s. The whole; general system of the universe. *Obsolete.*

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into Paradise after Adam's expulsion, if the universal had been paradise?—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Universalist, s.

1. In Theology. One who holds the doctrine that all men will be finally saved.

2. One who affects to understand all particulars.

A modern freethinker is an universalist in speculation; any proposition whatsoever he's ready to decide; self-assurance supplies all want of abilities!—*Bentley, Philontherna Lipicuria, § 3.*

Universality, s. Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole.

This catholicism, or second affection of the church, consisteth generally in universality, as embracing all sorts of persons, as to be disseminated through all nations, as comprehending all ages, as containing all necessary and saving truths, as obliging all conditions of men to all kind of obedience, as curing all diseases, and planting all graces in the souls of men.—*Bishop Pearson.*

This catalogue of sin, is but of sin under a limitation; an universality of sin under a certain kind; that is, of all sins of direct and personal commission.—*South, Sermons.*

A special conclusion cannot be inferred from a moral universality, nor always from a physical one; though it may be always inferred from an universality that is metaphysical.—*Watts.*

Universally, adv. In a universal manner; throughout the whole; without exception.

Those offences which are breaches of supernatural laws, violate in general that principle of reason, which will-th universally to fly from evil.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There best beheld, where universally admired.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 532.

What he borrows from the ancients he pays with usury of his own, in coin as good, and as universally valuable.—*Dryden.*
This institution of charity-schools universally prevailed.—*Addison.*

Universality, s. Attribute suggested by Universal; universality.

They'll object
Against th' universality of this clear notion.

Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 2, § 6.

Universe, s. [Fr. *univers*; Lat. *universum*.]

General system of things.

Crooping murrain, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide gospel of the universe.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. chorus.
God here sums up all into man; the whole into a part; the universe into an individual. *South, Sermons.*

Father of heav'n! . . . and Judge of earth,
Whose word call'd out this universe to birth.

Prior, Solomon, iii. 665.

University, s. [Lat. *universitas*.]

1. Corporation for the supply of the higher kinds of instruction and education.

While I play the good husband at home, my son and servants spend all at the university.—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.*

The universities, especially Aberdeen, flourished under many excellent scholars, and very learned men.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Whole; universe. *Obsolete.*

The great womb
From whence all things in the universality
Yield in diverse forms do gaily bloom,
And after fade away.

Dr. H. More, Life of the Soul, i. 13.
That thou givest them (saith the Psalmist, speaking with respect to the universality of things,) they gather.—*Barrow, Sermons, vol. ii. serm. xii.*

Univocal, adj. [Lat. *univocus*; *voco* = I call; *vox*, *voxis* = voice.]

1. Having one meaning.

Univocal words are such as signify but one idea, or but one sort of thing: equivocal words are such as signify two or more different ideas, or different sorts of objects.—*Watts.*

2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenor.

This conceit makes putrefactive generalious correspondence unto seasonal productions; and conceives inequivalent effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Univocally, adv.

1. In a univocal manner; in one term; in one sense.

How is sin univocally distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin?—*Bishop Hall.*
It were too great presumption to think, that there is anything in any created nature, that can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible per-

fection of the divine nature: very being itself does not predicate univocally touching God, and any created being, and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. In one tenor.

All creatures are generated univocally by parents of their own kind; there is no such thing as spontaneous generation.—*Ray.*

Univocation, s. Agreement of name and meaning.

The univocation of Tatar cities with those of Israel, concurring with the former reason from the place and country whither they were sometime transplanted by the Assyrians, doth plainly shew that the Israelitish people have been there.—*Whiston, Memoirs, p. 285: 1740.*

Unjealous, adj. Free from jealousy; not suspiciously fearful; having no unreasonable mistrust.

The indulgence under which they enjoy present ease, is founded on the gentle and unjealous temper of the king, which may be shaken and changed by several accidents that may fall out.—*Lord Clarendon, Papal Usurpation, vol. i. ch. 2.*

Unjoint, v. a. Disjoint.

Unjointing the bones of many a solemn peace.—*Fuller, Holy War, p. 247: 1638.*

Unjoyful, adj. Not joyful; sad.

This unjoyful set of people.—*Zeller, no. 16.*

Unjoyous, adj. Unjoyful.

Where nothing can be hearty, it must needs be unjoyous and injurious to any perceiving person so detained.—*Milton, Trichordium.*

Unjudged, part. pref. Not judiciously determined.

Cause unjudged disgrace the loaded file,
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile.

Prior, Solomon, ii. 722.

Unjust, adj. Contrary to justice: (used both of persons and things).

He that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much.—*Luke, xvi. 10.*

I should forgo
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.
He who was so unjust as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just to condemn himself for

Locke.

Unjustifiable, adj. Incapable of being justified, or defended.

If these reproaches, which aim only at ostentation of wit, be so unjustifiable, what shall we say to those that are drawn, that are founded in malice?—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly; but for a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part, is an unjustifiable piece of rashness.—*Addison.*

Unjustifiableness, s. Attribute suggested by Unjustifiable; quality of not being justifiable.

He wished them to consider of the illegality of all their commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unjustly, adv. In an unjust manner.

Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks pursue,
Accused unjustly, then unjustly slew.

Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.
Moderation the one side very justly disown, and the other as unjustly pretends to.—*Swift.*

Unked, adj. [? *unconth*.]

1. Unusual; odd; strange.

A physician must practice according to the actions of phisick; he must not minister after any unked manner, but only according to the usual and ordinary opinion of the learned in phisick.—*Abstract of Arts, Causes, &c. of Queen Elizabeth, p. 50.*

2. Lonely; solitary.

Unkempt, adj.

1. Uncombed.

Laden she is with long unkempt hairs.
May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, b. vi.: 1027.

2. Unpolished.

Thenot, to that I chide thou dost me tempt;
But, ah! too well I wot my humble yoke,
And how my rines been rugged and unkempt.

Sponsor, Shepherd's Calendar.

Unkenneled, v. a.

1. Drive from his kennel or hole.

Search, seek, find out. I warrant we'll unkenneled the fox. Let me stop this way first. So, now uncape.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.*
I warrant you, colonel, we'll unkenneled him.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 1.*

2. Rouse from its secrecy or retreat.

If his occult guilt
Do not itself *unken* in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, III. 2.

Unknt. *part. pref.* Unknown. *Obsolete.*

Go, little book, thyself present,
As child whose parent is *unknt*,
To him, that is the president
Of nobleness and chivalria.

Spenser.

Unkpt. *part. pref.*

1. Not kept; not retained.

2. Unobserved; unbeyed.

Many things kept generally heretofore, are now
In like sort generally *unkpt*, and abolished, every
where.—*Hunter, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unkind. *adj.*

1. Not favourable; not benevolent.

In nature there's no blemish but the mind;
None can be call'd deform'd, but the *unkind*.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, III. 4.
To the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove *unkind*.
Id., Hamlet, III. 1.

To Nimrod our author seems a little *unkind*; and
says, that he, against right, enlarged his empire.—
Locke.

A real grief I ne'er can find,
Till thou prov'st perjured or *unkind*.
Prior, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

Or, if they serve you, serve you disinclined,
And, in their height of kindness, are *unkind*.
Young, Love of Fame, VII. 81.

2. Unnatural.

They, however, shameful and *unkind*,
Yet did possess their horrible intent.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, III. 2. 43.

Unkindness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Unkindly; unfavourableness.

I have often heard the chief of our city complain-
ing of the unfruitfulness of the earth, and sometimes
again of the *unkindness* of the weather, now for a
good space hurtful to the fruits.—*Hakewill, Apology, p. 143.*

Unkindly. *adj.*

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

They, with their dirtiness,
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother bathed their beastliness,
And can abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,
All were they born of her own native slime.
Spenser.

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

The goddess, that in rural shrine
Dwell'd at home with Pan, or Sylvan, thy blest song
Forbidding every bleak, *unkindly* fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.
Milton, Comus, 267.

Unkindly. *adv.* In an unkind manner.

1. Without kindness; without affection.

The herd, *unkindly* wise,
Or chases him from thence, or from him flies.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. Contrarily to nature.

All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, III. 453.

Unkindness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Unkind; malignity; ill-will; want of
affection.

Take no *unkindness* of his hasty words,
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, IV. 3.

After their return, the duke executed the same
authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging
himself upon those who had manifested any *unkind-
ness* towards him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the
Grand Rebellion.*

Christ, who was the only person to have resented
this *unkindness*, finds an extenuation of it.—*South,
Sermons.*

She sigh'd, she wept, she low'd; 'twas all she could;
And will-*unkindness* seem'd to tax the god.
*Dryden, Translation from Ovid,
Metamorphoses, b. 1.*

Unking. *v. a.* Deprive of royalty.

God save king Henry *unking'd* Richard says,
And send him many years of unalike days!
Shakespeare, Richard II. IV. 1.

It takes the force of law; how then, my lord!
If as they would *unking* my father now,
To make you way.
Southern.

Unkinglike, or **Unkingly.** *adj.* Unbecom-
ing a king; base; ignoble.

For myself
To show less sovereignty than they, must needs
Appear *unkinglike*. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, III. 3.*

Unkind. *part. pref.* Not kissed.

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is
but foul breath, and foul breath is no noise; there-
fore I will depart *unkind*.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado
about Nothing, v. 2.*

Unknightly. *adj.* [In this, and the com-
pounds immediately following, where the
second element begins with *kn*, the *n*, since
the *k* has ceased to be sounded, is in the
same predicament as the second *a* in *un-
natural*, &c., i. e. is double in sound as well
as spelling.] Unbecoming a knight.

With six hours' hard riding through wild places,
I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-
favoured castle, the place where I perceived they
meant to perform their *unknightly* errand.—*Sir P.
Sidney.*

Unknit. *v. a.* [A.S. *uncnytan*.]

1. Unweave; separate.

Would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not *unknit* himself
The noble knot he made!
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, IV. 2.

2. Open.

Unknit that threatening, unknit brow,
And dart not scornful glances from those eyes.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 2.

Unknit. *part. adj.* Not united; not knit.

The petty brawls and quarrels,
Late urged betwixt the Alberti and your family,
Must, yes and shall, like tender *unknit* joints,
Fasten again together of themselves.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.

Unknotted. *part. pref.* Freed from knots;
untwisted; unentangled.

All simple, single, pure, previous, *unknotted*.—*Dr.
H. More, Song of the Monk, preface: 1637.*

Unknw. *v. a.* Cease to know.

It's already known;
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, *unknow* it?
Smith.

Unknowable. *adj.* Incapable of being, not
to be, known.

Here too even individuals, however of themselves
unknowable, become objects of knowledge, as far as
their nature will permit.—*Harris, Hermes, b. III.
ch. iv.*

Unknowing. *part. pref.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing.

Let me speak to the yet *unknowing* world,
How these things came about.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.

With of.

His hounds, *unknowing* of his change, pursue
The chase, and their mistaken master slew.
Dryden.

Protrus, mounting from the hoary deep,
Surveys his charge, *unknowing* of deceit.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, IV. 607.

2. Not practised; not qualified.

So Libyan huntsmen, on some sandy plain,
From shady covert roused, the lion chase:
The kindly beast runs out with loud disdain,
And slowly moves, *unknowing* to give place.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xvi.
These were they, whose souls the fiercest steel'd,
And curst with hearts *unknowing* how to yield.
Pope.

Unknowingly. *ade.* In an unknowing man-
ner; ignorantly; without knowledge.

The beauty I behold has struck me dead;
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 277.

They are all like the Syrians, who were first smit-
ten with blindness, and *unknowingly* led out of
their way, into the capital of their enemy's country.
—*Addison, Frecholder.*

Unknown. *part. pref.*

1. Not known.

'Tis not *unknown* to you,
How much I have disabled my estate.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, I. 1.

Many are the trees of God that grow
In Paradise, and various yet *unknown*
To us.

If any chance has hitherto brought the name
Of Palamedes, not *unknown* to fame,
Accused and sentenced for pretended crimes.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, II. 103.

At fear of death, that saddens all
With terrors round, can reason hold her throne;
Despite the known, nor tremble at the *unknown*!
Pope.

2. Greater than is imagined.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *un-
known* advantage to the kingdom.—*Bacon.*

3. Not having cohabitation.

I am yet
Unknown to woman. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, IV. 3.*

4. Not having communication.

At a little lun, the man of the house, formerly a
servant in the family, to do honour to his old master
had, *unknown* to Sir Roger, put him up a signpost.
—*Addison, Spectator.*

Unlaborious. *adj.* Not laborious; not diffi-
cult to be done.

The heavens doubtless took this office up, looking
on it through their obedience to the parliament,
whose command perhaps made all things *easy* and
unlaborious to them.—*Milton, Arcopagica.*

Unlaboured. *part. pref.*

1. Not produced, not cultivated, by labour.

Unlaboured harvests shall the fields adorn,
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on every thorn.
*Dryden, Translation of Virgil,
Eclogues, IV. 33.*

2. Spontaneous; effected without much effort.

Their charms, if charms they have, the truth sup-
plies.
And from the thence *unlaboured* beauties rise.
Tickell.

Unlace. *v. a.*1. Loose anything fastened with strings or
laces.

He could not endure so cruel case,
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlace*.
Spenser.

2. Loose a woman's dress.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite, and due disdainful-
ness,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with *unlacing* her?
Sir P. Sidney.

Unlace yourself, for that harmonious chime
Tells me from you that now it is bed-time.
Donne.

3. Divest of ornaments.

You *unlace* your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a night-brawler. *Shakespeare, Othello, II. 3.*

Unlade. *v. a.*

1. Remove from the vessel which carries.

He's a foolish woman,
That, when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another bottom.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

2. Exonerate that which carries.

The venturesome merchant, who design'd for far,
And touches on our hospitable shore,
Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star,
Shall here *unlade* him, and depart no more.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccc.

3. Applied to the vessel itself.

We... landed at Tybe; for there the ship was to
unlade her burden. —*Acts, xxi. 3.*

Unlaid. *part. pref.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.

Whatsoever we do behold now in this present
world, it was intrapped within the bowels of divine
mercy, written in the book of eternal wisdom, and
held in the hands of Omnipotent Power, the first
foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid*.—
Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

2. Not pacified; not stilled; not suppressed.

No evil thing that walks by night,
Blue, menage long, or stubborn *unlaid* ghost,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.
Milton, Comus, 423.

3. Not laid out (as a corpse).

Parts of me they judged decay'd,
But we last out still *unlaid*.
H. Jonson, Each his rinde.

Unlamented. *part. pref.* Not deplored.

After six years spent in outward majesty, and
inward murmur that it was not greater, he died
unlamented by any.—*Lord Clarendon, History of
the Grand Rebellion.*

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away,
The pride of fools, and parent of a day.
*Pope, Elegy to the Memory of an
Unfortunate Lady.*

Unlarded. *part. pref.* Not intermixed or
foisted in by way of improvement: (from
lard, in cookery).

Speak the language of the company you are in;
speak it purely, and *unlarded* with any other.—
Lord Chesterfield, Letters to his Son.

Unlatch. *v. a.* Open by lifting up the latch.

My worthy wife...
The door *unlatch'd*; and, with repeated calls,
Invites her former lord within my walls.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, VI. 702.

Unlavished. *part. pref.* Not wasted; not
thrown away.

My breast unmill'd by the lust of gold,
My time *unlavish'd* in pursuit of power.
Shenstone, Elegies, ix.

Unlaw. *v. a.* Divest of the character of a
law. *Rare.*

That which is impious or evil absolutely, either
against faith or manner, no law can possibly per-
mit, that intends not to *unlaw* itself. —*Milton,
Arcopagica. (Ord His.)*

Unlawful. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

It is an *unlawful* thing for a Jew to come unto one of another nation.—*Acts*, x. 28.

Unlawfully. *adv.* In an unlawful manner.

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.
He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain something *unlawfully*.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

I had rather my brother die by the law, than my son should be *unlawfully* born.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

Give me your opinion, what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affection who begot me.—*Addison*.

Unlawfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unlawful.

1. Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted.

If those alleged testimonies of Scripture did indeed concern the matter to such effect as was pretended, that which they should infer were *unlawfulness*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The original reason of the *unlawfulness* of lying is, that it carries with it an act of injustice, and a violation of the right of him, to whom we were obliged to signify our minds.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Illegitimacy.

Unlearn. *v. a.* Forget, or disuse what has been learned.

Antitheses, being asked of one, what learning was most necessary for man's life? answered, to *unlearn* that which is nought.—*Bacon*.

The government of the tongue is a piece of morality which . . . yet our greatest scholars have *unlearned*.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

What they thus learned from I they did not *unlearn* again in another.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Unlearned. *part. pref.*

1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed.

How shall they credit

A poor *unlearned* virgin?

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, i. 3.

Thin selected piece, which you translate.

Forcibly your studies may communicate,

From darker dialect of a stranger land,

Wisdom that here the *unlearned* shall understand.

Sir W. Darnant.

Some at the bar, with subtilty defend

The cause of an *unlearned*, noble friend.

Dryden.

2. Not gained by study; not known.

They leagu'd mere words, or such things chiefly

as were better *unlearned*.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

3. Not suitable to a learned man.

I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*,

neither savouring of poetry, wit, or invention.—

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 2.

Unlearnedly. *adv.* In an unlearned manner; ignorantly; grossly.

He, in his epistle, plainly affirmeth, they think

unlearnedly, who are of another belief.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Unlearnedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Unlearned; want of learning; ignorance.

I confess

My slammering muse's poor *unlearnedness*.

Spenser, Translation of the Faerie Queene, i. 172: 1621.

Unleavened. *part. adj.* Not fermented; not

mixed with fermenting matter.

They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough, for it

was not leavened.—*Exodus*, xii. 39.

Unlettered. *part. adj.* Not addressed, not

taught, by lecture: (in the extract the

construction requires on).

A science yet *unlettered* in our schools.

Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

Unlearnedness. *s.* Want of leisure. *Rare*.

My essay . . . having been written partly in Eng-

land, partly in another kingdom, it were strange

. . . if it did not betray the *unlearnedness* of the

wandering author.—*Hayley*.

Unless. *conj.* [see last extract.] Except;

if not; supposing that not.

Let us not say we keep the commandments of the

one, when we break the commandments of the

other: for, *unless* we observe both, we obey neither.

—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unless is nothing but *in tanto* than . . . corres-

ponding to *in as much as*, only the *than* has fallen

out in the later language, and so the modern form

(welded together and altered) has led the etymologi-

cal astray. 'Hou ellis schulele any man be boldo . . .

in tanto then he had a stable right for to ask . . . his

Widdo of his parsonheim.—*G. Churchill, Robinson*

Note in Preface and Glossary of his edition of

Pocock's Repertory, p. 303.

Unlessoned. *part. pref.* Not taught.

The full sum of me

Is an *unlesson'd* girl, unschooled, unpractised;

Happy in this, who is not yet so old

But she may learn.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Unlettered. *part. pref.* Unlearned; un-

taught.

When the apostles of our Lord were ordained

to alter the laws of heathenish religion, St. Paul

excepted, the rest were unschooled and *unlettered*

men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The *unletter'd* Christian, who believes in gross

Plots on to heaven, and no'er is at a loss,

Dryden, Religio Laici, 323.

Unletteredness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Unlettered; want of learning.

Ignorance and *unletteredness* ill become any

man who bears the image of God; but worst of all

a governor.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*,

p. 120.

Unlibidinous. *adj.* Not lustful; pure from

carnality.

In those hearts

Love *unlibidinous* reign'd; nor jealousy

Was understood, the injured lover's hell.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 448.

Unlicensed. *part. pref.* Having no regular

permission.

Ask what boldness brought him hither

Unlicensed.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 908.

Warn the thoughtless, self-confiding train,

No more *unlicensed*, thus to brave the main.

Pope, Translation of the Iliad, xiii. 174.

Unlied. *part. pref.* Shapeless; not

formed: (from the opinion that the bear

liks her young to shape).

Shape my bear an unequal size,

To disproportionate in every part,

Like to a claus, *unlied* bear-whelp.

Shakespeare, Richard III, iii. 2.

The bloody bear, an independent head,

Unlied to form, in groans her late express.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 53.

Unlighted. *part. pref.* Not kindled; not set

on fire.

There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid,

Melancholy and Abundance.

The sacred wood, which on the altar lay,

Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows.

Prior, Solomon, iii. 707.

Unlightsome. *adj.* Dark; gloomy; wantin-

light.

First the sun,

glity sphere, he frannet, *unlightsome* first,

Though of ethereal mould.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 334.

Unlike. *adj.*

1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance.

Where cases are so *unlike* as theirs and ours, I see

not how that which they did should induce, much

less enforce, us to the same practice.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

So the twins' humours, in our Terence, are

Unlike; this harsh and rude, that smooth and fair.

Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

Our ideas, whilst we are awake, succeed one an-

other, not much *unlike* the images in the inside of a

lanthorn.—*Locke*.

2. Unlikely.

Make not impossible that which but seems *unlike*.

—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

What befel the empire of Aluaigne were not *un-*

like to befall to Spain, if it should break.—*Bacon*.

Unlikelihood. *s.* Improbability.

The work was carried on amidst all the *unlikeli-*

hoods and discouraging circumstances imaginable;

the builders holding the sword in one hand, to

defend the trowel working with the other.—*South*,

Sermons.

Unlikeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Unlikely.

There are degrees herein, from the very neigh-

bourhood of demonstration, quite down to improb-

ability and *unlikeness*, even to the confines of

impossibility.—*Locke*.

Unlikely. *adj.*

1. Improbable; not such as can be reason-

ably expected.

A very *unlikely* envy she hath stumbled upon.—

Sir P. Sidney.

2. Not promising any particular event.

Efforts are numerous and strange, when they

grow by *unlikely* means.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical*

Polity.

This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to

reach the future, but unworthy of the present age.

—*Swift*.

Unlikely. *adv.* In an unlike, or unlikely manner; improbably.

The pleasure we are to enjoy in that conversation, not *unlikely* may proceed from the discovery each shall communicate to another, of God and nature.—*Pope*.

Unlikeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Un-

like; dissimilitude; want of resemblance.

Imitation pleases, because it affords matter for enquiring into the truth or falsehood of imitation, by comparing its likeness or *unlikeness* with the original.—*Dryden*.

Unlimber. *adj.* Unyielding.

To which temper more aspirational *unlimber* unions have not yet lent themselves.—*Sir H. Wotton, Romaine*, p. 210.

Unlimber. *v. a.* Take off the limbers: (as, 'to unlimber the guns').

Unlimitable. *adj.* Incapable of being limited; admitting no bounds.

He tells us 't is unlimited and *unlimitable*.—*Locke*.

Unlimited. *part. pref.*

1. Having no bounds; having no limits.

So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompence or repay God's dilection, that it fetters our very wishes.—*Boyle*.

2. Undefined; not bounded by proper excep-

tions.

With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, because of their plainness at the first sight; nothing less, with men of exact judgement, because such rules are not safe to be trusted over far.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Unconfined; not restrained.

All the evils that can proceed from an untied tongue, and an unwarded, *unlimited* will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their wives' owning the doctrine of *unlimited* conjugal fidelity.—*Archbishop*.

Unlimitedly. *adv.* In an unlimited manner; boundlessly; without bounds.

Many ascribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the stress of what-ever commissions they shall say upon it.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Unlineal. *adj.* Not coming in the order of succession.

They put a barren sceptre in my gripe, Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand, No son of mine succeeding.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Unlink. *v. a.* Free from links; disconnect.

About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreathed itself;

Who with her head, nimble in thravits, approach'd

The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,

Seeing Orlando, it *unlinked* itself.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 3.

Unmelted. *part. pref.* Unmelted; undis-

solved.

These huge, unwieldy lumps remained in the melted matter, rigid and *unmelted*, floating in it like cakes of ice in a river.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Unmoistured. *part. pref.*

1. Not moistened; not smeared with any liquid.

How have we seen churches and states, like a dry *unmoistured* coach, set themselves on fire with their own motion!—*Bishop Hall, Romaine*, p. 74.

2. Not filled with liquor.

He that could endure with a sober pen to sit and devise laws for drunkards to carouse by, I doubt me whether the very soberness of such a one, like an *unmoistured* silence, were not stark drunk.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus*.

Unnaturally. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Unlively.

Who knows not that the bashful modesty of a virgin may oft-times hide all the *unnaturalness*, and natural sloth, which is really unfit for conversation?—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, l. 3.

Unlively. *adj.* Not lively; dull.

Unload. *v. a.*

1. Disburden.

Like an ass, whose back with ingots bows,

Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,

And death *unloads* thee.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

2. Put off anything burdensome.

Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great

burthen.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III, ii. 1.

Unlock. v. a.**1. Open what is shut with a lock.**

I have seen her *unlock* her closet, take forth paper.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 1.*

His springs a light,
Unlocks the door, and entering out of breath,
The dying saw, and instruments of death.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.

2. Open in general.

My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all *unlock'd* to your occasions.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

I yielded, and *unlock'd* her all my heart.
Who with a grain of manhood well resolved,
Night easily have shook off all her snares.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 407.

Thy forests, Windsor! and thy green retreats
Invite my lays. Be present,ylvan maids!
Unlock your springs, and open all your shades.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Unlocked. part. pref. Unexpected; not foreseen: (generally with for).

Yet perhaps had their number prevailed, if the
king of Pontus had not come *unlocked* for to their
succour.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Nor came I slight, nor for her favours call;
She comes *unlocked* for, if she comes at all.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Without for.

Your affairs I have recommended to the king, but
with *unlocked* success.—*Sir J. Denham.*

Unloose. v. a. Loose. 'A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; so that to unloose, is properly to bind.' (Johnson). 'Dr. Johnson would not have made the preceding remark, if he had known that the word is pure Saxon, unless, solve, to loose.' (Todd).

There cometh one mightier than I after me, the
latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop
down and *unloose*.—*Mark, i. 7.*

The weak, wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck *unloose* his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be shook to air.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Unloose. v. n. Fall in pieces; lose all union and connexion.

Without this virtue, the publick union must *unloose*; the strength plenary; and the pleasure grow faint.—*Collier.*

Unloosable. adj. Incapable of being lost. Rare.

Whatever may be said of the *unloosable* mobility of atoms, yet divers parts of matter may compose bodies, that need no other cement to unite them, than the juxtaposition and resting together of their parts, whereby the air, and other fluids that might dissipate them, are excluded.—*Boyle.*

Unloved. part. pref. Not loved.

As love does not always reflect itself, Zelmune, though reason there was to love Palladius, yet could not ever persuade her heart to yield with that pain to Palladius, as they feel, that feel *unloved* love.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and supercilious person.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unloveliness. s. Attribute suggested by Unlovely; unamiableness; inability to create love.

The old man, growing only in age and affection, followed his suit with all means of unloved servants, large promises, and each thing else that might help to countervail his own *unloveliness*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unlovely. adj. Other than lovely; (there seems by this word generally more intended than barely negation).

A beauty which on Psyche's face did throw
Unlovely blackness.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 19: 1681.

Unloving. part. pref. Unkind; not found.

Thou, blest with a goodly son,
Didst yield consent to disinherit him;
Which argued thee a most *unloving* father.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

Unluckily. ado. In an unlucky manner; by ill luck.

Things have fallen out so *unluckily*,
That we have had no time to move our daughter.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 4.

Unluckiness. s. Attribute suggested by Unlucky.

As there is no moral in these jests, they ought to be discouraged, and looked upon rather as pieces of *unluckiness* than wit.—*Addison, Spectator, no. 371.*

Unlucky. adj.**1. Unfortunate; producing unhappiness: (this word is generally used of accidents slightly vexatious).**

You may make an experiment often, without meeting with any of those *unlucky* accidents which make such experiments miscarry.—*Boyle.*

2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes.

Then shall I you recount a rueful case,
Said he; the which with this *unlucky* eye
I late beheld.
Spenser.

3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish.

His friendship is counterfeit, seldom to trust;
His doings *unlucky*, and ever unjust.
Tasso, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Why, cries an *unlucky* war, a less bag might have served.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*
There was a lad, th' *unluckiest* of his crew,
Was still contriving something bad, but new.
King.

4. Ill omened; inauspicious.

When I appear, see you avoid the place,
And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

Unlustrous. adj. Wanting lustre.

Rose and *unlustrous* as the smoky light
That's fed with stinking tallow.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 7.

Unlusty. adj. Inactive.

At this season, he [the hippopotamus] waxeth *unlusty*.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny.*

Unmade. part. pref. See under Unmake.**Unmaidenly. adj. Other than maidenly, in respect to modesty.**

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than *unmaidenly*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplation, John Baptist bewailed.*

Unmaimed. part. pref. Not deprived of any essential part.

Not disfigured in his shape,
Enjoying all his limbs *unmaimed* he lies.
Sir J. Denham, Toaster, p. 107: 1699.

An interpreter should give his author entire and *unmaimed*; the diction and the versification only are his proper province.—*Pope, Preface to Translation of the Iliad.*

Unmake. v. a. Deprive of former qualities before possessed; deprive of form or being.

They've made themselves, and that their fitness
Does *unmake* you.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.

God does not make or *unmake* things, to try experiments. *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
Empire! thou poor and despicable thing,
When such as these make or *unmake* a king.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. i. 1.

Bring this guide of the light within to the trial;
God, when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man.—*Locke.*

The present word has been selected as the text for the present editor's remarks upon Un-; inasmuch as in the verb *unmake* we get one of the best illustrations of the double import of the prefix. *Unmade*, the participle, may mean either 'never made at all,' or 'made and destroyed, made and altered, made and transformed into something else;' the former meaning being purely negative, the latter positive as well as negative, or, in one word, destructive. Contrast with this such a word as *unspied*. The result of the purely negative *un-* is a compound with a participial form, but with *no verb to correspond*; i. e. a *part. pref.*, or a *participial* form with a *prefix*: whereas, when the *un-* is destructive or privative, we have both the participle and the verb. In *undone*, *unmade*, &c., and other compounds, the import of the prefix is only known from the context; e. g. contrast 'he has *undone* all my work,' with 'he has left his own work *undone*.' See, also, Editor's Preface, p. cxii.

For *un-*, as compared with *in-* negative, see under In.

Unmakeable. adj. Incapable of being made.

If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are also *unmakeable* by any but a divine power.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Unmalleable. adj. Not malleable. A harsh, unamiable stuff.

Sir R. Erskine, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 13.

Unman. v. a.**1. Deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being.**

What, quite *unman'd* in folly?
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Gross errors *unman*, and strip them of the very principles of reason and sober sense.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Emasculate.

Periander, tyrant of Corinth, sent three hundred boys, sons to the principal men of Corinth, to King Alyattes, to be sold. These, going ashore in the Island of Samos, were by the Samians taught to sit, as supplicants, in the Temple of Diana, where they perswaded them, setting before them for their food cakes made of sassafras and honey. This our author calls an affront put by the Samians on the Corinthians, who therefore attacked the Samians, not the boys; to wit, because the Samians had saved the children of the troops from being *unman'd*.—*Putland, Novels, iv. 288. (Oud MS.)*

3. Break into irresolution; deject.

Her clamours pierce the Trojans' ears,
Unman their courage, and strip them of their fears.
Dryden, Tragedy of the Æneid, ix. 661.

Ulysses wild his pensile head;
Again *unman'd* a shower of sorrows shed.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 89.

Unmanageable. adj. Incapable of being, difficult to be, managed.

They'll judge everything by models of their own, and thus are rendered *unmanageable* by any authority but that of absolute dominion.—*Guarini.*

None can be considered *unmanageable* by the better methods of government, but they have been too easily tried upon him; and if they will not prevail, we make no excuses for the obstinate.—*Locke.*

Unmanaged. part. pref.**1. Not broken by horse-manship.**

Like colts, or *unmanaged* horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless bladders.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises, II. c. 10. 1699.*

2. Not tutored; not educated.

Some princes shew out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought, and being, in their notions, an untaught, and *unmanaged* virtue.—*Filmer, Dissertation on Learning the Classics.*

Unmanlike, Unmanly. adj. In a manner unlike that of a man, either as a member of the human species, or as a man opposed to either a woman or a child.**1. Unbecoming a human being.**

It is stranger to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.

By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, as to cry. *Sir P. Sidney.*

New customs,
Though never so rational,
Nay, let them be as *unmanly*, yet are follow'd.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 3.

Think not thy friend can ever feel the soft
Unmanly warmth, and tenderness of love.
Addison, Cato.

Unmanned. part. pref.**1. Not furnished with men.**

Set me with him . . .
Upon the main mast of an *unmanned* ship,
And let the wind and tide hale me along.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy: 1619.

2. In Falconry. Not tamed.

Had my *unmanned* blood.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.
No cold is so unbroken,
Or hawk yet half so haggard or *unmanned*.
H. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Unmannered. part. pref. Rude; brutal; uncivil.

You have a slanderous, beastly, unwash'd tongue
In your rude mouth, and savouring yourself,
Unmanner'd lord.
H. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, ii. 3.

If their barking dog disturb her ease,
No prayer can find her, no excuse appease:
Th' *unmanner'd* misfactor is a wretch.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 512.

Unmannerliness. s. Attribute suggested by Unmannerly; breach of civility; ill behaviour.

There is no *unmannerliness* in our strife for the

greatest share in Christ's presence and benediction.
—*Bishop Hall, Contemplation*, l. 1.
A sort of *unmannerly* is apt to grow up with young people, if not early restrained; and that is a forwardness to interrupt others speaking.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

Unmannerly, *adj.* Wanting good manners; ill-bred; not civil; not complaisant.

Sweet heart,
I was *unmannerly* to take you out,
And not to kiss you.

A divine dares hardly show his person among fine gentlemen; or, if he fall into such company, he is in continual apprehension that some pert man of pleasure should break an *unmannerly* jest, and render him ridiculous.—*Swift*.

Unmannerly, *adv.* In an unmannerly manner.

Forgive me,
If I have used myself *unmannerly*.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*, l. 1.

Unmanured, *part. pref.* Not cultivated.

The land,
In antique times, was *unmanured* wilderness;
Unpeopled, *unmanured*, unproved, unpraised.
—*Spenser*.
The soil is wonderfully fruitful, but *unmanured*.
—*Dryden, Letters*, p. 31. (Malone's edition.)

Unmarked, *part. pref.* Not observed; not regarded.

This place *unmarked*, though oft I walk'd the green,
In all my progress I had never seen.

—*Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf*, 62.
Entering at the gate, . . .
He mix'd, *unmarked*, among the busy throng,
Borne by the tide, and press'd unseen along.

—*Id., Translation of the Ecce*, l. 612.
—*Unmarked*, unknown'd as a monarch's name.
—*Pope, Translation of the Odyssey*, l. 155.

Unmarred, *part. pref.* Uninjured; not spoiled.

And at the foot thereof a gentle flood
His silver waves did softly tumble down,
Unmarred with ragged moss or filthy mud.

—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.
Unmarriageable, *adj.* Not capable of marriage; unfit to be married.

(For example see *Unconjunction*.)
Unmarried, *adj.* Having no husband, or no wife.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects, for they are light to run away.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Marriage and Single Life*.

Husbands and wives, boys and *unmarried* maids.
—*Dryden, Translation of the Ecce*, vi. 421.

Unmarry, *v. a.* Separate from the matrimonial contract; divorce.

Is it imaginable there should be among these a law which God allowed not, a law giving permissions laxative to *unmarry* a wife and marry a lust, a law to suffer a kind of tribunal-solitude? —*Milton, Teuchordon*.

Unmasculate, *v. a.* Emasculate. *Rare*.

The sin of the south *unmasculate* northern bodies.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 255: 1639.

Unmasculine, *adj.* Wanting the character of a man, as a male; deficient in manly vigour, in robustness.

The *unmasculine* rhetoric of any puling priest or chaplain.—*Edison, The Times of Kings*. (Ord. MS.)

Unmask, *v. a.* Take off a mask; strip off any disguise.

With full cups they had *unmask'd* his soul.
—*Lord Runcorn*.

Though in Greek or Latin they amuse us, yet a translation *unmasks* them, whereby the cheat is transparent.—*Glavinilla*.

When *self* is understood, the word takes the guise of an intransitive, or neuter, rather than that of what it really is, a transitive or active verb. The following extract in the previous editions is entered as a verb neuter.

My husband bids me; now I will *unmask*.
This is that face was worth the looking on.

—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

Unmasterable, *adj.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Rare*.

The factor is *unmasterable* by the natural heat of man; not to be dulcified by confection, beyond unavour condition.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Unmastered, *part. pref.* Not subdued, conquered, or controlled.

Which what loss your honour may sustain, if you Or lose your heart, or your chests treasure open To his *unmastered* importunity.

—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, l. 3.
He cannot his *unmastered* grief sustain,
But yields to rage, to madness, and to disdain.
—*Dryden*.

Unmatchable, *adj.* Incapable of being matched; unparalleled; unequalled. *Rare*.

The soul of Christ, that saw in this life the face of God, was, through no visible presence of Deity, filled with all manner of graces and virtues in that *unmatchable* degree of perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God with the oil of gladness anointed him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unmatched, *part. pref.* Matchless; having no match, or equal.

That glorious day, which two such navies saw,
As each, *unmatched*, might to the world give law;
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey,
Held to them both the trident of the sea. —*Dryden*.

Unmeaning, *part. pref.* Expressing no meaning; having no meaning.

Unmeant, *part. pref.* Not intended.

The flying spear was after him sent;
But Rhæmus happen'd on a death *unmeant*.
—*Dryden, Translation of the Ecce*, z. 500.

Unmeasurable, *adj.* Incapable of being measured; immeasurable.

Common mother! thou
Whose womb *unmeasurable*, and infinite breast
Teems and feeds all.

—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

Unmeasurably, *adv.* In an unmeasurable manner; beyond all bounds; beyond measure; immeasurably.

He delivered how *unmeasurably* glad his catholic majesty was of his coming.—*Howell, Letters*, l. 3, 15.

Men who think so *unmeasurably* of themselves as the Deists. —*Lalor, Sweet and Easy Method with the Deists*.

Unmeasured, *part. pref.*

1. Immense; infinite.

Does the sun draw the imaginary sign,
Nor farther yet in liquid ether roll,
Till he has reach'd some unfrequented place,
Lost to the world, in vast, *unmeasured* space?
—*Sir R. Blackmore*.

2. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure.

From him all perfect good,
Unmeasured out, descends.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 309.

Unmeddling, *part. pref.* Not interfering with the affairs of others.

A good wife, a tender mother, and an *unmeddling* queen.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Unmeddlesomeness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Unmeddling; absence of interposition or intermeddling.

If then we be but spectators, and that in a strange land, here must be an *unmeddlesomeness*, an *unmeddlesomeness* with these worldly concerns.—*Bishop Hall, Reuerie*, p. 202.

Unmeddled, *part. pref.* Not touched; not altered; (with *with*).

The flood-vent is opened and closed for six days, continuing other ten days *unmeddled with*.—*Carver, Survey of Cornwall*.

Unmeditated, *part. pref.* Not formed by previous thought.

Neither various style,
Nor holy rapture wanted they, to praise
Their Maker, in fit strains pronounced, or sung
Unmeditated.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 140.

Unmeet, *adj.* [A.S. *unmete*.] Not fit; not proper; not worthy.

Madam was young, *unmeet* the rule of sway.
—*Spenser*.

O my father!
Prove you that any man with me conversed
At hours *unmeet*, refuse me, hate me.
—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.
Its fellowship *unmeet* for thee.
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 442.
That muse desires the last, the lowest place,
Who, though *unmeet*, yet touch'd the trembling string
For the fair fame of Anne.
—*Prior, Ode to Queen Anne*, xxiv.

Unmeetly, *adv.* In an unmeet manner; not properly; not suitably.

No both together travel'd, till they met
With a faire mayden clad in mourning weed
Upon a many jades *unmeetly* set.
—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, vi. 6, 16.

Unmetness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Unmeet; unfitness; unsuitableness.

He that loved not to see the disparity of several cattle at the plough, cannot be pleased with vast *unmetness* in marriage.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, l. 13.

Unmellowed, *part. pref.* Not fully ripened.

His years but young, but his experience old;
His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgment ripe.
—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

Unmelodious, *adj.* Harsh; grating; not melodious.

The *unmelodious* noise of the braying mules and jingling of the camels' bells.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 173.

Unmelted, *part. pref.* Undissolved by heat, not to be mentioned; (used as a plural substantive as a synonym for Inexpressibles).

Unmelted, *part. pref.* Not told; not named.

They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or unexpressed with the sharpest and most pathetic expressions.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

Unmercenary, *adj.* Not venal; disinterested.

Praise is a generous and *unmercenary* principle, which proposes no other art to itself, but to do, as is fit for a creature endowed with such faculties to do, towards the most perfect and beneficent of beings. —*Bishop Atterbury, Sermon*. (Ord. MS.)

Unmerchutable, *adj.* Unsaleable; not vendible.

The feed on salt, *unmerchutable* pilchard.—*Carver, Survey of Cornwall*.

Unmerciful, *adj.*

1. Cruel; severe; inclement.

For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the eagle, providence has found out a way.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.

Not only the power of the law, unwritten subject was daily molested, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applause.—*Pope*.

Unmercifully, *adv.* In an unmerciful manner; without mercy; without tenderness.

A little worm fell most *unmercifully* upon his Gallick nap. —*Id.*

Unmercifulness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Unmerciful; inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness.

Consider the rules of friendship, lest justice turn into *unmercifulness*. —*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*.

Unmeritable, *part. pref.* Having no desert. *Rare*.

Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert *Unmeritable*, shuns your high request.

—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, iii. 7.

Unmerited, *part. pref.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour.

This day, in whom all nations shall be blest, favour *unmerited* by me, who sought forbidden knowledge by forbidden means.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 57.

Unmeritedness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Unmerited; state of being undeserved.

As to the freeness or *unmeritedness* of God's love, we need but consider that we so little could at first deserve his love, that he loved us even before we had a being.—*Boyle*.

Unmet, *part. pref.* Not met. *Rare*.

Winds lose their strength, when they do empty fly.
Unmet of woods or buildings.

—*B. Jonson, Fall of Jeruzalem*.

Unmild, *adj.* Not mild; fierce.

Unmildness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Unmild.

Whereas the terror of the law was a servant to amplify and illustrate the mildness of grace; now the *unmildness* of evangelick grace shall turn servant, to declare the grace and mildness of the rigorous law.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, ii. 7.

Unmilked, *part. pref.* Not milked.

The ewes still folded with distended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in distracted cries.
—*Pope, Translation of the Odyssey*, li. 617.

Unmilled, *part. pref.* Not milled (as coin). It is called by some the *unmilled* guinea, as having no graining upon the rim.—*Locke*.

Unminded. part. pref. Not heeded; not regarded.

He was
A poor, *unminded* outlaw, sneaking home;
My father gave him welcome to the shore.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.
He, after Eve seduced, *unminded*, slunk
Into the wood. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 332.*

Unmindful. adj. Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.

Worldly wights in place
Leave off their work, *unmindful* of this law,
To gaze on them. *Spenser.*
Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives.
Milton, Comus, 9.

When those who dislike the constitution are so
very zealous in their offers for the service of their
country, they are not wholly *unmindful* of their
party, or themselves.—*Swift.*

Unmingled. v. a. Separate things mixed.

It will *unmingle* the wine from the water; the
wine ascending, and the water descending.—*Bacon,*
Natural and Experimental History.

Unminglable. adj. Incapable of being mingled; not susceptible of mixture. *Rare.*

The sulphur of the concrete loses by the forma-
tion, the property of oil being *unminglable* with
water.—*Boyle.*
The *unminglable* liquors retain their distinct
surfaces.—*Id.*

Unmingled. part. pref. Pure; not vitiated by anything mingled.

As easy may'st thou fall
A drop of water in the breaking gulph,
And take *unmingled* thence your drop again,
Without addition or diminishing.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.
Springs on high hills are pure and *unmingled*.—
Bacon.

Vessels of *unmingled* wine,
Helldious, undecaying, and divine.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 223.

Unmired. adj. Not fouled with dirt.

Pass with safe, *unmired* feet,
Where the cause of pavement leads alway the street.
Gay, Trictrac, iii. 187.

Unmissed. part. pref. Not missed.

Why should he not steal away, unasked, and *un-*
missed, till the hurry of passions in those that
should have guarded him was a little abated?—
Gray, Letter to Newton.

Unmistakeable. adj. Incapable of being mistaken.

Did no Christian then understand that which,
according to Mr. S., no Christian can be ignorant of,
viz. that not the Scripture, but *unmistakeable* and
indefeasible and tradition, was the rule of faith.—
Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons, vol. iv. p. 129.
(Ord. M.)

Unmitigable. adj. Incapable of being mitigated or softened.

Interminable, *unmitigable* tortures.—*Bishop Hall,*
Devered Soul, § 12.

Unmitigated. part. pref. Not softened.

With publick accusation, uncovered slander, *un-*
mitigated reproach. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about*
Nothing, iv. 1.

Unmixed. part. pref. Not mingled with any thing; pure; not corrupted by additions.

Thy commandment all alone shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmix'd with baser matter.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 5.

Together out they fly,
Inseparable now, the truth and lie;
The strict companions are for ever join'd,
And this or that *unmix'd* no mortal ear shall find.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Unmourned. part. pref. Not lamented.

Fatherless colours was left *unmourn'd*;
Your widow colours like he be unwet.
Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 1.

Unmoderate. adj. Immoderate. *Rare.*

Jehovah is his (God's) proper name, of his own
imposition, and incommunicable to any creature, of
what rank or quality soever; a name of such *unmo-*
derate reverence amongst the oldest Jews, that it
was forbidden to be written right or pronounced at
all in this world, but by the high priest, and put in
one place, the sanctuary sanctum, and but at one
time of the year, in the day of expiation.—*Gregorie,*
Notes on Scripture, ch. ii. (Ord. M.)

Unmodish. adj. Not according to the mode or fashion; not à la mode.

The princess has a very small party in an *unmodish*
separation. *Pope, Letters to Lady Montague,*
letter xii. (Ord. M.)

Unmoist. adj. Not wet.

Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoist*,
Mounts on the wings of air. *J. Phillips, Cyder, l. 334.*

Unmoistened. part. pref. Not made wet.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor,
will have its beams more or less interruptedly re-
flected, than they would be if the body had been
unmoistened.—*Boyle.*

Unmolested. part. pref. Free from disturbance; free from external troubles.

Cleopatra was read o'er,
While Scott, and Wake, and twenty more,
That teach one to deny one's self,
Stood *unmolested* on the shelf.
Prior, Hans Carrel, 55.

Unmoleied. part. pref. Having no money; wanting money.

Apples with cabbage-net y-covered o'er,
Galling full sore th' *unmoleied* wight, are seen.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

Unmonopolize. v. a. Rescue from being monopolized.

Unmonopolizing the rewards of learning and in-
dustry from the greedy clutch of ignorance and high
feeling.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England, b. ii.*

Unmoor. v. a.

1. Loose from land, by taking up the anchors.

With sails we wing the masts, our anchors weigh,
Unmoor the fleet, and rush into the sea.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 785.

2. Prior seems to have taken it for casting

anchor.

Soon as the British ships *unmoor*,
And jolly long-boat rows to shore.
Prior, Alma, H. 483.

Unmoralized. part. pref. Untutored by morality.

This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and
unmoralized temper.—*Norris.*

Unmortgaged. part. pref. Not mortgaged.

Is there one God sworn to my destruction?
The least *unmortgaged* hope? for, if there be,
Methinks I cannot fail. *Dryden, All for Love.*

Unmortified. part. pref. Not subdued by

sorrow and severities.

If our conscience reproach us with *unmortified*
sin, our hope is the hope often hypocrite.—*Rogers.*

Unmould. part. pref. Change us to the

form.

its pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the ingenious likeness of a beast.
Fires instead, *unmoulding* reason's minture,
Character'd in the face. *Milton, Comus, 529.*

Unmountable. adj. Incapable of being

mounted or ascended. *Rare.*

It was not long after the departure of Must: pla
from Erev, but that the Tartarans, having left the
fens of Meotis, and the *unmountable* shores of the
Black Sea, were now arrived upon the confines of
Sivava.—*Knutin, (Ord. M.)*

Unmourned. part. pref. Not lamented; not

deplored.

O let me here sink down
Into my grave unmention'd and *unmourn'd*.
Southern.

Unmovable. adj. Incapable of being moved,

removed, or altered; immovable.

Wherein consists the precise and *unmovable*
boundaries of that species.—*Locke.*

Unmovably. adv. In an unmovable man-

ner; immovably. *Rare.*

As the good angels are unalterably determined to
choose what is good; so the evil angels are as *un-*
movably determined still to adhere to that which
is evil. *Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 423.*

Unmoved. part. pref.

1. Not put out of one place into another.

Vipers that do fly
The light, oft under *unmoved* stalls do lie.
Mary, Translation of Virgil.

Chess-men, standing on the same squares of the
chess-board, we say they are all in the same place, or
unmoved; though, perhaps, the chess-board hath
been carried out of one room into another.—*Locke.*

2. Not changed in resolution.

Among innumerable false, *unmoved*,
Unshaken, unswayed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 308.

3. Not affected; not touched with any pas-

sion.

Creator, the world's great master and his own,
Unmoved, superior still in every state,
And ser-ree detected in his country's fate.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

4. Unaltered by passion.

I want to meet
My fate with face *unmoved*, and eyes unwept.
Dryden, Sigismunda and Gustavus, 671.

Unmoving. part. pref.

1. Having no motion.

The celestial bodies, without impulse, had conti-
nued unactive, *unmoving* heaps of matter.—*Cheney,*
Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.

2. Having no power to raise the passions;
unaffected.

Unmuffle. v. a. Put off a covering from the

face.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,
That woul'st to love the traveller's benison,
Steep thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinter clear, that rears here
In double night, of darkness and of shades.
Milton, Comus, 531.

Unmurmured. part. pref. Not murmured at.

It may pass *unmurmured*, undisputed.
Rowland and Fletcher, Nine Valour.

Unmusical. adj. Not harmonious; not

pleasing by sound.

Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, sacred friendship to grieve.
H. Johnson, L'gea Curvicolae.

Unmuzzle. v. a. Looph from a muzzle.

Now *unmuzzle* your wisdom.—*Shakespeare, As*
you like it, l. 2.

Unnamed. part. pref. [in this, as in the nu-

merous compounds which follow, wherein
the second element begins with n-, the
sound of that letter, as well as the spell-

ing, is double.]

1. Not mentioned.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnamed in heav'n. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 202.*

2. Not having received a name.

Things by their names I call, though yet *unnamed*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 140.

Unnative. adj. Not native.

Whence . . . this *unnative* bar,
To generous Britons never known before?
Thomson, Britannia.

Unnatural. adj.

1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary

to the common instincts.

Her offence
Must be of such *unnatural* degree,
That monsters it. *Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 1.*
"Th' irreverent and *unnatural* to scoff at the in-"
fold her. *Sir R. L'Entrange.*

2. Acting without the affections implanted

by nature.

Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'rd her deserving children, is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state

of persons or things; not representing na-

ture.

... glittering trifles, that in a se-
rious, because they are *unna-*
tural. Would any man, who is ready to die for
love, describe his passion like Narcissus?—*Dryden.*

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are
carefully to be avoided; the first, are such as are
affected and *unnatural*; the second, such as are
mean and vulgar.—*Aldin.*

Unnaturalize. v. a.

1. Divest of the affections implanted by na-

ture.

Here he strives, as it were, to *unnaturalize* him-
self, and lay by his natural sweetness of disposition,
almost to forget common humanity.—*Hale, Golden*
Rule, p. 114.

2. Divest of the character of a naturalized, as

opposed to an alien, member of any state.

Unnaturally. adv. In an unnatural man-

ner; in opposition to nature.

All the world have been frightened with an apparition
of their own fancy; or they have most *unnatu-*
rally conspired to coven themselves.—*Archbishop*
Tillotson.

Unnaturalness. s. Attribute suggested by

Unnatural; contrariety to nature.

The God, which is the God of nature, doth never
teach *unnaturalness*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The *unnaturalness* of the match.—*Bishop Hall,*
Cases of Conscience, iv. 10.

Unnature. v. a. Divest of one's natural

character. *Rare.*

If a man, naturally desirous of credit, see his course generally disapproved; he can hardly so unnavi-
gably himself as still to feed on those vanities which
he needs do provoke others into loathing.—*Bishop*
Reynold, On the Possession, p. 151. (Ord. MS.)

Unnavigable. *adj.* Incapable of being na-
vigated.

Pindar's unnavigable song,
Like a swift stream from mountains pours along.
Cowley.

Some who the depths of consequence have found,
In that unnavigable stream were drown'd.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 12.

Unnecessarily. *adv.* In an unnecessary
manner; without necessity; without need;
needlessly.

To abrogate, without constraint of manifest harm
thence arising, had been to alter unnecessarily, in
their judgment, the ancient, received custom of the
whole church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unnecessariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Unnecessary; needlessness.

These are such extremes as afford no middle for
industry to exist, hope being equally out-dated by
the desperation as . . . of an under-
taking.—*Dr. H. M., Discourse of Christian Piety.*

Unnecessary. *adj.* Needless; not wanted;
useless.

The doing of things unnecessary, in many times
cause why the most necessary are not done.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

They did not only shun persecution, but affirmed
that it was unnecessary for their followers to bear
their religion through such fiery trials.—*Addis.*

Unneedful. *adj.* Not wanted; needless.

The text was not unneedful.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Unneighbourly. *adj.* Not kind; not suit-
able to the duties of a neighbour.

Parasitis is but a barren mountain, and its in-
habitants make it more so by their unneighbourly
.—*Garth.*

Unneighbourly. *adv.* In an unneighbourly
manner.

These two Christian armies might combine
The blood of unneighbourly in a vein of league,
And not to spend it so unneighbourly.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.

Unnervate. *adj.* Weak; feeble; (condemned
by Johnson as 'a bad word').

Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Musæus; but
subject, unnervate, and unharmonious in Homer.—
Rowe.

Unnerve. *v. a.* Weaken; confuse.

The precepts are often so minute and full of cir-
cumstances, that they weaken and unnerve his
.—*Addison.*

Unnoble. *adj.* Mean; ignominious; ig-
noble.

These unneighbourly practices.—*Beaumont and Fletcher,*
Lives of Cynic.

Unnobly. *adv.* In an unneighbourly manner;
meanly; ignobly.

You do the most unnobly to be angry.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

Unnoted. *part. pref.* Not observed; not re-
garded; not heeded.

They may jest,
Till their own scorn return to them unnoted.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, i. 2.

Unnoticed. *part. pref.* Not observed; not
taken notice of.

The loyal bee, the spider that beneath
Some lowly rather weaves her fine-spun web,
And millions more, that in this ample world,
Unnoticed, and unnamed, claim each his place,
God's general plan fulfil.
Roberts.

Unnumbered. *part. pref.* Innumerable.

The skies are painted with unnumber'd sparks;
They are all fire, and every one doth stir—
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

Our bodies are but the seats of pain and disease,
and our minds the hives of unnumbered cares and
passions.—*Nig. W. Raleigh.*

Of various forms, unnumber'd species more,
Centuars and double shapes between the door.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 398.

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears;
Friend to our woe, and parent of our fears;
Our joy and wonder sometimes she reveals,
With stars unnumber'd.
Prior, Solomon, l. 400.

Unnurtured. *part. pref.* Not nurtured; not
educated.

Impatient, frantick, common slanderer,
Immodest dower, unnurtured quarreller!
Troublesome Reign of King John,
1816

The most ignorant clouded, unnurtured brain
amongst you may reap some profit from this dis-
course.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 655.*

Unobeyed. *part. pref.* Not obeyed.

Unobey'd, unobey'd, the throne supreme,
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 600.

Unobjected. *part. pref.* Not charged as a
fault, or contrary argument.

What will he leave unobjected to Luther, when he
makes it his crime that he defied the devil?—*Bishop*
Atterbury.

Unobjectible. *adj.* Incapable of being
objected to.

A translation that should be unobjectible to
my brethren of the Roman Catholic communion.—
Dr. Gifford.

Unobnoxious. *adj.* Not liable; not exposed
to any hurt.

No unobnoxious now, she hath haried both;
For none to death sin that to sin is both.
Donne.

In light they stood
Unwearied, unobnoxious to be pained.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 403.

Unobscured. *part. adj.* Not obscured; not
darkened.

How oft amidst
Thick clouds and dark dews Heaven's all-ruling Sire
Choose to reside, his glory unobscured!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 263.

Unobscure. *adj.* Deficient in attention,
complaisance, or the habit of humouring a
person.

Unobsequiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested
by Unobsequious.

... as are held to misname all obsequious-
ness to their inattention, presumption.—*Sir T.*
Bourne, Vulgar Errors.

Unobservable. *adj.* Incapable of being ob-
served; not observed; not discoverable.

A piece of glass reduced to powder . . . reflects, in a
confused manner, little and singly unobservable
images of the insect body, that from a diaphanous it
degenerates into a white body.—*B. p. Experiments and*
Considerations touching Colours.

Unobservance. *s.* Inattention; regardless-
ness.

Fate or fortune . . . require the more serious in-
quiry into, for the universality of their power, and
yet several unobservance of it.—*Whitlock, Obser-*
ations on the present Manners of the English, p. 419.

Unobservant. *adj.* Not observant; not
attentive.

The unobservant multitude may have some ge-
neral, confused apprehensions of a beauty, that
gilds the outside frame of the universe.—*Glasse.*

Unobserved. *part. pref.* Not regarded; not
attended to; not heeded; not minded.

The motion of the minute parts of any solid body,
which is the cause of violent motion,
though unobserved, is incessant without sound.—*Bacon,*
Natural and Experimental History.

He, unobserved,
Home to his mother's house private return'd.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 658.

Such was the boyne, a poor, unobserved stream,
That in Iberian vales obscurely stray'd,
And, unobserved, in wild meanders play'd.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Unobserving. *part. pref.* Inattentive; not
heedful.

His similitudes are not placed, as our unobserving
criticks tell us, in the heat of any action; but com-
monly in its declining.—*Dryden.*

Unobstructed. *part. pref.* Not hindered;
not stopped.

Unobstructed matter flies away,
Ranges the void and knows not where to stay.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Unobstructive. *adj.* Not raising any ob-
stacle.

Why should he halt at either station? why
Not forward run in unobstructive way?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Unobtained. *part. pref.* Not gained; not
acquired.

As the will doth now work upon that object by
desire, which is motion towards the end, as yet un-
obtained: so likewise upon the same hereafter re-
ceived, it shall work also by love.—*Hooker, Ecclesi-*
astical Polity.

Unobtrusive. *adj.* Not obtrusive; not for-
ward; modest; humble.

Serene, of soft address; who mildly make
An unobtrusive offer of their hearts,
Abhorring violence.
Young, Night Thoughts, night iv.

Unobvious. *adj.* Not readily occurring.

Of all the metals, not any so constantly discolors
its unobvious colour as copper.—*Boyle, Experiments and*
Considerations touching Colours.

Unoccupied. *part. pref.* Unpossessed.

The fancy hath power to create them in the sen-
sories, then unoccupied by external impressions.—
Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

Unoffended. *part. pref.* Not offended.

This general calm
Is sure the smile of unoffended heaven.
Johnson, Irene.

Unoffending. *part. pref.*

1. Harmless; innocent.
Thy unoffending life I could not save;
Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave.
Dryden.

2. Sinless; pure from fault.
If those holy and unoffending spirits, the angels,
veil their faces before the throne of His Majesty;
with what awe should we, sinful dust and ashes,
approach that infinite power we have so grievously
offended?—*Rogers.*

Unoffensive. *adj.* Giving no offence.

His unoffensive and cautious return to them ill
paid demands.—*Bishop Pitt, Life of Hammond, § 1.*

Unoffered. *part. pref.* Not proposed to ac-
ceptance.

For the and business of Ireland, he could not ex-
press a greater sense, there being nothing left on
his part unoffered or undone.—*Lord Clarendon,*
History of the Grand Rebellion.

Unoften. *adv.* Rarely.

The man of gallantry not unoften has been found
to think after the same manner.—*Harrie, Three*
Treatises concerning Happiness, p. 11.

Unoil. *v. a.* Free from oil.

A tight maid, ere he for wit can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and unails the flask.
Stephens, Translation of Juvénal, viii. 287.

Unopened. *part. pref.* Not opened; not
unlocked.

In Germany I have known many a letter returned
unopened, because one title in twenty has been
omitted in the direction!—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Unopening. *part. pref.* Not opening.

Beighted wanderers, the forest o'er,
Curse the saved candle, and unopening door.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 195.

Unoperative. *adj.* Producing no effects.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing
of it; but an imperfect volition, and imports
more than an idle, unoperative complacency in the
end, with a direct abhorrence of the means.—*South,*
&c.

Unopposed. *part. pref.* Not encountered
by any hostility or obstruction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have
reach'd
The height of thy aspiring unopposed,
The throne of God unopposed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 131.

As armies, unopposed, for prey divide,
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxxv.

Unorderly. *adj.* Disordered; irregular.

Since some ceremonies must be used, every man
would have his own fashion; whereof what other
would be the issue, but infinite distraction, and
unorderly confusion in the church?—*Bishop*
Sunderland.

Unordinary. *adj.* Uncommon; unusual.

Obsolete.

I do not know how they can be excused from
murder, who kill monstrous births, because of an
unordinary shape, without knowing whether they
have a rational soul or no.—*Locke.*

Unorganized. *part. pref.* Having no parts
instrumental to the motion or nourishment
of the rest.

It is impossible for any organ to regulate itself;
much less may we refer this regulation to the ani-
mal spirits, an unorganized fluid.—*Grew, Cosmo-*
logia Sacra.

Unoriginal. *adj.* Having no birth; unge-
nerated.

I told it out my uncouth passage, forced to ride
The untractable abyss, plunged in the womb
Of unoriginal night, and chaos wild.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 478.

Unoriginated. *part. pref.* Having no origin.

In Scripture, Jehovah signifies, that God is un-
derived, unoriginated, and self-existent.—*Stephens,*
Sermone.

Unornamental. *adj.* Plain; without orna-
ment.

I cannot forbear taking notice of one other mark
of integrity which appears in all the compositions
of the sacred writers, and particularly the even-

gellish; and that is, the simple, unaffected, unornamented, and unostentatious manner, in which they deliver truths so important and sublime, and facts so magnificent and wonderful.—*West, On the Resurrection*, p. 355.

unornamented. part. pref. Not adorned; not dressed with ornaments.

I have bestowed so many garlands upon your shrine, which till my time used to stand unornamented.—*Cicero, Philémon to Hyde, conversation*.

unorthodox. adj. Not holding pure doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime against its incumbent; and he was sure to be unorthodox, that was worth the plundering.—*Dr. H. More, Deny of Christian Piety*.

unostentatious. adj. Not boastful; modest. (For example, see under Unornamented.)

unowned. part. pref. Having no owner.

England now is left To tug and scramble, and to part by thy teeth The unowned interest of proud, swelling state.—*Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 3.

unowned. part. pref. Having no owner; not acknowledged; not claimed.

Of night or loneliness it rocks me not; I fear the dread events that dog them both, Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person Of our unowned sister.—*Milton, Comus*, 301.

unpacible. adj. Not of a peaceable turn; not gentle.

Many such works of our dissimiled and unpacible ancestors were undoubtedly destroyed, either by their first constructors, or by new invaders, by agreement or by conquest, and sometimes by civil dissensions, in the early martial ages.—*T. Watson, History of the Parish of Kildington*, p. 71.

unpacified. part. pref. Not composed; not calmed.

A western, mild and pretty whispering echo Came dallying with the leaves along the vale, And seem'd as with the water it did chide, Because it rann so long unpacified.—*Sir T. Browne*.

unpäck. r. a.

1. Dishurban; exonerate.

I, the son of a dear father murder'd, Must, like a whore, unpäck my heart with words.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. Open anything bound together.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which when he had unpäcked, a great many cracked of themselves.—*Boyle*.

unpacked. part. pref. Not collected by unlawful artifices.

The knight, for reasons told before, Resolved to leave them to the fury Of justice, and an unpäck'd jury.—*Butler, Hudibras*, iii. 1, 126.

unpaid. part. pref.

1. Not discharged.

Receive from us knee-tribute yet unpaid, *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 782.
What can atone, oh ever-injured shade! Thy fate unpaid, and thy rites unpaid!—*Pope, Essay on the Memory of an unfortunate Lady*.

2. Not receiving debts or dues.

How often are relations neglected, and tradesmen unpaid, for the support of this vanity!—*Cobbler*.
Th' embroider'd suit, at least, he desud his prey;
That suit an unpaid tailor snatch'd away.—*Pope, Dunciad*, ii. 117.

With for. That for which the price is not yet given; taken on trust.

Richer than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder than rustling in unpaid for silk.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

unpained. part. pref. Suffering no pain.

Too unequal work we find,
Against unequal arms to fight again;
Against unpaid, impossible.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 433.

unpainful. adj. Giving no pain.

That is generally called hard, which will put us to pain, sooner than change figure; and that soft, which changes the situation of its parts, upon an easy and unpainful touch.—*Locke*.

unpalatable. adj. Nauseous; disgusting.

The man who laughed but once to see an ass Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass, Might laugh again to see a jury chew The prickles of unpalatable law.—*Dryden, The Medal*, 145.

A good man will be no more disturbed at the methods of correction, than by seeing his friend take unpalatable physick.—*Collier, Essays, On Kindness*.

Unparadise. v. a. Deprive of happiness resembling that of paradise.

Unparadised, brought from joy to misery.—*Cockram*.

Could you, so rich in capture, for an end, That instantly would drink up all your joy, And quite unparadise the realm of light?—*Young, Night Thoughts*, night 1.

Unparagoned. part. pref. Unequall'd; unmatch'd.

Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she is outprized by a trifle.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

Unparallelable. adj. Incapable of being paralleled. *Rare*.

The more thou wert obscured, the more didst thou manifest thy most admirable humility, and unparallelable love to mankind, whose weakness thou didst not take up.—*Bishop Hall, Mystery of Godliness*. (Ord MS.)

Unparalleled. part. pref. Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

I have been The book of his great acts, whence men have read His fame, unparallel'd, imply amplified.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, v. 2.

Who had thought this claim had held A deity so unparallel'd!—*Milton, Aretha*, 24.
The father burst out again in tears, upon reviving this instance of an unparalleled fidelity from one, who he thought had given himself up to the possession of another.—*Addison*.

Unpardonable. adj. Incapable of being pardoned; irremissible.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter any thing in us as intolerable that we suffer any thing to remain unaltered.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The kinder the master, the more unpardonable is the traitor.—*Sir R. L. Estcourt*.

Unpardonably. adv. In an unpardonable manner; so as to be beyond forgiveness.

Luther's conscience turns those reasonings upon him, and infers that Luther must have been unpardonably wicked in using masses for fifteen years.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Unpardoned. part. pref.

1. Not forgiven.

How know we that our souls shall not this night be required, laden with those unpardoned sins, for which we proposed to repent to-morrow?—*Rogers*.

2. Not discharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon.

My returning into England unpardoned, hath destroyed that opinion.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Unpardoning. part. pref. Not forgiving.

Curse on the unpardoning prince, whom tears can draw To no remorse: who rules by lion's law; And deaf to prayers, by no submission bow'd, Rends all alike, the penitent and proud.—*Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 444.

Unparliamentariness. s. Attribute suggested by Unparliamentary; contrary to the usage or constitution of parliament.

Sensible he was of that disrespect, reprehending them for the unparliamentariness of their remonstrance in print.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Unparliamentary. adj. Contrary to the rules of parliament.

The secret of all this unprecedented proceeding in their masters, they must not impute to their freedom in debate, but to that unparliamentary abuse of setting individuals upon their shoulders, who were hated by God and man.—*Swift*.

Unpartable. adj. Incapable of being parted; indivisible; inseparable. *Rare*.

The soul is a life of itself, a life all in one, unpartable.—*Tractatus of Christian Religion*, p. 272. (Ord MS.)

Unparted. adj. Undivided; not separated.

Too little it eludes the dazzled sight, Becomes mix'd blackness, or unpierced light.—*Prior, Solomon*, i. 187.

Unpartial. adj. Impartial. *Rare*.

Clear evidence of truth, after a serious and unpartial examination.—*Bishop Sanderson*.

Unpartially. adv. In an unpartial manner; equally; indifferently. *Rare*.

Deem it not impossible for you to err; sift unpartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred these opinions in you.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unpassable. adj. Impassable. *Rare*.

1. Admitting no passage.

They are vast and unpassable mountains, which the labour and curiosity of no mortal has ever yet known.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Not current; not suffered to pass.

Making a new standard for money, must make all money which is lighter than that standard, unpassable.—*Locke*.

Unpassionate. adj. Cold; dispassionate. *Rare*.

The rakes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, should not only be in sinner, grave, and unpassionate words, but also alone and in private.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

Unpassionated. part. pref. Unpassionate. *Rare*.

More sober heads have a set of miscellanies, which are as absurd to an unpassionated reason, as those to our unbiassed eyes.—*Glanville, Synopsis Scientificæ*.

Unpassionately. adv. In an unpassionate manner. *Rare*.

Make us unpassionately to see the light of reason and religion.—*Kokan Basilike*.

Unpastoral. adj. Not pastoral; not becoming pastoral manners.

One of them closes his bitter complaint with this very unpastoral and unpastoral idea,—that 'the portulacium of the castle of his heart was fallen.'—*T. Watson, An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rhyley*, p. 95.

Unpathed. adj. Untracked; unmarked by passage.

A course more promising, Than a wild dedication of your lives To unpath'd waters, untrac'd shores; most certain.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Unpathetic. adj. Wanting pathos. *Rare*. (For example see under Unpastoral.)

Unpatronized. part. pref. Not having a patron.

Unpatronized, and un... and himself by the openness of ignorance, and the consistency of truth.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 120.

Unpattemed. part. pref. Having no equal.

Should I prize you less, unpatter'd sir? Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

Unpaved. part. pref. Not paved.

The streets of the city lying then unpaved.—*Hakewill, Apollo*.

Unpaw'd. part. pref. Not given to pledge.

He roll'd his eyes, that witness'd huge dismay, Where yet unpaw'd, much learned lumber lay.—*Pope*.

Unpay. v. a. Undo; (condemned by Johnson as 'a low ludicrous word').

Pay her the debt, you owe her, and unpay the villain you have done her; the one you may do with sterling money, and the other with current repentance.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II*, i. 1.

Unpeaceable. adj. Quarrelsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.

Away, unpeaceable dog! or I'll spurn thee hence.—*I will fly, like a dog, the heels of the ass*.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

Lord, purge out of all hearts those unpeaceable, rebellious, mutinous and tyrannizing, cruel spirits; those pride and haughtinesses, jangling and condemning, and despising of others.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals*.

The design is to restrain men from things which make them miserable to themselves, unpeaceable and troublesome to the world.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Unpeg. v. a. Open anything closed with a peg.

Unpeg the basket on the house's top; Let the birds fly.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Unpenetrable. adj. Impenetrable.

An unpenetrable rock, an unaccessible desert.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xxiv.

Unpenitent. adj. Impenitent.

God will not relieve the unpenitent, Nor to the prayers of wicked souls consent.—*Saunders, Paraphrase of Job*, p. 52.

Unpensioned. part. pref. Not kept in dependence by a pension.

Could pension'd Bolingbroke in honest strain Platters and biscuits, ev'n in Louis' reign; And I not strip the gilding off a knave, Unplaced, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave?—*Pope, Imitations of Horace*, li. sat. i.

He was the Polish Solomon:
So wrote his poets, all but one,
Who, being *unpersuaded*, wrote a satire,
And boasted that he could not flatter.

Byron, *Mazeppa*

Unpeople. *v. a.* Depopulate; deprive of inhabitants.

Shall war *unpeople* this my realm?

Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part III. l. 1.*

He must be thirty-fifty years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honesty; that his rashness and ignorance may not *unpeople* the commonwealth.—*Addison*.

Unperceivable. *adj.* Incapable of being perceived.

It enforced those precepts seemingly unreasonable, by such promises as were seemingly as incredible, and *unperceivable*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. ii.*

Unperceived. *part. pref.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known.

The when wind *unperceived* shakes off.—*Bacon*.

Unperceived the heavens with stars were hung.

Dryden, *Translation of Virgil, Æneid, vi. l. 125.*

On in pleasing tasks we wear the day.

While summer suns roll *unperceived* away. Pope.

Unperceivedly. *adv.* In an unperceived manner; imperceptibly; so as not to be perceived.

Some olivaceous particles, *unperceivedly*, associated themselves to it. Boyle.

Unperceptive. *adj.* Wanting, not possessing, deficient in, perception.

Our affections are the most stubborn and unconquerable part about us, as being blind and *unperceptive* appetites, and such as are set at the greatest distance from the light of the mind.—*Norris, Disquisitions, p. 171.*

Unperfect. *adj.* Not perfect; imperfect: (the latter being the commoner and better word).

Apelles' picture of Alexander at Ephesus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfect* in Chios, were the chiefest.—*Peasam, On Drawing.*
An *unperfect* actor on the stage.

Shakespeare, *Sonnets, xxiii.*

He fell into a poor and *unperfect* account of the difference of divine miracles and diabolical; which I modestly refuted.—*Bishop Hall, Specialities of his Life.*

Unperfected. *part. pref.* Not perfected; not completed.

To see that performed, which only he left *unperfected*. Hammond, *Works, iv. 572.*

Unperfectly. *adv.* In an unperfect manner; imperfectly.

The mind of a man distracted amongst many things, must needs entertain them brokenly and *unperfectly*.—*Hales, Golden Remains, p. 219.*

Unperfectness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unperfect; imperfection; incompleteness.

Virgil and Horace, spying the *unperfectness* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfectness.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Unperformed. *part. pref.* Undone; not done.

A good law without execution, is like an *unperformed* promise.—*Jerome Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Unperforming. *part. pref.* Not discharging its office.

O *unperforming* hand!

Thou never couldst have err'd in a worse line.

Dryden, *All for Love, v. 1.*

Unperilous. *adj.* Free from peril or danger.

In the most *unperilous* channel.—*Pellham, Resolves, xiii. (Ord MS.)*

Unperishable. *adj.* Incapable of perishing; exempt from decay.

We are secured to reap in another world everlasting, *unperishable* felicity.—*Hammond, On Fundamentalism.*

Unperished. *part. pref.* Not violated; not destroyed.

He presumed, that faith being observed *unperished* should please Almighty God above all things.—*Sir T. Rigg, Goodenough, fol. 156, b.*

Unperjured. *part. pref.* Free from perjury.

Beware of death; thou canst not die *unperjured*, And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind:

Thy vows are mine. Dryden.

Unperplex. *v. a.* Relieve from perplexity.

This ecstasy doth *unperplex*
(We said) and tell us what we love.

Donne, *Poems, p. 43.*

Unperplexed. *part. pref.* Disentangled; not embarrassed.

In learning, little should be proposed to the mind at once; and that being fully mastered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, simple, *unperplexed* proposition.—*Locke.*

Unperspirable. *adj.* Incapable of being passed off in perspiration; not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.

Bile is the most *unperspirable* of animal fluids.—*Arbuthnot.*

Unpersuadable. *adj.* Incapable of being persuaded; inexorable; not to be persuaded. Rare.

He, finding his sister's *unpersuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unpetrified. *part. pref.* Not turned to stone.

In many concreted plants, some parts remain *unpetrified*; that is, the quicker and livelier parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Unphilosophical. *adj.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy, or right reason.

Your conceptions are *unphilosophical*. You forget that the brain has a great many small fibres in its texture; which, according to the different strokes they receive from the animal spirits, awaken a correspondent idea.—*Collier.*

It became him who created them, to set the order; and if he did so, it is *unphilosophical* to say for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might arise out of a chaos by the mere laws of nature.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Unphilosophically. *adv.* In an unphilosophical manner; in a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.

They forget that he is the first cause of all things, and discourse most *unphilosophically*, absurdly, and unsuitably to the nature of an infinite being; whose influence must set the first wheel a-going.—*South, Sermons.*

Unphilosophicalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unphilosophical; incongruity with philosophy.

I could dispense with the *unphilosophicalness* of this their hypothesis were it not unchristian. Norris.

Unphilosophize. *v. a.* Degrade from the character of a philosopher. (A word made by Pope.—*Johnson*.)

Our passions, our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals.—*Pope.*

Unphysicked. *part. pref.* Not indebted to medicine; not influenced by medicine.

Free limbs, *unphysicked* health, due appetite.

Howell, *Vern's pref. to his Letters.*

By God's great mercy to me I enjoy at present so firm and an *unphysicked* health, that I hope to do somewhat before I die, that I may not seem to have lived altogether to no purpose.—*Colton, in Aubrey's Letters, l. 20.*

Unpierced. *part. pref.* Not penetrated; not pierced.

The *unpierced* shawl imbrow'd the noontide brow.
Milton, *Paradise Lost, iv. 215.*

True Witney broad-cloth, with its shag unshorn,

Unpierced, is in the lasting tempest worn.

Gay, *Trivia, l. 47.*

Unpillared. *part. pref.* Deprived of pillars.

See the cirque fall! the *unpillared* temple nod!

Streets paved with heroes! Tiber choked with gods!

Pope, *Dunciad, iii. 107.*

Unpillowed. *part. pref.* Wanting a pillow.

Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now,
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm,
Lies her *unpillowed* head, fraught with sad fears.

Milton, *Copius, 333.*

Unpin. *v. a.* Open what is shut, undo what

is fastened, with a pin.

My love doth so approve him,
That even his stubbornness, his checks and frowns,
(Pr'ythee *unpin* me) have grace and favour in them.

Shakespeare, *Othello, iv. 3.*

Who is the honest man?

He that doth still and strongly good pursue,

To God, his neighbour, and himself most true:

Whom neither force, nor flattery can

Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due.

G. Herbert.

Unpinked. *part. pref.* Not marked with eyelet holes.

Gabriel's pumps were all *unpinked* I th' heel.

Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.*

Unpitied. *part. pref.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.

Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand
Issues his piteous and *unpitied* end.

Shakespeare, *Richard III. iv. 4.*

May he live long scorn'd, and *unpitied* fall,
And want a mourner at his funeral. Bishop Corbet

Alike unheard, *unpitied*, and forlorn.

Pope, *Pastorals, Autumn*

Pamion *unpitied*, and succumb love,

Plant daggers in my heart. Addison, *Cato.*

Unpitiful. *adj.*

1. Not merciful.

2. Not exciting pity.

Future times, in love, may pity her;

Sith graves such *unpitiful* should prove.

Sir J. Davies, *Wife's Pilgrimage, sign. E. 1. b.*

Unpitifully. *adv.* In an unpitiful manner; unmercifully; without mercy.

He beat him most *unpitifully*.—*Nay*, that he did not; he beat him most *unpitifully*.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 3.*

Unpitying. *part. pref.* Having no compassion.

To shame, to chains, or to a certain grave,

Lead on, *unpitying* guides, behold your slave.

Granville.

Unplacable. *adj.* Implacable.

Boiling with an *unplacable* hatred against him.

Fotherby, *Althamastir, p. 141: 1622.*

Unplaced. *part. pref.* Having no place of dependence.

Unplaced, unpension'd.

Pope, *Translation of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.*

Unplagued. *part. pref.* Not tormented, or teased.

Ladies, that have their feet

Unplagued with corns, will have a bout with you.

Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet, l. a.*

Unplanted. *part. pref.* Not planted; spontaneous.

Fies that *unplanted* through the fields do grow,

Such as fierce Cato did the Romans show. Waller.

Unplausible. *adj.* Not plausible; not having a fair appearance.

There was a mention of granting five subsidies; and that meeting being upon very unpopular and *unplausible* reasons, immediately dissolved, the five subsidies were exacted, as if an act had passed to that purpose. Lord Clarendon, *History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-placed words of glowing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not *unplausible*,

Wound me into the easy-hearted man,

And huc him into snarers. Milton, *Comus, 169.*

Unplausible. *adj.* Not showing approval by the clapping of hands; not approving.

'Tis like he'll question me,

Why such *unplausible* eyes are bent on him.

Shakespeare, *Titulus and Cressida, iii. 3.*

Unpleasable. *adj.* Incapable of being pleased.

It is a blindness brought upon a man, because he would not see; otherwise all ignorance, that is merely negative and inculpable presumption, is utterly inconsistent with, and makes absolutely *unpleasable*.—*South, Sermons, vii. 202.*

Unpleasant. *adj.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy.

Their skillful ears perceive certain harsh and *unpleasant* discords in the sound of our common prayer, such as the rules of divine harmony, such as the laws of God cannot bear.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Wisdom is very *unpleasant* to the unlearned.—*Ecclesiastical, v. 20.*

Unpleasantly. *adv.* In an unpleasant manner.

We cannot boast of good-breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live *unpleasantly* in primitive simplicity and good humour.—*Pope.*

Unpleasantness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unpleasant; want of qualities to give delight.

As for *unpleasantness* of sound, if it doth happen to the good of men's souls doth deceive our ears, that we note it not, or arm them with patience to endure it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unpleased. *part. pref.* Not pleased; not delighted.

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,

Than my *unpleased* eye feel your courtesy.

Shakespeare, *Richard II. iii. 3.*

Condemn'd to live with subjects ever mute,

A savage prince, *unpleased*, though absolute.

Dryden.

Unpleasing. part. pref. Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight.

Not to dream this garden:
How darest thy tongue sound this unpleasing news?
Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 4.
How'er unpleasing be the news you bring,
I blame not you, but your imperious king.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 467.

Unpleasingness. s. Attribute suggested by Unpleasing; want of qualities to please.
It being an unseemly affront to the requested and veiled modesty of that sex, to have her unpleasingness handed up and down, and aggravated, in open court.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, ii. 21.

Unpleasant. adj. Not pleasing. *Rare.*
Grief is never but an unpleasant passion; the real have some life and contentment in them.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 108.

Unpliant. adj. Not easily bent; not conforming to the will.

The chisel hath more glory than the pencil; that being so hard an instrument, and working upon so unpliant stuff, can yet leave strokes of so gentle appearance.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Unplowed. part. pref. Not plowed.
Good sound land, that hath lain long unplowed.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Unplume. v. a. Strip of plumes; degrade.
In the most ordinary phenomena in nature, we shall find enough to shame confidence, and unplume dignity.—*Glavinille*.

Unpoetic. adj. Not as becomes a poet.
Nor for an epithet that fails,
Rite off your unpoetic nails.
Unjust! why should you in such veins,
Reward your fingers for your brains?
Bishop Corbet.

Unpoetical. adj. Unpoetic.
Unpoetical and empty panegyrics.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 44.

Unpoetically. adv. In an unpoetical manner.
How cold and unpoetically Pope has copied the appeal to the nymphs on the death of Daphnis, in comparison of Milton on Lycidas!—*J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope*.

Unpointed. part. pref.
1. Having no point or sting.
The conclusion . . . here, would have shown dull, flat, and unpointed; without any shape or sharpness.—*H. Johnson, Maynetick Lady*.

2. As above, or wanting punctuation.
Thou, in clumsy verse, unlick'd, unpointed,
Hast shamefully defiled the Lord's anointed.
Dryden, Absolon and Achitophel, ii. 302.

Unpoison. v. a. Remove poison from.
Such a course could not, but in a short time, have unpoisoned the corrupted minds.—*South, Sermons*, vol. v. sermon i.

Unpoisonable. adj. Incapable of being poisoned; poison-proof.
It fell out to be part of Mithridates' misery, that he had made himself unpoisonable.—*Felltham, Reflections*, 70. (Ord. 18.)

Unpolished. part. pref.
1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition.
Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona, some part of the materials cut in fine forms, and more unpolished, doth conclude, that the antients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or free stone, without any sculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.
He affirms it to have been the antient custom of all the Greeks, to set up unpolished stones instead of images, to the honour of the gods.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

2. Not civilized; not refined.
Finning new words,
Such as of old wise hardi employ'd to make
Unpolish'd men their wild retreats forsake.
Those first unpolish'd matrons, big and bold,
Gave suck to infants of gigantic mould.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 12.

Unpolite. adj. Not elegant; not refined; not civil.

Discourses for the pulpit should be cast into a plain method, and the reasons ranged under the words, first, secondly, and thirdly; however they may be now fancied to sound unpolite, or unfashionable.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

Unpoliteness. s. Attribute suggested by Unpolite.

1. Want of elegance.
Bad outcries are made of the unpoliteness of the style.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, i. 50.
2. Want of courtesy or civility.

Unpoll'd. part. pref.
1. Unplundered.

Richer than unpoll'd
Arabian wealth and Indian gold.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Poems, p. 304.

2. Not registered as a voter.

Unpolluted. part. pref. Not corrupted; not defiled.
Lay her i' th' earth;
And from her fair and unpolluted flesh
May violets spring!
Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 1.
"though unpolluted yet with actual filth"
She half commits who sins but in her will.
Dryden.

Unpopular. adj. Not fitted to please the people.

The practices of these men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of sincere devotion ridiculous and unpopular.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

Unpopularity. s. Want of qualities to please the people.

You are afraid of the unpopularity of the ground.
—*Lord Lyttelton, Peasants Letters*.

Unportable. adj. Not to be carried.
barbarisms.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather or counter-tide.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Unportioned. part. pref. Not endowed with a fortune.

Has virtue charms? I grant her heavenly fair;
But if unportion'd, all will interest woe;
Though that our admiration, this our choice.
Young, Night Thoughts, night vii.

Unportuous. adj. Having no ports.

Had the west of Ireland been an unportuous coast, the French naval power would have been uninvited.—*Barker, Thoughts on a Republic*, p. 10.

Unpossessed. part. pref. Not had; not held; not enjoyed.

He claims the crown—
Is the chair empty? is the sword unswept?
Is the king dead? the empire unpossess'd?
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.
Such vast room in nature unpossess'd
By living soul, desert, and desolate,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 153.
The cruel something unpossess'd,
Corrodes and leaves all the rest.
Prior.

Unpossessing. part. pref. Having no possession.

Thou unpossessing bastard, dost thou think,
That I would stand against thee?
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.

Unpossible. adj. Not possible. In modern editions of the Bible the word is finally altered to *impossible*. (Todd.)

With men this is unpossible; but with God all things are possible.—*Matthew*, xix. 26.
I would I could help it, in commissions in the country; but that is almost unpossible.—*Bacon, Speech in Chancery*.
Things unlawful pass for unpossible; we only can do what we ought.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 4.

Unpracticable. adj. Incapable of being practised; of being put into practice; not feasible; not practicable.

Examples now unpracticable, by reason of the alteration of men and manners.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 338.

Unpractised. part. pref.

1. Not skilful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice.

The full sum of me
Is an unlesson'd girl, untaught, unpractised,
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.
Unpractised, unprepared, and still to seek.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 197.

I am young, a novice in the trade;
The fool of love, unpractised to persuade,
And want the soothing arts.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 325.

2. Not known; not familiar by use.

His tender eye, by too direct a ray,
Wounded, and flying from unpractised day.
Prior.

Unpraised. part. pref. Not celebrated; not praised.

The land,
In antique times was savage wilderness;
Unpeopled, unmanured, unproved, unpraised.
Spenser.

If young African for fame
His wasted country freed from Panick rage,
The deed becomes unpraised, the man at least,
And less, though but verbal, his reward.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 101.
Nor pass'd unpraised the vast and veil divine,
Which wandering foliage, and rich flow'r entwines.
Dryden, Translation of the Aëdæ, l. 194.

Unprecarious. adj. Not dependent on another.

The stars, which grace the high expansion bright,
By their own beams, and unprecarious light,
At a vast distance from each other lie.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Unprecedented. part. pref. Not justifiable by any example.

The secret of all this unprecedented proceeding in their masters, they must not impute to freedom.—*Swift*.

Unprecise. adj. Loose; not exact.

Clatterton gave a vague unprecise explanation from his own head, or from imperfect remembrance.
T. Warton, An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley, p. 17.

Unpredict. v. n. Retract prediction. *Rare.*
Means I must use, thou say'st: prediction else
Will unpredict, and fall me of the throne.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 303.

Unpreferred. part. pref. Not advanced.

To make a scholar, keep him under, while he is young, or unpreferred.—*Collier, Essays, Of Pride*.

Unpregnant. adj. Not prolific; not quick of wit.

This deed unshakes me quite, makes me unpregnant,
And dull to all proceedings.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 4.

Unprejudicate. adj. Not prepossessed by any settled notions.

A pure mind in a chaste body is the mother of wisdom, sincere principles, and unprejudicate understanding.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Unprejudicated. part. pref. Unprejudicate. *Rare.*

Let me appeal to the hearts of all judicious and unprejudicated readers.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 328.

Unprejudiced. adj. Free from prejudice; free from prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.
The meaning of them may be so plain, as that any unprejudiced and reasonable man may certainly understand them.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Unprejudicedness. s. State of being unprejudiced.

Hearing the reason of the case with patience and unprejudicedness, is an equity which men owe to a truth that can in any manner concern them.
H. Clarke, On the Attributes, p. 6: 7th ed.

Unprelatical. adj. Unsuitable to a prelate.

The archbishop of York, by such unprelatical, ignominious arguments, in plain terms advised him to pass that act.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Unpremeditated. part. pref. Not prepared in the mind before-hand.

Ask me what question thou canst possible,
And I will answer unpremeditated.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.
She dictates to me slumbering; or inspires
Easy my unpremeditated verse.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 23.

The slow of speech make unpremeditated harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with.—*Addison*.

Unprepared. part. pref.

1. Not fitted by previous measures.

In things which most concern
Unprepared, unprepared, and still to seek.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 196.
To come unprepared before him is an argument that we do not esteem God.—*Deppa, Rules for Devotion*.

Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For this the wise are ever on their guard;
For, unforeseen, they say, is unprepared.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 72.

2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;
No, heaven forbid.
Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.
My unprepared and unrepenting breath,
Was snatched away by the swift hand of death.
Lord Rowconnon.

Unpreparedness. s. Attribute suggested by Unprepared; state of being unprepared.

I believe my innocence and unpreparedness to assert my rights and honour, make me the most
1819

UNPR

UNPROPOSED. *part. pref.* Not proposed; not preposited by notions.

The *unproposed* on the one hand, and the well-disposed on the other, are affected with a due fear of these things.—*South, Normans*.
It finds the mind naked, and *unproposed* with any former notions, and so easily and insensibly gains upon the agent.—*Ibid.*

Unpressed. *part. pref.*

1. Not pressed.
Have I my pillow left *unpressed* in Rome?
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.
In these soft shades, *unpressed* by human feet,
The happy phoenix keeps his balmy seat. *Tickell*.

2. Not enforced.
They left not any error in government unenforced, or *unpressed*, with the sharpest and most pathetic expressions.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

Unpresumptuous. *adj.* Not presumptuous; submissive; humble.

Who, with filial confidence inspired,
Can lift to heaven an *unpresumptuous* eye,
And smiling say, 'My Father made them all,'
Cowper, Task, b. v.

Unpretending. *part. pref.* Not claiming any distinctions.

Bad writers are not ridiculed, because ridiculous ought to be a pleasure; but to undervalue and vindicate the honest and *unpretending* part of mankind from imposition.—*Pope*.

Unprevailing. *part. pref.* Being of no force.

Throw to earth this *unprevailing* won.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.

Unprevoted. *part. pref.*

1. Not previously hindered.
A pack of sorrows which would press you down,
If *unprevoted*, to your timeless grave.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

2. Not preceded by anything.
Thy grace
Comes *unprevoted*, unimplored, unsought.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 230.

Unpriest. *v. a.* Deprive of the orders of a priest.

Leo, bishop of Rome, only *unpriests* him.—*Milton, Judgment of M. Bucer*, ch. xiv.

Unpriestly. *adj.* Unsuitable to a priest.

King Edgar, in his oration to the clergy, rebuked the priests very sore for banquetting with their wives; for pretermittunge their canonical hours; for their poppishly apparellings.—*Bale, Acts of English Popes*, pt. i. fol. 91.

Unprincely. *adj.* Unsuitable to a prince.

I could not have given my enemies greater advantage, than by my *unprincely* inconstancy.—*Edmund Spenser, Epithalamion*.

Unprincipled. *part. pref.* Not settled in tenets or opinions.

I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so *unprincipled* in virtue's book,
As that the single want of light and noise
Could stir the constant mood of her calm ti.
Milton, Can

Unprinted. *part. pref.* Not printed.

Defer it, till you have finished these that are yet *unprinted*.—*Pope*.

Unprisoned. *part. pref.* Set free from confinement.

Several distressed parts away,
Water declined with earth, the air did stay;
Fire rose, and each from other but untied,
Themselves *unprisoned* were, and purified. *Dante*.

Unprizable. *part. pref.* Incapable of being prized, or having a price set upon it; either as being above or below valuation; (in the extract it has the latter sense, which is the rarer one; the word itself being uncommon. • Invaluable, which is the usual term, always means above valuation).
A beviling vessel was he captain of,
For shadow fraught and bulk *unprizable*.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Unprized. *part. pref.* Not valued.

Not all the dukes of waterish Burgundy,
Can buy this *unprized*, precious mail of me.
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

Unproclaimed. *part. pref.* Not notified by a public declaration.

The Syrian king, who to surprise
One man, assassin-like, had levied war,
Was *unproclaimed*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 218.

UNPR

Unproductive. *adj.* Having no power to produce; not efficient; barren.

The more accurately we search into the human mind, the stronger traces we every where find of the wisdom which made it. If a discourse on the use of the parts of the body may be considered as an hymn to the Creator; the use of the passions, which are the organs of the mind, cannot be barren of praise, nor *unproductive* to ourselves of that noble and uncommon union of science and admiration, which a contemplation of the works of infinite wisdom alone can afford to a rational mind.—*Burke, On the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. i. § 19.

Unprofaned. *part. pref.* Not violated in respect to sanctity.

Unpoll'd shall be her arms, and *unprofaned*
Her holy limbs with any human hand;
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xl. 800.

Unprofitable. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.

My son Onesimus I have begotten in my bonds;
which in time past was to thee *unprofitable*, but now
profitable to thee and me.—*Philemon*, 11.
They receive allment sufficient, and yet no more
than they can well digest; and withal sweat out the
conquest and *unprofitable* juice.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

With tears so tender, as adonia's love,
As any heart, but only hers could move;
Trembling before her bolted doors he stood,
And there pour'd out his *unprofitable* flood.
Dryden, The Inquiring Lover, 20.

Unprofitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unprofitable.

We are so persuaded of the *unprofitableness* of your science, that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you succeed, you increase the number of your party.—*Addison*.

Unprofitably. *adv.* In an unprofitable manner; uselessly; without advantage.

I should not now *unprofitably* spend
Myself in words, or catch at empty hope,
By any ways, for solid certainties. *R. Johnson*.

Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now wrests 'em from our
hands,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably shed. *Addison, Cato*.

Unprofited. *part. pref.* Having no gain.

Be clamorous, and heap all civil bounds,
Rather than make *unprofited* return.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 4.

Unprojected. *part. pref.* Not planned; not formed in the mind.

As far and wide as such heresies have reigned and
raged in their time, and as woful a havoc as they
hav. . . . of souls, they have been often taken up
at first by mere accident, or upon some slight, tri-
vial, *unprojected* occasion.—*South, Sermons*, vol. iv.
serm. viii.

Unprolific. *adj.* Barren; not productive.

Great rains drown many insects, and render their
eggs *unprolific*, or destroy them.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Unpromising. *part. pref.* Giving no promise of excellence; having no appearance of value.

An attempt as difficult and *unpromising* of suc-
cess, as if he should make the essay, to produce some
new kinds of animals out of such senseless materials.
—*Bentley*.

Unprompted. *part. pref.* Not dictated.

Oh no, we must not, will not, cannot part;
And my tongue talks, *unprompted* by my heart.
Congreve, Kite to Cynthia.

Unpronounced. *part. pref.* Not uttered; not spoken.

Imperfect words, with childish trips,
Half *unpronounced*, slide through my infant lips.
Milton, Vacation Exercises, 3.

Unproper. *adj.* Rare.

1. Not peculiar.
Millions nightly lie in those *unproper* beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar.
Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.

2. Improper.

Unproperly. *adv.* In an improper manner; contrarily to propriety; improperly.

I kneel before thee, and *unproperly*
Shew duty as mistaken all the while
Between the child and parent.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Unprophetic. *Unprophetical.* *adj.* Not foreseeing or foretelling future events.

How *unprophetic* would it be, to say they should
come thus known, what they already knew?—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 305.

Wrote that he was, of *unprophetic* mull!
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

UNPR

Unpropitious. *adj.* Not favourable; in-
auspicious.

Now flamed the dog-star's *unpropitious* ray
Shed on every brain, and wither'd every lay,
Sick was the sun. *Pope, Imitation*, iv. 9.

Unproportionable. *adj.* Not suitable; not such as is fit.

I wish the present caution may be more attended
to, not to bestow an *unproportionable* part of our
time or value on this slight exercise of man's slight-
est faculty.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, p. 127.

Unproportionate. *adj.* Not proportioned; not suited.

It [to raise the dead] is an act beyond the activity
of any creature, and *unproportionate* to the power
of any finite agent.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

Unproportioned. *part. pref.* Not suited to something else.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any *unproportioned* thought his act.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 3.

Unproposed. *part. pref.* Not proposed.

The means are *unproposed*. *Dryden*.

Unupheld. *part. pref.* Not supported; not upheld.

He lies at random, carelessly diffused,
With languish'd head *unupheld*,
As our past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 118.

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, *unupheld*, falls headlong on
the plain.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, iii. 37.

Unprosperous. *adj.* Unfortunate; not prosperous.

The winter had been very *unprosperous* and un-
successful to the king.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

Naught *unprosperous* shall thy ways attend,
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 37.

Unprosperously. *adv.* In an unprosperous manner; unsuccessfully.

When a prince fights justly, and yet *unprosper-
ously*, if he could see all those reasons for which
God hath so order'd it, he would think it the most
reasonable thing in the world. *Jeremy Taylor*.

Unprosperousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unprosperous; state of being unprosperous.

The *unprosperousness* of the arm of flesh, the
several failures of the second causes which we have
induced so often. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 102.

Unprotected. *part. pref.* Not protected; not supported; not defended.

By woful experience, they both did learn, that to
forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all
such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either
destitute of grace-divine, may commit, or *unprotected*
from above, endure.—*Wisser, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unproved. *part. pref.*

1. Not tried; not known by trial.
There I found a fresh, *unproved* knight,
Whose many lands, imbursed in aulic blood,
Had never been. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
(For another example see under Unmanured.)

2. Not evinced by argument.

There is much of what should be demonstrated,
left *unproved* by those chymical experiments.—*Boyle*.

Unprovide. *v. a.* Divest of resolution or qualifications; unfurnish.

I'll not expostulate with her; lest
Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again.
Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.

Unprovided. *part. adj.*

1. Not secured or qualified by previous mea-
sures.

Where shall I find one that can steal well? (I, for
a fine thief of two-and-twenty, or thereabout; I am
heinously *unprovided*!—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part 1*, iii. 3.

Tears, for a stroke foreseen, afford relief
But *unprovided* for a sudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow,
And petrify with grief.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 3.

2. Not furnished; not previously supplied.

The seditions had neither weapons, order, nor
counsel; but being in all things *unprovided*, were
slain like beasts.—*Sir J. Hapsard*.

With of: (at present, with is the commoner
preposition).

True soul is not a solitary, melancholy grace, as if only fit to dwell in mean minds; such as are utterly unprovided of all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities.—*Bishop Sprat*.

Courts are seldom unprovided of persons under this character, on whom most employments naturally fall.—*Swift*.

Unprovoked. part. pref. Not provoked.

The teeming earth, yet guiltless of the plough, And unprovoked, did fruitful stores allow.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. 1.

Let them forbear all open and secret methods of encouraging a rebellion so destructive and so unprovoked.—*Addison*.

provoking. part. pref. Giving no offence.

I stablish him, a stranger, unprovoking, inoffensive.—*Fleetwood*.

Unprudent. adj. Imprudent.

The most unwise and unprudent act as to civil government.—*Milton, Councils, &c.*

Unpruned. part. pref. Not cut; not lopped.

The whole land is full of weeds; Her fruit trees all unpruned.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 4.

Unpublic. adj. Private; not generally known, or seen.

Virgins must be retired and unpublic; for all freedom of society is a violence done to virginity, not in its natural, but in its moral capacity; that is, it is a part of its severity and strictness, by publishing that person, whose work in religion, whose thoughts must dwell in heaven.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Unpublished. part. adj.

1. Secret; unknown.

All best secrets; All you unpublished virtues of the earth, Spring with my tears.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 4.

2. Not given to the public.

Apply your care wholly to those which are unpublished.—*Pope*.

Unpunished. part. pref. Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity.

Bind not one sin upon another, for in one thou shalt not be unpunished.—*Ecclesiasticus, viii. 3.*
The vent'rous victor, march'd unpunish'd hence, And seem'd to boast his fortunate offence.

Dryden.

Unpurched. part. pref. Unbought.

Unpurched plenty our full tables loads, And part of what they lent return'd to our gods.

Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

Unpure. adj. Impure: (this latter being the better term).

Of so unpure constitutions, that we can present no object but sin.—*Bohn*.

Unpurged. part. pref. Not purged; unpurified.

Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed, To tempt the rheumy and unpurged air, To add unto his sickness?

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

Unpurified. part. pref.

1. Not freed from recruitment.

2. Not cleansed from sin.

Our sinful nation having been long in the furnace, is now come out, but unpurified.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Unpurposed. part. pref. Not designed; not intentional.

Do it,
Or thy precedent services are all
But accidents unpurposed.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Unpursued. part. pref. Not pursued.

All night the dreadful angel unpursued
Through heaven's wide champion held his way.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 1.

Unpurified. part. pref. Not corrupted by rottenness.

Meat and drink last longer unpurified, or unpurged, in winter than in summer.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Unqualified. part. adj.

1. Wanting a qualification.

Till he has denuded himself of all these incumbences, he is utterly unqualified for these agonies.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

All the writers against Christianity, since the revolution, have been of the lowest rank in regard to literature, wit, and sense; and upon that account woefully unqualified to propagate heresies, unless among a people already abandoned.—*Swift*.

2. Applied, under the old Game Laws, to persons who could not legally apply for a licence to kill game.

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Unqualifiedness. s. Attribute suggested by Unqualified; state of being unqualified.

The inadvertency and unqualifiedness of copiers.

Bibliotheca Publica, l. 68.

Unqualify. v. a. Disqualify.

Arbitrary power so diminishes the basis of the female figure, as to unqualify a woman for an evening walk.—*Addison*.

Deafness unqualifies me for all company.—*Swift*.

Unqualified. part. pref. Deprived of the usual faculties. *Rare*.

He is unqualified with very shame.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

Unquarrelable. adj. Incapable of being quarrelled with, objected, or demurred to, impugned. *Rare*.

There arise unto the examination such satisfactory and unquarrelable reasons as may confirm the causes generally received.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Unqueen. v. a. Divest of the dignity of queen.

Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Unquenchable. adj. Incapable of being quenched, allayed, or extinguished.

We represent wildfires burning in water and unquenchable.—*Bacon*.

Our love of God, our unquenchable desires to promote our well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory, should take the chief place in our zeal.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons*.

Unquenchableness. s. Attribute suggested by Unquenchable; unextinguishableness.

I was amazed to see the unquenchableness of this fire.—*Hakewill, Apology*.

Unquenched. part. pref. Not extinguished.

We have heats of dungs, and of lime unquenched.—*Bacon*.

Badness, or great joy, equally dissipate the spirits, and immoderate exuberance in hot air, with unquenched thirst.—*A Rhinoceros*.

Unquestionable. adj. Incapable of being questioned; indubitable; not to be doubted.

One reason that mathematical demonstrations are uncontroverted, is because interest hath no place in those unquestionable verities.—*Glasville, Scripta Scientifica*.

There is an unquestionable magnificence in every part of Paradise Lost.—*Addison*.

Unquestioned. part. pref.

1. Not doubted; passed without doubt; undisputed.

It did not please the gods, who instruct the people;
And their unquestion'd pleasures must be served.

B. Jonson.

2. Not interrogated; not examined.

She, muttering prayers as holy rites she meant,
Through the divided crowd unquestion'd went.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinna to Macarena.

Unquick. adj. Motionless; not alive. *Rare*.

His senses droop, his steady eyes unquick;
And much he ails, and yet he is not sick.

Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Unquickened. part. pref. Not animated; not ripened to vitality.

Every factus bears a secret hoard,
With sleeping, unexpanded issue stored;
Which numerous, but unquickened progeny,
Clasped, and enwrapp'd, within each other lie.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Unquiet. adj.

1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still.

From grammatic flats and shallows, they are on the sudden transported to be tossed and turmoiled with their unbalanced wit, in fathomless and unquiet depths of controversy.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.

Go with me to church, and call me wife,
And then away to Venice to your friend;
For never shall you lie by Portia's side
With an unquiet soul.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

3. Restless; unsatisfied.

She glared in balls, front boxes, and the ring;
A vain, unquiet, giddy thing, wretched thing.

Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount, ep. 1.

Unquiet. v. a. Disquiet; make uneasy.

8 F

Having weighed the matter, and deeply pondered the gravity thereof, wherewith they were greatly troubled and unquieted, resolved finally that the archbishop should reveal the same to the king's majesty.—*Lord Herbert, History of the Reign of Henry VIII. p. 471.*

Unquietly. adv. In an unquiet manner; without rest.

Who's there besides foul weather?—
One minded like the weather, most
Unquietly.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 1.

Unquietness. s. Attribute suggested by Unquiet.

1. Want of tranquillity.

Thou, like a violent noise, can't rushing in,
And mak'st them wake and start to new unquietness.—*Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*.

2. Want of peace.

It is most enemy to war, and most hateth unquietness.—*Spenser*.

3. Restlessness; turbulence.

What pleasure can there be in that estate,
Which your unquietness has made me hate?

Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

4. Perturbation; uneasiness.

Is my lord angry?—How went hence but now,
And certainly in strange unquietness.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 4.

Unquietude. s. Disquietude; uneasiness; restlessness.

It will bewray a kind of unquietude and discontentment, till it attain the former position.—*W. Walton, Essay on the Education of Children*.

Unracked. part. pref. Not poured from the lees.

Rack the one vessel from the lees, and pour the
lees of the racked vessel into the unracked vessel.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Unracked. part. pref. Not thrown together and covered.

Criquet, to Windsohemmies shalt thou leap:
Where first thou find'st unracked, and hear'st un-
swept,
There pinch the maids.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Unransacked. part. pref. Not pillaged.

He gave that rich city for a prey unto his soldiers,
who left neither house nor corner thereof unransacked.—*Knutley, History of the Turks*.

Unransomed. part. pref. Not set free by payment for liberty.

Unransomed here receive the spotless fair
Accept the heratomb the Greeks pry away.

Pope, Translation of the Iliad, l. 574.

Unravel. v. a.

1. Disentangle; extricate; clear.

He has unraveled the studied cheats of great
artificers.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

There unravel all
This dark design, this mystery of fate.

Addison, Cato.

2. Reverse: (as applied to naturally complicated objects).

How can any thing succeed well with people that
are to be pleased with nothing, unless the ball of
the universe may be unraveled, and the laws of
Providence reversed?—*Sir R. L'Esrange*.

O the traitor's name?
I'll know it, I will; art shall be conjured for it,
And nature all unraveled.

Dryden and Lee, Ellipsis, ii. 1.

So prophane and sceptical an age takes a pride in
unraveling all the received principles of reason and
religion.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

3. Clear up an intrigue (of a play).

The solution, or unraveling of the intrigue com-
mences, when the reader begins to see the doubts
cleared up.—*Lope*.

Unravel. v. a. Become unfolded.

In an eternity what scenes shall strike!
Adventures thicken! novelties surprise!
What webs of wonder shall unravel them!

Young, Night Thoughts, night vi

Unrased. part. pref. Unshaved.

As smooth as Hebe's their unrazor'd lips.

Milton, Comus, 290.

Unrashed. part. pref. Not attained.

Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty hill, unrashed by former time.

Dryden.

Unread. part. pref.

1. Not read; not publicly pronounced.

These books are safer and better to be left pub-
licly unread.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

His muse had starved, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread.

C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 113.

2. Untaught; not learned in books.

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Uncertain whose the narrower span,
The clown *surrend*, or half-read gentleman.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 408.

Unready. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unready.

1. Want of readiness; want of promptness.
This impetuosity and *surrendness*, when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that accursed fancy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Want of preparation.
Nothing is so great an enemy to tranquillity and a contented spirit, as the amazement and confusion of *surrendness* and inconsideration.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living*.

Unready. *adj.*

1. Not prepared; not fit.

The fairy knight
Departed thence, all his wounds wide,
Not thoroughly heal'd, *surrend* were to ride.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, l. 6, 43.

I know, O Lord, that I am *surrend* and unprepared in my accounts; having thrown away great portions of my time in vanity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living*, ch. iv. § 7.

2. Not prompt; not quick.

From a temperate inactivity, we are *surrend* to put in execution the suggestions of reason; or by a content in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof.—*Sir T. Browne*.

3. Awkward; ungainly.

Young men, in the conduct of actions . . . use extreme remedies at first, and, that which doubtless all errors will not acknowledge or retract them: like an *surrend* horse, that will neither stop nor turn.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Youth and Age*.

4. Undressed.

How now, my lords? what, all *surrend* so?—*Unready*! ay, and glad we've escaped so well.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 1.

Unreal. *adj.* Unsubstantial; having only appearance.

Hence, horrible shadow!
Unreal mockery, hence!
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

I with pain
Togged the *unreal*, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 470.

Unreaped. *part. pref.* Not reaped; uncut.
To stay the thunder, or forbid the hail
To thresh the *unreaped* ear.—*Curew, Poems*, p. 203.

Unreasonable. *adj.*

1. Not agreeable to reason.

No reason known to us; but that there is no reason thereof, I judge most *unreasonable* to imagine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
She entertained many *unreasonable* prejudices against him, before she was acquainted with his personal worth.—*Addison*.

2. Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit.

Since every language is so full of its own propriety, that what is beautiful in one is often barbarous in another, it would be *unreasonable* to limit a translator to the narrow compass of his author's words.—*Dryden, Preface to Translation of Ovid*.

My intention in prefixing your name, is not to desire your protection of the following papers, which I take to be a very *unreasonable* request; since, by being inscribed to you, you cannot recommend them without some suspicion of partiality.—*Swift, Project for the Advancement of Religion*.

3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.

Those that place their hope in another world, have, in a great measure, conquered dread of death, and *unreasonable* love of life.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

4. Irrational.

For the foolish devices of their wickedness, where-with being deceived they worshipped serpents void of reason, and vile beasts, Thou didst send a multitude of *unreasonable* beasts upon them for vengeance.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xi. 16.

Unreasonableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unreasonable.

1. Inconsistency with reason.

The *unreasonableness* and presumption of those that thus project, have not so much as thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition.—*Hammond*.

2. Exorbitance; excessive demand.

A young university disputant was complaining of the *unreasonableness* of a lady, with whom he was engaged in a point of controversy.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

Unreasonably. *adv.* In an unreasonable manner.

1. In a manner contrary to reason.

Unreasonably disposed to give a fairer hearing to a pagan philosopher than to a Christian writer.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 213.

2. More than enough.

'Till not over the threshold till my lord returns from the war.—*Eye*! you confound yourself most *unreasonably*.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, l. 2.

Unreave. *v. a.* Unravel. *Obsolete.*

1. Unwind; disentangle.

Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devised a web her woovers to deceive;
In which the work that she all day did make
The same at night she did *unreave*.—*Spenser*.

2. Not tear asunder; not rive; not unroof.

Couldst thou think that a cottage not too strongly built, and standing so bleak in the very mouth of the winds, could for any long time hold right and *unreave*?—*Bishop Hall, Bala of Gilead*, l. § 9.

Unrebutted. *part. pref.* Not blunted.

A number of fencers tried it out with *unrebutted* swords.—*Halswill, Apology*.

Unrebuttable. *adj.* Incapable of being rebutted; obnoxious to no censure. *Rare.*

Keep this commandment without spot, *unrebuttable*, until the appearing of Christ.—*1 Timothy*, vi. 14.

Unreceived. *part. pref.* Not received.

Where the signs and sacraments of his grace are not, though contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they really give what they promise, and are what they signify.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unrecounted. *part. pref.* Not enumerated.

The four substances might have been left *unrecounted* by tale.—*Bishop Gardiner, On the Sacrament*, fol. 75: 1551.

Unreclaimed. *part. pref.*

1. Not tamed.

A savageness of *unreclaimed* blood,
Of general assault. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 1.

2. Not reformed.

This is the most favourable treatment a sinner can hope for who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodness of God.—*Roper*.

Unreconcilable. *adj.*

1. Incapable of reconciliation; not to be appeased; implacable.

Let me lament,
That our stars, *unreconcilable*, should have divided
Our equalness to this. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

2. Not to be made consistent with.

He had many infirmities and sins, *unreconcilable* with perfect righteousness.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism*.

Unreconciled. *part. pref.* Not reconciled.

If you bethink yourself of any crime
Unreconciled as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 2.

Unrecorded. *part. pref.* Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.

Unrecorded left through many an age
Worthy to have not remain'd so long unsung.
Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 10.

Unrecoverable. *adj.* Incapable of being recovered; past recovery: (Irrecoverable the commoner and better form).

Irresolution loosens all the joints of state; like an axe, it shakes not one of that limb, but all the body is at once in a fit: 'Tis the devil palsy, that, without almost a miracle, leaves a man *unrecoverable*.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 14.

Unrecounted. *part. pref.* Not told; not related.

This is yet but young, and may be left
To some ears *unrecounted*.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.

Unrecrutable. *adj.* Incapable of being recruited; incapable, as an army, of having its deficiencies in the way of soldiers made good.

Empty and *unrecrutable* colonels of twenty men in a company.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

Unrecurring. *part. pref.* Irremediable.

I found her straying in the park,
Seeking to hide herself, as doth the deer,
That hath received some *unrecurring* wound.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

Unredeemed. *part. pref.* Not redeemed.

Unredressed. *part. pref.* Wanting redress.

Unreduced. *part. pref.* Not reduced.

The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries *unreduced*, into shires.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Unreducible. *adj.* Irreducible.

Unreducibility. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unreducible; impossibility of being reduced.

A third property of matters belonging to Christianity, and which also renders them mysterious, is, their strangeness and *unreducibility* to the common methods and observations of nature.—*South, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. vi.

Unrefined. *part. pref.* Not refined.

No mine are current; *unrefined* and gross,
Coals make the sterling nature but the gross.
Cleveland, Poems, p. 11.

Unreformable. *adj.* Incapable of being reformed; not to be put into a new or better form.

The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*; to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his son Jesus Christ, born of the virgin Mary.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals*.

Unreformed. *part. pref.*

1. Not amended; not corrected.

This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Irish, which ever before had been *unreformed*.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

2. Not brought to newness of life.

If he may believe that Christ died for him, as now he is an *unreformed* Christian, then what needs he reformation?—*Hammond*.

Unrefracted. *part. pref.* Not refracted.

The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

Unrefreshed. *part. pref.* Not cheered; not relieved.

Its symptoms are a spontaneous lassitude, being *unrefreshed* by sleep.—*Arbuthnot*.

Unregarded. *part. pref.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.

We, ever by his might,
Had thrown to ground the *unregarded* right.
Spenser.

Do'st see how *unregarded* now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time when I did vow
To that alone;
But mark the fate of faces. *Sir J. Suckling*.
On the cold earth lies the *unregarded* king;
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

Laws against immorality have not been executed, and proclamations to enforce them, are wholly *unregarded*.—*Swift*.

Unregeneracy. *s.* State of being unregenerate.

If a sinful disposition disarm our prayers, much more a state of *unregeneracy*.—*South, Sermons*.

Unregenerate. *adj.* Not brought to a new life.

This is not to be understood promiscuously of all men, *unregenerate* persons, as well as regenerate.—*St. phen*.

Unregistered. *part. pref.* Not recorded.

Hadst thou
Unregistered in vulgar fame, you have,
Luxuriously pick'd out.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Unreined. *part. pref.* Not restrained by the bridle.

Leant from this flying steed *unreined*, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime
Dismounted, on the Achaian fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 17.

Unrejoicing. *part. pref.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad; dismal.

Siberia's *unrejoicing* wilds.
T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.

Unrelated. *part. pref.*

1. Not allied by kindred.

'Tis not the example of an ordinary or inconsiderable person, of a stranger, of one indifferent or *unrelated* to us.—*Barnes, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. iii.

2. Having no connection with anything, or no relations.

They arise . . . from the purposed concealments of the writer; who in the occasional mention of any matter *unrelated*, or not essential to the discussion, always affects a studied brevity.—*Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, p. 78.

Unrelative. *adj.* Having no relation to, or connection with.

If you pitch upon the treaty of Munster, do not interrupt it by dipping and deviating into other books *unrelative* to it.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Unrelatively. *adj.* In any unrelative manner; without relation to any thing else.

They saw the measures they took, singly and *unrelatively*, or relatively alone to some immediate object.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Study of History*, letter ii.

Unrelenting. *part. adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.

Place piteous barrels on the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be short'ned.—
Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

These are the realms of *unrelenting* fate;
And awful Rhinocerosian rules the state.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 753.

Unrelievable. *adj.* Incapable of being relieved; admitting no succour.

As no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion.—*Boyle.*

Unrelieved. *part. adj.*

1. Not succoured.
The goddess grieved,
Her favour'd host should perish *unrelieved*.
Dryden.

2. Not eased.
The unquench'dness of *unrelieved* thirst is not lessened by continuance, but grows the more unsupportable.
—*Boyle.*

Unrelinquishably. *adv.* So as not to be relinquished.

This were sufficient against a thousand inconveniences and mischiefs, to cloy a rational creature to his endless sorrow *unrelinquishably*.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.* (Ord. 18.)

Unremarkable. *adj.* Incapable of being remarkable.

1. Not capable of being observed.
Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficial, that may bring him to our acquaintance. *Sir K. Digby.*

2. Not worthy of notice.

Unremediable. *adj.* Incapable of being remedied; irremediable.

He so handled it, that it rather seemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremediable* mischief already committed, than that they had done it at first by his consent.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

To prevent this *unremediable* ruin to which thou art posting, to catch thee when that art madd'ning thus dangerously, with a most affectionate, compassionate compulsion of 'dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves.'—*Danmond, Works, iv. 561.*

Unremedied. *part. pref.* Not cured.
Unremedied loneliness.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce, preface.*

Unremembering. *part. pref.* Having no memory.

That *unremembering* of its former pain,
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1019.

Unremembrance. *s.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance.

Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because the negation is unknown; as amnesia, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon.—*Watts, Logic.*

Unremitting. *part. pref.* Not relaxing; not abating; persevering.

Loosed by the whirlwind's *unremitting* sway.
Shenstone, Elysia, 2.

Unremovable. *adj.* Incapable of being removed; not to be taken away; irremovable.

Never was there any woman, that with more *unremovable* determination gave herself to love, after she had once set before her mind the worthiness of Amphibolus. *Sir P. Sidney.*

You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How *unremovable* and fixt he is
In his own course. *Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.*

Unremovableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unremovable; impracticability of being removed.

Methinks I hear the soldiers, and busy officers,
When they were rolling that other weighty stone,
(for such we probably conceive), to the mouth of the vault, with much toil, and sweat, and breathless noise, how they dragged of the swiftness of the place and *unremovableness* of that load.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, b. iv.*

Unremovably. *adv.* In an unremovable manner.

His discontents are *unremovably* coupled to his nature.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, v. 2.*

Unremoved. *part. pref.* Not taken away.

It is impossible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unremoved*, to found any convincing argument.
—*Hammond.*

We could have had no certain prospect of his happiness, while the last obstacle was *unremoved*.—*Dryden.*

Unrenewed. *part. pref.* Not made anew; not renewed.

The corruption of a man's heart, *unrenewed* by grace, is the cause of its own hardness.—*South, Sermons, vol. ix. serm. ii.*

Unrepaid. *part. pref.* Not, recompensed; not compensated.

Had'st thou full pow'r (rage asks no more) to kill,
To measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what couldst thou, tormentor, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues, *unrepaid* by pain.
Crook, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 226.

Unrepealed. *part. pref.* Not revoked; not abrogated.

When you are pinched with any *unrepealed* act of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged by it.—*Dryden.*

Unrepentance. *s.* State of being unrepentant.

The necessity of destruction, consequent upon *unrepentance*, is drawn chiefly from the determination of the Divine Will, which hath so appointed it.—*Warton, Sermons, i. 371.*

Unrepentant. *adj.* Unrepenting.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, unreformed,
Headlong would follow.
Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iii. 429.

Unrepented. *part. pref.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow.

They are no fit supplicants to seek his mercy in the behalf of others, whose own *unrepented* sins provoked his just indignation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

As in *unrepented* sin she died,
Doom'd to the same sad place, is punish'd for her pride. *Dryden, Theodora and Honorin, 168.*

Unrepenting. *part. pref.* Not repenting; not penitent; not sorrowful for sin.

The conscious wretch must all his acts reveal . . .
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of *unrepenting* death.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 767.

Not tyrants' rage, gentler, and despair,
As thou, *Popo, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.*

Unrepining. *part. pref.* Not peevishly complaining.

Bar-foot as she trod the stony pavement,
Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood;
Yet silent on she pass'd, and *unrepining*.
Robt. Jane Shore, v. 1.

Unrepiningly. *adv.* In an unrepining manner; without peevish complaint.

His indisputable will must be done, and *unrepiningly* received by his own creatures, who is the Lord of all nature, and of all fortune, when he taketh now one, and then another; till the expected day, wherein it shall please him to dissolve the whole, and to wrap up even the heaven itself as in a scroll of parchment.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains, p. 222.*

Unreplenished. *part. pref.* Not filled afresh, or so as to make up for loss.

Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the *unreplenished* space.—*Boyle.*

Unreprovable. *part. pref.* Incapable of being reprov'd; not to be resented from penal death.

Within me is a hell; and there the poison
In as a fiend confined, to tyrannize
In *unreprovable* condemned blood.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 7.

Unreprovable. *adj.* Incapable of being reproached; not liable, or obnoxious, to reproach; not liable to blame.

You hath he reconciled, to present you holy, unblamable, and *unreprovable* in his sight.—*Colossians, i. 22.*

Unreproved. *part. pref.*

1. Not censured.
Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of religion.—*Sanctus, Tractate.*

2. Not liable to censure.
The antique world, in his first flowering youth,
With gladsome thanks, and *unreproved* truth,
The gifts of sovereign bounty did embrace.
Sponser.

If I give thee honour due,
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her, and live with thee,
In *unreproved* pleasures from *Milton, L'Allegro, 57.*

Unrepugnant. *adj.* Not opposite.

When Scripture doth yield us natural laws, what particular order is thereunto most agreeable; when positive, which way to make laws *unrepugnant* unto them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unreputable. *adj.* Not creditable.

When we see wise men examples of duty, we are convinced that piety is no *unreputable* qualification, and that we are not to be ashamed of our virtue.—*Rogers.*

Unrequested. *part. pref.* Not asked.

With what security can our ambassadors go, *unrequested* of the Turkish emperor, without his safe conduct?—*Kudla, History of the Turks.*

Unrequitable. *adj.* Incapable of being requited.

Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is foolish, and because an *unrequitable* evil may ensue, an indifferent convenience must be omitted.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

So *unrequitable* is God's love, and so insolvent are we, that that love vastly improves the benefit, by which alone we might have pretended to some ability of retribution.—*Boyle.*

Unresented. *part. pref.* Not regarded with anger.

The fallings of these holy persons, passed not *unresented* by God; and the same scripture which informs us of the sin, records the punishment.—*Rogers.*

Unreserved. *s.* Absence of reserve; frankness; openness.

With these he [Dr. Bathurst] lived in the freedom of social intercourse, tempering the rigour of an authoritative character with the affability of a companion, and the grace of an agreeable conversation.—*Warton, Life of Bathurst, p. 50.*

Unreserved. *part. pref.*

1. Not limited by my private convenience.

The pity our heavenly Father will accept, must consist in an entire, *unreserved* obedience to his commands; since whosever offends in one precept is guilty of the whole law.—*Rogers.*

2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

Unreservedly. *adv.* In an unreserved manner.

1. Without limitations.

I am not to embrace absolutely and *unreservedly* the opinion of Aristotle.—*Boyle.*

2. Without concealment; openly.

I know your friendship to me is extensive; and it is what I owe to that friendship, to open my mind *unreservedly* to you.—*Popo.*

Unreservedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unreserved.

1. Unlimitedness; largeness.

The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love made him think those his friends or enemies that were so to God.—*Boyle.*

2. Openness; frankness.

I write with more *unreservedness* than ever man wrote.—*Popo.*

The freedom and *unreservedness* with which Bolcau and Racine communicated their works to each other, is hardly to be paralleled.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Unresisted. *part. pref.*

1. Not opposed.

The æthereal spaces are perfectly fluid; they neither assist, nor retard, the planets, which roll through as free and *unresisted* as if they moved in a vacuum.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed.

Those gods, that fate, whose *unresisted* might
Have sent me to these regions void of light.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 624.

What wonder then, thy hairs should feel
The conquering force of *unresisted* steel?
Popo, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Unresistible. *adj.* Incapable of being, not to be, resisted; irresistible.

Such a destruction as should, like a flood, overwhelm the whole nation; and, as an *unresistible* torrent, break down and wash all away before it.—*Made, On Death, p. 34.*

The martyrs, with the *unresistible* night of weakness, shaking the power of darkness.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England, b. i.*

Unresisting. *part. pref.* Not opposing; not making resistance.

The sheep was sacrificed on no pretence,
But meek and *unresisting* innocency
A patient useful creature.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Pythagorean Philosophy.

Since the planets move horizontally through the liquid and *unresisting* spaces of the heavens, where no bodies at all, or inconsiderable ones, occur, they may preserve the same velocity which the first impulse impressed.—*Bentley.*

Unresolvable. *part. pref.* Incapable of being resolved; not to be solved; insoluble.

For a man to run headlong, while his ruin stares him in the face; still to press on to the embraces of

sin, in a problem *unresolvable* upon any other ground, but that sin infinitesimally before it destroys.—*South, Sermons.*

Unresolved. *part. pref.*

1. Not determined; having made no resolution? (sometimes with *of*).

On the western coast
Rideth a pulsant navy; to our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and *unresolved* to heat them back.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

Turnus . . . *unresolved* of flight,
Moves tardily back, and just recedes from sight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 1078.

2. Not solved; not cleared.

I do not so magnify this method, to think it will
perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no doubt
unresolved.—*Locke.*

Unresolving. *part. pref.* Not resolving;
not determined.

She her arms about her *unresolving* husband
threw. *Dryden.*

Unrespected. *part. pref.* Not regarded.

They live unwood'd, and *unrespected* sile.

Shakespeare, Sonnets, liv.

When all this outward show of state shall be gone
off the stage, it may peradventure prove for the
good only of some *unrespected*, unthought-of souls,
who had least part in all this mask.—*Hales, Golden
Remains, p. 184.*

Unrespective. *adj.*

1. Inattentive; taking little notice.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 2.

2. Mean; despicable.

Nor the remainder viands
We do not throw in *unrespectively* sieve,
Because we now are full.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Unrespited. *part. pref.* Admitting no respite, pause, or intermission.

There to converse with everlasting groans,
Unrespited, unpitied, unperpetrated,
Ages of hopeless end. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 184.*

Unresponsible. *adj.* Not accountable; not responsible; irresponsible.

Unresponsibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unresponsibility; state of being irresponsible.

That *unresponsibleness* to any other; . . . that independence or absolute liberty in their will.—*Bishop
Gusham, Hæresiptiles, p. 310: 1653.*

Unrest. *s.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; inquietness.

Of thought cometh the wakyness and *unrest*.—*Lord
Bacon, Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, b. vi.: 1477.*

Wise behest,

Those creeping flames by reason to subdue,
Before their rage grew to so great *unrest*. *Spenser.*

Repose, sweet gold, for their *unrest*,
That have their sinus out of the empress' chest.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

Diana's confusion all possess'd;
Th' afflicted troop, having their plot discovered;

Then ruins amazed distress, with sad *unrest*,
To this, to that, to fly, to stand, to hide. *Daniel.*

Silence, in truth, would speak my sorrow best;
For deepest wounds can least their feelings tell;

Yet, let me borrow from mine own *unrest*,
But time to bid him, whom I loved, far-well.

Sir H. Wotton.

Up they rose
As from *unrest*; and each the other viewing,
Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds
How darken'd! *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1051.*

O, if the foolish race of men, who find
A weight of cares still pressing on their mind,
Could find as well the cause of this *unrest*,
Sure they would change their course. *Dryden.*

Unrestored. *part. pref.*

1. Not restored.

Then countries sto'n, and captives *unrestored*,
Given strength to every blow, and edge the sword.
Addison, Verses to the King.

2. Not cleared from an attainder.

The son of an *unrestored* traitor has no pretences
to the quality of his ancestors.—*Collier, Essays, Of
Duelling.*

3. Not cured.

If *unrestored* by this, despair of cure.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.

Unrestrained. *part. pref.*

1. Not confined; not hindered.

My tender age in luxury was train'd,
With idle ease, and pleasures entertain'd,
My hours my own, my pleasures *unrestrain'd*,
Young, Sigismunda and Guiscardo, 435.

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2. Licentious; loose.

The tavern he daily doth frequent,
With *unrestrained*, loose companions.
Shakespeare, Richard II. v. 3.

3. Not limited.

Were there in this aphorism an *unrestrained*
truth, yet who is not reasonable to infer from a
caution, a non-usage, or abolition.—*Sir T. Browne,
Vulgar Errors.*

Unrestricted. *part. pref.* Having no restriction, limit, limitation, or qualification.

Unretracted. *part. pref.* Not revoked; not recalled.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered
him amongst the saints, when our *unretracted* un-
charitableness may send us to unquenchable flames.
—*Government of the Tongue.*

Unrevealed. *part. pref.* Not told; not discovered.

Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures,
And *unrevealed* pleasures,
Then would ye wonder and her praises sing.

Spenser.

Dear, fatal name! rest ever *unrevealed*;
Nor pass these lips, in holy silence scald.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Unrevenged. *part. pref.* Not revenged.

So might we do, not envying them that live;
So would we die, not *unrevenged* all. *Fairfax.*
Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow,
And Scipio's ghost walks *unrevenged* amongst us.
Addison, Cato.

Unrevengeful. *adj.* Not inclined to revenge.

He was *unrevengeful*, content to get the better,
and no longer displeased with those he overcame.—
Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams, p. 191.

Unreverend. *adj.* Irreverent; disrespectful.

See not your heids in these *unreverend* robes.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Unreverently. *ade.* In an unreverent manner.

I did *unreverently* blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou sware for thyself.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Unreversed. *part. pref.* Not revoked; not repented.

She hath offer'd to the doom,
Which *unreversed* stands in effectual force,
A sea of melting tears.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Unrevoked. *part. pref.* Not recalled.

Hear my decree, which *unrevoked* shall stand.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 602.

Unrewarded. *part. pref.* Not rewarded; not recompensed.

Providence takes care that good offices may not
pass *unrewarded*.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*
Since for common good I yield the fair,
My private loss let grateful Greece repair;
Nor *unrewarded* let your prince complain,
That he alone has fought and bled in vain.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, i. 151.

Unriddle. *v. a.* Solve an enigma; explain a problem.

Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes!
Sir J. Suckling.

A reverse often clears up the passage of an old
poet, as the poet often writes to *unriddle* the re-
verse.—*Addison.*

Unriddler. *s.* One who unriddles anything;
one who solves an enigma.

Ye safe *unriddlers* of the stars, pray tell,
By what name shall I stamp my miracle?
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 68.

Unridiculous. *adj.* Not ridiculous.

If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could
draw this austere into a smile, he hardly could
with perpetually resist proper motives thereto.—*Sir
T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Unrifed. *part. pref.* Not rifled, or pillaged.

He might possess the whole treasure, as yet entire
and *unrifed* of the New World.—*Hume, History of
England, vol. iii. p. 231.*

Unrig. *v. a.* Strip of rigging.

Rhodes is the sovereign of the sea no more!
Their ships *unrigg'd*, and spent their naval store.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 619.

Unright. *adj.* Wrong.

Shew that thy judgement is not *unright*.—*Wisdom
of Solomon, xii. 13.*

Unrighteous. *adj.* Unjust; wicked; sinful;
bad.

Oetavius here leapt into his room,
And it usurped by *unrighteous* doom;
But he his title justified by might. *Spenser.*
Let the wicked forsake his way, and the *unright-*

eous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the
Lord.—*Isaiah, lv. 7.*

Within a month!

Are yet the salt of most *unrighteous* tears
Had left the dusking in her pallid eyes,
She married. Oh most wicked speed!

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.

Unrighteously. *ade.* In an unrighteous manner; unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.

For them, for their inferiors and allies,
Their form a deadly Shibboleth devise;
By which *unrighteously* it was decreed,
That none to trust or profit should succeed,
Who would not swallow first a poisonous wicked
weed.

Dryden, The Hind and Panther, iii. 1074.

Unrighteousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unrighteous; wickedness; injustice.

Our Romanists can no more abide this proposition
converted, than themselves. All sin, say they, is a
transgression of the law; but every transgression of
the law is not sin. The apostle, therefore, turns it
for us; all *unrighteousness*, says he, is sin; but every
transgression of the law is *unrighteousness*, saith
Austin upon this place.—*Bishop Hall.*
Some things have a natural deformity in them,
as perjury, perdition, *unrighteousness*, and in-
gratitude.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Unrightful. *adj.* Not rightful; not just.

Thou, which know'st the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again
To pluck him headlong from th' usurped throne.
Shakespeare, Richard II. v. 1.

Unring. *v. a.* Deprive of a ring.

Be forced to impeach a broken hedge,
And pierce *unring'd* at vis. franc. hedge.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2. 310.

Unrioted. *part. pref.* Free from rioting;
not disgraced by riot.

A chaste *unrioted* house, and never stain'd
With her lord's fortune.

Mary, Translation of Lucan, b. ix.

Unrip. *v. a.* Rip open.

Thou, like a traitor,
Didst break that vow, and, with thy treach'rous
blade,
Unrip'd the bowels of thy sovereign's son.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.

He could not now, with his honour, so *unrip*, and
put a lie upon all that he had said and done before,
as to deliver him up.—*Bacon, History of the Reign
of Henry VII.*

We are angry with searchers, when they break
open trunks, and *unrip* packs, and open sealed
letters.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

This word is improper; there being no difference
between *rip* and *unrip*; and the negative particle is
therefore of no force; yet it is well authorized.—
Johnson.

Unripe. *adj.*

1. Immature; not fully concocted.

Purpose is of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits *unripe*, sticks on the tree,
But fall unshaken when they mellow be.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.

In this northern tract our hoarser throats,
Utter *unripe* and ill-constrained notes.

Waller.

2. Not seasonable; not yet proper.

He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance; to defer;
The royal spy, when now the coast was clear,
Sought not the garden, but retired unseen,
To brood in secret on his father's spleen.

Dryden, Sigismunda and Guiscardo, 251.

3. Too early.

Who hath not heard of the valiant, wise, and just
Dorinus, whose *unripe* death doth yet, so many
years since, draw tears from virtuous eyes?—*Sir P.
Sidney.*

Unripened. *part. pref.* Not matured.

Were you with these, you'd soon forget
The pale, *unripen'd* beauties of the north.

Addison, Cato.

Unripeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Un-

ripe; immaturity; want of ripeness.

The ripeness or *unripeness* of the occasion must
ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to
commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus
with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Boreas,
with his hundred hands.—*Bacon.*

Unrivalled. *part. pref.*

1. Having no competitor.

Honour forbid! at whose *unrivalled* shrine,
Ease, pleasure, virtue, all, our wits resign.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

2. Having no peer or equal.

Unrivet. *v. a.* Unfasten the rivets of;
loosen.

There was a necessity to *unrivet* those usurpa-
tions.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the
Crown, ch. x.*

Unrobe. *v. a.* Undress; disrobe.

When, on the exit, souls are bid to *unrobe*.
Young, Night Thoughts, night iv.

Unroll. v. a. Open what is rolled or convolved.

O horror! . . .
The queen of nations, from her ancient seat,
Is sunk for ever in the dark abyss;
Time has unroll'd her stories to the last,
And now closed up the volume.

Dryden, All for Love, v. 1.

Unromantic. adj. Contrary to romance.
It is a base, unromantic spirit not to wait on you.—*Swift*.

Unroof. v. a. Strip off the roof or covering of houses.
The rabble should have first unroof'd the city,
Ere so prevail'd with me.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 1.

Unrooted. part. pref. Driven from the root.
Thou dostard! thou art woman-tired, unrooted,
By thy dame Partlet here.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, il. 3.

Unroot. v. a. Tear from the roots; extirpate; eradicate.

Since you've made the days and nights as one,
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold; you do not grow in my requital,
That nothing can unroot you.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 1.

Unroot. v. n. Become unrooted.
Make their strengths totter, and their topless fortunes
Unroot and reel to ruin.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

Unrough. adj. Smooth; unbearded. *Rare.*
Edward's son,
And many unrough youths, that even now
Protest their first of manhood.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 2.

Unrounded. part. pref. Not shaped; not cut to a round.

Those unfil'd pistolets,
That more than cannon-shot avails or lets;
Which negligently left unrounded, look
Like many-angled figures in the book
Of some dread conjurer.

Donne.

Unrouted. part. pref. Not thrown into disorder.

One strong squadron
Stands firm, and yet unrouted.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Prothela.

Unroyal. adj. Unprincipally; not royal.
By the advice of his envious counsellors, he sent
them with unroyal reproaches to Musidorus and
Pyrrhus, as if they had done traitorously.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Unrue. v. n. Cease from commotion, or agitation.

Where'er he guides
His sunny courses, and in triumph rides,
The waves unrue, and the sea subsides.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 210.

Unruled. part. pref. Not directed by any superior power.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst
all the raging surges, unruled and undirected
of any; for they to whom she was committed, fainter
in their labour, or forsook their charge.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Unruliness. s. Attribute suggested by Unruly; turbulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness.

By the negligence of some who were hardly to be
commanded, and by the unruliness of others, who
without leave were gone ashore, so fair an occasion
of victory was neglected.—*Knollys, History of the Turks.*

No care was had to curb the unruliness of anger,
or the exorbitance of desire. Amongst all their
sacrifices they never sacrificed so much as one lust.
South, Sermons.

Unruly. adj. Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous.

In sacred bands of wedlock tied,
To Theron, a loose unruly swain;
Who had more joy to range the forest wide,
And chase the savage beast with busy pain.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 6, 21.

Down I come, like glistering Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of unruly Jove.

Shakespeare, Richard II. ill. 3.

Love insults, disguised in the cloud,
And welcome force of that unruly crowd. *Waller.*
You must not go where you may dangers meet;
The unruly sword will no distinctions make,
And beauty will not then give wounds, but take.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

Unrump. v. a. Free from rumples; open out.
Daffodils, late from earth's slow womb
Unrump their swell'd buds, and show their yellow
bloom. *Addison, Translation of the Fourth Book of the Georgics.*

Unsad. v. a. Relieve from sadness.

Musick unsadens the melancholy, quickens the
dull, awaketh the drowsy.—*Whitlock, Observations on the Present Manners of the English, p. 483.*

Unsafe. adj. Not secure; hazardous; dangerous.

If they would not be drawn to seem his adver-
saries, yet others should be taught how unsafe it
was to continue his friends.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Uncertain ways unsafe are,

And doubt a greater mischief than despair.

Sir J. Denham.

Unsafe. adv. In an unsafe manner; not secure; dangerously.

Take it, while yet his praise, before my rage,
Unsafe just, break loose on this bad age;
No bad, that thou thyself hast no defence
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*

Unsafe. s. Insecurity; risk; danger. *Rare.*

Mixed with some peril and unsafe . . . it doth
greatly add to reputation.—*Bacon, A discourse of Learning.*

Unsaid. part. pref. Not uttered; not mentioned.

The time shall come when Chanticleer shall wish
His words unsaid. *Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 407.*

Unsaile. adj. Not navigable.

He finds
The sea unsaile for dangerous winds.

Mary, Translation of Lucan, b. v.

Unsaith. v. a. Deprive of saintship.

The Jews, like the men here of late, for ever un-
sainting all the world besides themselves.—*South, Sermons.*

Unsalted. part. pref. Not pickled or seasoned with salt.

The marisick scurvy, induced by too great quan-
tity of sea-salt, and common among mariners, is
cured by a diet of fresh unsalted things and watery
liquor acidulated.—*Arbuthnot.*

Unsaluted. part. pref. Not saluted.

Gods! I prate
And the most noble mother of the world
Leave unsaluted. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.*

Unsanctified. part. pref. Unholy; not con-secrated; not pious.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarged
As we have warranty; her death was doubtful;
And but that great command of organs the order,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trumpet. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 1.*

Unsound. adj. Unhealthy; unsound in health; (used in a more general sense than Insane).

A man begotten by an unsound body does not
therefore deserve punishment.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals.*

Unsted. part. pref. Not satisfied; not filled; insatiate.

Alas, that he amid the race of men,
That he, who thinks of purest gold with scorn,
Should with unsated appetite demand,
And vainly court, the pleasure it procures!

Shenstone, Economy, pt. 1.

Unsatiable. adj. Not to be satisfied; greedy without bounds.

Unsatiable in their longing to do all manner of
good to all the creatures of God, but especially men.
—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unsatiate. adj. Not satisfied.

Self-love, vain-glory, strife, and fell debate,
Unsatiate covetise.

Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, ill. 11.

Unsatisfactoriness. s. Attribute suggested by Unsatisfactory; failure of giving satisfaction.

That which most deters me from such trials, is
their unsatisfactoriness, though they should succeed.
—*Boyle.*

Unsatisfactory. adj. Not giving satisfac-
tion; not clearing the difficulty.

That speech of Adam, The woman thou gavest me
to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did
eat, is an unsatisfactory reply, and therein was in-
volved a very impious error.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Unsatisfied. part. pref.

1. Not contented; not pleased.
Queen Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great
officer, and being by some put in some doubt of that
person, whom she meant to advance, said she was
like one with a lantern seeking a man, and seemed
unsatisfied in the choice of a man for that place.—
Bacon.

With of.

Flashy wit, who cannot fathom a large discourse,
must be very much unsatisfied of me.—*Sir K. Digby.*

2. Not settled in opinion.

Concerning the analytical preparation of gold,
they leave persons unsatisfied.—*Boyle.*

3. Not filled; not gratified to the full.

Though he were unsatisfied in getting,
Yet in bestowing he was most princely.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Unsatisfiedness. s. Attribute suggested by Unsatisfied; state of being not satisfied.

That unsatisfiedness with transitory frictions,
that men deplore as the unhappiness of their na-
ture, is indeed the privilege of it, as it is the prerogative
of men not to be pleased with such fond toys
as children deal upon.—*Boyle.*

Unsatisfying. part. pref. Unable to gratify to the full.

Not is fame only unsatisfying in itself, but the
desire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles.
—*Johnson.*

Unsatisfyingness. s. Attribute suggested by Unsatisfying; incapability of gratifying to the full.

They understand the variety and the unsatisfy-
ingness of the things of this world.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons, p. 337.*

Unsavouriness. s. Attribute suggested by Unsavoury; bad taste; bad smell.

If we concede a national unsavouriness in any
people, yet shall we find the Jews less subject
hereto than any.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Unsavory. adj.

1. Tasteless.

Can that which is unsavoury be eaten without
salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg?—
Job, vi. d.

2. Having a bad taste.

Unsavory food, perhaps,
To spiritual natures. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 401.*

3. Having an ill smell; fetid.

Some may emit an unsavoury odour, which may
happen from the quality of what they have taken.—
Sir T. Browne.

4. Unpleasing; disgusting.

Things of so mean regard, although necessary to
be order'd, are notwithstanding very unsavoury,
when they come to be disputed, because disputa-
tion presupposeth some difficulty in the matter.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Unsay. v. a. Retract; recant; deny what has been said.

Call you me fair? that fair again unsay;
Demetrius loves you, fair.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, l. 1.

To say, and strain away, pretending first
To fly from pain, professing next the ay,
Argues no leader, but a liar trail.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 947.

Unscalable. adj. Not to be scaled or climbed.

Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks unscalable, and roaring waters.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ill. 1.

Unscaly. adj. Having no scales.

The jointed lobster, and unscaley snail.

Gay, Trivia, il. 416.

Unscanned. part. pref. Not scanned; not measured; not computed.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of unscann'd swiftness, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to his heels.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ill. 1.

Unseared. part. pref. Not frightened away.

Then sleep was undisturb'd by care, unseared
By drunken howlings. *Conquer, Task, b. iv.*

Unseparated. part. pref. Not marked with wounds.

And must she die for this? O let her live;
So she may live unsear'd from bleeding slaughter,
I will confess she was not Edward's daughter.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

Unscattered. part. pref. Not dispersed; not thrown into confusion.

At that time no little murmur, and sedition, was
moved in the host of the Greeks; which notwithstanding
standing was wonderfully pacified, and the army
unscattered, by the majesty of Agamemnon joining
to him counsellors Nestor and the witty Ulysses.—
Sir T. Elyot, Governour, fol. 8, b.

Unscholarly. adj. Other than scholarlike.

The confusion of analogy . . . is inelegant, unscholarly,
and unphilosophical.—*Sir W. Jones, Asiatic Researches.*

Unscholastic. adj. Not bred to literature.

Unschool'd *part. pref.* Uneducated; not learned.

When the apostles were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unschool'd* and unlettered men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unscorched *part. pref.* Not touched by fire.

His hand,
Not sensible of fire, remain'd *unscorched*.
Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

Unscour'd *part. pref.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Th' enrolled penalties,
Which have, like *unscour'd* armour, hung by th' wall,
And none of them been worn.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 3.

Unscratched *part. pref.* Not torn.

I with much expedient march
Have brought a counter-check before your gates,
To save *unscratched* your city's threaten'd cheeks.
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

Unscreened *part. pref.* Not covered; not protected.

Those balls of burnish'd brass, the tops of churches
are adorned with, derive their glittering brightness
from being exposed, *unscreened*, to the sun's refu-
gent beams.—*Bogge.*

Unscrow *v. a.* Loosen; unfasten by screwing back.

'Upon his refusing to take the oath, they put his
thumbs into the screws, and drew them so hard,
that, as they put him to extreme torture, so they
could not *unscrow* them again.—*Bishop Burnet,
History of his Own Times, ch. ii.*

Unscriptural *adj.* Not defensible by Scrip-
ture.

The doctrine delivered in my sermon was neither
new nor *unscriptural*, nor in itself false.—*Bishop
Atterbury.*

Unseal *v. a.* Open anything sealed.

I must *unseal* another mystery.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

Unsealed *part. pref.*

1. Wanting a seal.

Your oath
Are words, and poor conditions but *unsealed*.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 2.

2. Having the seal broken.

Unseam *v. a.* Open by undoing seams.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
Till he *unseam'd* him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2.

Unsearchable *adj.* Incapable of being dis-
covered by search; inscrutable; not to be
explored.

Thou hast vouchsafed
This friendly condescension, to relate
Things else by me *unsearchable*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 8.

Job discourseth of the secrets of nature, and *un-
searchable* perfections of the works of God.—*Arch-
bishop Tillotson.*

Unscorched *part. pref.* Not explored; not
examined.

Since you have your tricks, and your conveyances,
we will not leave a wrinkle of you *unscorched*.—
Beaumont and Fletcher, Thierry and Theodoret.

Unseasonable *adj.*

1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit;
untimely; ill-timed.

It is then a very *unseasonable* time to plead law,
when swords are in the hands of the vulgar.—*Spen-
ser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Timothy lay out a night, and went abroad at *un-
seasonable* hours.—*Arbuthnot, History of John
Bull.*

2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.

Like an *unseasonable* stormy day,
Which makes the silver rivers drown their shores,
As if the world were all dissolved in tears.
Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 2.

3. Late: (as, *unseasonable* time of night).

Unseasonableness *s.* Attribute suggested
by Unseasonable; disagreement with
time or place.

The moral goodness, unfitness, and *unseasonable-
ness* of moral or natural actions, falls not within the
verge of a brutal faculty.—*Sir M. Hale, Originations
of Mankind.*

Unseasonably *adv.* In an unseasonable
manner; not seasonable; not agreeable to
time or occasion.

Some things it asketh *unseasonably*, when they
need not be prayed for, as deliverance from thunder
and tempest, when no danger is nigh.—*Hooker,
Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unseasoned *part. pref.*

1. Unseasonably; untimely; ill-timed. *Ob-
solete.*

Your majesty hath been this fortnight ill,
And these *unseason'd* hours performe must add
Unto your sickness.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

2. Unformed; not qualified by use.

'Tis an *unseason'd* courtier, advise him.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, i. 1.

3. Irregular; inordinate.

The combustioners pulled down or defaced all
images in churches, in such *unseasonable* and *un-
seasoned* fashion, as if done in hostility.—*Sir J.
Hayward.*

4. Not kept till fit for use: (as, *unseasoned*
wood).

5. Not salted: (as, *unseasoned* meat).

Unseat *v. a.* Throw from the seat: (espe-
cially one in the House of Commons).

At once the shock *unseated* him; he flew
Sheet over the slippy barrier. *Cooper, Task, b. vi.*

It might be necessary to *unseat* him; but the
whole influence of the opposition should be em-
ployed to procure his re-election.—*Macaulay, His-
tory of England, ch. vi.*

Unseconded *part. pref.*

1. Not supported.

Him did you leave
Second to none, *unseconded* by you,
To look upon the hideous god of war
In disadvantage.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

2. Not exemplified a second time.

Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms suc-
ceeded.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Unsecret *v. a.* Disclose; divulge. *Rare.*

He that consulteth what he should do, should not
declare what he will do; but let princes beware
that the *unsecreting* of their affairs comes not from
themselves.—*Bacon.*

Unsecret *adj.* Not close; not trusty.

Who shall be true to us,
When we are so *unsecret* to ourselves?
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

Unsecur'd *adj.* Not safe; insecure.

Love, though most sure,
Yet always to itself seems *unsecur'd*.
Sir J. Denham.

Unseduced *part. pref.* Not drawn to ill.

If she remain *unseduced*, you not making it ap-
pear otherwise; for your ill opinion, and the assault
you have made to her chastity, you shall answer me
with your sword.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 3.*

Among innumerable false, unmoved,
Unshaken, *unseduced*, untirrell'd,
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 808.

Unseeing *part. pref.* Wanting the power
of vision.

I should have scratch'd out your *unseeing* eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

Unseem *v. n.* Not to seem.

You wrong the reputation of your name,
In so *unseemingly* to confess receipt
Of that which hath so faithfully been paid.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

Unseemliness *s.* Attribute suggested by
Unseemly; indecency; indecorum; un-
comeliness.

All as before his sight whom we fear, and whose
presence to offend with any the least *unseemliness*,
we would be surely as loth as they who must re-
proach or deride that we do.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity.*

Unseemly *adj.* Indecent; uncomely; un-
becoming.

Contentions as yet were never able to prevent two
evils; the one a mutual exchange of *unseemly* and
unjust disgraces offered by men, whose tongues and
passions are out of rule; the other a common haz-
ard of both, to be made a prey by such as study
how to work with most advantage in private.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Let us now devise
What best may for the present serve to hide
The parts of each from other, that seem most
To shame unlovely, and *unseemly* men.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1091.

My sons, let your *unseemly* discord cease;
If not in friendship, live at least in peace,
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

Unseemly *adv.* In an unseemly manner;
indecently; unbecomingly.

Charity doth not behave itself *unseemly*, seeketh
not her own.—1 *Corinthians, xiii. 5.*

Unseen *part. pref.*

1. Not seen; not discovered.

A jest *unseen*, inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a man's face, or a weathercock on a
steeple.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

A painter became a physician; whereupon one
said to him, You have done well; for before the
faults of your work were seen, but now they are *un-
seen*.—*Bacon.*

2. Invisible; undiscoverable.

The weeds of heresy being grown into ripeness,
do even in the very cutting down, scatter often-
times those seeds which for a while lie *unseen* and
buried in the earth; but afterward freshly spring
up again, no less pernicious than at the first.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

3. Unskilled; unexperienced.

He was not *unseen* in the affections of the court,
but had not reputation enough to reform it.—*Lord
Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unseized *part. pref.* Not seized; not taken
possession of.

Our fortune rolls as from a smooth descent,
And from the first impression takes the bent;
But, if *unseized*, she glides away like wind,
And leaves repenting fully far behind.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 256.

Unselfish *adj.* Not addicted to private in-
terests.

The most interested cannot purpose any thing
so much to their own advantage, notwithstanding
which the inclination is nevertheless *unselfish*.—
Spectator.

Unsettled *part. pref.* Wanting distinct
meaning; without a certain signification.

The Romanists look on the letter of Holy Scrip-
ture but as so many dead and *unsettled* characters,
of variable and uncertain signification.—*Puller,
Mockeries of the Church of England, p. 56.*

Far was our bishop from being so weak as to im-
agine the Holy Scriptures only a parcel of *unsettled*
characters, and that there is need of a certain hu-
man authority to fix and ascertain their sense and
meaning. *Lewis, Life of Bishop Peacock, p. 292.*

Unseizable *adj.* Not sensible: (now in-
sensible).

Your land has lain long bedrid and *unseizable*.—
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.

Himself not being *unseizable* thereof.—*Dr. H.
More, Conjectura Cabalistica, p. 49.*

Unsent *adj.*

1. Not sent.

2. Not called by letter or messenger: (with
for).

If a physician should go from house to house *un-
sent for*, and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or
what man a fistula, he would be as *unwelcome* as
the disease itself.—*Jerome Taylor.*

Somewhat of weighty consequence brings you
here so often and *unsent for*.—*Idem.*

Unseparable *adj.* Incapable of being sepa-
rated; not to be parted; not to be di-
vided; inseparable: (this latter being both
the better and the commoner term).

Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast
sworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
Break out to bitter enmity.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 4.

Unserviceable *part. pref.* Having no grave;
unburied.

But why use I a word
Of any sort but what concerns my friend? dead, un-
deposited,
Unserviceable.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. xii.

Unserviceable *adj.* Useless; bringing no
advantage or convenience.

The beast, impatient of his smarting wound,
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground,
But his late wounded wing *unserviceable* found.
Spenser.

Unserviceableness *s.* Attribute suggested
by Unserviceable; unfitness for any-
thing; uselessness.

Although this consideration be not altogether ne-
cessary to disparage pleasure, yet it may conduce
to our wise and good practice in respect thereof, by
reminding us of its insufficiency and *unserviceable-
ness* to the felicity of a mortal creature.—*Barron
Sermons, vol. iii. serm. xiv.*

Unset *part. pref.* Not set; not placed.

They urge that God left nothing in his word un-
described, nothing *unset* down; and therefore

charged them strictly to keep themselves into that without any alterations.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unsettled. v. a.

1. Make uncertain.

Such a doctrine *unsettles* the titles to kingdoms and empires.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Move from a place.

As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unsettle* him?—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*

3. Make unsteady; overthrow.

The course of nature, being settled by divine power, can be *unsettled* by no less.—*Bishop Fleetwood, On Miracles, discourse 1.*

Unsettled. v. n. Become unsettled.

His wife began to *unsettle*.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

Unsettled. part. pref.

1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady.

Prepared I was not
For such a business; there am I found
So much *unsettled*.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 5.

Unsettled virtue stony may appear;
Honour, like mine, serenely is severe.—*Dryden.*

2. Unequal; not regular; changeable.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most windy and tempestuous, the most *unsettled* and unequal seasons in most countries.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

3. Not established.

My cruel fate,
And doubts attending an *unsettled* state,
Force me to guard my coast.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 700.

4. Not fixed in a place or abode.

David supposed that it could not stand with the duty which he owed unto God, to set himself in the house of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unsettled*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unsettledness. s. Attribute suggested by Unsettled.

1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.

Whence comes that main imperfection of our lives, *unsettledness*, and flitting from one thing to another, frequently relapsing into sin once forsaken? Whence are we so easily carried with every wind of fear, hope, commodity? All is, because we are not yet resolved.—*Hales, Golden Remains, p. 264.*

2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.

The *unsettledness* of my condition has hitherto put a stop to my thoughts concerning it.—*Dryden.*

3. Want of fixity.

When the sun shines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet for all their *unsettledness*, the sun strikes them with a direct and certain beam.—*South, Sermons.*

Unsettlement. Unsettledness; irresolution.

For want of faith enduing us with such knowledge, all human wisdom was so blind and lame, so various, so uncertain, nothing but confusion, *unsettledness*, and dissimulation arising from mere ratiocination.—*Barrow, On the Creed.*

Unsettled. part. pref. Not parted; not divided.

Honour and policy, like *unsettled* friends,
I'll 'till war do grow together.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Unsew. v. a. Unstitch; unseam.

To *unsew* by offence is wisdom; but to fall from a friendship, levity; even in those that have been ill contracted, Cato's advice is good, they are rather to be *unsewed* than cut.—*Foltham, Reconciler, 43. (Ord MS.)*

Unsex. v. a. Transform (actually or figuratively) in respect to sex.

All you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here,
And fill me, from the crown to the toe, top full
Of direst cruelty.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 5.

Is it for this the Spanish maid, aroused,
Hath on the willow her *unsex'd* guitar,
And, all *unsex'd*, the anacreon bath e' poured,
Sung the loud song, and dared the deed of war?
Byron, Childs Harold, l. 54.

Unshackles. v. a. Loose from bonds.

A laudable freedom of thought *unshackles* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extensive view of the public good.—*Addison.*

Unshadable. adj. Incapable of being shown even in shadow.

There are some attributes of God, not only uncommunicable, but absolutely inimitable and *unshadable*, by any excellency in man's soul.—*Bishop Reynolds.*

Unshakable. adj. Incapable of being shaken.

1. Not subject to discussion.

The *unshakable* bottom of divine authority.—*South, Sermons, vii. 1.*

2. Not to be moved in resolution.

Our Saviour expressed his *unshakable* faith in God, under so fierce a trial, so dreadful a temptation.—*Barrow, On our Saviour's Passion.*
There are many things which generate belief besides evidence: a more strong association of ideas often causes a belief so intense as to be *unshakable* by experience or argument.—*J. & Mill, System of Logic, pt. iii. ch. ii. § 1.*

Unshaken. part. pref. Not shaken; (Unshaken common).

I know but one,
That *unshakable* holds on his rank,
Unshaken of motion.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

Unshaken. part. pref.

1. Not agitated; not moved.

Purpose is
Of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits unripe, sticks on the tree
But fall *unshaken*, when they mellow to.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.*

2. Not weakened in resolution; not moved.

Ill was thou shrouded then,
O patient Son of God! yet still stood'st
Unshaken.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 419.

Unshamed. part. pref. Not shamed.

The brave man seeks not popular applause;
Unshamed, though foiled, he does the best he can:
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man.
Dryden.

Unshamefaced. adj. Wanting modesty; not bashful; impudent. Rare.

Both *unshamefaced* whores.—*Hale, Acts of English Volaries, pt. i. fol. 87. b.*
(See, also, under next entry.)

Unshamefacedness. s. Attribute suggested by Unshamefaced; want of modesty.

Old lady Bacon, the learned widow of the lord-keeper, writing an expostulatory epistle to lord Essex on account of his gallantries with a married lady, complains of the frail fair one's '*unshamefacedness*,' of her '*unwifely and unshamefaced demeanour*.'—*Chalmers, Apology, p. 218.*

Unshape. v. a. Confound; ruffle; throw into confusion.

This deed *unshapes* me quite, makes me un-
prejudant,
And dull to all proceedings.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 4.

Unshapen. part. pref. Mishapen; deformed.

Gasp for breath the *unshapen* Phoebe die,
And on the boiling wave extended lie.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phæton.

Unshared. part. pref. Not partaken; not had in common.

Bliss, as thou hast part, to me is bliss
Tollous *unshared* with thee, and odious soon.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 579.

Unshook. v. a. Draw from the scabbard.

Exeunt—or, *unshook* thy sword.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

Unshed. part. pref. Not spilt.

To blood *unshed* the rivers must be turn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 176.

Unsheltered. part. pref. Wanting a screen; wanting protection.

He is breeding that worm, which will suite this
gourd, and leave him *unsheltered* to that
wrath of God, which will make the im-
pudent of
Jonah's passionate wish, that God would take away
his life, his most rational desire.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Unshielded. part. pref. Not guarded by the shield.

He tried a tough, well-chosen spear;
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his *unshielded* side.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cygnus.

Unship. v. a. Take out of a ship.

At the Cape we landed for fresh water; but dis-
covering a leak, we *unshipped* our goods, and
watered there.—*Swift.*

Unshooked. part. pref. Not disgusted; not offended.

Thy spotless thoughts *unshook'd* the priest may
hear.
Tickell.

Unshod. part. pref. Having no shoes.

Their feet *unshod*, their bodies wrapt in rags;
And both as swift on foot as chased stags.
Spenser.
The king's army, naked and *unshod*, would,
through those inclosed parks, have done them little
harm.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unshock. part. pref. Unshaken; (which is the commoner and better word).

Put, box, and gallery in convulsions hurld.
Thou stand'st *unshock* amidst a bursting world.
Pope.

Unshorn. part. pref. Not clipped.

This strength, diffused
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preserved these locks *unshorn*,
The pledge of my unviolated vow.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1111.

Straight as a line in beautiful order stood,
Of locks *unshorn*, a venerable crowd.
Dryden, The Power and the Leaf, 38.

Unshot. part. pref. Not hit by shot.

He that on his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's painted arrow plays;
They, with a touch, they are so keen,
Wound us *unshot*, and die unween.
Waller.

Unshout. v. a. Annihilate, or retract a shout. Rare.

Unshout the noise that banish'd Mars;
Repeal him with the welcome of his mother.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 5.

Unshowered. part. pref. Not watered by showers.

Nor is Oshis seen
In Memphis grove or green,
Trampling the *unshowered* grass with lowing loud.
Milton, Eden, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 213.

Unshrinking. part. pref. Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt;
He only lived till he was a man:
The which no sooner had his progress confirm'd,
In the *unshrinking* station where he fought,
But, like a man, he died. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.*

Unshunnable. adj. Incapable of being shunned; inevitable. Rare.

'Tis the plague of great ones,
Percutives are they less than the base;
'Tis destiny *unshunnable*, like death.
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

Unstifted. part. pref.

1. Not parted by a sieve.

The ground one year at rest, forget not thou
With richest dung to revisit it again,
Or with *unstifted* ashes. *Mary, Translation of Virgil.*

2. Not tried; not known by experience.

Affection! puh! you speak like a green girl,
Unstifted in such perilous circumstance.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 3.

Unsight. adj. Not seeing. 'A low word, used only with unseem, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of unsighted.' (Johnson.)

we'll say our business to reform
The church and state is but a worm;
For to subscribe, *unsight*, *unseen*,
To an unknown church discipline.
Bulwer, Hudibras, l. 2, 635.

Unsighted. part. pref. Invisible; not seen.

Heathen that from worth arise,
Are like the price of wit
Still present with us, though *unsighted*.
Sir J. Suckling.

Unsightliness. s. Attribute suggested by Unsightly; disagreeableness to the eye.

The *unsightliness* in the legs may be helped by
wearing a laced stocking.—*Wise, Surgeon.*

Unsightly. adj. Disagreeable to the sight.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, food, and food.—
Good sir, no more: these are *unsightly* tricks.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.
Amongst the rest, a small *unsightly* root,
But of divine effect, he could me out.
Milton, Comus, 629.

Unsignificant. adj. Wanting meaning or importance; (now insignificant).

An empty, formal, *unsignificant* name.—*Mammond, Works, iv. 514.*

Unsinere. adj. Insincere.

1. Not hearty; not faithful.

My friends, that each in kindness vie,
Might well expect one parting sigh;
Might well demand one tender tear;
For when was Damon *unsincere*?
Shenstone.

2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.

I have so often met with chymical preparations,
which I have found *unsincere*, that I dare scarce
trust any.—*Boyle.*

3. Not sound; not solid.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear;
But, clove'd with guile, the joy was *unsincere*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Oenone and Myrrha.

Unsaturation. s. Adulteration; cheat; dishonesty of profession; insincerity.
A spirit of sea-salt may, without any *unsaturation*, be so prepared as to dissolve crude gold.—*Boyle*.

Unsaturation. v. a. Deprive of strength.
Now are the nerves of his compacted strength stretched and dissolved into *unsaturation*'s length.
Sir J. Denham, To Sir Richard Fanshawe.
Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,
And dates and popper have *unsaturation*'d Rome.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, vi. 84.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Not scorched; not touched by fire.
By the command of Domitian when cast into a cauldron of burning oil, he came out *unsaturated*.—*St. 2. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Not separated; keeping in companies; not single.
Quite otherwise the steers, a trembling train,
In herds *unsaturated*, wear the dusty plain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iv. 220.

Unsaturation. part. adj. Not sinking.
Anxur feels the cool refreshing breeze
Blown off the sea, and all the dewy strand
Lies covered with a smooth, *unsaturated* sand.
Addison.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Impeccable; without sin.
It hath treasures of mercy for those who have not obeyed the law in the strictness of perfect *unsaturation*.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 505*.

Unsaturation. adj. Wanting art; wanting knowledge.
This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unsaturated* laugh, cannot but make the judicious groave.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 3*.
A man, *unsaturated* in syllogism, could perceive the emptiness and inconclusiveness of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse.—*Locke*.

Unsaturation. adv. In an unsaturation manner; without knowledge; without art.
You speak *unsaturatedly*; or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 2*.

Unsaturation. s. Attribute suggested by unsaturation; want of art; want of knowledge.
The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the unhandsoneness, and make the eye force the mind to believe that there was a praise in that *unsaturation*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
Let no prices be heightened by the necessity or *unsaturation* of the contractor.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living*.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Wanting skill; wanting knowledge; (with *in* before a noun, and to before a verb).
Unsaturation in hellebore, if thou should'st try
To mix it, and mistake the quantity,
The rules of physic would against thee cry.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 144.
Unsaturation and young, yet something still I writ,
Of Cædian beauty, join'd to Cecili's wit.
Prior.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Not killed.
If there were any who felt a pity of so great a fall,
And had yet any sparks of *unsaturation*'s duty left in them
Towards me, yet durst they not shew it.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
Not hecatomb *unsaturation*, nor vows unpaid,
On Greece's accursed this dire contagion bring.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 158.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Not quenched.
Her desires now roused,
And yet *unsaturated*, will kindle in her fancy,
And make her eager to renew the feast.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Ever wakeful.
And roscate dews disposed
All but th' *unsaturated* eyes of God to rest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 646.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Not liable to slip; fast.
To knit your hearts
With an *unsaturation* knot, take, Antony,
Octavia to wife.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Unpolluted; not stained.
That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me
bastard;
Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot
Even here, between the cheek and *unsaturation*'d brow
Of my true mother.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 5.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Not smoked.
His ancient pipe in sable dyed,
And half *unsaturated*, lay by his side.
Swift.

Unsaturation. adj. Rough; not even; not level. *Ita*
Three blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
That in bedrown, unsightly, and *unsaturated*,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 631.

Unsaturation. adj. Not sober; not decent.
I censure it (drinking of health) not simply, but
for some *unsaturation* ceremonies that become not Christians.
—*Dr. Clarke, Sermons, p. 485: 1837*.

Unsaturation. adj. Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society.
By how much the more we are accompanied with plenty, by so much the more greedily is our end desired, when, when time hath made *unsaturation* to others, we become a burden to ourselves. *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.
Such a behaviour deforms men from a religious life, by representing it as an *unsaturation* state, that extinguishes all joy.—*Addison*.

Unsaturation. adv. In an unsaturation manner; not kindly; without good-nature.
These are pleased with nothing that is not *unsaturation*ly sour, ill-natured, and troublesome.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Unsaturation. adj. Not beneficial to society; hurtful to society.
Why brand those pleasures with the name
Of soft *unsaturation* toils?—*Shakespeare, Rural Elegance*.
They were not addicted to any singular and *unsaturation* form of superstition.—*Robinson*.

Unsaturation. v. a. Take out of the socket: (in the extract, *uncap, uncover*).
It is respect to an old person, not to oblige him to uncover in the cold, and *unsaturation* his head with both hands, and so dangle his gown out of ceremony.—*Swift, Right of Precedence between Physicians, &c. (Ord M.)*.

Unsaturation. adj. Hard: (in the extract the construction is *adverbial*). *Rare*.
Great climbers fall *unsaturated*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Not polluted; not tainted; not stained.
Who will believe thee, Isahel?
My *unsaturated* name, the austereness of my life...
Will so your accusation overweigh
That you shall stifle in your own report,
And smel of calumny.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.
Her Archæan stream remains *unsaturated*,
Unmix'd with foreign silt, and undell'd.
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Not exchanged for money.
Mojanus the sage, who future things foretold;
And I' other we, yet by his wife *unsaturated*. *Dryden*.
Adieu, my children! better thus expire
Unsaturation'd, *unsaturated*; thus glorious mount in fire.
Pope.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Wanting the accomplishments of a soldier.
This young prince had the ordering
(To crown his father's hopes) of all the army;
Who (to be short) put all his power to practice,
Fashion'd and drew them up; but, alas! so poorly.
So rascally and loosely, so *unsaturated*,
The good duke blushed.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

Unsaturation. adj. Unbecoming a soldier.
Perhaps they had sentinels waking while they slept;
but even this would be *unsaturation*like in our age.—*Browne*.

Unsaturation. adj. Unsoldierlike.
The *unsaturation* he'd have turned his eyes away
from so *unsaturation*ly an action.—*Rymer, On Tragedy, p. 134*.

Unsaturation. adj. Not solemn.
A testament is a solemn last will; and a last will is an *unsaturation* testament.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici, 825. (Ord M.)*.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Not required; not solicited.
Thanks must be voluntary, not only unconstrained, but *unsaturation*ly; else they are either trifles or ungrace.—*Lord Halifax*.
It was with great propriety that, in 1728, he received from Edinburgh and Aberdeen an *unsaturation* diploma, by which he became a doctor of divinity.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Watts. (Ord M.)*.

Unsaturation. adj.
1. Fluid; not coherent.
The extension of body is nothing but the cohesion of solid, separable, moveable parts; and the extension of space, the continuity of *unsaturation*, inseparable, and unmoveable parts.—*Locke*.
2. Having no foundation.

Unsaturation. adj. Ridiculous theories of false and *unsaturation* science.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, iii. p. xvi*.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Not explicated.
Why may not a sincere searcher of truth, by labour and prayer, find out the solution of those perplexities, which have hitherto been *unsaturated*?—*Watts*.
An Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unsaturated*; so I will give you another, and leave this explication to your acute judgement.—*Dryden*.

Unsaturation. adj. Incapable of being solved; inexplicable: (Insoluble the better word).
If *unsaturated* otherwise, there is still the more assurance of undeniable demonstration.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistola sent to the Seven Churches of Asia, ch. 2*.

Unsaturation. adj. Not adulterated; not counterfeit.
A proof of its being preserved entire and *unsaturation*.—*Bibliotheca Biblica, l. 19*.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Unsophisticated.
The humour and tuncles are purely transparent, to let in light and colours, uncoloured and *unsaturation*ly by any inward tincture.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Not bewailed; unlamented.
What heaps of grievous transgressions have we committed, the best, the perfectest, the most righteous of us all, and yet clean pass them over *unsaturated* for, and unrepented of!—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. v. § 72*.
He, like a lost *unsaturated*,
A bankrupt fool, that flings away his treasure!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monnier Thomas.

Unsaturation. part. pref.
1. Not distributed by proper separation.
Their ideas, ever indigent and repugnant, lie in the brain *unsaturated*, and thrown together without order.—*Watts*.
2. Not suitable.
The purpose you undertake is dangerous; the friends you have named uncertain; the time itself *unsaturated*.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3, letter*.

Unsaturation. part. pref.
1. Had without seeking.
Madman, that does seek
Occasion of wrath, and cause of strife;
She comes *unsaturated*; and, stunned, follows eke.
Spenser.
If foreign and *unsaturated* ideas offer themselves, reject them, and keep them from taking off our minds from their present pursuit.—*Locke*.
2. Not searched; not explored.
Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unsaturated*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, l. 1.
Unsaturation. v. a. Divest of soul, or mind; deprive of understanding.
I know not what *unsaturated* creature they be, and so without conscience.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote, pt. iv. ch. v*.
Such delinquencies of life, when it hath *unsaturated* the man, buries the heart in excess and riot.—*Heuy, Sermons, p. 208: 1659*.

Unsaturation. part. pref. Without soul; without intellectual or vital principle.
Death with most grim and grisly visage seen,
Yet is he thought but parting of the breath,
No ought to see, but like a shade to wren,
Unbodily, *unsaturated*, unheard, unseen.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Unsaturation. adj.
1. Sickly; wanting health; rotten; decayed.
Intemperate youth
Ends in an age imperfect, and *unsaturated*.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age.
An animal whose juices are *unsaturated* can never be duly nourished: for *unsaturated* juices can never duly repair the fluids and solids.—*A. Routhnot*.
2. Not well-grounded; not orthodox.
These arguments being sound and good, it cannot be *unsaturated* or evil to hold still the same assertion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
3. Not honest; not upright.
Do not tempt my misery,
Lest it should make me so *unsaturated* a man,
As to upbraid you with those kindnesses
That I have done for you.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

Unsaturation. adj.
4. Not true; not certain; not solid.
Their vain humours, fed
With fruitless follies and *unsaturated* delights.
Spenser.
5. Not fast; not calm.
The now and king...
Lists not to eat; still musing sleeps *unsaturated*.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

6. Not close; not compact.
Some lands make *unsound* cheese, notwithstanding all the care of the good housewife.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.
7. Not sincere; not faithful.
But Bonnyed soon drops upon the ground
A certain token that his love's *unsound*,
While Lumber in sticks firmly to the holt.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, 103.
8. Not solid; not material.
Of such subtle substance, and *unsound*,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-cloths
are unbound. *Spenser*.
9. Erroneous; wrong.
What fury, what conceit *unsound*,
Presenteth here to death so sweet a child? *Fairfax*.
10. Not fast under foot.
Unsounded. part. pref. Not tried by the plummet.
Glo'mer is a man
Unsounded yet, and full of deep deceit.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.
- Unsoundness. s.** Attribute suggested by Unsound.
1. Erroneous of belief; want of orthodoxy.
If this be *unsound*, wherein doth the point of *unsoundness* lie?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
 2. Corruptness of any kind.
Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of *unsound* parts, with what kind of *unsoundness* every such part is possessed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
 3. Want of strength; want of solidity.
The *unsoundness* of this principle has been often exposed, and is universally acknowledged.—*Addison*.
- Unsoundred. part. pref.**
1. Not made sour.
Meat and drink last longer unputrified and *unsoundred* in winter than in summer.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
 2. Not made morose.
Secure these golden early joys,
That youth *unsoundred* with sorrow bears.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. 1. ode ix.
- Unsoundw. part. pref.** Not propagated by scattering seed.
Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *unsoundw*.—*Bacon*.
The flow'rs *unsoundw* in fields and meadows reign'd,
And western winds immortal spring maintain'd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Golden Age.
- Unspared. part. pref.** Not spared.
Winterer thing
The neithe of time mowes down, devour *unspared*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 605.
- Unsparring. part. pref.**
1. Not parsimonious.
She gathers tribute large, and on the board
Heaps up *unsparring* hand.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 343.
 2. Not merciful.
The *unsparring* sword of justice.—*Milton, Economy-claudes, preface.*
- Unspeak. v. a.** Retract; recant; unsay; eat one's words.
I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.
- Unspeakable. adj.** Incapable of being, not to be, expressed; ineffable; unutterable.
A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of heart, affordeth to God himself that glory, that aid to the weakest sort of men, to the most perfect that solid comfort, which is *unspeakable*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
This fills the minds of weak men with groundless fears, and *unspeakable* rage towards their fellow-subjects.—*Addison*.
- Unspeakably. adv.** In an unspeakable manner; inexpressibly; ineffably.
When nature is in her dissolution, and presents us with nothing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something *unspeakably* cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smile amidst all the rigours of winter.—*Spectator*.
- Unspoiled. part. pref.** Not particularly mentioned.
Were it not requisite that it should be concealed, it had not passed *unspoiled*.—*Sir T. Browne, Fungus Keruore*.
- Unspeculative. adj.** Not theoretical.
Some *unspeculative* men may not have the skill to examine their assertions.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

- Unsped. part. pref.** Not dispatched; not performed.
Venus withdraws,
Unsped the service of the common cause. *Garth, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xiv.*
- Unspent. part. pref.** Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened; not exhausted.
[Thy] fame, not circumscribed with English ground
Flies like the nimble journeys of the light,
And is, like that, *unspent* too in its flight.
Dryden, Epistle to Dr. Charles, 31.
- Unsphere. v. a.** Remove from its orb.
You put me off with limber vows; but I,
Though you would seek 't' *unsphere* the stars with
cath, Should yet say, Sir, no going.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.
Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tower,
Where I may oft out-watch the Bear,
With three great Hermans; or *unsphere*
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What works or what vast regions hold
Th' immortal mind. *Milton, Penseroso, 85.*
- Unspiable. adj.** Incapable of being spied.
Rare.
Whose works are great, whose wonders all
admit; *Unspiable*, unspeakable by man.
Sylvestre, Translation of Du Bartas, iv. 581.
(Ord 318.)
- Unspied. part. pref.**
1. Not seen; not discovered.
Unspied to find some fault before *unspied*,
And disappointed, if but satisfied. *Tieckel*.
 2. Not searched; not explored.
With narrow search I must walk round
This garden, and no earter leave *unspied*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 524.
- Unspilt. part. pref.**
1. Not shed.
That blood which thou and thy great grandsire
shed,
And all that since these sister nations bled,
Had been *unspilt*, had happy Edward known,
That all the blood he spilt had been his own.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Will.
 2. Not spoiled; not marred.
To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to miss,
For lender or borrower no more it is;
Then have of thine own, without lending, *unspilt*.
Tasso, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.
- Unspirit. v. a.** Dispirit; depress; deject.
Denmark has continued ever since weak and
unspirited, bent only upon safety.—*Sir W. Temple*.
Could it be in the power of any temporal loss,
so much to discompose and *unspirit* my soul?—*Norria*.
- Unspiritual. adj.** Not spiritual; carnal.
These divisions, the character of a carnal and *unspiritual* temper, at once weaken and dishonour the
protestant cause.—*Pattar, Moderation of the Church of England, p. 496.*
- Unspiritualize. v. a.** Deprive of spirituality.
There are several enjoyments in themselves very
lawful, and yet such as, upon a free unwarpy use of
them, will by degrees certainly indispose and *unspiritualize* the mind.—*South, Sermons, vi. 22.*
- Unspoiled. part. pref.**
1. Not pillaged; not plundered.
Unspoiled shall be her arms, and unprofaned
Her holy limbs.
Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, xi. 800.
 2. Not marred; not hurt; not made useless; not corrupted.
Bathurst, yet *unspoiled* by wealth.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 220.
- Unspotted. part. pref.**
1. Not marked with any stain.
A milk-white hind . . .
Without *unspotted*, innocent within.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 1.
 2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.
Satyrus . . . bid him other business ply,
Than hunt the steps of pure, *unspotted* maid.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 6. 48.
There is no king, be his cause never so potent, if
it come to the arbitrement of swords, can try it out
with all *unspotted* soldiers.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 1.*
 3. Pure.
Caesar's Commentaries are to be read with all
curiosity, wherein specially is seen the *unspotted*
propriety of the Latin tongue, even when it was at
the highest pitch of all perverseness.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster, p. 283.* (Ord 318.)
- Unsquarred. part. pref.** Not formed; irregular.

- When he speaks,
Tis like a chime a-mending, with terms *unsquared*;
Which from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem hyperbole.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.
- Unsqire. v. a.** Divest of the dignity, degrade from the rank of, esquire.
If this should be the test of squirehood, it will go
hard with a great number of my fraternity, as well
as myself, who must all be *unsquaired* because a
greyhound will not be allowed to keep us company.
What has a greyhound to do with squireship?—
Swift, Letter to the King-at-Arms. (Ord MS.)
- Unstable. adj.**
1. Not fixed; not fast.
Thus air was void of light, and earth *unstable*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. 1.
 2. Inconstant; irresolute.
A double-minded man is *unstable* in all his ways.
—*James, i. 8.*
- Unstaid. part. pref.** Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable.
His *unstayed* youth had long wandered in the
common labyrinth of love; in which time, to warn
younge people of his unfortunate folly, he compiled
these twelve volumes.—*Spenser*.
Toll me, how will the world repute me,
For undertaking so *unstaid* a journey?
I fear it will make me scandalized.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.
- Unstaidness. s.** Attribute suggested by Unstaid.
1. Indiscretion; volatile mind.
 2. Uncertain motion.
The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of
shaking *unstaidness* over all his body, he might see
in his countenance some great determination mixed
with fear.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
- Unstained. part. pref.** Not stained; not dyed; not discoloured; not dishonoured; not polluted.
Ne let her waves with any filth be dyed,
But ever, like herself, *unstained* hath been tried.
Spenser.
These, of the enter call'd, of faith *unstained*,
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 532.
- Unstate. v. a.** Put out of dignity; divest of state or dignity.
I would *unstate* myself, to be in a due resolution.
—*Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 2.*
- Unstatutable. adj.** Contrary to statute.
That plea did not avail, although the law were
notoriously *unstatutable*; the rent reserved being
not a seventh part of the real value.—*Swift*.
- Unsteadfast. adj.** Not fixed; not fast; not resolute.
I'll read you matter,
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit,
As to o'erwalk a current, running loud,
On the *unsteadfast* footing of a spear.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.
- Unsteadfastness. s.** Attribute suggested by Unsteady; want of steadfastness.
The unquietness and *unsteadfastness* of some dispo-
sitions affecting, every year, new forms of things.
—*King James's Proclamation for Uniformity*.
- Unsteadily. adv.** In an unsteady manner; without certainty; inconstantly; not consistently.
He that men his words loosely and *unsteadily*,
will not be minded, or not understood.—*Locke*.
- Unsteadiness. s.** Attribute suggested by Unsteady; want of constancy; irresolution; mutability.
A prince of this character will instruct us by his
example to fix the *unsteadiness* of our politics.—*Addison*.
- Unsteady. adj.**
1. Inconstant; irresolute.
And her *unsteady* hand hath often placed
Men in high pow'r, but seldom holds them fast.
Sir J. Denham.
 2. Mutable; variable; changeable.
If the motion of the sun were as unequal as that
of a ship driven by *unsteady* winds, it would not at
all help us to measure time.—*Locke*.
 3. Not fixed; not settled.
- Unstepped. part. adj.** Not soaked.
Other wheat was sown *unstepped*, but watered
twice a day.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
- Unsting. v. a.** Disarm of a sting.

He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstrung* his miseries; and though he has not the proper happiness of the world, yet he has the greatest that is to be enjoyed in it.—*South, Sermons.*

Unstinted. part. pref. Not limited; supplied, or provided, without stint.

In the works of nature is *unstinted* goodness shown us by their Author.—*Shelton.*

Unstirred. part. pref. Not stirred; not agitated.

Such seeming milks sufficed to stand *unstirred*, let fall to the bottom a resinous substance.—*Hogge, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Unstitch. v. a. Open by picking the stitches.

Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a tailor, friendship ought not to be unstitched, but *unstitched*.—*Collier, Essays, Of Friendship.*

Unstooping. part. pref. Not bending; not yielding.

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood should nothing privilege, nor partialize
Th' *unstooping* firmness of my upright soul.
Shakespeare, Richard II. l. 1.

Unstop. v. a. Free from stop or obstruction; open.

The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf *unstopped*.—*Isaiah, xxxv. 5.*
The same *unstopped*, at first more fury pains,
And Vulcan rides at large with loosed reins.
Dryden.

Unstirred. part. pref. Not taken by assault.

The doom
Of towns *unstirred*, and battles yet to come.
Addison.

Unstrained. part. pref. Easy; not forced.

By an easy and *unstrained* derivation, it implies the breath of God.—*Blackwell, Apology.*

Unstinted. part. pref. Not contracted.

The eternal wisdom, from which we derive our beings, enriched us with all these embellishments that were suitable to the measure of an *unstrained* goodness, and the capacity of such a creature.
—*Glaucville.*

Unstrengthened. part. pref. Not supported; not assisted.

The church of God is neither of capacity so weak, nor so *unstrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws may exact obedience at the hands of her own children.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unstring. v. a.

1. Relax anything strung; deprive of strings.

My tongue's use is to me no more
Than an *unstringed* viol or harp.
Shakespeare, Richard II. l. 3.

2. Loose; untie.

Invaded thus, for want of better bands,
His garland they *unstring*, and bind his hands.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, vi. 23.

Unstruck. part. pref. Not moved; not affected.

Over dank and dry
They journey toilsome, unfringed with length
Of march, *unstruck* with horror at the sight
Of Alpine ridges bleak.
A. Phillips.

Unstudied. part. pref.

1. Not premeditated; not laboured.

In your conversation I could observe a clearness of notion expressed in ready and *unstudied* works.
—*Dryden.*

2. Unskilled; unacquainted.

That learned prelate was not so *unstudied* in the nature of councils, as not to know how little of a general council could be found at Trent.—*Life of Bishop Jewell, p. 30: 1685.*

Unstuffed. part. pref. Unfilled; not crowded.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye;
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;
But where unbraced youth with *unstuffed* brain
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Unsubject. adj. Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious. *Rare.*

The very heathens have taught that, above the highest moveable sphere there is nothing which freeth alteration, motion, or change, but all things immutable, *unsubject* to passion, blessed with eternal continuance in a life of the highest perfection, and of that complete, abundant sufficiency within itself, which no possibility of want, pain, or defect can touch.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. v. § 70.*

Unsubstantial. adj.

1. Not solid; not palpable.

Welcome, thou unsubstantial air that I embrace!
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,
Owes nothing to thy blasts.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.

2. Not real.

• If empty, *unsubstantial* beings may be ever made use of on this occasion, there were never any more nicely imagined and employed.—*Addison.*

Unsuccessful. adj. Incapable of succeeding. *Rare.*

Nor would his discretion attempt so *unsuccessful* a temptation. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors. (Ord M.)*

Unsuccessful. part. pref. Not succeeded.

Unjust equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with *unsuccessful* power.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 320.

Unsuccessful. adj. Not having the wished event; not fortunate.

O the sad fate of *unsuccessful* sin!
You see your heads without: there's worms within.
Cleaveland.
Those are generally more *unsuccessful* in their pursuit after fame, who are more desirous of obtaining it.—*Addison.*

Unsuccessfully. adv. In an unsuccessful manner; unfortunately; without success.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently; while the ambitious man attempts to please others unskillfully, and, perhaps, in the issue, *unsuccessfully* too. — *South, Sermons.*

Unsuccessfulness. s. Attribute suggested by Unsuccessful; want of success; event contrary to wish.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more public reprehensions, and upon the *unsuccessfulness* of all these milder medicaments, the censures of the church.—*Hammond.*

Unsuccessive. adj. Not proceeding by flux of parts.

The *unsuccessive* duration of God with relation to himself, doth not communicate unto other created beings the same manner of duration.—*Sir J. Hale.*

Unucked. part. pref. Not having the breasts drawn

Unucked of lamb or kid that tend their play.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 583.

Unusable. adj. Not supportable; intolerable; not to be endured; insufferable.

The irksome deformities, whereby through endless and senseless effusions of indigested prayers, they offend more disgrace, in most *unusable* manner, the worst part of Christian duty towards God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A stinking breath, and twenty ill smells besides, are more *unusable* by her natural stultishness.—*Swift.*

Unassuagement. s. Inability to answer the end proposed.

The error and *unassuagement* of the arguments, doth make it on the contrary side against them, a strong presumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unassuaged. part. pref. Unsweetened with sugar.

Try it with sugar put into water formerly sugared, and into other water *unassuaged*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Unassuaged. part. pref. Not sweetened with sugar.

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Unassuaged. part. pref. Not sweetened with sugar.

Try it with sugar put into water formerly sugared, and into other water *unassuaged*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Whilst you were here, overwhelmed with your grief,
A passion most *unassuaging* such a man.
Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.

Leave thy joys, *unassuaging* such an age.
To a fresh comer, and resign the stage.
Dryden.

Unassuaged. part. pref. Not fouled; not disgraced; pure.

My maiden honour yet is pure
As the *unassuaged* lily.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

An hecatomb of pure, *unassuaged* lays.
Pope.

Unassuaged. part. pref. Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.

Half yet remains *unassuaged*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 12.

Here the muse so oft her harp has strung,
That not a mountain runs its head *unassuaged*.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Unassuaged. part. pref. Not exposed to the sun.

I thought her as chaste as a *unassuaged* snow.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 2.

Yof may as well spread out the *unassuaged* home
Of misers' treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Dancer will wink an opportunity,
And let a single, helpless maiden pass
Uninjured in this wild surrounding waste.
Milton, Comus, 290.

Unassuaged. part. pref. Not more than enough.

Nature's full blessings would be well dispensed
In *unassuaged* even proportion,
And she no whit encumber'd with her store.
Milton, Comus, 772.

Unassuaged. part. pref. Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it.

Gladness they quaff, yet not exceed the bounds
Of healthy temperance, nor overreach on night,
Reason of rest; but well bedew'd repair
Each to his home with *unassuaged* feet.
J. Phillips, Cyder, ii. 350.

Unassuaged. part. pref. Not supported; not assisted.

The *unassuaged* defect of any necessary antecedent must needs cause a nullity of all those consequences which depend upon it.—*Chillingworth.*

Unassuaged. part. pref. Not supplied; not accommodated with something necessary.

Prodigal in every other grant,
Her sire left *unassuaged* her only want.
Dryden, Sigismunda and Guiscardo, 37.

Unassuaged. part. pref. Not supported; not assisted.

The *unassuaged* defect of any necessary antecedent must needs cause a nullity of all those consequences which depend upon it.—*Chillingworth.*

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Unassuaged. part. pref. Not supported; not assisted.

The *unassuaged* defect of any necessary antecedent must needs cause a nullity of all those consequences which depend upon it.—*Chillingworth.*

Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,
The dangerous and unsuspected flatterer.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 3.
On the coast adverse
From entrance, or cherubick watch, by stealth
Found unsuspected way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 67.

This day, my Persicus, thou shalt perceive,
Whether I keep myself those rules I give,
Or else an unsuspected glutton live.
Congreve, Trifles of Juvencel, xi. 103.
They are persons of unquestionable abilities, alto-
gether unsuspected of avarice or corruption.—*Swift.*

Unsuspecting. part. pref. Not imagining
that any ill is designed.

When Allion sends her eager sons to war,
Pleased, in the general's sight, the host lie down
Sudden before some unsuspecting town;
The captive race one instant makes our prize,
And high in air Britannia's standard flies.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Unsuspecting. a. Absence of suspicion;
openness of disposition.

'You're quite right, Sam,' said Mr. Pickwick; 'but
old men may come here, through their own heed-
lessness and unsuspecting; and young men may be
brought here by the selfishness of those they serve.'
—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. xliii.*

Unsuspecting. adj. Having no suspicion.
He his guide requested . . . to let him lean
With both his arms on those two masonry pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main support:
He unsuspecting led him.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1630.

Unsustainable. adj. Incapable of being,
not to be, sustained.

The weapon of the slanderer is an envenomed
arrow, full of deadly poison, which by no force can
be resisted, by no art declined; whose impression is
altogether inevitable and unsustainable.—*Barrow,*
Sermons, vol. I. serm. xviii.

Unswathe. v. n. Free from folds or convul-
sions of bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to unswathe
me.—*Adison, Spectator.*

Unswayable. adj. Incapable of being
swayed, governed, or influenced.
He bowed his nature, never known before
But to be rough, unswayable, and free.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Unswayed. part. pref. Not wielded; not
held in the hand.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
Is the chair empty? Is the sword unswept?
Is the king dead? The empire unswept?
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

Unswayedness. a. Attribute suggested by
Unswayed; steadiness; state of being
ungoverned by another.

That constancy and unswayedness in our lives
and actions; that rock which no tempest can move.
—*Hales, Golden Remains, p. 245.*

Unswear. v. a. Recall what is sworn.
Unswear that oath again; I'll tell you all.
Bonmont and Fletcher, Two Noble Gentlemen.

Unsweet. v. a. Ease after fatigue; cool
after exercise. *Rare.*

The interim of unsweeting themselves regularly,
and convenient rest, before meat, may, with profit
and delight, be taken up with solemn music.—*Mil-
ton, Tracts on Education.*

Unsweeting. part. pref. Not sweating.
In frost and snow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' unsweeting brow, and swear they
sweat.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 177.

Unsweet. adj. Not sweet; disagreeable.
Long were to tell the troublous storms that toss
The private state, and make the life unsweet.
Spenser.

Unswipe. part. pref. Not brushed away;
not cleaned by sweeping.

What custom wills in all things, should we do't,
The dust of antique time would lie unswipe.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Unswerving. part. pref. Undeviating.

Michael, who thinks the story of the Maid unlit
for poetry, had apparently never read Southey. . .
If . . . the muse of France has done little justice to
her memory, it has been reserved for another Maid
of Orleans, as she has well been styled, in a different
art, to fix the image of the first in our minds, and
to combine in forms only less enduring than those
of poetry the purity and inspiration with the un-
swerving heroism of the immortal Joan.—*Hallam,*
View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,
pt. I. ch. I.

Unsworn. part. pref. Not bound by an
oath.

You are yet unsworn:
When you have vowed, you must not speak with
men. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, I. 3.*

Untask. v. a. Disjoin; separate.
Little else, methinks, I find in untasking these
pleasant sophisms.—*Milton, Of Reformation in*
England, h. I.

Faith alone can untask our minds and affections
from this world, rearing our souls from earth, and
fixing them in heaven.—*Barrow, Sermons, vol. II.*
serm. III.

Untainted. part. pref.

1. Not sullied; not polluted.
Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet dived into the world's deceit.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 1.

What stronger breast-plate than a heart untainted?
—*Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.*

2. Not charged with any crime.
And yet within these five hours Hastings lived
Untainted, unexamined, free at liberty.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 6.

3. Not corrupted by mixture.
The conscious walls conceal the fatal secret;
Th' untainted winds refuse th' infecting load.
Smith, Phædra and Hippolytus.

Untaken. part. pref.

1. Not taken.
Until this day remaineth the same wall untaken
away.—*2 Corinthians, iii. 14.*

A thousand schemes the monarch's mind employ;
Elate in thought, he marks untaken Troy.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, ii. 16.

2. Not filled: (with up).
The narrow limits of this discourse will leave no
more room untaken up by heaven.—*Doyle.*

Untalked. part. pref. Not mentioned in the
world: (with about or of).

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,
That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to these arms, untalk'd of and unseen.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

No happiness can be, where is no rest;
The unknown, untalk'd of man is only blest.
Dryden.

Untameable. adj. Incapable of being tamed;
not to be tamed; not to be subdued.

Gold is so untameable by the fire, that after many
mellings and violent heats, it does scarce diminish.
—*Bishop Wilkins.*

He is swifter than any other bull, and untame-
able.—*Grew.*

Untamed. part. pref. Not subdued; not
suppressed; not softened by culture or
discipline.

A people very stubborn and untamed; or, if ever
tamed, yet lately have quite shaken off their yoke,
and broken the bonds of their obedience.—*Spenser,*
Vic of the State of Ireland.

Man alone acts more contrary to nature than the
wild and most untamed part of the creation.—
Locke.

Untangle. v. a. Loose from intricacy or
convolution.

O time, thou must untangle this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me t' untie.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

I'll give thee up my bow and dart;
Untangle thus this cruel chain,
And freely let us fly again. *Prior, Love Disarmed.*

Untasted. part. pref. Not tasted; not tried
by the palate.

If he chance to find
A new repast, or an untasted spring,
Blisses his stars, and thinks it luxury.
Addison, Cato.

Untasting. part. pref.

1. Not perceiving any taste.
Cydonian oil,
Whose balmy juice glides o'er the untasting tongue.
Smith.

2. Not trying by the palate.

Untaught. part. pref.

1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; un-
lettered: (used substantively, with the).

A ho is continually in the mouth of the untought.
—*Ecclesiastical, xx. 24.*

2. Debarred from instruction.
He, that from a child untought, or a wild inhabi-
tant of the woods, will expect principles of sciences,
will find himself mistaken.—*Locke.*

3. Unskilled; new; not having use or prac-
tice.

Ruffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,
Used to command, untought to plead for favour.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

Untaxed. part. pref.

1. Not charged with taxes.

Calm around the common room
I put'd my daily pipe's perfume; . . .
And dived untax'd, untroubled, under
The portrait of our pious founder.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

2. Exempt from reproach.
Common speech leaves no virtue untaxed.—*Bacon,*
Advancement of Learning, b. I.

Unteach. v. a. Make to quit or forget what
has been inculcated.

That elder-berries are poison, as we are taught
by tradition, experience will untouch us.—*Sir T.*
Browne, Virgilar Errours.

Their customs are by nature wrought;
But we, by art, untouch what nature taught.
Dryden.

Unteachable. adj. Incapable of being taught.

The untouchable man hath a soul to all reason
and good advice invincible.—*Milton, Eikonoclastes,*
§ 9.

Unteam. v. a. Deprive of a team. *Rare.*

It is but reason such an anger should unyoke and
go to bed with the sun, since justice and authority
laid by the rods and axes as soon as the sun un-
teamed his chariot.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exem-
plar. (Ord MS.)*

Untempered. part. pref. Not tempered.

One built up a wall, and lo, others daubed it with
untempered mortar.—*Rackioli, xiii. 10.*

Untempted. part. pref.

1. Not embarrassed by temptation.
In temptation dispute not, but rely upon God,
and contend not with him but in prayer, and with
the help of a prudent untempted guide.—*Jeremy*
Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.

2. Not invited by anything alluring.
Untempted, or by waver or by price,
He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton.*

Untenable. adj. Not to be held in posses-
sion; not capable of defence.

He produced a warrant, that the town being un-
tenable, he should retire.—*Lord Clarendon, History*
of the Grand Rebellion.

Cassian abandons a post that was untenable.—
Dryden.

Untenant. part. pref. Having no tenant.

The country seems to be full stocked with cattle,
no ground being untenanted.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Untender. adj. Wanting softness; wanting
affection.

So young, and so untender?—
So young, my lord, and true.
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

Untendered. part. pref. Not offered.

Cassileian granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds; which by thee lately
I left untenderd. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 1.*

Untent. v. a. Bring out of a tent.

Will he not, upon our fair request,
Untent his person, and share the air with us?
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

Untented. part. pref. Having no medica-
ments applied.

Blasts and fogs upon thee!
The untented woundings of a father's curse
Pierced every sense about thee!
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

Unterrified. part. pref. Not affrighted; not
struck with fear.

Among innumerable false, unmoved,
Unshaken, unswerving, unterrified,
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 808.

Unthankd. part. pref.

1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of kind-
ness.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,
The All-giver would be unthank'd, would be un-
praised.
Milton, Comus, 723.

2. Not received with thankfulness.
Forced from her presence, and condemn'd to live;
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd rapine.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 387.

Unthankful. adj. [A.S. *undancfull.*] Un-
grateful; returning no acknowledgement
for good received.

He is kind to the unthankful.—*Luke, vi. 35.*

Unthink. v. a. Recall or dismiss a thought.
Unthink your speaking, and say no more.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

Unthinking. part. pref. Thoughtless; not
given to reflection; not indicating thought.

With earnest eyes, and round unthinking face,
He first the snail-box open'd, then the race.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.
1331

Unthinkingness. *s.* Constant want of thought.

In this kind of indifference or *unthinkingness* I will suppose he might pass some considerable part of his youth.—*Lord Ralston*.

Unthorny. *adj.* Not obstructed by prickles.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if 'in sudore vultus tui' were confinable into corporeal excruciations, and there still remained a paradise, or *unthorny* place of knowledge.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Unthought. *part. pref.*

1. Not supposed to be.

So sweetly taken to the court of bliss,
As spirits had stol'n her spirits in a kiss
From off her pillow and deluded bed,
And left her lovely body *unthought* dead.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

With of. Not regarded; not heeded.

That shall be the day, when'er it lights,
This gallant Hotspur, this all-praised knight,
And your *unthought* of Harry chance to meet.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

Unthread. *v. a.* Loose.

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton, Comus, 614*.

Unthreatened. *part. pref.* Not menaced.

Sir John Hotham was unthreatened and *unthreatened* by any language of mine.—*Kilken Rustlike*.

Unthrif. *s.* Extravagant; prodigal person.

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away
To upstart *unthrif*s. *Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 3*.

The curious *unthrif* makes his clothes too wide,
And spurs himself, but would his tailor chide.
G. Herbert.

Yet nothing still; then poor and naked come;
Thy father will receive his *unthrif* home,
And thy blest Saviour's blood discharge the mighty
sum. *Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 295*.

Unthrif. *adj.* Unthrifty.

In such a night,
Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,
And, with an *unthrif* love, did run from Venice.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Unthrifty. *adj.*

1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.
The castle I found of good strength, having a great
mote round about it; the work of a noble gentleman
of whose *unthrifty* son he had bought it.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Not in a state of improvement.
Our absence makes us *unthrifty* to our knowledge.
—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 2*.

3. Not easily made to thrive: (condemned by Johnson as 'a low word').
Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horse,
recover him.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Unthriving. *part. adj.* Not thriving, prospering, or growing rich.

Let all who thus un happily employ their inventive
faculty, consider, how *unthriving* a trade it is
finally like to prove, that their false accusations
of others will rebound in true ones on themselves.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Unthrone. *v. a.* Pull down from a throne.

Him to *unthrone*, we then
May hope, when everlasting fate shall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the strife.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 231.

Untidy. *adj.* Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready.

They were poor, abject, and *untidy*.—*Bishop Bale, On the Revelations, l. sign. K. f. 1550*.
Hitherto ye are come by an *untidy* parliament.—*Arwady, Tablet of Moderation, &c., p. 91: 1691*.

Untie. *v. a.*

1. Unbind; free from bonds.
Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the vesty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. Loosen; make not fast; unfasten.
We chain I'll in return *untie*,
And freely thou again shalt fly.
Prior, Love Disarmed.

3. Loosen from convulsion or knot.
The fury heard; while on Coegytus' brink
Her makes *untied* sulphureous waters drink.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

4. Resolve; clear.
They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie*;
Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollify.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Untied. *part. pref.*

1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot; not fastened by any binding, or knot.

Your hose should be ungartered, your shoe *untied*, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation.—*Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2*.

2. Set free from any obstruction.

All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Until. *adv.*

1. To the time that.
The acceptor shall not depart from Judah, nor a
lawgiver from between his feet, *until* Shiloh come.—*Genesis, xlix. 10*.

2. To the place that.
In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky,
Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde.

3. To the degree that.
Thou shalt push Syria *until* they be consumed.—*2 Chronicles, xviii. 10*.

Until. *prep.*

1. To: (used of time).
His sons were priests of the tribe of Dan *until* the
day of the captivity.—*Judges, xviii. 30*.

2. To: (used of objects). *Obsolete*.
So soon as he from far descended
Those glist'ring arms, that heaven with light did fill,
He round himself full blithely, and hasten'd them
until. *Spenser*.

Untile. *v. u.* Strip of tiles.

It is natural, when a storm is over, that hath only
untiled our houses and blown down some of our
chimnies, to consider what further mischief might
have ensued, if it had lasted longer.—*Swift, Examiner, no. 25*.

Untimbered. *part. pref.* Not furnished with timber; weak.

Where 's then the mazy boat,
Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now
Co-rival'd greatness? or to labour fled,
Or made a toast for Neptune?
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, I. 3.

Untimely. *adj.*

1. Happening before the natural time.
Boundless intemperance hath been
Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. Ill-timed, in any respect.
No *untimely* breach
The prince himselfe had seem'd to offend.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 10, 68.

Untimely. *adv.* In an untimely manner; before the natural time.

He only fair, and what he fair hath made;
All other fair, like flowers, *untimely* fade. *Spenser*.

Untinctured. *part. pref.* Having no tincture.

A town . . . which could send forth, at an hour's
notice, thousands of men, abounding in natural
courage, provided with tolerable weapons, and not
altogether *untinctured* with martial discipline, could
not but be a valuable ally and a formidable enemy.
—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. iii*.

Untinted. *part. pref.*

1. Not stained; not discoloured.
It appears what beams are *untinted*, and which
paint the primary, or secondary iris.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

2. Not infected.
Your inattention I cannot pardon; Pope has the
same defect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinted* with it.—*Swift, Letter to Gay*.

Untirable. *adj.* Incapable of being tired;

indefatigable; unwearyed.
A most incomparable man, breathed as it were
To an *untirable* and continue goodness.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, I. 1.

Untired. *part. pref.* Not made weary.

Hath he so long held out with me *untired*,
And stops he now for breath?
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 2.

Untitled. *part. pref.* Having no title.

O nation miserable!
With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody scepter'd;
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Unto. *prep.* To.
O continue thy loving-kindness *unto* them.—*Psalms, xxxvi. 10*.

Let me yet less possess, so I may live
What's or of life remains *unto* myself.
Sir W. Temple.

Untold. *part. pref.*

1. Not related; not revealed.
Obscene words were proper in their mouths, but
very indecent to be heard: . . . for that reason, such
a tale shall be left *untold* by me.—*Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables*.

2. Not numbered or counted.

Untomb. *v. a.* Disinter.

John, king of England, being wished by a courtier
to *untomb* the bones of one who whilst he was living
had been his greatest enemy. Oh no, he said, would
all mine enemies were as honourably buried!—*Fuller, Holy War, p. 51*.

Untoothsome. *adj.* Disagreeable as food.

Rare.

Untoothsomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Untoothsome.

The ass was, besides its *untoothsomeness*, an
impure animal.—*Bishop Hall, Famine of Samaria*,
(Ord 118.)

Untouchable. *adj.* Not to be touched.
Rare.

Their persons sacred, *untouchable* as to prejudice.
—*Pittam, Beeslee, ii. 60*.

Untouched. *part. pref.*

1. Not touched; not reached.
Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel
untouched by that water, was slain in that part.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Three men passed through a fiery furnace
untouched, unscathed.—*Stephens, Sermons*.

2. Not moved; not affected.

They, like persons wholly *untouched* with his
agonies, and unmoved with his passionate intreaties,
sleep away all concern for him or themselves.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Not meddled with.

We must pursue the sylvan lands;
The abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 67.

Untoward. *adj.*

1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily
guided, or taught.

Have to my widow; and I shd be froward,
Then hast thou taught Hortensio to be *untoward*.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.
They were a cross, odd, *untoward* people.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Awkward; ungraceful.

Some clergymen hold down their heads within an
inch of the cushion; which, besides the *untoward*
manner, hinders them from making the best advantage
of their voice.—*Swift*.

3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.

The rabbins write, when any Jew
Did make to God or man a vow,
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,
Or stubborn to be kept, or too hard;
Any three or four Jews o' th' nation
Might free him from the obligation.
Batler, Hudibras, li. 2, 291.

Untowardly. *adj.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

They learn, from unbred or debauched servants,
untowardly tricks and vices.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

Untowardly. *adv.* In an untoward manner; awkwardly; ungracefully; perversely.

He that provides for this short life, but takes no
care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as cruelly
to the reason of things as can be.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

He explained them very *untowardly*.—*Id.*

Untowardness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Untoward; perverseness.

Christ . . . hath prevailed with God to overlook
the *untowardness* of our nature.—*Bishop Wilson, Introduction to the Lord's Supper, § 7*.

Untraceable. *part. pref.* Incapable of being,
not to be, traced.

The workings of providence are secret and *untraceable*,
by which it disposes of the lives of men.—*South, Sermons*.

Untraced. *part. pref.* Not marked by any
footsteps.

Through *untraced* ways and airy paths I fly.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Untracked. *part. pref.* Not marked by any
footsteps; untraced.

In *untrack'd* woods concealing his offence.
Saunders, Translation of Ovid, Metamorphoses, li. 1.

Untractable. *adj.*

1. Not yielding to common measures and
management; not governable; stubborn.

The French, supposing that they had advantage
over the English, began to be stiff and almost *untractable*,
sharply pressing for speedy resolutions
and short meetings.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

2. Rough; difficult.

I forced to ride the *untractable* abym.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 476.

untrading. part. pref. Not engaged in commerce.

Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable to casualties as money, in *untrading* and unskillful hands.—*Locke*.

untrained. part. pref.

1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined.

My wit *untrained* in any kind of art.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 2.

Being an *untrained* multitude, without any soldier or guide, they were soon put to flight.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

2. Irregular; ungovernable.

God not abroad at every quest and call

Of an *untrained* hope or pa
To court each place of fortune that doth fall
In wantonness in contemplation. *G. Herbert*.

untransferable. adj. Incapable of being transferred, of being given, from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the sovereignty remain still entire and *untransferable*, in the prince.—*Mowell, Preminence of Parliament*.

untranslatable. part. pref. Not capable of being translated.

To me these lines appear *untranslatable*.—*Gray, Letter to West*.

untranslated. part. pref. Not translated.

The first thing proposed was, whether the name Jehovah should be retained *untranslated*.—*Haile, Synod of Dort, p. 7.*

untransparent. adj. Not diaphanous; opaque.

Though held against the light they appeared of a transparent yellow, yet looked on with one's back turned to the light, they exhibited an *untransparent* blue.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

untravelled. part. pref.

1. Never trodden by passengers.

We find no open track or constant manuduction in this labyrinth, but are oftentimes fain to wander in America and *untravelled* parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, preface*.

2. Having never seen foreign countries.

An *untravelled* Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of Italian pictures; because the postures expressed in them are often such as are peculiar to that country.—*Addison*.

untread. v. a. Tread back; go back in the same steps.

We will *untread* the steps of damned flight,
And, like a hated and retired flood,
Leaving our rankness and irregular course,
Stoop low within these bounds we have o'erlook'd.

Shakespeare, King John, v. 4.

untreasured. part. pref. Not laid up; not repositied.

Her attendants
Saw her a-bed, and in the morning early
They found the bed *untreasured* of their mistress.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ll. 2.

untreatable. adj. Incapable of being treated; not practicable. *Rare*.

Men are of so *untreatable* a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

untried. part. pref.

1. Not yet attempted.

That she no ways nor means may leave *untried*,
Thus to her sister also herself applied.

Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

2. Not yet experienced.

Never more
Mean I to try, what rash *untried* I sought,
The pain of absence from thy sight.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 888.

Eternity! thou pleasing dreadful thought!
Through what variety of *untried* beings,
Through what new scenes and changes we must pass?

Addison, Cato, v. 1.

3. Not having passed trial.

The Father, secure,
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untried*,
Against what'er may tempt.

Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 176.

untriumphable. adj. Allowing no triumph.

What towns, what parliaments might you,
With hazard of this blood, subdue;
Which now ye are bent to throw away
In vain, *untriumphable* try?

Butler, Hudibras, l. 2, 400.

untriumphed. part. pref. Not triumphed over.

I...
Suffer'd you only, when I conquer'd all,
To go *untriumph'd*.

May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, b. viii.

untried. untródden. part. pref. Not passed; not marked by the foot.

The way he came not having mark'd, return
Was difficult, by human steps *untried*.

Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 297.

Who was the first to explore the *untródden* path,
When life was hazarded in every step?

Addison, Cato.

untróbled. part. pref. Not bowled; not rolled along.

Hard fate! *untróbled* is now the charming dye;
The playhouse and the park unvisited must lie.

Dryden.

untróbbled. part. pref.

1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt.
Quick *untróbbled* soul, awake! awake!
Arm, fight, and conquer, for fair England's sake.

Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

2. Not agitated; not confused; free from passion.

Our Saviour meek, and with *untróbbled* mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurried more,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 401.

3. Not interrupted in the natural course.

Would they think with how small allowance
Untróbbled nature doth herself suffice
Such superfluities they would despise.

Spenser.

4. Transparent; clear; not muddled.

The equal distribution of the spirits in the liquor
with the tangible parts, ever representeth bodies
clear and *untróbbled*.—*Bacon*.

untrue. adj.

1. False; contrary to reality.

By what construction shall any man make those
comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue*?

Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

2. False; not faithful.

I cannot break so sweet a bond,
Unless I prove *untrue*;
Nor can I ever be so fond,
To prove *untrue* for you.

Sir J. Suckling.

untrue. adv. In an untrue manner; falsely; not according to truth.

It was their hurt *untrue*ly to attribute so great
power unto false gods.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

On these mountains it is generally received that
the ark rested, but *untrue*ly.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

untruth. s.

1. Falschood; contrariety to reality.

2. Moral falschood; not veracity.

He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,
With heavenly influence inspires my you

Sandys.

3. Treachery; want of fidelity.

So my *untruth* had not provoked him to it.
The king had cut off my head my brother's.

Shakespeare, Richard II. ll.

4. False assertion.

In matter of spe- lation or practice, no *untruth*
can possibly avail patron and defender long; and
things most truly are likewise most behovefully
spoken.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

untrue. adj. Unharmonious; not musical.

My news in dumb silence will I bury,
For they are harsh, *untrue*, and bad.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ill. 1.

A jutestring, merely unequal in its parts, giveth a
harsh and *untrue* sound; which strings we call
false.—*Bacon*.

His harsh *untrue*able pipe is no more fit than a
raven's to join with the music of a choir.—*Tatler*.

untrue. v. a.

1. Make incapable of harmony.

Take but degree away, *untrue* that string,
And hark what discord follows.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, l. 3.

2. Disorder.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature;
Th' *untrue*d and jarring senses O wind up
Of this child-changed father!

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 7.

unturned. part. pref. Not turned.

New crimes invented left *unturned* no stone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ll. 183.

unturned. part. pref. Uninstructed; un-

taught.

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern *unturned* churl; and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. ill. 2.

untwine. v. a.

1. Open what is held together by convolution.

But since the sisters did so soon *untwine*
So fair a thread, I'll strive to piece the line.

Waller.

2. Separate that which clasps round anything.

Divers worthy gentlemen of England all the
Siren songs of Italy could never *untwine* from the
mast of God's word.—*Anchman*.

untwining. verbal abs. Act of that which untwines; opening of what is wrapped on itself.

It turns finely and softly three or four turns,
caused by the *untwining* of the beard by the mois-
ture.—*Bacon*.

untwist. v. a. Separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.

Untwisting his deceitful clew,
He gan to weave a web of wicked guile.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony.

Milton, L'Allegro, 143.

Untwist a wire; and from her gums,
A set of teeth completely loose.

Swift.

ununiform. adj. Wanting uniformity.

Such an *ununiform* piety is in many so exactly
apportioned to Satan's interest, that he has no cause
to wish the change of his tenure.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

unurged. part. pref. Not incited; not pressed.

The time was once, when thou *unurged* wouldst
row,
That never words were music to thine ear,
Unless I spake.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ll. 2.

unused. part. pref. Not put to use; unemployed.

She... left no art *unused*, which might keep the
line from breaking, whereas the fish was already
taken.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

What art thou?...

Not from above; no, thy wam looks betray
Diminish'd light, and eyes *unused* to day.

Dryden, State of Innocence, ill. 2.

unuseful. adj. Useless; serving no purpose.

Birds flutter with their wings, when there is but
a little down upon them, and they are as yet utterly
unuseful for flying.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*.

As when the building gains a surer stay,
We take the *unuseful* scaffolding away.

Dryden.

unusual. adj. Not common; not frequent; rare.

With this *unusual* and strange course they went
on, till God... gave them over to their own inven-
tions.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

unutterable. adj. Incapable of being uttered; ineffable; incapable of being expressed; inexpressible.

Sighs now breathed
Unutterable, which the spirit of prayer
Inspired.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 5.

unvaluable. adj. Invaluable.

Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to
them the *unvaluable* blessing of a virtuous and
pious education.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

unvalued. part. pref.

1. Not prized; neglected.

He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,
Carve for himself; for on his choice depends
The safety and the health of the whole state.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, l. 3.

2. Inestimable, above price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks
Unvalued stones, *unvalued* jewels.

Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 4.

unvanquishable. adj. Incapable of being vanquished; not to be subdued.

An *unvanquishable* fort against the impressions
and assaults of all adversary forces.—*Bishop King, Vitis Palatina, p. 30: 1614.*

unvanquished. part. pref. Not conquered; not overcome.

Shall I, for lure of the rent *unvanquish'd*,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole?

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

Unvariable. *adj.* Not changeable; not mutable.

The great hinges of morality stand fix and *unvariable* as the two poles: whatever is naturally conducive to the common interest, is good; and whatever has a contrary influence is evil.—*Norris*.

Unvaried. *part. pref.* Not changed; not diversified; invariable.

If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep close to truth and instruction, by *unvaried* terms, and plain, unsophisticated arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on.—*Locke*.

They ring round the same *unvaried* chimes, With sure returns of still-expected rhymes.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ll. 348.

Unvarnished. *part. pref.* Not overlaid with, or as with, varnish; not adorned; not decorated.

I will a round, *unvarnished* tale deliver, Of my whole course of love; what drugs, what charms...

I won his daughter with. *Shakespeare, Othello*, l. 3.

Unvarying. *part. pref.* Not liable to change. We cannot keep by us any standing, *unvarying* measure of duration, which consists in a constant flowing successions as we can of certain lengths of extension, as inches marked out in permanent parcels of matter.—*Locke*.

Unveil. *v. a.*

1. Divest of a veil; uncover.

The moon, Apparent queen, *unveil* her peerless light,
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 607.

To the limpid stream direct thy way, When the gay morn *unveils* her smiling ray.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, vi. 35.

2. Disclose; show.

The providence, that's in a watchful state, Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Do

Sink *unveils* Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3. Now *unveil* the toilet stands display'd, Each silver vase in myrtle order laid.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Unvenerable. *part. pref.* Not worthy of respect.

For ever Unvenerable be thy hands, if thou Tak'st up the princess by that forced baseness Which he hath put upon 't.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ll. 3.

Unventilated. *part. pref.*

1. Not fanned by the wind.

This, animals, to succour life, demand; Nor should the air *unventilated* stand; The idle deep corrupted would contain Blue death. *Sir R. Blackmore, Creation*.

2. Not discussed.

Unverdant. *adj.* Having no verdure; spoiled of its green.

Ungraceful 'tis to see without a horn The lofty hart, whom branches best adorn, A leafless tree, or an *unverdant* mead, And as ungraceful is a hairless head.
Congreve, Translation from Ovid, Art of Love, b. iii.

Unveritable. *adj.* Not true.

All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Unversed. *part. pref.* Unacquainted; unskilled.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day, In dazling gold and purple shine so gay, As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field, Unversed in spinning, and in looms unskilled.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Untroubled. *part. pref.* Untroubled; undisturbed.

With a blessed *untroubled* retire, With unback'd swords, and helmets all unbruis'd, We will bear home that lusty blood again Which here we came to spout against your town.
Shakespeare, King John, ll. 1.

Unviolated. *part. pref.* Not injured; not broken; inviolate.

Herein you war against your reputation, And draw within the compass of suspect Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

No less through all my *unviolated* joints, and bones, Than thine, while I preserved these locks unshorn, The pledge of my *unviolated* vow.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1141.

Unvirtuous. *adj.* Wanting virtue.

If they can and in their hearts that the poor, *unvirtuous*, fit knight shall be any further afflicted, we two will be the ministers.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Unvisard. *v. a.* Unmask.

What a death it is to the pretenses to be thus *unvisard*, thus unmasked!—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*.

Unvisited. *part. pref.* Not resorted to.

In some wild some Dwell, not *unvisited* of heaven's fair light, Secure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ll. 387.

Unvitiated. *part. pref.* Not corrupted.

Restore your ladyship's quiet; render then Your niece a virgin, and *unvitiated*.
B. Jonson, Magnificent Lady.

Unvoted. *v. a.* Destroy by a contrary, annul a former vote.

Things might thus be voted and *unvoted* again from day to day.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Times*.

Unvowelled. *part. pref.* Wanting vowels (either the sounds themselves, or the sign expressing them).

I wrote that Moses left *unvowelled* copies to the tribes, save one, which had both accents and vowels, to the priests.—*Skinner, Letter to Archbishop Usher*, 1621.

Unvoyageable. *adj.* Incapable of being voyaged, travelled, or passed or crossed over.

This *unvoyageable* gulph obscure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 568.

Unvulgar. *adj.* Other than vulgar.

I lent my brain With Delphick fire, That I may shun my thoughts in some *unvulgar* strain.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Unvulnerable. *adj.* Invulnerable; (this latter being the commoner and better word).

Thou may'st prove To shame *unvulnerable*.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Unwaited. *part. pref.* Not attended: (with on).

To wander up and down *unwaited* on, And unregard in my place and project, Is for a sowter's moul, not an old soldier's.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Unwakened. *part. pref.* Not roused from, or as from, sleep.

The more His wonder was, to find *unwaken'd* Eve With tresses discomposed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 239.

Unwalled. *part. pref.* Having no walls.

He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but *unwalled*, and having no strength.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.

Unwares. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation; unawares.

She, by her wicked arts and wily skill, Too false and strong for earthly skill or might, Unwares we wrought unto her wicked will.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 12, 33.

Unwarily. *adv.* In an unwary manner; without caution; carelessly; heedlessly.

The best part of my powers Were in the washes all *unwarily* Devour'd by the unexpected flood.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 7.

Unwariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unwary; want of caution; carelessness: (in the plural, unwary act).

The same temper which inclines us to a desire of fame, naturally betrays us into such slips and *unwariness*, as are not incident to men of a contrary disposition.—*Spectator*.

Unwarlike. *adj.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

Avert *unwarlike* Indians from his Rome, Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ll. 230.

Unwarned. *part. pref.* Not cautioned; not made wary.

Unexperienced young men, if *unwarned*, take one thing for another, and judge by the outside.—*Locke*.

Unwarp. *v. a.* Reduce from the state of being warped.

When the bark [of the cork-tree] is off, they *unwarp* it before the fire, and press it even.— *Evelyn, Sylva*, b. ii. ch. v. § 1.

Unwarrantable. *adj.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed.

He who does an *unwarrantable* action through a false information, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in reason make the guilt of sin the excuse of another.—*South, Sermons*.

Unwarranted. *part. pref.* Not ascertained; uncertain.

The subjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for them to be enforced to go beyond the seas, without their own consent, upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest; but to resist an invading enemy, the subject must be commanded out of the counties where they inhabit.—*Bacon*.

Unwary. *adj.*

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate.

Nor think me so *unwary* or accurate To bring my feet again into the snare Where once I have been caught.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 330.

Propositions about religion are inducted into the *unwary*, as well as unblinded understandings of children, and rivetted there by long custom.—*Locke*.

2. Unexpected. *Obsolete*.

All in the open hall amazed stood, At suddenness of that *unwary* night, And wondered at his breathless hasty mood.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 12, 23.

Unwashed. *part. pref.* Not washed; not cleansed by washing.

Another lean *unwashed* artificer Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

When the fleece is shorn, if sweet remains *Unwashed*, [it] weeps into their empty veins.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 678.

In the older form in -en (A.S. *unwæscen*). To eat with *unwashed* hands defileth not a man.—*Matthew*, xv. 20.

Unwasted. *part. pref.* Not consumed; not diminished.

Why have those rocks so long *unwasted* stood? *Sir R. Blackmore*.

Unwasting. *part. pref.* Not growing less; not decaying.

Purest love's *unwasting* treasure; Constant faith, fair hope, long leisure; Sacred Hymn! these are thine.
Pope, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

Unwaxed. *part. pref.* Not used to travel; not seasoned in the road. *Rare*.

Beasts, that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a man's use, as colts that are *unwaxed*, and will not go at all.—*Sir J. Suckling*.

Unweakened. *part. pref.* Not weakened.

By reason of the extraction of some air out of the glass, the elastic power of the remaining air was very much debilitated, in comparison of the *unweakened* pressure of the external air.—*Boyle*.

Unweaponed. *part. pref.* Not furnished with offensive arms.

As the hands are armed with fierce teeth, jaws, horns, and other bodily instruments of war, an advantage against *unweaponed* men; so hath reason taught man to strengthen his hand with such offensive arms, as no creature else can well avoid.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Unweariable. *adj.* Incapable of being wearied; not to be tired; indefatigable.

Desire to resemble in goodness, maketh them *unweariable*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unwearably. *adv.* In an unwearable manner; so as not to be fatigued.

Let us earnestly and *unwearably* aspire thither.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 236.

Unwearied. *part. pref.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued.

Their bloody task *unwearied* still they ply.
Waller.

2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under fatigue.

He joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire Through the wide compass of the airy coast, And with *unwearied* limbs each part 't enquire.
Spenser.

Godlike his *unwearied* bounty flows; First loves to do, then loves the good he does.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

A winged virtue through th' ethereal sky, From orb to orb, *unwearied* dost thou fly.
Tickell, On the Death of Addison.

Unweariedly. *adv.* In an unwearied manner; indefatigably.

Absolute perfection is, I well know, unattainable; but I know too that a man of parts may be *unweariedly* aiming at, and pretty near attain it.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Unweariedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unwearied; state or quality of being unwearied.

That is the consideration of the indefatigableness or *unweariedness* of the principle of thought in us.—*Baxter, On the Soul*, vol. i. p. 433.

UNWE

unweary. *adj.* [A.S. *unwærig*.] Not weary.
unweary. *v. a.* Refresh after weariness.
Rare.

My business here is to *unweary* myself after my studies, not to drudge.—*Dryden, Letters*, p. 23:
It *unwearies*, and refreshes more than anything after too great labour.—*Sir W. Temple.*

unweave. *v. a.* Unfold; undo what has been woven.

That I should thus *unweave* the web of fate,
Deceive his subjects, and subvert his state.
Rawlins, Christ's Passion, p. 4.
Weaving and *unweaving* this web, Penelope-like.
—*Fidler, Holy War*, p. 220.

unwed. *part. pref.* Unmarried.

This servitude makes you to keep *unwed*.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, II. 1.

unwedgeable. *adj.* Not to be cloven.

Merciful heav'n!
Then rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split't the *unwedgeable* and guarded oak,
Than the soft myrtle.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, II. 2.

unweeded. *part. pref.* Not cleared from weeds.

Fie! 'tis an *unweeded* garden,
That grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature
Possess it merely.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, I. 2.

unwetting. *part. pref.* Ignorant; unknowing.

Her seeming dead he found with feigned fear,
As all *unwetting* of that well she knew.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, I. 2, 43.
But contrary, *unwetting* the full moon
The purposed counsel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd,
Of the Most High.
Milton, Paradise Regained, I. 126.

unwettingly. *adv.* Unwittingly.

As by the way *unwettingly* I cryed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

unweighed. *part. pref.*

1. Not examined by the balance.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*, because they were exceeding many.—*1 Kings*, vii. 47.

2. Not considerate; negligent.

What *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard picked out of my conversation that he dares in this manner away me? why he hath not been thrice in my company.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, II. 1.

unweighing. *part. pref.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.

Woe? why, no question but he was . . . a very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, III. 2.

unwelcome. *adj.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well received.

Such welcome and *unwelcome* things at once
'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, IV. 3.

unwell. *adj.* Not well; slightly indisposed; not in perfect health.

I am what you call in Ireland, and a very good expression I think it is, *unwell*. This *unwellness* affects the mind as well as the body, and gives them both a disagreeableness.—*Lord Chesterfield, Letter* to 1758; *Miscellanies*, vol. IV. p. 283.

unwellness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unwell; state of being unwell.
(For example see under Unwell.)

unwep. *part. pref.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.

Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow colours likewise be *unwep*.
Shakespeare, Richard III. II. 2.
A base ignoble crowd without a name,
Unwep, unworthy of the funeral flame.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, XI. 572.

unwet. *adj.* Not moist.

I meant to meet
My fate with face unmoved, and eyes *unwet*.
Dryden, Sigismunda and Guicardo, 671.

unwhipt. *part. pref.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod.

Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes,
Unwhipt of justice. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, III. 2.
Once (and but once) I caught him in a lie;
And then, *unwhipt*, he had the sense to cry.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. II. ep. II.

unwholesome. *adj.*

1. Insalubrious; mischievous to health.

There is a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I find amends,

UNWI

The breath of heaven fresh-blowing, pure and sweet.
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 7.

2. Corrupt; tainted.

We'll use this *unwholesome* humidity; this gross wat'ry humour; we'll teach him to know turtles from jays.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, III. 3.

unwieldily. *adv.* In an unwieldy manner; with difficult motion.

Unwieldily they wallow first in crime;
Then in the shady covert seek repose. *Dryden.*

unwieldiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unwieldy; difficulty to move or be moved.

To what a cumbersome *unwieldiness*,
And burlesque corpulence, my love had grown,
But that I made it feed upon
That which love worst endures, discretion! *Donne.*

unwieldy. *adj.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.

An acute, meeting many humours in a fat, *unwieldy* body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits carried him out of the world.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Unwieldy sums of wealth, which higher mount Than files of marsh'd soldiers can account.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 18.

unwilling. *part. pref.* Loth; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination.

The nature of man is *unwilling* to continue doing that wherein it shall always condemn itself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
At length I drop, but in *unwilling* ears,
This saving counsel, Keep your piece nine years.
Pope, Epistle to Arbutnot.

unwillingly. *adv.* In an unwilling manner; not with good-will; not without lothness.

The whining schoolboy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school.
Shakespeare, As you like it, II. 7.

unwillingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unwilling; lothness; disinclination.

(Obedience, with professed *unwillingness* to obey, is no better than manifest disobedience.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
There is in most people a reluctance and *unwillingness* to be forgotten. We observe, even among the vulgar, how fond they are to have an inscription over their grave.—*Swift.*

unwind. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *unwound.*

1. Separate anything convolved; untwist; untwine.

All his subjects having by some years learned so to hope for good and fear harm, only from her, that it should have needed a stronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* so deeply an entered vice.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Disentangle; loose from entanglement.

Desiring to serve God as they ought; but being not so skillful as in every point to *unwind* themselves, where the snarls of pleasing speech lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter invectives against that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

unwind. *v. n.* Admit evolution.

Put the bottoms into clean scalding water, and they will easily *unwind*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

unwiped. *part. pref.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Their hands and faces were all badged with blood,
So were their daggers, which *unwiped* we found
Upon their pillows. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, II. 3.

unwise. *adj.* Weak; defective in wisdom.

O good, but most *unwise* patricians! why,
You grave, but reckless senators, have you thus
Giv'n Hydra here to chuse an officer?
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, III. 1.
When kings grow stultish, slothful, or *unwise*,
Each private man for publick good should rise.
Dryden.

unwisely. *adv.* In an unwise manner.

Lady Zeimane, like some, *unwisely* liberal, that more delight to give presents than pay debts, chose rather to bestow her love upon me, than to recompense him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

unwish. *v. a.* Wish that which is, not to be.

My legs, would you and I alone,
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.—
Why now thou hast *unwish'd* five thousand men;
Which likes me better than to wish you one.
Shakespeare, Henry V. IV. 3.

unwished. *part. pref.* Not sought; not desired.

UNWO

UNWEARY UNWOMEN

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet began to open my mouth to the unenviable Philoclea, but that her *unwished* presence gave me tale a conclusion, before it had a beginning.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

While heaping *unwish'd* wealth I distant roam,
The best of brothers at his natal home,
By the dire fury of a traitress wife,
Kills the mad evening of a stormy life.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, IV. 113.

unwist. *part. pref.*

1. Unthought of; not known.

Of hurt *unwist* most danger doth redound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Unapprised: (applied to persons).

He found himself *unwist* so ill braced,
That limb he could not wag.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

unwit. *v. a.* Deprive of understanding.

Rare.

Friends all but now; even now
In quarrel, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for him; and then but now,
As if some planet had *unwitted* men,
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts.
Shakespeare, Othello, II. 2.

unwithdrawing. *part. pref.* Continually liberal.

Wherefore did nature pour her bounties forth,
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks?
Milton, Comus, 70.

unwithered. *part. pref.* Not withered; not faded.

What is in your lip,
To tie the enamour'd soul to dwell with more
Ambition, than the yet *unwither'd* blush
That speaks the innocence of mine?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

unwithering. *part. pref.* Not liable to wither or fade.

The spiry myrtle with *unwithering* leaf
Shines there and flourishes. *Cooper, Task*, b. III.

unwithstood. *part. pref.* Not opposed.

Crasy plain,
And Arincourt, deep tinged with blood, confess
What the Siles' valour *unwithstood*,
Could do in rigid light. *J. Phillips, Cyder*, I. 101.

unwitnessed. *part. pref.* Wanting testimony; wanting notice.

Last thei; 'tial to the cause should any way be
unwitnessed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

unwittily. *adv.* Without wit.

This man was wanton and merry, *unwittily*, and ungracefully merry.—*Conley.*

unwittingly. *adv.* Without knowledge; without consciousness.

In these fatal things it falls out that the high-working powers make second causes *unwittingly* accessory to their determinations.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Those things are termed most properly natural agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*, as the heavens and elements of the world, which can do no otherwise than they do.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

unwitty. *adj.* Not witty; wanting wit.

He shines, ere long, a rural squire,
Pour forth *unwitty* jokes and swears,
And bawls, and drunks, but chiefly stares!
Shenstone, A Simile.

unwived. *part. pref.* Without a wife.

A competent multitude of virgins might be sent over to furnish his *unwived* bedchambers.—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbon*, song VIII.

unwoman. *v. a.* Deprive of the qualities becoming a woman.

She whose wicked deeds
Unwoman'd her. *Sandys, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses*, b. II.

unwomanly. *adj.* Unbecoming a woman.

She flies with eager fury to my face,
Offering me most *unwomanly* disgrace.
Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond.

unwont. *part. pref.* Unwonted.

But my flowing youth is fœ to frost,
My ship *unwont* in storm to be tost.
Spenser, Shepherds' Calendar.

unwonted. *part. pref.*

1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.

His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure the *unwonted* sun to view.
Spenser.

Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my heart,
All signs of some *unwonted* change appear.
Dryden.

2. Unaccustomed; unused.

Philoclea, who blushing, and withal smiling,
making shamefacedness pleasant, and pleasure
1335

UNWONTEDNESS

Unwontedness. *adj.* shamed, tenderly moved her felt, unwonted to feel the naked ground.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
O how oft shall he
On faith and changed gods complain; and seas,
Rough with black winds and storms
Unwonted shall admire.
Milton, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode v.

Unwontedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unwonted; uncommonness; what is not usual.

The chief thing that moved their passion and prejudice was but *unwontedness* and tradition.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 121.*

Unwooded. *part. pref.* Not wooded; not courted.
They live *unwooded*, and unrespected fade.
Shakespeare, Sonnets, liv.

Unworking. *part. pref.* Living without labour.

Lazy and *unworking* shopkeepers in this being worse than gamblers, do not only keep so much of the money of a country in their hands, but make the public pay them for it.—*Locke*.

Unwormed. *part. pref.* Not wormed (as a dog).

She is mild with love,
As mad as ever *unwormed* dog was.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Women Pleased.

Unworn. *part. pref.* Not worn; not impaired.

So that six thousand years together hath this machine stood, always one and the same, unimpaired in its beauty, *unworn* in its parts, unvaried and undisturbed in its motions.—*Barrow, Sermons, vol. II. serm. vi.*

Unworshipped. *part. pref.* Not adored.
He resolved to leave
Unworshipp'd, unmolest'd the throne supreme.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 679.

Unworthily. *adv.* In an unworthy manner; not according to desert; either above or below merit.

Fearing lest my jealous aim might err,
And so *unworthily* disgrace the man,
I gave him gentle looks.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Unworthiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Unworthy; want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the *unworthiness* of every word that should be presented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this manner.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Unworthy. *adj.*

1. Not deserving; whether good or bad.
Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance, for brevity I wittingly pass over.—*Knutles, History of the Turks.*

2. Wanting merit.
Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever see such a shepherd? did you ever hear of such a prince? and then tell me if a small or *unworthy* assault have conquered me?—*Sir P. Sidney*.
So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Mist that which one *unworthier* may attain,
And die with grieving.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

With of in full, but sometimes omitted.
I laid at her feet a work which was *unworthy* her, but which I hope she will forgive.—*Dryden*.
Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care to suppress things *unworthy* of him.—*Pope, Letter to Swift*.

3. Unbecoming; vile.
The brutal action roused his manly mind;
Moved with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
He, though warm'd, resolved to give her aid.
Dryden, Theodora and Honoria, 129.

Unwounded. *part. pref.*

1. Not wounded.
We may offend
Our yet *unwounded* enemies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 405.

2. Not hurt.
O blast with temper! whose unclouded ray
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to day.
She who can love a sister's charms, or bear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 227.

Unwreath. *v. a.* Untwine.
The boards of wild oaks, and of diverse other wild plants, continually wreath and *unwreath* themselves, according to the temperature of the ambient air.—*Boyle*.

Unwriting. *part. pref.* Not assuming the character of an author. *Rare*.

The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was noted.—*Arbutnot*.
1336

UP

Unwritten. *adj.*
1. Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.

A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition from one to another.—*Sponser, View of the State of Ireland*.

2. Not containing writing.
As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude, *unwritten* blank; making him to be created as much an infant as others are born.—*South, Sermons*.

Unwrought. *part. pref.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

Or prove at least to all of wiser thought,
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought*.
Fairfax.

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Unwrought and easy to the potter's hand.
Dryden, Translation of P. raius, iii. 38.

Unwring. *part. pref.* Not pinched.
We that have free souls, it touches us not; let the galled jade wince, our withers are *unwring*.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.*

Unyielded. *part. pref.* Not given up.
Overpowered at length, they fore him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound.
Dryden, Pulamont and Arcilo, iii. 649.

Unyoked. *v. a.*

1. Loose from the yoke.
Our army is dispersed already:
Like youthful steers *unyoked*, they took their course
East, west, north, south.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

2. Part; disjoint.
Shall these hands, so lately purged of blood,
Be joined in love, so strong in both,
Unyoke this seizure and this kind regret.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

Unyoked. *part. pref.*

1. Not brought under the yoke, in husbandry.

Seven bullocks yet *unyoked* for Phœbus chuse,
And for Diana seven unspotted ewes.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 64.

2. Unrestrained; licentious.
I know ye well, and for awhile uphold
The *unyoked* humour of your jolliness.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 2.

Unzoned. *part. pref.* Having no zone, belt, or girdle; uncinctured; ungirded; unbound.

Easy her motion seemed, serene her air;
Full, though *unzoned*, her bosom rose.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 166.

Up. *adv.* [A.S.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down; upwards.
From those two brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things, now *up*, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty a stage play.—*Knutles, History of the Turks*.

2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest.

Helen was not *up*, was she?—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.*

3. In the state of being risen from a seat.

Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up*.—*Addison, Spectator*.

4. In a state of insurrection.

The gentle archbishop of York is *up*
With well appointed powers.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Thou hast fired me; my soul's *up* in arms,
And man's each part about us.
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

5. In a state of being increased or raised.
Grief and passion are like floods raised in little brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly *up*, and if the confluence be poured unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us.—*Dryden*.

6. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.

As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him.—*Sir E. D. Fitzrange*.

7. Into order: (as, 'He drew *up* his regiment').

8. From younger to elder years.

I am afflicted and ready to die from my youth *up*.—*Psalm, lxxviii. 18.*

Up and down.

a. Dispersedly; here and there.
Abundance of them are scattered *up and down*, like so many little islands when the tide is low.—*Addison*.

b. Backward and forward.

UPBR

The skipping king he rambled *up and down*,
With shallow jesters.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.
Used *substantially*: (as, 'The *ups* and downs of life').

But, as Madam Carey says, when things are at the worst—'Oh! I did say it,' said the widow, 'surely, because you see, at my years, I have seen so many *ups and downs*, though I always say—'Come, Dusty,' said Julia, you are more silent than ever.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil, b. vi. ch. vii.*

Up to.

a. To an equal height with.
Tantalus was punished with the rage of an eternal thirst, and set up to the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it.—*Addison*.

b. Adequately to.

The wisest men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality.—*Addison*.
They are determined to live *up to* the holy rule, by which they have obliged themselves to walk.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Up with. A phrase that signifies the act of raising anything to give a blow.

She, quick and proud, and who did pass despise,
Up with her hat, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wise:
Thus I did kiss her hand with little grace.
Sir P. Sidney.

It is added to verbs, implying some accumulation, or increase.

If we could number *up* those prodigious swarms that settled in every part of the Campagna of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any six parts of Europe of the same extent.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Used interjectionally.

a. Word exhorting to rise from bed.
Up! up! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;
Go drive the deer, and drag the funny prey.
Pope, Imitation of Horace, b. i. ep. vi.

b. Word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.

Up then, Melpomene, the mournful muse of mine,
Such cause of mourning never hadst before,
Up, grimly ghosts; and *up* my rueful rhyme;
Matter of mirth now shall thou have no more.
Nesbit.

Up, up, for honour's sake; twelve legions wait you,
And long to call you chief.
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

Up. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down.

In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth *up* the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs.—*Barrow*.

Upas, Upas-tree. *s.* [Javanese.] In Botany. Poisonous tree of the genus Antiaris (toxicaria). See extract.

The renowned *upas-tree* of Java, is a large tree, which has a very poisonous juice; and it is stated that linen made from its fibres, if badly prepared, produces great irritation of the skin.—*Hayes, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic*.

Upborne. *v. a. pret. upbore; past part. upborne.*

1. Sustain aloft; support in elevation.

Upborne with insupportable winns.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 408.
Ranged in a line the ready men stand,
Start from the goal, and vanish o'er the strand:
Swift as on wings of wind, *upborne* they fly,
And drifts of rising dust involve the sky.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 125.

2. Raise aloft.

This with pray'r,
Or one short sigh of human breath, *upborne*,
Ev'n to the seat of God.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 146.

A monstrous wave *upborne*
The chief, and dand'd him on the craggy shore.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 512.

3. Support from falling.

Vital powers ran both weak and wan,
For want of food and sleep; which *two upborne*,
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Sponser*.

Upbind. *v. a.* Bind up.

O Peace, thy injured robes *upbind!*
Collins, Ode to Peace.

Upblow. *v. a.* Blow up; make tumid.

His belly was *upblown* with luxury.
Sponser, Florio Queen, l. 4. 21.

Upbraid. *v. a.*

1. Charge contemptuously with anything dis-

graceful: (it has commonly *with*, sometimes *of*, before the thing imputed; sometimes it has only an accusative of the thing, as in Milton, and sometimes the person without the thing, or the thing without the person.) (Johnson.)

The fathers, when they were *upbraided* with that defect, comforted themselves with the meditation of God's most gracious nature, who did not therefore the less accept of their hearty affection. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

It seem'd in me
But as an honour match'd with bold'st'rous hand,
And I had many living to *upbraid*
My gain of it by their assistance,
Which daily grew to quarrel.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
If you refuse your aid, yet do not
Upbraid us with our distress. *Id., Coriolanus, v. 1.*
How cunningly the sorcerers display
Her own transgressions, to *upbraid* me mine!

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 819.
'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must
upbraid you with it, that because you need not
write, you will not. — *Dryden*.

2. Object as matter of reproach: (with to before the person).

Those that have been bred together, are more apt
to envy their equals when raised: for it doth *upbraid*
unto them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them.
— *Baron*.

May they not justly to our climes *upbraid*,
Shortness of night, and penury of smoke?

Prior, Solomon, l. 293.

3. Reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.

Be ashamed of *upbraiding* speeches before friends;
and after thou hast given *upbraid* not. — *Ecclesiasticus, xli. 22.*

4. Bring reproach upon; show faults by being in a state of comparison.

Ah, my son, how evil fits it me to have such a
son, and how much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my
wickedness! — *Sir P. Sidney*.

5. Treat with contempt. Obsolete.

There also was that mighty monarch laid,
Low under all, yet above all in pride;
That name of native sire did foul *upbraid*
And would, as Ammon's son, be magnified.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 5, 48.

Upbraider. s. One who upbraids; one who reproaches.

The latter hath no *upbraiders*.

J. Jonson, Discoversia.

Upbraiding. verbal abs. Act of one who upbraids; reproach.

Thou say'st his meat was sauced with thy *upbraiding*.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.
He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraiding*
of his own conscience. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Upbraid, v. a. Shame. Rare.

Vile knight,
That knights and knighthood dost with shame *upbraid*.
And shew'st th' example of thy childish might,
With silly, weak old women thou to flout.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, li. 4, 45.

Upbrought. part. pref. Educated; nurtured.

Divinely wrought,
And of the breed of angels, heav'nly born,
And with the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*,
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn.
Spenser.

Upcast. part. pref. [Recent as in Downcast.] Thrown upwards.

Bends with *upcast* eyes for ake their shade,
And gaze as if I were to be obey'd.

Depina, State of Innocence, li. 3.
Old Saturn, too, with *upcast* eyes,
Beheld his abdicated skin.

Upcast. s. Throw; cast: (in the extract, as a term in the game of bowls).

Was there ever man had much luck? when I kin'd
the jack, upon an *upcast*, to be hit away! — *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, li. 1.*

Updraw, v. a. Draw up.

From her side the fatal key,
And instrument of all our woe, she took,
And tow'rd the gate rolling her beatal train,
Forthwith the huge portcullis high *updraw*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 671.

Updether, v. a. Contract.

Himself he close *updether'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitful train,
By his there being might not be bewraid,
No any noise, no any question made.
Spenser.

Uprow, v. n. Grow up.

Over head *up-grow*
Insuperable height of loftiest shade.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 137.

Upshand, adj. [In this and the word immediately following, the h is sounded as a separate letter; i. e. not as Philip, &c. where it is simply the equivalent of f, but as a true aspirate.] Lifted by the hand.

The *upshand* sledge is used by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to latter. They use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. — *Moson, Mechanical Exercises*.

Upshoval, s. Raising by, or as by, a heave. My father . . . has maintained that an alteration in the earth's axis would . . . follow from upheavals and depressions of the . . . surface, if only they were of sufficient magnitude. This suggestion, however, . . . involves immense geographical changes, and would therefore necessarily have required an enormous lapse of time. — *Sir J. Lubbock, On the Antiquity of Man, in Natural History Review*.

Upshave, v. a. Heave up; lift up.

Sorrow in far more woful wise
Took on with plaint, *upshaving* to the skies
Her wretched limbs.

Sackville, Mirror for Magistrates, Induction.

Upshill, adj. Difficult; like the labour of climbing a hill.

What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner, who has those first rules to master at twenty years of age, which others are taught at ten! — *Richardson, Clara*.

Yet, as immortal, in our *uphill* climb
We press coy fortune with unshaken'd pace.

Young.

Upshord, v. a. Treasure; store; accumulate in private places.

If thou hast *upshorded* in thy life
Extorted treasure in the womb of earth,
'Tis as the seed that's sown in barren soil.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, l. 1.

Upshold, v. a. pret. upheld; past part. upheld and upholden.

1. Lift on high.

The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*
Besought his pity.

Dryden.

2. Support; sustain; keep from falling.

While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

3. Keep from decline or diminution.

The . . . line from the judge to the advocate was a commendation, where causes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in the client the reputation of his counsel, and beats down in him the conceit of his cause. — *Baron*.

4. Support in any state of life.

Many younger brothers have . . . their lands nor means to *uphold* themselves. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.

5. Continue; keep from defeat.

Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked with eldership, yet were contented to *uphold* opposition against bishops, not without greater hurt to the cause of their whole proceedings. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

6. Keep from being lost.

In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day.

Shakespeare, King John, v. 4.

7. Continue without failing.

A deaf person, by observing the motions of an other man's mouth, knows what he says, and *upholds* a current communication of discourse with him. — *Holder*.

Upholder, s. [see extract from Wedgwood.] One who upholds.

1. Supporter; sustainer.

Suppose then Atlas never so wise;
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies
Too long upon his single shoulders,
Sink down he must, or find *upholders*.

Swift.

2. Upholsterer.

3. Undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

Where the brass knocker wrapt in flannel band
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;
The *upholder*, rufish harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath.

Gay, Trivia, li. 467.

[*Upholsterer*.—A corruption of *upholder*. The original meaning seems to be one who furnishes up old goods. *Upholster*, fripper (Palgrave). . . *Upholder*, that solly the small thynges, volaier (Promptorium Parvulorum). An *upholder*, then, was pretty much what we now call a broker; and we easily un-

derstand how the name came to signify a dealer in furniture, and then a maker of furniture. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Upholsterer, s. [see Upholder.] One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail, send for the *upholsterer*. — *Swift, Advice to Servants*.

Here was as yet, you fashion him with ease,
Your barber, cook, *upholsterer*.

Pope's Imitations of Horace, b. l. ep. li.

Upholstery, s. Articles made or sold by upholsterers.

The dramatist of the last century had few resources of painting and *upholstery* as his command, and he did well enough without them. — *Saturday Review, October 2, 1863, p. 414.*

Upland, s. Higher ground.

Men at first, after the flood, lived in the *uplands* and sides of the mountains, and by degrees sunk into the plains. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Upland, adj.

1. Higher in situation.

Those in Cornwall do more by nature than others elsewhere by choice, remove themselves an estranged society from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation against them. — *Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Sometimes with secure delight,
The *upland* hamlets will invite.

Milton, L'Allegro, 91.

2. Rude; savage: (probably because the uplanders, having less commerce, were less civilized).

And long'd to see this heap of fortitude,
That so illiterate was, and *upland* rude,
That lawes divine nor humane he had learn'd.

Chapman.

Uplandish, adj.

1. Higher in situation; mountainous.

He caused fifty miles' space of *uplandish* ground, where the sea had no passage, to be cut and dyked up. — *Robinson, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia, b. li. ch. i.*

2. Inhabiting an upland district; rude.

Lion-like, *uplandish*, and mere wild,
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally
compell'd

Of eminent strength, stalks out and preys upon a
silly sheep.

Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Some are more domestical and tame; and others again are altogether wild, *uplandish*, and agrestical. — *Swan, Speculum Mundi, ch. viii. § 2.*

It was natural that the country people, or *uplandish* folk, as they were called, should repine at the exclusion from that enjoyment of competence, and security for the fruits of their labour, which the inhabitants of towns so fully possessed. — *Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. iii. ch. viii.*

Uplay, v. a. Hoard; lay up.

We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treasure for the great rent-day.

Deane.

Uplod, v. a. Lend upward.

Uplod by thee,
Into the heaven of heavens I have presumed,
An earthly guest. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 13.*

Uplift, v. a. Raise aloft.

Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Songs, sonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*.

And whisk them back to Kræus, Young, and Swift.

Pope, Dunciad, li. 115.

Uplock, v. a. Lock up.

So am I as the rich, whose blessed key
Can bring him to his sweet *uplocked* treasure.

Shakespeare, Sonnets, lii.

Upmost, adj. [see Foremost.] Highest; topmost.

Away I ye skunk,
That still rise *upmost* when the nation bogs; . . .
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice, when rated to depart.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

Upon, prep.

1. Not under; noting being on the top.

As I did stand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Burnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.

2. Not within; being on the outside.

Thou shalt take of the blood that is *upon* the altar. — *Exodus, xxi. 21.*

3. Thrown over the body, as clothes.

I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her
night-gown *upon* her. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 1.*

4. It expresses obtestation, or protestation.

How that I should murder her?
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command! I, her! her blood!
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

5. It is used to express any hardship or mischance.

If we would neither impose upon ourselves, nor
others, we must lay aside that fallacious method of
confusing by the lump.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the
Earth.*

6. In consequence of.

Let me not find you before me again upon any
complaint whatever.—*Shakespeare, Measure for
Measure, ii. 1.*

I wish it may not be concluded, lest, upon second
considerations, there should be cause to alter. *Bacon.*
Upon pity they were taken away, upon ignorance
they are again denuded.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The design was discovered by a person as much
noted for his skill in gaming as in politics, upon the
base, mercenary end of getting money by wagers.—
Swift.

7. In immediate consequence of.

Waller should not make advantage upon that enter-
prise, to find the way open to him to march into
the west.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion.*

This advantage we lost upon the invention of
fire-arms.—*Addison.*

8. In a state of view.

Is it upon record? or else reported
Successively from age to age?
Shakespeare, Richard III. tit. 1.

The atheists taken notice of among the ancients
are left branded upon the records of history.—
Locke.

9. Relating to a subject.

Ambitious Constancy would not cease,
Till she had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her son.
Shakespeare, King John, i. 1.

10. With respect to.

The king's servants, who were sent for, were
examined upon all questions proposed to them.—
Dryden.

11. In consideration of.

Upon the whole matter, and humanly speaking,
I doubt there was a fault somewhere.—*Dryden.*

12. In noting a particular day.

Constantia he looked upon as given away to his
rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to
be solemnized.—*Addison, Spectator.*

13. Noting reliance or trust.

We now may boldly spend upon the hope
Of what is to come in.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

14. Near to; noting situation.

The enemy lodged themselves at Aldermaston,
and those from Newberry and Reading in two other
villages upon the river Kennet, over which he was
to pass.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion.*

15. In the state of.

They were entertained with the greatest magnifi-
cence that could be, upon no greater warning.—
Bacon.

16. On occasion of.

The earl of Cleveland, a man of eternal courage,
and an excellent officer upon any bold enterprise,
advanced.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion.*

17. Noting assumption: (as, 'He takes state upon him,' 'He took an office upon him').

Since he acts as his servant, he takes his judicial
determination upon himself, as if it were his own.—
Judges, Kitchell.

18. Noting the time when an event came to pass: (seldom applied to any denomination of time longer than a day).

In one day, even upon the thirtieth day of the
twelfth month.—*Baker, iii. 13.*

19. Noting security.

We have borrowed money for the king's tribute,
and upon our lands and vineyards.—*Nehemiah,
v. 4.*

20. Noting attack.

The Philistines lay upon thee, Samson.—*Judges,
xvi. 20.*

21. On pain of.

To such a ridiculous degree of trusting her she
had brought him, that she caused him to send us
word, that upon our lives we should do whatsoever
she commanded us.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

22. At the time of; on occasion of.

Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the
pre-hydrates upon these two great events, and the
pretensions to favour which they challenge upon
them.—*Swift.*

23. By inference from.

Without it, all discourses of government and obe-
dience, upon his principles, would be to no purpose.
—*Locke.*

24. Noting attention.

He presently lost the sight of what he was upon;
his mind was filled with disorder and confusion.—
Locke.

25. Noting particular pace.

Provide ourselves of the virtuous's saddle, which
will be sure to amble, when the world is upon the
hardest trot.—*Dryden.*

26. Exactly: according to; full.

There were slain of them upon a three thousand
men.—*1 Maccabees, iv. 15.*

In goodly form comes on the enemy:
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

27. By: noting the means of support.

Upon a closer inspection of these hollows, the shells
are affixed to the surfaces of them in such a manner,
as bodies, lying on the sea-shore, upon which they
live.—*Woodward.*

Upper. *adj.*

1. Superior in place; higher.

The understanding was then clear, and the soul's
upper region lofty and serene, free from the vapours
of the inferior affections.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Higher in power or dignity.

The like corrupt and unreasonable custom pre-
valled far, and was the upper hand of right reason
with the greatest part.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The upper hand. The superiority: (in Norse
the right hand is the higher hand; *höfere
hand* being the ordinary term for right
hand).

Scarcely had the nobles thus attained the upper
hand, when they began to quarrel among them-
selves.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England,
vol. ii. ch. iii.*

Uppermost. *adj.* [see Utmost.]

1. Highest in place.

The waters, called the waters above the heavens,
are but the clouds, and waters encendered in the
uppermost air.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Highest in power or authority.

'Tis all one to the common people who's upper-
most.—*Sir R. L. Estcourt.*
This species of discretion will carry a man safe
through all parties, so far, that what-ever faction
happens to be uppermost, his claim is allowed for a
share.—*Swift.*

3. Predominant; most powerful.

As in perfumes composed with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all;
So she was all a sweet.—*Dryden, Eleonora, 155.*

Uppish. *adj.* Proud; arrogant: (condemned
by Johnson as 'a low word').

Uprise. *v. a.* Rise up; exalt.

Once again upraise
Her heavy spirit, that near drowned lies
In self-consuming care.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

This would interrupt his joy
In our confusion, and our joy upraise
In his disturbance. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 371.*

Uprear. *v. a.* Rear on high.

Heaven-born clarity! thy blessings shed;
Did meagre want uprear her sickly head. *Gay.*

Upright. *adj.* This word, with its deriva-
tives, is in prose accented on the first syl-
lable; but in poetry seems to be accented
indifferently on the first or second.

1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.

(Here, the daughter of the sun; whose charms
Whoever tasted lost his upright shape,
And downward fell into a grovelling swine.
Milton, Comus, 51.

Used adverbially.

In the morning, taking of somewhat of easy diges-
tion, as milk, further nourishment; but this should
be done sitting upright, that the milk may pass
more speedily to the stomach.—*Bacon, Natural and
Experimental History.*

2. Erected; pricked up.

All have their ears upright, waiting when the
watchword shall come, that they should all arise
unto rebellion.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ire-
land.*

Stood Theodore surprised in deadly fright,
With clattering teeth, and bristling hair upright.
Dryden, Theodora and Honoria, 145.

3. Honest; not declining from the right.

Such neighbour nearness should not partialise
Th' unstopping firmness of my upright soul.

Shakespeare, Richard II. l. 1.
Thou wast, once upright
And faithful, now proved false!
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 270.
The most upright of mortal men was he.
*Dryden, Translation from Ovid,
Metamorphoses, ii. 1.*

Upright. *s.*

1. Elevation.

You have the orthography, or upright of this
ground-plot, and the explanation thereof, with a
scale of feet and inches.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exer-
cises.*

2. In Carpentry. Upright support.

Uprightly. *adv.* In an upright manner.

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. Honestly; without deviation from the right.

Men by nature apter to rage than decent; not
greatly ambitious, more than to be well and up-
rightly dealt with.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Uprightness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Upright.1. Perpendicular erection: (this was an-
ciently accented on the second syllable).

So the fair tree, which still preserves
Her fruit and state while no wind blows,
In storm from that uprightness swerves. *Waller.*

2. Honesty; integrity.

The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to
the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly
upright man is inflexible in his uprightness, and
unaffected in his purpose.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Uprise. *v. n.*

1. Rise from decumbiture.

Early, before the morn...
Uprise Sir Guyon. Spenser, Faerie Quee.

2. Rise from below the horizon.

Uprise the sun. *Corely.*

3. Rise with acclivity.

Was that the king that spurred his horse so hard
Against the steep uprise of the hill?
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

Uprise. *s.*1. Appearance above the horizon. *Rare.*

But ever even king so like a lark,
That gives sweet tidings of the sun's uprise!
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

2. Act of rising from decumbiture. *Rare.*

Instead of music and base flattering tongues,
Which wait to first salute my lord's uprise,
The cheerful lark wakes him with early songs.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, canto xii.

Uprising. *verb. abs.*

1. Act of rising from below the horizon.

He gives these rebels battle at the sun's first up-
rising.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relations of some Years
Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 94.*

2. Act of rising from decumbiture, or sitting.

Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine up-
rising.—*Psalm, cxxxix, 2.*

Uproar. *s.* Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion.

The Jews which believed not, moved with envy,
took unto them certain lewd fellows of the baser
sort, and gathered a company, and set all the city on
an uproar.—*Acts, xvii. 5.*

Uproar. *v. a.* Throw into confusion. *Rare.*

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the universal peace, confound
All unity on earth. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*

Uproll. *v. a.* Roll up.

Thither they [the waters]
Hasted with glad precipitation, uproll'd
As drops on dust conglutinating from the dry.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 290.

Uproot. *v. a.* Tear up by the root.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Squeaking of the lyre.

Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

Uprose. *v. a.* Waken from sleep; excite to action.

Thou art uproused by some distemperance.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Upsæt. *v. a.* Overturn; overthrow: (con-
demned by Todd as 'a low word').Upsat. *s.* Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.

With this he kindleth his ambitious spite
To like desire and praise of noble fame,
The only upsat, whereto he doth aim.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the
upshot.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.
At the *upshot*, after a life of perpetual application,
to reflect that you have been doing nothing for your-
self, and that the same or less industry might have
gained you a friendship that can never deceive, or
end in a glory, which, though not to be lost till after
death, yet shall be felt and enjoyed to eternity.—
Pope.

Upside-down. adv. [Up-so-down.]

1. With lower part above the higher.

In the day-time they fish in their boats, which
they draw into the land at night; and, turning
them *upside down*, sleep under them.—*Heylin*.

2. In confusion; in complete disorder.

In his lap a mass of coin he told,
And turned *upside down*, to feed his eye
And covetous desire with his huge treasure.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 7, 4.
The flood did not so turn *upside down* the face of
the earth, as thereby it was made just knowledge,
after the waters were decreased.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

The severe notions of Christianity turned all this
upside down, filling all with surprise and amaze-
ment. They came upon the world, like light darting
full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a mind
not to be disturbed.—*South, Sermons*.

Up-so-down. adv. Original form of Up-
side-down.

A manner consequence stretch up so down the
memory.—*Bishop Fisher, Paulina*.

Upspring. v. n. Spring up.

The flames *upspring*, and cruelly they creep
From wall to roof.

Narcliffe, Mirror for Magistrates, induction.
These in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds, *upspring*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 461.

Upspring. s. Upstart; man suddenly ex-
alted. *Rare*.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse;
Keeps wassel, and the swage ring *upspring* reeds.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 4.

Upraised. v. n. Be erected.

Sea calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The water snakes with scales *upraising* die.
Mary, Translation of Virgil.

Upstart. v. n. Spring up suddenly.

He *upstart* brave
Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay,
As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 11, 34.
Thus having spoke, he sat; thus answer'd then,
Upstarting from his throne, the king of men.

His breast with fury fill'd.—*Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad*, 151.

Upstart. s. One suddenly raised to wealth,
power, or honour; that which suddenly
rises and appears.

Mushrooms have two sterner properties: the
one, that they yield so delicious a meat; the other,
that they come up so hastily, even in a night, and
yet they are unown'd; and therefore such as are
upstarts in state, they call in reproach mushrooms.
—*Isaac, Natural and Experimental History*.
Men *upstart*, when they come once to be pre-
ferred, forget their fathers.—*Sir E. E. Strange*.

Upstart. adj. Suddenly raised.

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away
To *upstart* unthrifts. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*, ii. 3.
The king did not neglect Ireland, the soil where
these mushrooms and *upstart* weeds, that spring up
in a night, did chiefly prosper.—*Bacon*.

Inordinate desires,
And *upstart* passions, catch the government
From reason. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 87.

Upsy. v. n. Sustain; support. *Rare*.

Them she *upsays*
Gently with myrtle hand; mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flow'r.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 430.

Upswarm. v. n. Raise in a swarm. *Rare*.

You've taken up the subjects of my father;
And both against the voice of heaven and him
Have here *upswarm'd* them.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II., iv. 2.

Uptake. v. n. Take into the hands.

He hearkened to his reason, and the child
Uptaking, to the pulmer gave to bear.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 2, 11.

Uptear. v. n. Tear up; rend up.

The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Retook them, and the neighbouring hills *uptore*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 682.

Upraise. v. n. Bring up; educate. *Rare*.

King Lear in happy peace long reared,
But had no issue save him to succeed,
But three fair daughters, which were well *upraised*
In all that seemed fit for kindly seal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 10, 27.

Upturn. v. n. Throw up; smrow.

No scented the grim feature, and *upturn'd*
His nostrils wide into the murky air.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 270.

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round
Down rushing, it *upturns* a bill of ground.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 217.

Upward, upwards. adv.

1. Towards a higher place: (opposed to
downward).

I thought

To smooth your passage, and to soften death:
For I would have you, when you *upward* move,
Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden*.

A man on a cliff is at liberty to leap twenty yards
downwards into the sea, not because he has power to
do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty
yards *upwards*, for that he cannot do; but he is
therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or
not to leap.—*Locke*.

2. Towards heaven and God.

Looking inward, we are stricken dumb; looking
upward, we speak and prevail.—*Hooker, Ecclesi-
astical Polity*.

3. With respect to the higher part.

Dagon, sea-monster! *upward* man,
And downward fish. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 462.

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or
greater number.

I have been your wife in this obsequence
Upward of twenty years; and have been blest
With many children by you.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., ii. 4.

5. Towards the source.

Be Homer's works your study and delight,
Read them by day, and meditate by night;
Thence form your judgement, thence your notions
bring.

And trace the muses *upward* to their springs.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 124.

Upward. adj. Directed to a higher part.

Spread upon a lake, with *upward* eye,
A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden*.

The angel said,
With *upward* speed his agile wings he spread.

Prior, Solomon, iii. 575.

Upward. s. Top. Rare.

From th' extremest *upward* of thy head,
To the descendent dust below thy foot,
A most load-spotted trail.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., ii. 4.

Upwhirl. v. n. Raise upwards with quick
rotation.

All these, *upwhirl'd* aloft,
Fly o'er the backside of the world far off
Into a Limbo largo and broad.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 497.

Upwind. v. n. pret. and past part. *upwound*.
Convolue.

As she lay upon the dirty ground,
Her huge long tail he den all overspread,
Yet was in knots and many bights *upwound*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 1, 15.

Uranium. s. In Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Name of a metal so called, because it was
discovered about the same time as the
planet Uranus (Gr. *ouranos*—heaven). The
word is an artificial one, the termination
-um belonging to the technical language of
chemistry, and indicating that the name is
that of a metal.

Uranium is a rare metal first discovered by Klap-
roth in the black mineral called Pitchblende, found
in a mine near Johann-Georgen-Stadt, in Saxony, and
which is a sulphuret of *uranium*. A double phos-
phate of *uranium* and copper, called green uranite,
and uran-mica, occurs in Cornwall. It has been
reduced to the metallic state by various devices, but
it has hardly the appearance of metal to the naked
eye, and from the rarity of its ore, is not likely to
be of any importance in the arts.—*Ure, Dictionary
of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Urate. s. Salt of uric acid; Lithate is a
synonym.

The deposits of *urate* of ammonia and *urate* of
soda, which are formed in urine during fever and
other diseases, are always found to exhibit different
shades of red, varying from pink to carmine.—
*Schrock, On the Colouring and Extractive Matters
of Urine*, in *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, 1807.
(See also under Uric.)

Urbane. adj. [Lat. *urbanus*, from *urbs*,
urbis—city.] Civil; courteous; elegant.

They are a more civil and *urbane* kind of life.—
World of Wonders, p. 233: 1604.

Dr. Warton thinks this epithet superior to any of
Voltaire's. The latter part of it is certainly *urbane*,
elegant, and unaffected.—*Bowles, Pope's Works*, i.
208

Urbanity. s. [Fr. *urbanité*; Lat. *urbanitas*,
-utis.] Civility; elegance; politeness;
merriment; facetiousness.

In jest, what *urbanity* he uses!—*B. Jonson, Dia-*

Bullery is the source of civil entertainment; and
without some such tincture of *urbanity*, good-
humour falters.—*Sir R. L. Estcourt*.

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered
wit, constitute the Roman satire.—*Dryden*.

Urbanize. v. n. Render civil; polish. *Rare*.

Refined nations, whose learning and knowledge
did first *urbanize* and polish. *Harrell, Instructions
for Foreign Travel*, p. 2: 1612.

Urchin. s. [Fr. *urchon*, *herisson*; Lat. *ericius*.]

1. Hedgehog.

Urchin shall, for that vast of night that they may
work.

All exercise on thee. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, i. 2.

That nature designs the preservation of the more
tender creatures, by the defensive armour it hath
given them, is demonstrable in the common hedge-
hog or *urchin*.—*Rap*.

2. Name of slight anger to a child.

Pleased Cupid hearted and cheek'd his mother's
pride.
And who's blind now, mamma? the *urchin* cried.

Prior, I was Mistaken.

On each side of their master, seated on a stool
higher than the rest, was an *urchin* of not more than
four or five years of age, serious and demure, as if
proud of his eminent position, and working inces-
santly at his little lute.—*H. Disraeli, Spital*, p. iii.
ch. vii.

Ure. s. [see EURE.] Practice; use;
habit. *Obsolete*.

Is the warrant sufficient for any man's conscience
to build such proceedings upon, as are and have
been put in *ure* for the establishment of that cause?
—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

He would keep his hand in *ure* with somewhat of
greater value, till he was brought to justice.—*Sir E.
L. Estcourt*.

Urea. s. In Organic Chemistry. See ex-
tract.

Urea ... is the characteristic ingredient of the
human urine, and that of the greater number of our
invertebrate animals. It is a highly azotised substance,
represented by the formula C₂H₄N₂O₂. It may be
obtained by carefully evaporating urine to the con-
sistency of syrup, filtering and adding an
equal volume of pure nitric acid; a crystalline pre-
cipitate of nitrate of *urea* gradually forms, which,
decomposed by carbonate of baryta, yields nitrate of
baryta and *urea*, from which boiling alcohol dissolves
out the *urea*. An oxide of *urea* may be similarly
formed, and decomposed by carbonate of lime into
urea and oxide of calcium. *Urea* crystallizes in
prisms; of a cooling saline taste; it is soluble in
water and alcohol; but insoluble in ether and in an
excess of nitric acid. It is neither acid nor alkaline.
Pure *urea* is permanent in the air; at 240° it fuses,
at a higher temperature it yields ammonia, cyanate
of ammonia, and cyanuric acid. When heated in
close vessels to between 425° and 460°, it is converted
into carbonate of ammonia and water. An aqueous
solution of *urea* remains long without change; but
the addition of proteiniferous substances resolves it
more rapidly into carbonate of ammonia. The
proportion of *urea* contained in urine is very vari-
able. It is increased by exercise, and diminished by
rest. *Urea* has been detected in the blood, and
where the kidneys are extensively diseased, may so
accumulate there as to produce a form of narcotic
poisoning known under the name of *Uremia*.—
*Bracon and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature,
and Art*.

Ureter. s. [Gr. *ouron*; Fr. *uretère*.] Mem-
branous tube from the basin of the kidneys
to the bladder, one on each side, the use of
them being to carry the urine from the
kidneys to the bladder.

The kidneys and *ureters* serve for excretion.—
Winman, Surgery.

Urethra. s. [Gr. *ouron*.] Membranous
tube for the passage of the urine from the
bladder to the point of its evacuation.

Caruncles are loose flesh arising in the *urethra*.—
Winman, Surgery.

Urge. v. n. [Lat. *urgere*.]

1. Incite; push; press by motives.

You do mistake your business; my brother
Never did *urge* me in his art.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 12.

High Epithet *urges* on my speed,

Famed for his hills, and for his horses' breed.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 75.

The heathens had but uncertain apprehensions of
what *urges* men must powerfully to forsake their
sins.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Provoke; exasperate.

Urge not my father's anger, Eglington,
But think upon my grief.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.

3. Follow close, so as to impel.
Man? and for ever? wretch! what wouldst thou
have?
Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

4. Labour vehemently; do with engerness,
or violence.
He, seized with horror, in the shades of night,
Through the thick darkness headlong urged his flight.
Pope.

5. Press; enforce.
Urge you your petitions in the street?
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.
And great Achilles *urges* the Trojan fate.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 44.

6. Press us an argument.
Urge the necessity and state of times,
And be not jealous.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

7. Importune; solicit.
He *urged* sore,
With piercing words and piteous implore,
Him hasty to arise.
Spenser.

8. Press in opposition, by way of objection.
Though every man has a right in dispute to *urges*
a false religion, with all its absurd consequences;
yet it is barbarous in civility scrupulously to sport
with that which others account religion!—*Arch-
bishop Tillotson.*

Urge. v. n. Press forward.
A palace, when 'tis that which it should be,
Stands such or else decays:
But he that dwells there is not so; for he
Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune raises.
Donne.

Urgency. s.
1. Pressure of difficulty or necessity.
Being for some hours extremely pressed by the
necessities of nature, I was under great difficulties
between *urgency* and shame.—*Swift, Gulliver's
Travels.*

2. Entreaty; solicitation.
Neither would he have done it at all but at my
urgency.—*Swift.*

Urgent. adj. [Fr.; Lat. *urgens*, -entis, pres.
part. of *urgere*.]
1. Cogent; pressing; violent.

Things so ordained are to be kept; howbeit not
necessarily any longer than till there grow some
urgent cause to ordain the contrary.—*Hooker, Ec-
clesiastical Polity.*
This ever hath been that true cause of more wars,
than upon all other occasions, though it least par-
takes of the *urgent* necessity of state.—*Sir W. Ra-
leigh.*
Let a father seldom strike but upon very *urgent*
necessity, and as the last remedy.—*Locke, Thoughts
on Education.*

2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation.
The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that
they might mend them out of the land in haste.—
Ezekiel, xii. 33.

Urgently. adv. In an urgent manner; co-
gently; violently; vehemently; importu-
nately.

Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to
their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy.—*Harvey.*

Urger. s. One who, that which, urges,
presses, importunes.
More repeaters of their popular oratorious vhe-
menties, than *urgers* and confirmers of their ar-
gumentative strength.—*Bishop Taylor, Artificial
Humbleness, p. 122.*
I wish Pope were as great an *urger* as I.—*Swift.*

Urgewonder. s. [Fr. *orge mondé*.] Husked
barley.
This barley is called by some *urgewonder*.—*Nor-
time, Husbandry.*

Uric. adj. Acid contained in the urine.
Lithic is another name for it. See ex-
tracts.

The urine of man also contains a small quantity
of *uric* acid. . . . When separated and purified, *uric*
acid forms a glistening, snow-white powder, ap-
parently amorphous, but shown by the microscope to
consist of minute but regular crystals. . . . *Uric* acid
is replaced in the urine of herbivorous animals by
hippuric acid.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Com-
parative Physiology, p. 438; 1856.*
Uric acid is . . . peculiar to the urine of certain
animals; it is always present in human urine, and
in the excrements of many birds of prey and of ser-
pents, especially of the Boa constrictor, which is
voided in white nodules, consisting of little else than
uric acid. *Uric* acid also forms one of the
component varieties of urinary calculi (hence the
term *uric* acid applied to it), and of the red gravel
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or sand which is voided in certain morbid states of
the urine. . . . *Uric* acid requires about 10,000 parts
of water for solution, and the greater number of the
urates are also of very sparing solubility.—*Brande
and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and
Art.*

Urinat. s. [Fr.]

1. Bottle in which water is kept for inspection.
These bottles shine through you, like the water in
an *urinal*.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona,
ii. 1.*
Some with scimitars in their hands, and others
with *urinals*, ran to and fro.—*Spectator.*

2. Place for making water.

Urinari. adj. Relating to, connected with,
the urine.

The *urachus* or liamentous passage is derived
from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dis-
charges the waterish and *urinary* part of its con-
tents.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
Diuretics that relax the *urinary* passages, should
be tried before such as stimulate.—*Arbuthnot, On
the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Urinative. adj. Working by urine; pro-
voking urine; (in the extract the construc-
tion is *postpositive*).

Medicines *urinate* do not work by rejection and
induction, as *solutive* do.—*Bacon, Natural and
Experimental History.*

Urinator. s. [Fr. *urinateur*; Lat. *urinator*.]
Diver. *Latinism.*

The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may
be much more easily fetched up by the help of this,
than by any other way of the *urinator*.—*Wilkins,
Mathematical Magick.*
These relations of *urinator* belong only to those
places where they have diver, which are always
rocky. *Rap.*

Urine. s. [Fr.; Lat. *urina*.] Excretion
from the kidneys.

As though there were a seminality in *urine*, or
that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of
every part, they foolishly believe we can visibly be-
hold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
The chyle cannot pass by *urine* nor sweat.—*Ar-
buthnot.*

Urine. v. n. Make water.

Places where men *urine* commonly have some
smell of violets.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental
History.*
No oviparous animal, which spawn or lay eggs,
doth *urine*, except the tortoise.—*Sir T. Browne,
Vulgar Errors.*

Urinous. adj. Partaking of urine.

The putrid matter being distilled, affords a water
impregnated with an *urinous* spirit, like that ob-
tainable from animal substances.—*Arbuthnot, On
the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Urn. s. [Fr. *urne*; Lat. *urna*.]

1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is nar-
rower than the body.
Vesta is not dispensed if her chaste *urn*
Do with repaired fuel burn:
But my soul frowns, though to her honour'd name
I consecrate a never-dying flame.
Carew.
Minos, the strict inquisitor appears,
And lives, and crimes, with his assessors, hears;
Round, in his *urn*, the blended balls he rolls;
At once the just, and dooms the guilty souls.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 5-2.

2. Water-pot; particularly that in the sign
of Aquarius.

The fish oppose the maid, the wat'ry *urn*
With adverse fires sees raging Leo burn. *Creech.*

3. Vessel in which the remains of burnt bod-
ies were put.
Or lay these bones in an unworthy *urn*.
Tombless, with no remembrance over them.
Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2.
A rustick digging in the ground by Padua, found
an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another
urn; and in this lesser, a lamp clearly burning.—
Bishop Wilkins.
His scatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;
And once more join us in the pious *urn*. *Dryden.*

Urn. v. n. Enclose in an urn.
From my hand Cornelia shall take
And *urn* thy reliques.
Mary, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, b. viii.

Uroscopy. s. [Gr. = urine + *skopia* = I
spy, view, see.] Inspection of urine, for
the sake of determining the nature of dia-
geneses.

In this work, attempts will exceed performances;
it being composed by snatches of time, as medical
vacations and *uroscopy* would permit.—*Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Urry. s. [?] Mineral so called.

In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay,
that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which
is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot bands,
especially pasture-ground.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Ursine. adj. [Lat. *ursinus*, from *ursus*, *urus*.]
Having the character of a bear.

The habited bear . . . is sometimes called the
ursine cloth.—*Owen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary
of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Urticaceous. adj. In Botany. Having the
character of a nettle.

All the more important of the old *urticaceous*
order having been removed from this place, the
qualities of the few that remain are of little interest.
—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Urtical. adj. [Lat. *urtica* = nettle.] Having
the character of, allied to, the nettles.

We know so little about the plants of the *urtical*
alliance, that any final distribution of the genera
must be premature.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Urticaria. s. Nettlerash.

Urticating. part. adj. Stinging as a nettle.

The border . . . is beset with . . . tentacles . . .
armed with many *urticating* cells.—*Owen, Lectures
on Comparative Anatomy, p. 12.*

Urtication. verb. abs. Stinging, as that of
a nettle.

Us. Oblique form of the plural of the pro-
nom of the first person. See *We*.

The Lord made not this covenant with our fathers,
but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of *us* here alive this
day.—*Deuteronomy, v. 3.*

Usage. s.

1. Treatment.
Which way
Might'st thou deserve, or they impose, this *usage*.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.
Are not hawks brought to the hand, and to the
lure, and lions reclaimed by good *usage*?—*Sir R.
L'Estrange.*
Septime took unkindly to be bound,
And Eurus never such hard *usage* found
In his Eolus prison.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 201.

2. Custom; practice long continued.
Of things once received and confirmed by use,
long *usage* is a law sufficient. In civil affairs, when
there is no other law, custom itself doth stand for
law.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Manners; behaviour. *Obsolete.*
A gentle nymph was found,
Might Astery, exceeding all the crew,
In courteous *usage*, and unstained hue. *Spenser.*

Usager. s. [Fr.] One who has the use of
anything in trust for another.

He consumed the common treasury;
Whereof he being the simple *usager*
But for the state, not in propriety,
Did alien to his minions.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Usance. s. [Fr.]

1. Use; proper employment.
What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in desert hast thine habitation,
And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right *usance*?
Sir Isaac, Fœderic Queen, ii. 7.

By this discriminative *usance* or sanctification of
things sacred, the name of God is honoured and
sanctified, according to the tenour of our petition.
—*Macle, Distribio, p. 60.*

2. Usury; interest paid for money.
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of *usance*.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

3. Certain period of time, but different in
different countries.

An *usance* is said to be regularly a month; but it
varies according to the custom of particular coun-
tries.—*Cassingham.*

Use. s. [Lat. *usus*.]

1. Act of employing anything to any purpose.
The fat of the beast that dieth of itself . . . may be
used in any other *use*.—*Leviticus, vii. 24.*

2. Qualities that make a thing proper for
any purpose.
Rice is of excellent *use* for illnesses of the stomach
that proceed from cold or moist humours; a great
digestor and restorer of appetite.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can
be employed.

This will secure a father to my child;
That done, I have no farther *use* for life. *A. Phillips.*

4. Advantage received; power of receiving
advantage.

More figures in a picture than are necessary, our author calls figures to be let; because the picture has no use for them.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

5. Convenience; help; usefulness.

Nothing would be of greater use towards the improvement of knowledge and politeness, than some effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and ascertaining our languages.—*Swift.*

You show us Rome was glorious, not profane,
And pompous buildings once were things of use.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 23.

6. Usage; customary act.

That which those nations did use, having been also in use with others, the ancient Roman laws do forbid.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
He that first brought the word sham, wheedle, or henter in use, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for.—*Locke.*

7. Practice; habit.

Sweetness, truth, and every grace,
Which time and use are wont to teach,
The eye may in a moment reach,
And read distinctly in her face.
Waller.

8. Custom; common occurrence.

O Caesar! these things are beyond all use,
And I do fear them.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 2.

9. Interest; money paid for the use of money.

If it be good, thou hast received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, use and principal, to him.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living.*

Most of the learned, heathen, and christian, assert the taking of use to be unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the seas, do generally affirm it to be lawful.—*South, Sermons.*

Use. v. a. [Fr. user; Lat. usus.]

1. Employ to any purpose.

They were armed with bows, and could use both the right hand and the left in hurling stones and shooting arrows.—*1 Chronicles, xii. 2.*
You're welcome,
Most learned, reverend sir, into our kingdom.
Use us and it.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, ii. 2.

That prince was using all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly professed.—*Swift.*

2. Accustom; habituate.

He that intends to gain the Olympick prize,
Must use himself to hunger, heat, and cold.
Lord Bacon, Communion.

Those who think only of the matter, use themselves only to speak extempore.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

I've hitherto been used to think
A blind officious zeal to serve my king
The ruling principle.
Addison, Cato.

A people long used to hardships, lose by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themselves as at ease.—*Swift.*

3. Treat.

Why dost thou use me thus? I know thee not.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.
When he came to ask leave of Solyma that he might depart, he was courteously used of him.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

I know
My Aurengzebe would never have used me so.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 2.

Gay is used as the friends of Tories are by Whigs, and generally by Tories too.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

4. Practise customarily.

Use hospitality one to another, without grudging.
—*1 Peter, iv. 9.*

5. Behave; (with the reciprocal pronoun). Obsolete.

Pray forgive me, if I have used myself unmanly.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 1.*

Use. v. n.

1. Be accustomed; practise customarily.

They use to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

In polling of trees, many do use to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the sap.—*Bacon.*

A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not consider men's duty but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they use to do.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Be customarily; be wont. Obsolete.

Fears use to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them.—*Bacon.*

3. Frequent; inhabit. Obsolete.

Conduct me well
In these strange ways, where never foot did use.
Spenser.

Snakes that use within the house for shade,
Scarcely lurk, and like a plague, invade
Thy castle with venom.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers use
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks.
Milton, Lycidas, 130.

Useable. adj. Capable of being used. Rare.

If it be neither useable nor beneficial, it will soon have ending.—*Time's Storehouse, 750.* (Orel M.)

Useful. adj. Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose; valuable for use.

I am too high born . . .
To be a secondary at control,
Or useful serving-man.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.

Providence would only enter mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry.—*Dr. H. More, Antislavery against Atheism.*

Deliver a particular account of the great and useful things already performed.—*Swift.*

Usefully. adv. In a useful manner; in such a manner as to help forward some end.

In this account they must constitute (two at least, male and female, in every species; which chance could not have made so very nearly alike without copying, nor so usefully differing without contrivance.—*Hentley, Sermons.*

Usefulness. s. Attribute suggested by Useful; conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

The grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were necessary of convenience. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation than any real usefulness.—*Addison.*

Useless. adj. Answering no purpose; having no end.

So have I seen the lost clouds pour
Into the sea an useless shower;
And the vast sailors curse the rain,
For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain.
The waterman forlorn along the shore
Pensive reclines upon his useless oar.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 361.

Uselessly. adv. In a useless manner; without the quality of answering any purpose.

In a sauntering humour, some, out of custom, let a good part of their lives run uselessly away, without business or recreation.—*Locke.*

Uselessness. s. Attribute suggested by Useless; unfitness to any end.

He made a learned discourse on the trouble, uselessness, and indecency of foxes wearing tails.—*Sir E. L. Strange.*

He would convince them of the vanity and uselessness of that learning, which makes not the possessor a better man.—*South, Sermons.*

User. s. One who uses anything.

Such things, which, by imparting the delight to others, makes the user thereof welcome, as music, dancing, hunting, feasting, riding.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

My lord received from the countess of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous user of her power, the best advice that was ever given.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Usher. s. [Fr. huissier; Lat. ostiarius, from ostium = door.]

1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank.

The wife of Antony
Should have an army for an usher,
And the neighs of horse to tell of her approach
Long ere she did appear.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

Gay paid his courtship with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd;
Rejects a servile usher's place,
And leaves St. James's in disgrace.
Swift.

2. Under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.

Though grammar's profits less than rhetoric's
Yet even in those his usher claims a share.
G. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 204.

Usher. v. a. Introduce as a forerunner or harbinging; forerun.

No man shall ever usher forth my honour,
Or gild again the noble troops that wait'd
Upon my smiles.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.

With songs and dance we celebrate the day,
And with due honours usher in the May.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 457.

The Examiner was ushered into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author.—*Addison.*

Oh name for ever and! for ever dear!
Still breathed in sighs, still usher'd with a tear.
Pope, Epistle to Abellard.

Usherance. s. Introduction by, or as by, an usher.

The accidental publication of our author's first letter occasioned the revival of this abortive piece, and gave usherance to its companion.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Characteristics, vol. iii. (Orel M.)*

Usquebaugh. s. [see Whiskey.] Compound distilled spirit so called.

Their wine, like the Irish usquebaugh, drunk immoderately, accelerates death.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 383.*

Ustion. s. [Fr.; Lat. ustus, pass. part. of urō = I burn.] Act of burning; state of being burned.

Ustorious. adj. Having the quality of burning. Rare.

The power of a burning-glass is by an ustorious quality in the mirror or glass, arising from a certain unknown substantial form.—*Watts.*

Ustulation. s. Act of burning or singeing.

It seems to lie in a kind of singeing and ustulation, such as rapid affections do cause.—*Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's History of the Royal Society, p. 257.*

Usual. adj. [Fr. usuel.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring.

Consultation with oracles was a thing very usual and frequent in their times.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Could I the care of Providence deserve,
Heaven must destroy me, if it would preserve;
And that's my fate, or sure it would have sent
Some usual evil for my punishment.
Dryden.

Usually. adv. Commonly; frequently; customarily.

If men's desires are usually as large as their abilities, what course we took to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter.—*South, Sermons.*

Where men are against this method, it is usually on purpose, and to show their learning.—*Swift.*

Usualness. s. Commonness; frequency.

It is only usualness or usualness that makes the difference.—*Clarke, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.*

Usucaption. s. [Lat. capio = I take; pass. part. captus.] Acquisition of the property of a thing, by possession and enjoyment for a certain term of years prescribed by law.

Usufruct. s. [Lat. fructus = I enjoy; fructus fruit.] Temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.

The persons receiving the same have only the usufruct thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

M. Guérard is of opinion that, though benefices were ultimately fees, in the first stage of the monarchy they were only usufructs.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, ch. ii. note ix.*

Throughout Christendom the legal inalienability of church lands was perpetually assailed in earlier times by bold depredators, and baffled by ingenious devices of granting away the usufruct.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. xiv. ch. l.*

Usufructuary. s. One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property, of a thing.

The persons of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only usufructuaries, as having no right of fee-simple vested in them.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Usure. v. n. Practise usury; take interest for money. Rare.

Usurer. s. [Fr. usurier.] One who puts money out at interest; (commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest).

If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor, thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou lay upon him usury.—*Ezekiel, xxi. 25.*

Fit! thou shalt thy shape, thy love, thy wit;
Which, like an usurer, abound'st in all,
And use'st none in that true use indeed,
Which should be deckt thy shape, thy love, thy wit.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

When usurers tell their gold 't the field,
And bawds and whores do churches build.
Id., King Lear, iii. 2.

There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit, the usurer for his money, the borrower for his industry.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

Usurious. part. adj. Practising usury; usurious.

Is this the balsam that the usurious senate
Pours into captains' wounds?
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 2.

I do not love the usurious Jew,
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.

Look into all the caves and dens of the wildest desert; see if there be any such tiger or wolf, as an enemy, as an *usurping* oppressor. — *Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Usurious. *adj.* [Fr. *usurarius*.] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt spare me now, I will allow
Barrenness and love, twenty to thee,
When with my brown ungriev'd hairs equal be.
Donne.

Usurp. *v. a.* [Fr. *usurper*; Lat. *usurpo*.] Possess by force or intrusion; seize or possess without right.

So ugly a darkness, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *usurped* the day's right. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Who 's this, that dares *usurp*
The guards and habit of Numidia's prince?
Addison, Cato.

Usurpation. *s.*

1. Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

The Egyptians,
Finding his *usurpation* most unjust,
Emulated his advancement to the throne.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

Whatever opposition was made to the *usurpation* of King James, proceeded altogether from the church of England. — *Striff.*

2. Use; usage. *Rare.*

There can be no kind of certainty in any such observations of the articles, because the Greeks preciously often use them or omit them, without any reason of their *usurpation* or omission. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. ii.*

Usurper. *s.* One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right; (generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne).

Ever since he hath continued his first *usurper* power, and now exacteth upon all men what he list; so that now to subdue or expel an *usurper*, should be no unjust enterprise, but a restitution of ancient right unto the crown. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Richard, duke of York,
Was rightful heir unto the English crown;
And that your majesty was an *usurper*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

He grieved, the land he freed should be oppress'd;
And he less for it than *usurpers* do.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, x.

Usurpingly. *adv.* In a usurping manner; after the manner of a usurper; without just claim.

Lay aside the sword,
Which always *usurpingly* these several titles,
And put the same into young Arthur's hand,
Thy right royal sovereign.
Shakespeare, King John, i. 1.

Usury. *s.* [Fr. *usure*; Lat. *usura*.]

1. Money paid for the use of money; interest.

He that high does sit, and all things see,
With equal eyes their merits to restore;
Behold, what ye this day have done for me,
And what I cannot quit, requite with *usury*.
Spenser.

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with *usury* of his own; in coin as good, and almost as universally valuable. — *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, dedication.*

2. Practice of taking interest: (commonly used with reproof).

Usury . . . bringeth the treasure of a realm or state into few hands; for the *usurer* being at certainties, and the other at uncertainties, at the end of the game, most of the money will be in the box. — *Bacon, Essays, Of Usury.*

Utas. *s.* See Utis.

Utensil. *s.* [Fr. *ustensile*; L. Lat. *utensile*; in the extracts sounded *utensil*.] Instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

Burn but his books; he has brave *utensils*,
Which, when he has a house, he'll deck withal.
Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 2.

Mules after these, camels and dromedaries,
And waggon fraught with *utensils* of war.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 335.
Tithes and lands given to God are never, and plate, vestments, and other sacred *utensils*, are seldom converted. — *South, Sermons.*
The springs of life their former vigour feel;
Such soil he had for that vile *utensil*.
Garrick, Dispensary.

Uterine. *adj.* [Fr. *uterin*; Lat. *uterinus*.]

1. Belonging to the womb.

In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they may be reduced into a convulsive constitution. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

The vessels of the interior glandulous substance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themselves without danger of rupture to the necessary extension of the *uterine* substance. — *Eag.*

2. Born of the same mother, but having a different father.

He was nephew to him by his brother *uterine*, Edmund Tudor. — *Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.*

Uterus. *s.* Womb. *Medical Latinism.*

Utilitarian. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, the doctrine of utility.

The application to it of the principle of collective religion is far easier than in the case of the state, and for a reason quite irreconcilable with the *utilitarian* theories. *Gloucester, The State in its Relations with the Church, ch. ii.*

Utilitarian. *s.* Advocate for, upholder of, believer in, utilitarian doctrine, or the principle of utility.

Mark, too, how every machine must have its moving power, in some of the great interests of society: every little sect among us, *Utilitarians, Utilitarians, Amalutists, Phrenologists*, must have its Periodical, its monthly or quarterly Magazine; hanging out, like its windmill, in the popular air, to grind meal for the society. *Cargile, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Signs of the Times.*

Utilitarianism. *s.* System of utilitarian doctrine.

Utility. *s.* [Fr. *utilité*; Lat. *utilitas, -utis*; *utilis* = useful.]

1. Usefulness; profit; convenience; advancement; (applied to things only; as, 'This book is of great *utility*'; not 'This book was written for the *utility* of scholars').

Those things which have long gone together are confederate; whereas new things piece not so well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their inconformity. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

M. Zulichen desired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made publick, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to so many as were subject to that disease. — *Nir W. Temple.*

2. In *Moral Philosophy*. The doctrine or principle of utility is that which makes utility, in its most general sense, or, according to another formula, the greatest happiness of the greatest number, or the greatest happiness principle, the test of the merit of human actions.

Utilize. *v. a.* Apply to some use; save from waste by so doing; make something, or the most of anything.

Such a size as is reached by trees, is not possible without an efficient vascular system enabling the remote organs to *utilize* each other's products. — *Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology, § 43.*

If it can be shown that the ego phenomenon is constitutive of the organism, and that it is by virtue of an Apperceptive Law of Reciprocal Causation that the manifestations of intelligence, as properties of organisation, are actualized, we may not only not view the speculations of materialistic physiologists with alarm, but we may hold out the prospect of *utilizing* their researches in the sphere of psychology. — *Inglish, An Introduction to Metaphysics.*

Utis. *s.* [Fr. *huit* = eight.] Octave of a saint's day.

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent stratagem. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 4.*
The octaves or the *utis* of St. Martin. — *Hoag, History of Councils, p. 308.*

Utmost. *adj.* [See Foremost.]

1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.

Much like a subtle spider, which doth sit
In middle of her web, which spreadeth wide;
If aught do touch the *utmost* thread of it,
She feels it instantly on every side.
Sir J. Denon, Immortality of the Soul.
I went, by your command,
To view the *utmost* limits of the land.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

2. Be in the highest degree.

I'll undertake to bring him,
Where he shall answer by a lawful form,
In peace, to his *utmost* peril.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Used substantially. The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree; the greatest effort.

There's some of ye, I see,
More out of malice than integrity,
Would try him to the *utmost*.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 2.

Such a conscience, as has employed the *utmost* of its ability to give itself the best information, and clearest knowledge of its duty that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build such an hope upon. — *South, Sermons.*

Try your fortune. —
I have to the *utmost*. Dost thou think me desperate Without just cause? — *Dryden, All for Love.*
A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and unlikelihood, and done his *utmost* to inform himself in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which side the probability rests. — *Larke.*

Utopian. *adj.* [from Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, or imaginary commonwealth.] Ideal; not real.

The task is so difficult, that I look upon it rather as an *utopian* idea. — *Swiss, Travels through Spain, letter xlii.*

Utopian. *s.* Inhabitant of Utopia; utopian speculator.

Such subtle opinions, as few but *Utopians* are likely to fall into, we in this climate do not greatly fear. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

Utopical. *adj.* Utopian.

Let no idle Donatist of Amsterdam dream hence of an *utopical* perfection. — *Bishop Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.*

Utricle. *s.* [Lat. *utricle* = little jar or urn.] Common in Botany and Zoology for certain parts of animals and plants, more or less like small jars.

The primordial *utricle* is a layer of substance of a dense mucilaginous consistence applied intimately to the inner surface of the cell membrane of young cells, persisting in the cells of tissue which are concerned in the reproduction of cells, or the performance of the functions of assimilation, &c., but disappearing at a comparatively early period in cells which acquire fibrous or pithed woody secondary layers. — *Huxley, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic, § 64: 1857.*

Utricular. *adj.* Having the character of a utricle.

Many authors describe what are termed *utricle* structures, minute cells within the cells; but considerable doubt exists as to the essentiality of the cavities which render some of the granular bodies *utricle*, and in any case the coat of the hollow granule has no analogy to the wall of a true cell, since it is the active and efficient part of the *utricle*. — *Huxley, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic, § 64: 1857.*

Utter. *adj.*

1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre.

In my flight
Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne,
I sang of chaos, and eternal night.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 15.

2. Placed beyond any compass; out of any place.

Pursue these sons of darkness; drive them out
From all heaven's bounds into the *utter* deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 715.

3. Extreme; excessive; utmost.

Such place eternal Justice had prepared
For those rebellious; here their prison ordain'd
In *utter* darkness; and their portion set
As far removed from God, and light of heaven,
As from the center thence to th' *utmost* pole.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 70.

4. Complete; total.

The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away necessary for the preservation of the kingdom. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

5. Peremptory.

There could not be any other estimate made of the loss, than by the *utter* refusal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march further. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

6. Perfect; mere.

They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* strangers to all those anxious thoughts which disquiet mankind. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

Utter barrister. See extract.

A barrister newly called . . . was styled a vacation barrister. . . . Also, *utter* barrister, i. e. pleader *outside* the bar, to distinguish them from benchers, or those that have been readers, who are sometimes admitted to plead within the bar, as the king, queen, or prince's counsel are. — *Tomlin, Law Dictionary.*

Utter. v. a.

1. Speak; pronounce; express.

Men speak not with the instruments of writing,
neither with the instruments of speech; and
yet things recorded with the one, and uttered with
the other, may be perceived well enough with both.
—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

These very words I've heard him utter.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 2.
Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,
Amidst its agonies, remember'd Marcella,
And the last words he utter'd call'd me cruel!
Addison, Cato.

2. Disclose; discover; publish.

Were it folly to be modest in uttering what is
known to all the world?—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
I meant my words should not reach your ears;
But what I uttered was most true.
Dryden, All for Love.

3. Sell; vend.

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.
They bring it home, and utter it commonly by the
name of New foundland fish. *Abbot, Description of
the World.*
The Devonshire and Somersetshire gentlemen feed
yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of
Cornwall, and utter them at home.—*Carew, Survey of
Cornwall.*

4. Disperse; emit at large.

To preserve us from ruin, the whole kingdom
should continue in a firm resolution never to re-
ceive or utter this fatal coin.—*Swift.*

5. Put forth.

Next thou think'st some hawthorn stud,
How bravely it begins to bud,
And utter his tender heart?
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Utterance. s.

1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking.

He, with utterance grave, and countenance sad,
From point to point discours'd his voyage.
Spenser.

Many a man thinks admirably well who has a
poor utterance; while others have a charming man-
ner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling.—*Watts.*

2. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth.

Till Adam, though no less than Eve abus'd,
At length gave utterance to these words constrain'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1083.

3. Sale.

It will draw out of the inhabited country of Ire-
land provisions and victuals, and many necessities,
because they shall be sure of utterance.—*Bacon, On
the Plantations in Ireland.*

Utterance. s. [Fr. *outrance*.] Extremity;
terms of extreme hostility. *Obsolete.*

Of him I gather'd honour;
Which he to seek of me again perforce,
Behoves me keep at utterance.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to the utterance.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 1.

Utterer. s.

1. One who utters, pronounces, discloses,
or divulges, anything.

Utters of secrets he from thence delarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime.
Spenser.

2. Vender; promulgator; editor, i.e. giver
out, the two words being approximate
translations of one another.

Things are made credible either by the known
condition and quality of the utterer, or by the mani-
fest likelihood of truth which they have in them-
selves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Utterly, adv. Fully; completely; perfectly;
(used, for the most part, in an ill sense).

God, whose property is to show his mercies then
greatest when they are nearest to be utterly de-
spaired.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He was so utterly tried with an employment so
contrary to his humour, that he did not consider
the means that would lead him out of it.—*Lord
Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Uttermost. adj. [see Foremost.]

1. Extreme; being in the highest degree.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 918.

2. Most remote.

The land, from the uttermost end of the straits on
Papa side, did go towards the south.—*Abbot, De-
scription of the World.*

V.

VACA

VACANCY. s. [Fr. *vacance*; Lat. *vacans*,
-antis, pres. part. of *vacare* = I am at lei-
sure; pass. part. *vacatus*; *vacatio*, -onis.]

1. Empty space; vacuity.

How oft
That thus you bend your eye on vacancy,
And with th' incorporal air do hold discourse?
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. Chasm; space unfilled.

The reader finds a wide vacancy, and knows not
how to transport his thoughts to the next particular,
for want of some connecting idea.—*Watts, Logic.*

3. State of a post or employment when it is
unfilled.

In the vacancy of a bishop, the guardian of the
spiritualities was summoned to parliament in the
bishop's room.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

4. Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission;
time unengaged.

If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
Those little vacancies from toil are sweet.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 1.

5. Likeness; emptiness of thought.

When alone, or in company, thy wit still without
doing anything, I like it worse; for all dispositions
to idleness or vacancy, even before they are habits,
are dangerous.—*Sir H. Watton.*

Vacant, adj.

1. Empty; unfilled; void.

Why should the air so impetuously rush into the
cavity of the receiver, if there were before no vacant
room to receive it?—*Boyle.*

2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded.

Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of
those only that are at leisure, and vacant from the
affairs of the world.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*
A very little part of our life is so vacant from un-

business, as to leave us free to the attraction of re-
moter good.—*Locke.*

3. Not filled by an incumbent, or pos-
sessor.

Lost the fiefd . . . invade vacant possession.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 103.
Others when they allowed the throne vacant,
thought the succession should immediately go to
the next heir.—*Swift.*

4. Being at leisure; disengaged.

They which have the government, scatter the army
abroad, and place them in villages to take their vic-
tuals of them, at such vacant times as they lie not
in camp.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
Sir John Berkeley was the more vacant for that
service, by the reduction of Barnstable.—*Lord
Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
The memory relieves the mind in her vacant
moments, and prevents any chasm of thought, by
ideas of what is past.—*Addison.*

5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not
busy.

The wretched slave,
Who with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distrustful bread.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 1.

Vacate. v. a.

1. Annul; make void; make of no authority.

That after-act vacating the authority of the pre-
cedent, tells the world that some renowned touched
even Stratford's most implacable enemies.—*Eikon
Basiliæ.*

2. Make vacant; quit possession of: (as,
'He vacated the throne').

3. Defeat; put an end to.

He vacates my revenge . . .
For while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To sawn, and yet betray.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

Used substantively.

a. Greatest effort.

There needed neither promise nor persuasion to
make her do her utmost for her father's service.
—*Sir P. Sidney.*

b. Extreme part of anything.

A city in the utmost of thy border.—*Numbers,*
xx. 16.

uvea. s. In Anatomy. See extract.

The posterior surface of the iris (of the eye) is
opposite to the anterior convexity of the crystalline.
... It is covered by a thick dark-coloured mucus,
nearly black. Here, also, when the colouring mat-
ter has been washed off, we observe straight lines
converging to the centre of the pupil, but very dif-
ferent from those on the anterior surface. This
surface was formerly known by the name of uvea.—
Rees, Cyclopædia.

Uveous. adj. Having the character of, con-
stituted by, constituting the uvea.

The uveous coat, or iris of the eye, hath a muscu-
lous power, and can dilate and contract that round
hole in it, called the pupil.—*Rees, On the Wisdom of
God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Uvula. s. [Lat. diminutive of *uva* = grape.]
In Anatomy. Pendulous and central por-
tion of the soft palate.

By an instrument bent up at one end, I cut up
behind the uvula. *Wimman, Surgery.*

Uxorious. adj. [Lat. *uxorius*, from *uxor* =
wife.] Submissively fond of a wife; in-
fected with connubial dotage.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, nor
severe indulgent.—*Bacon.*

Uxoriously, adv. In an uxorious manner;
with fond submission to a wife.

If thou art thus uxoriously inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 292.

Uxoriousness. s. Atriluge suggested by
Uxorious; connubial dotage; fond sub-
mission to a wife.

To say nothing of the carnality and uxoriousness
of the Jews.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness,*
p. 100: 1690.

VACA

VACC

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For while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To sawn, and yet betray.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

Vaccination. s.

1. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or
any other stated employments; recess of
courts or senates; holidays.

Vacation is all that time which passes between
term and term, at London.—*Cowell.*

2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or per-
plexity.

Benefit of peace, quiet, and vacation for piety,
have rendered it necessary in every Christian com-
monwealth, by laws to secure property.—*Hammond.*

Vaccary. s. [Fr. *ruche* = cow.] Cow-house;
cow-pasture. Vaccery (the *ch* with its
French sound) is the name of several
farms in different parts of England.Vaccinate. v. a. Inoculate with vaccine
matter.

The State assures the dismayed population that
there is nothing bad in the small-pox, and that to a
wise man disease, deformity, death, the loss of
friends, are not evils. The laconian takes out a
lantern and begins to vaccinate.—*Macaulay, Critical
and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*
(See also under Vaccinator.)

Vaccination. s. Act of inserting vaccine
matter; inoculation for the cow-pox.

In doubtful cases, vaccination should always be
repeated.—*Mooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Vaccinator. s. One who vaccinates.

Dr. Jenner vaccinated the children of his friend
Mr. Hicks, the first gentleman who consented to
adopt the practice. This Mr. Hicks became after-
wards an expert vaccinator himself.—*Sir T. Watson,
Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic,*
Lecture lxxvii.

Vaccine. adj. Belonging to a cow.

VACILLANCY

A point respecting vacillation, which has been much controverted, is the permanency of its effects.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Vacillancy. *s.* [Lat. *vacillans*, -antis, pres. part. of *vacillo* = I vacillate.] State of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some down as that *vacillancy* in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Vacillate. *v. n.* Waver; be inconstant.

Vacillating. *part. adj.* Wavering; wanting decision.

The author of the Refutation steadily, perseveringly, rebuked the vacillating Pontiff; he himself was branded with the opprobrious appellation of Dithieist.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. I. ch. I.

Vacillation. *s.* Act or state of reeling or staggering.

By your variety and vacillation, you lost the acceptable time of the first grave. *Baron, Charge in the Star-Chamber against W. Tulbot.*

Vacuate. *v. a.* [Lat. *vacuatus*, pass. part. of *vacuo*; *vacuus* = empty.] Make void. *Rare.*

Such an unhappy force there is in a mistaken zeal, that it dissolves the closest bonds, violates all obligations, and like the Pharise's Corban, under the pretence of an extraordinary service to God, vacates all duty to man.—*Secular Priest Expound*, p. 27: 1703.

Vacuatist. *s.* Philosopher who holds the doctrine of a vacuum as opposed to that of a plenum.

Those spaces which the vacuatists would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the plenum do not prove replenished with subtle matter. *Boyle.*

Vacuity. *s.* [Fr. *vacuité*; Lat. *vacuitas*, -utis.]

1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled. *Humor* is such a state of *vacuity*, as to require a fresh supply of aliment.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied. He, that sat soon falling, meets A vast *vacuity*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, li. 931.

3. Inanity; want of reality. The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness.—*Glaucille.*

Vacuous. *adj.* [Lat. *vacuus*.] Empty; unfilled.

Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill Indefinite: nor *vacuous* the space. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 168.

Vacuousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Vacuous*; state of being empty.

Nothing nauseates the mind so soon as an emptiness of thoughts, bespoken and fitted for her entertainment; since in that *vacuousness* the winds and vapours of tediousness and dispendence arise, and fume out of our imagination into our spirits. *W. Montague, Devent House*, pt. I. p. 32: 1618.

Vacuum. *s.* [Lat. *vacuum*.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Until recently the most perfect vacuum that could be produced was the Torricellian vacuum.—*Hirst, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Vade-mecum. *s.* [Lat. *vade*, imperative of *vado* = I go + *meum* = me with, i. e. with me.] Portable object, for frequent or occasional use; generally a book or manual for carrying about on the person.

When Coke fell into disgrace, . . . then he found leisure not only to revise his former writings, which were thirty volumes written with his own hand, but what most pleased him, he was enabled to write a manual, which he called *Vade Mecum*, and which . . . gained a retrospective view of his life, since he noted in that volume the most remarkable occurrences which had happened to him.—*J. Diaristi, Characteristics of Literature, Diaries—Moral, Historical, and Critical.*

Vade. *v. n.* [Lat. *vado*.] Vanish; pass away. *Obsolete.*

Thy sun shall no more go down, and thy moone shall not *vade*, because the Lord shall be thy everlasting light.—*Stapleton, Portraiture of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. B1: 1595. Her vapour *vaded*. *Sponsor, Faerie Queen*. Her power, dispers'd through all the world, did *vade*.

To show that all in th' end to nought shall fade. *Id., Ruins of Rome.*

VAGR

Be ever gloried here thy sovereign name, That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made;

Whose frown alone can shake this earthly frame, And at whose touch the hills in smok shall *vade*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Vagrous. *adj.* [Lat. *vager*.] Cunning. *Rare.* He that deals with a fox, may be held very simple, if he expect not his *vagrous* tricks.—*Fellham, Resolves*, 42. (Ord. M.)

Vagabond. *adj.* [L. Lat. *vagabondus*.]

1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death; Typhond exile; yet I would not buy Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 5.

2. Wandering; vagrant.

This common body, Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream, at back, lacking the varying tide. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 4.

Vagabond. *s.*

1. Vagrant; wanderer: (commonly in a sense of reproach).

We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have no dwelling place.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

2. One who wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

Vagabond is a person without a home.—*Watts.*

Vagary. *s.*

1. Wandering.

The people called Phenicians gave themselves to long *vagaries*, and continual voyages by sea.—*Rich, Translation of Herodotus*: 1584.

2. Wild freak; capricious frolic.

They changed their minds, Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell, As they would dance. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 613.

Would your son engage in some frolic, or take a *vagary*, were it not better he should do it with, than without your knowledge.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

Vagient. *adj.* [Lat. *vagiens*, -entis, pres. part. of *vagio*.] Crying like a child. *Rare.*

The cradle of the Syrian Job, And guardians of his *vagient* infancy. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, iii. 4, 42: 1637.

Vagina. *s.* [Lat. = sheath.] In Biology.

Term applied to several sheathlike structures; e. g. in *Botany*, to a part of the leaf-stalk of grasses which becomes thin and embraces the stem; in *Zoology*, to the outlet from the uterus.

The *vagina* is very frequent in the grasses.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Vaginal. *adj.* Belonging to, constituted by, a vagina: (in the extract, applied to that of the uterus).

The *vaginal* walls are easily lacerable.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Vagous. *adj.* [Lat. *vagus*.] Wandering; unsettled. *Rare.*

Such as were born and begot of a single woman, though a *vagous* lust, were called Sport.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Vagrance. *s.* Vagrancy. *Rare.*

The understanding may be restrained from that *vagrance* and dissipation by which it relieves itself after a long intemperance of thought.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 85.

Vagraney. *s.* State of wandering; unsettled condition.

Moses did not lose his affection towards his countrymen because he was by one of them threatened away into banishment and *vagraney*.—*Barrow, Sermons*, serm. v. vol. iii.

Vagrant. *adj.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond; unfixed in place.

Do not oppose popular mistakes and surmises, or *vagrant* and fictitious stories.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.

Take good heed what men will think and say; That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courses took, Her father's house and civil life forsook. *Prior, Henry and Emma*, 303.

Spelt with *a*, as a trisyllable. *Rare.*

The people remained in the woods and mountains *vagrant* and dispersed like the wild beasts.—*Pultenham, Art of English Poetry*, b. I. ch. iii.

Vagrant. *s.* Sturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unsettled in habitation.

VAIN

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view, Train'd to assault, and disciplined to kill.

Prior, Henry and Emma, 417. To relieve the helpless poor; to make sturdy *vagrants* relieve themselves; to hinder idle hands from being mischievous, are things of evident use.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Vague. *adj.* [Fr. *vague*; Lat. *vagus*.]

1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.

Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight.—*Sir J. Maynard.*

2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite.

The perception of being or not being belongs no more to these *vague* ideas, signified by the terms whatsoever and thing, than it does to any other ideas.—*Locke.*

Vail. *s.* [see extracts.] Money given to servants as a perquisite or present rather than in the way of wages.

Since our knights and senators account To what their sordid, beggling *vails* amount, Judge what a wretched share the poor attend, Whose whole subsistence on these alms depends. *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, l. 178.

His revenues, besides *vails*, amounted to thirty pounds.—*Swift.*

From *avail*, profit, or sale, forewell. If from *avail*, it must be written *vail*, as Dryden writes: If from *vail*, which I think is right, it must be *vail*.—*Johnson.*

The true spelling is *vail*, and the word is a mere abridgement of *avail*, which was the ancient English term, signifying not merely money given to servants, but any casual emolument belonging to any office or station. See *Amy's History of Printing*, edition of Heribert, under T. Rider, who was head of the Company of Stationers, and in 1477 resigned his office, when J. Wolfe was chosen to do the duty, and 'to have *vails* with the *avails*, etc.'—*Malone.*

Vail. *v. a.*

1. Let fall; suffer to descend.

They stiffly refused to *vail* their bonnets, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by seafarers.—*Garcia, Survey of Cornwall.*

The virgin can her beavoir *vail*, And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale. *Rutius.*

2. Let fall in token of respect.

Certain of the Turk's gallies, which would not *vail* their top-sails, the Venetians fiercely assailed.—*Knutler, History of the Turks.*

Before my princely state let your poor greatness fall, And *vail* your tops to me, the sovereign of you all. *Dryden.*

They had not the ceremony of *vailing* the bonnet in salutations; for, in medals, they still have it to their heads.—*Addison.*

3. Fall; let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

That furious Scot, 'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame Of those that turn'd their backs. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. l. 1.*

Vail. *v. n.* Yield; give place; show respect by yielding.

That any petty hill upon the English side Should dare, not (with a crutch) to *vail* unto their pride. *Dryden, Poliochion*, song xii.

It is fit that both should *vail* to the inevitable danger of those mischievous inconveniences.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 9.

Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbour's necessity; and thy very necessity must yield to thy neighbour's extremity.—*South, Sermons.*

Vailer. *s.* One who vails; one who shows respect by yielding. *Rare.*

He is high in his own imagination: . . . when he goes he looks who looks: if he finds not a good share of *vailers*, he comes home still.—*Sir T. Oserbury, Characters*, b. 5, b. 1: 1627.

Vain. *adj.* [Fr. *vain*; Lat. *vanus*.]

1. Fruitless; ineffectual.

Let no man speak again To alter this; for counsel is but *vain*. *Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 2.*

2. Empty; unreal; shadowy.

Before the passage horrid Hydra stands, And Briareus with all his hundred hands, Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame, And vain Chimera vomits empty flame. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 400.

3. Meantly proud; proud of petty things: (with *of* before the cause of vanity).

To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride. *Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like; by which they plainly confess, that those honours were more than their due.

VAIN

and such as their friends would not believe, if they had not been told; whereas a man truly proud, thinks the honours below his merit, and scorns to boast.—*Motif.*

4. Showy; ostentatious.

Lead some vain church with old theatrie state.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 23.

5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.

Both all things vain, and all who in vain things
Bullt their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,
Or happiness. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 413.*

6. False; not true.

'Tis holy sport to be a little vain,
When the sweet breath of flattery conquers strife.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

In vain. To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.

He who tempts, though in vain, at least aspires
The tempted with dishonest foul.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 291.

Providence and nature never did any thing in vain.—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*

If we hope for what we are not likely to possess,
we act and think in vain, and make life a greater
dream and shadow than it really is.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Vain-glorious. *adj.* Boasting without performance; proud in disproportion to desert.

Vain-glorious man, when fluttering wind down
blow,
In his light wings is lifted up to sky. *Spenser.*

Vain-glorious, and through infancy weeks fame,
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 383.

Vain-gloriously. *adv.* In a vain-glorious manner; with vain-glory; with empty pride.

Heretofore in the pursuit of fame and foreign
dominion [it] spent itself vain-gloriously abroad.—*Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

Vain-glory. *s.* Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.

He had nothing of vain-glory, but yet kept state
and majesty to the height; being sensible, that ma-
jesty maketh the people bow, but vain-glory boweth
to them.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

This extraordinary person, out of his natural aver-
sion to vain-glory wrote several pieces, which he did
not assume the honour of.—*Addison.*

A monarch's sword when mad vain-glory draws,
Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's scars.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

Vainly. *adv.* In a vain manner.

1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain.
Our cannons' malice vainly shall be spent
Against the invulnerable clouds of heaven.
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

2. Proudly; arrogantly.
Humility teaches us to think neither vainly nor
vainly of ourselves.—*Delany.*

3. Idly; foolishly.
Nor vainly hope to be invulnerable.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 811.

Vainness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Vain; state of being vain; pride; falsehood; emptiness.

I hate ingratitude more in a man,
Than lying, vainness, babbling.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

Vair. *s.* [Fr.] In Heraldry. See extract.

Vair [is] one of the furs employed in blazonry. It is supposed to represent the skin of a small squirrel. It is always white and blue, unless otherwise specified in the blazon; as vair of or and azure, vair of ermine and gules.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Vair, or Vairy. *adj.* Charged, or chequered with vair; variegated with argent and azure colours, when the term is *vairy proper*; and with other colours, when it is *vair* or *vairy composed*.

Vairy is the pattern of vair with more than two colours. The glass slipper of Cinderella in the popular legend was probably a slipper of vair, altered by the story-teller into *verre*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Vallance. *s.* [? said to be from Valencia, in Spain, the district of the manufacture; in which case valence is the better spelling.] Fringes, or drapery, hanging round the tester and stand of a bed.

Before him he had his two great crosses of silver, his cardinal's hat, and a gentleman carrying his valence (otherwise called his cloak-bag), which was made of fine scarlet, altogether embroidered very

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richly with gold, having in it a cloake.—*Crescendish, Life of Cardinal Wolsey.*

Like gold valence, let some curls have dauntless.
Sir R. Bannure, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido.

My house
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Valence of Venice, gold in needlework,
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Thrust the valence of the bed, that it may be full
in sight.—*Swift.*

Vallance. *v. a.* Decorate with drapery.

Rare.
Old friend, why thy face is valenced since I saw
thee last; com'st thou to beard me?—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.*

Vale. *s.* [a dissyllable, the imperative of valeo = I am well.] The Latin for farewell. I dropped a tear, and wrote my vale. *Præd.*

Vale. *s.* [Fr. val; Lat. vallis.] Valley.

In Ida vale—who knows not Ida vale?—
An hundred aspheria wound. *Spenser.*

Anchises, in a flow'ry vale,
Review'd his master'd race, and took the tale.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 921.

A wide open space between hills is called a vale. If it be of smaller dimensions we call it a valley. But when this space is contracted to a chasm, we call it a *glén*.—*Guipia.*

Valediction. *s.* [Lat. valedico, pass. part. valedictus; valedictio, -onis, from vale = farewell + dico = I say.] Farewell.

A valediction forbidding to weep. *Donne.*
Letters were read, together with a form of valediction and farewell.—*Males, Letter from Synd of Dort, p. 54.*

Valedictory. *adj.* Bidding farewell.

He [Dryden] read to us his prologue and epilogue to his valedictory play.—*Keelyn, Diary (under the year 1683).*

The shorn was thronged with crowds of people that followed him to the water's edge, . . . studious to pay to their popular chief governor every valedictory honour that their zeal and attention could devise.—*Cumberland, Memoirs.*

Valentine. *s.* [St. Valentine, believed to have been beheaded at Rome under Claudius, the 14th of February (the day on which birds are supposed to pair) being the day sacred to him.]

1. Sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day.

Now all nature seem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their valedictives.
Sir H. Wotton.

A choosing of persuasions, as countrymen choose valentines, that which they chance to meet with first after their coming abroad.—*Hammond, Works, i. 210.*

2. Letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day.

Many allurances there are; nods, jests, winks, . . . tokens, favours, symbols, letters, valentines, &c. For which cause, belike, Godfridus would not have women learn to write.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 433.*

Valerian. *s.* In Botany. Native plant of the genus Valeriana.

Valerian then he crops, and purposely doth stamp,
To apply unto the place, that's hal'd with the cramp.
Dryden, Polydoron, song xiii.

Many of the species are employed in medicine, on account of their peculiar stimulant and anti-spasmodic properties. The species now most used is V. officinalis, the Official Valerian, common in marshy and wet places in this country and Central Europe; the roots have a warm, aromatic, slightly bitter taste, and, when dry, a peculiar fetid odour, which seems to be especially agreeable to rats, who become, as it were, intoxicated with it. It is stated also that rat-catchers avail themselves of this root as a means of attracting their prey. This colour seems to be due to the presence of a peculiar acid called Valerianic acid. What is known to chemists as Valerian oil of Valerian seems not to exist naturally in the plant, but to be developed by the agency of water. Valerian is used in medicine as a powerful stimulant to the nervous system in hysteria, and even in epilepsy. *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Valet. *s.* [Fr.; see Vassal.] Waiting servant.

Giving cast-clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds.—*Addison.*
In old time [said] was a more honourable title; for all young gentlemen, until they came to be eighteen years of age, were termed so; besides those that waited in the king's chamber, and who were for the most part gentlemen, [who] had no other title than of 'valets de chambre,' until that Francis the First, perceiving such an attended him to be no better than 'roturiers,' [plebeians, or low persons,]

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brought in along them another sort, and caused them to be styled, 'gentilhommes de la chambre,' presently after which the title of *valet* grew into disuse, and is at the length become opposite unto that of gentilhomme.—*Cutgrave.*

Valetudinarian. *adj.* [Fr. valetudinaire; Lat. valetudo.] Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.

Shifting from the warmer valleys to the colder hills, or from the hills to the valleys, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian, feeble part of mankind.—*Berham.*

Valetudinarian. *adj.* Valetudinarian.

Physic, by purging noxious humours, prevents sickness in the healthy, or cures it, therefore in the valetudinarian.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Valetudinarian. *s.* One who is weakly, sickly, or infirm of health.

Many valetudinarians, many sickly persons, that scarce ever in their lives knew what health was, have yet outlived and trod upon the graves of those who have enjoyed it in the greatest perfection.—*Bishop Hall, Works, ii. 734.*

Valetudinarians must live where they can command and scold.—*Swift.*

Vallance. *s.* Valour. *Rare.*

With stiff force he shook his mortal lance,
To let him meet his dauntless valance.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 3. 13.

Vallancy. *s.* Valour. *Rare.*

And by the aid of Norman valance
To quell the force of foreign enemies
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 57.

Valliant. *adj.* [Fr. vaillant.] Stout; personally puissant; brave; (as, 'A valliant man'; 'A valliant action').

Only be thou valliant for me, and fight the Lord's battles. *1 Samuel, xviii. 17.*

Used substantively.

Four battles against the Philistines, wherein four valiant of David slay four giants.—*2 Samuel, xxi. contents.*

Valliantly. *adv.* In a valliant manner; with personal strength; with personal bravery.

It was the duty of a good soldier valiantly to withstand his enemies, and not to be troubled with any evil hap. *Knutta, History of the Turks.*

Valliantness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Valliant; valour; personal bravery; puissance; fierceness; stoutness.

Show not thy valliantness in wine.—*Ecclesiasticus, xxxi. 23.*

Vallid. *adj.* [Fr. valide; Lat. validus.]

1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.

Perhaps more valiant arm,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 424.

2. Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive.

A difference in their sentiments as to particular questions, is no valid argument against the general truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and more solid proof of it.—*St. ph. 22.*

Validity. *s.* [Fr. validité.]

1. Force to convince; certainty.

You are persuaded of the validity of that famous verse.

'Ths expectation makes a blessing dear.' *Pope.*

2. Value. *Rare.*

To thee and thine
Remains this ample third of our fair kingdom;
No less in space, valde, and pleasure,
Than that confer'd on Cæsar.
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

Vallise. *s.* [Fr.] Portmanteau.

I promise
To keep my master's privities lock'd up
In the vallise of my trust, lock'd close for ever.
J. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

He waited at table, carried his master's valise, and attended in his bed-chamber.—*Swift, Preface to Prior's Journey. (Ord. MS.)*

Vallancy. *s.* Large wig that shades the face (like a valance).

But you, loud sir, who through your curls look
big,
Criticks in plume and white vallancy wig. *Dryden.*

Vallation. *s.* [Lat. vallatus, from vallum.] Intrenchment.

The vallation . . . called Dyke-hills, consisting of two ridges or borders with an intermediate trench, although so near a Roman town and road, is not known.—*T. Harton, History of the Parish of Kidlington, p. 70.*

Valiatory, *adj.* Enclosing us by measure.
Rare.

Mention is made in Bættel of a measuring reel of six pulbits: . . . with such difference of reels, *valiatory*, unitary, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea.—*Sir T. Brown, Miscellaneous*, p. 52.

Valley, *s.* [Fr. *vallée*; Lat. *vallis*.] Low ground; hollow between hills.
Sweet interchanges of hill and dellen,
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 116.

Valium, *s.* [Lat.] Trench.
The *valium* or ridged bank, seemingly a vicinal way, if not a rampart, crossing the Ikemild-street within two miles of Euxine and near Nuffeld, is called Grimwidditch.—*T. Walton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 55.

Valonia, *s.* [Romaine, *βαλονία*, from Gr. *βαλανος*—acorn.] In *Botany* and *Commerce*. Cup of the acorn of a species of oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), abundant in Asia Minor, and imported, to be used in tanning, from the Levant.

Vulpia is a kind of acorn, imported from the Levant and the Morea for the use of tanners, as the husk or cup contains abundance of tannin. The quantity imported for home consumption in 1836, was 80,511 cwt.; of which Turkey furnished 58,724; Italy and the Italian islands, 7299.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Valorous, *adj.* Brave; stout; valiant.
The famous warriors of the antique world
Us'd trophies to erect in stately wise,
In which they would the records have enroll'd,
Of their great deeds and *valorous* exploits.
Spenser.

Valorously, *adv.* In a valorous manner.
I'll pay it as *valorously* as I may.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 2.

Valour, *s.* [Fr. *valeur*; Lat. *valor*.] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness.

That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the *valour* of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 2.

Valuable, *adj.* Precious; being of great price; worthy; deserving regard.
The value of several circumstances in story lessens very much by distance of time; though some minute circumstances are very *valuable*.—*Swift*.

Valuation, *s.*
1. Act of setting a value; appraisement.
Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a just *valuation* of it, rather thinking too meanly than too highly.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Value set upon anything.
Take out of men's minds false *valuations*, and it would leave the minds of a number of men poor shrunken things.—*Baron*.

Valuator, *s.* Appraiser; one who sets upon anything its price. 'A word which I have found no where else.' (Johnson.)
What *valuators* will the bishops make use of?—*Swift*.

The plans of the eight northern counties of Ireland have been revised and made perfect in every detail, like the plans of the southern counties. This perfect revision was rendered necessary to enable the Government *valuators* to mark upon the plans every property and tenement; and this has now been done throughout the whole of Ireland.—*Lord Ashburton, Address to the Geographical Society*, May 24, 1862.

Valne, *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *valor*.]
1. Price; worth.

Ye are all physicians of no *valne*.—*Job*, xiii. 4.

2. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

He sent him money; it was with this obliging testimony, that his design was not to pay him the *valne* of his pictures, because they were above any price.—*Dryden*.

Value, *v. a.*
1. Rate at a certain price; appraise; estimate; take account of.
When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obligations will be more augmented, and better *valued*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

So little knows
Any but God alone, to *value* right
The good before him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 201.

2. Rate highly; have in high esteem.

Some of the finest treatises in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and English appear.—*Addison*.

3. Be worth; be equal in worth to.
The peace between the French and us not *valued*
The cost that did conclude it.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 1.
4. Raise to estimation.
Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousy of the crown.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Valueless, *adj.* Being of no value.
A counterfeit
Resembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried,
Proves *valueless*. *Shakespeare, King John*, iii. 1.

Valuer, *s.* One who values.
Hammond was no *valuer* of trifles.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

Valve, *s.* [Lat. *valva*—folding doors.]
1. Folding door.
Opening their *valves*, self-moved on either side,
The adamantine doors expanded wide;
When death commands they close; when death commands divide.
Hartle.

2. Anything that opens over the mouth of a vessel.
This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out.—*Hoyte*.

3. In *Anatomy*. Membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress.

The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Valvular, *adj.* Having the character of, acting as, a valve.

In the first attempt at a *valvular* formation there is merely a slight elevation of the inner surface.—*Baller, in Todd's Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology*, Vein.

Valvule, *s.* Small valve.
Vambrace, *s.* [Fr. *avant-bras*; *avant*—before + *bras*—arm.] Piece of plate-armour worn for the defence of the forearm; Vamplate.

Vamp, *s.* [Spanish, *acaspies*.] Upper leather of a shoe.

Vamp, *v. a.* Piece an old thing with some new part.

You wish
To *vamp* a body with a dangerous physick,
That's sure of death without.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan.—*Dentley*.

Vamper, *s.* One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

Vampire, *s.* [?].

1. Pretended demon, said to delight in sucking human blood, and to animate the bodies of dead persons, which, when dug up, are said to be found florid and full of blood.

Can Russia, can the Hungarian *vampire*,
With whom call in the Sweden and empire;
Can four such powers, who one assail,
Deserve our praise should they prevail?

Mallet, Zephyr, or The Strategem.
These are the *vampires* of the publick, and riflers of the kingdom.—*Burns, Observations on the Revolution* in 1868, p. 11: 1741.

2. Bat of the genus *Vespertilio* (spectrum).
This is the bat to which Linnæus assigned the title of *vampyre*, on the supposition of its being the species of which so many extraordinary accounts have been given, relative to its power of sucking the blood both of men and cattle.—*Dr. Shaw*.

Vamplate, *s.* [Fr. *avant-plat*.] Vambrace.

Vamplate [is] a large piece of plate armour of the sixteenth century, used in joining to supply the place of arm and hand defence to the wearer, protecting him more effectually against his opponent's lance. Specimens may be seen in the armoury of the Tower of London, the Rotunda at Woolwich, &c.—*Broude and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Van, *s.* [Lat. *vannus*—fun.]
1. Anything spread wide by which a wind is raised; fan.

The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an ear; they called it a corn *van*.—*Broom, Notes on the Odyssey*.

2. Wing with which the air is beaten.
His sail-broad *van*
He spreads for flight. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 627.

A fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew high,
Who on their plummy *vans* received him soft
From his uneasy station, and upbore
As on a floating couch, through the hillside air.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 521.
His dimbled wing unstung;
He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain;
His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Fata of Perseus.

The *vans* are broad on one side, and narrower on the other; both of which minister to the progressive motion of the bird.—*Darwin, Physics-Theology*.

Van, *v. a.* Fan; winnow.
The corn which in *vanning* lieth lowest, is the best.—*Baron*.

Van, *s.* [Fr. *avant*.] Front of an army.
The foe he had survey'd,
Arranged, as 't' him they did appear,
With van, main battle, wings and rear.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 102.

Van to van the foremost squadron meet,
The midmost battles last'ning up behind.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxxvi.

Van, *s.* Caravan (of which it is an abbreviation).

Vanadium, *s.* In *Chemistry*. Metal discovered in 1830 by Sefstrom in the iron ore of Taberg, in Sweden, and named after *Vanadia*, a goddess in the Norse mythology.

Our knowledge concerning the chemical composition of the oxides of *vanadium* is derived from the accurate analytical results of Berzelius, to whose celebrated research (1831) on *vanadium* we are indebted for almost all we know of this metal and its compounds.—*Rowse, On Vanadium, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, December 19, 1867.

Vandal, *s.* Barbarian.
And drove those holy *vandals* off the stage.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 666.

Vandalic, *adj.* Barbarous; resembling the character of the Vandals.

From what hath passed, rash divines might be apt to charge this holy man, so weak of spirit, with enthusiasm, with a brutal spite to reason, and with more than *Vandalic* rage against human learning.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, p. 306.

Vandalism, *s.* Rude and barbarous state or character of the Vandals.

I regard all the conquests of France as so many epochs, and stages, in the career of a new *vandalism* and darkness, which are preparing to involve all human society.—*Lord Auckland, Considerations*, pt. ii. p. 23.

Vandyke, *s.* [from the painter so named.] Kind of neckhandkerchief.

Laced handkerchiefs, resembling the large falling band worn by the men, were in fashion among the ladies. This article of dress has been lately revived, and called a *Vandyke*.—*Granger, Biographical History of the Reign of Charles I.*

Cut in Vandyke, or as a *Vandyke*. Having the border of a cuff, sleeve, skirt, or the like, edged, as in the *Vandyke* portraits, instead of plain.

Vandyke, *v. a.* In *Dress*. Shave, or cut out, after the manner of certain dresses in the portraits of *Vandyke*.

Vane, *s.* [Dutch, *vaene*; A.S. *fann*.] Plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

She would spell a man backward; if tall, a lance ill-headed; if speaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 1.

Vanguard, *s.* [Fr. *avant garde*.] Front or first line of the army.

The king's *vant-guard* maintained fight against the whole power of the enemies.—*Lord Byron*.
The martial Idomen, who bravely stood before.
In *vant-guard* of his troops, and march'd, for strength a savage bore.
Chapman.

Vanguard to right and left the front unfold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 7:58

Vanilla, *s.* [Fr. *vanille*.] Fruit of the *Vanilla planifolia*.

When mixed with *vanillia*, or spica, chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatick oils.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

The *vanilla* plant is cultivated in Brazil, and in the West Indies, and some other tropical countries, but does not produce fruit of such a delicious aroma as in Mexico. It clings like a parasite to the trunk of old trees, and sucks the moisture which their bark derives from lichens, and other cryptogams, but without drawing nourishment from the tree

Itself, like the ivy and mistletoe. The fruit is sub-cylindric, about eight inches long, one-celled, siliqueous, and pulpy within. It should be gathered before it is fully ripe.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Vanish. *v. n.* [Lat. *vanesco*; Fr. *évanouir*.]

1. Lose perceptible existence.

High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else *vanisheth* as soon as it appears to the world.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Pass away from the sight; disappear.

Whither are they *vanish'd*?—
Into the air; and what seem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 3.

3. Pass away; be lost.

All these delights will *vanish*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 308.

Vanity. *s.* [Fr. *vanité*; Lat. *vanitas*, *-utis*; *vanus* = vain.]

1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.

Vanity of vanities, all is *vanity*.—*Ecclesiastes, l. 2.*

2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour.

Vanity possesseth many, who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Trifling labour.

To use long discourse against those things which are both against scripture and reason, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the answerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

4. Falsehood; untruth.

Here I may well shew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Walsingham.—*Sir J. Davies.*

5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

Were it not strange if God sh. . . had made rich store of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be consumed in secular *vanity*, allowing none but the baser sort to be employed in his own service?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I must bestow upon the eyes of this young couple some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.*

The eldest equal the youngest in the *vanity* of their dress; and no other reason can be given of it, but that they equal, if not surpass them, in the *vanity* of their desires.—*South, Sermons.*

Think not when woman's transient breath is fled, That all her *vanities* at once are dead; Succeeding *vanities* she still regards; And though she plays no more, o'erlooks the cards.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto 1.

6. Ostentation; arrogance.

The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, . . . do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating on small occasions.

'Tis an old maxim in the schools, That *vanity*'s the food of fools; Yet now and then your men of wit Will condescend to take a hit.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Vanquish. *v. a.*

1. Conquer; overcome; subdue.

We're not a shame, that whilst you live at jar, The fearful French, whom you late *vanquish'd*, Should make a start o'er seas, and *vanquish* you?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 2.

They subdued and *vanquish'd* the rebels in all encounters.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquish'd* chose: But you have done what Cato could not do, To chase the *vanquish'd*, and restore him too.
Dryden.

2. Confute.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquish'd* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Vanquishable. *adj.* Capable of being vanquished; conquerable; that may be overcome.

That great giant was only *vanquishable* by the knights of the Well.—*Gayton, Pastimes Noted on Don Quixote, p. 87.*

Vanquisher. *s.* One who vanquishes; conqueror; subduer.

He would pawn his fortunes To hopeless restitution, so he might Be call'd your *vanquisher*.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, III. 1.

I shall rise victorious, and subdue My *vanquisher*; spoil'd of his vaunted spoil.
Milton, Paradise Lost, III. 250.

Vantage. *s.* Advantage; superiority; opportunity.

What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a pastor?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harmed with a long march.—*Bacon.*

He assured, undaun, 'twill be done With his next *vantage*.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 4.

Vantage. *v. a.* Benefit. *Obsolete.*

We yet of present peril be afraid; For needless fear did never *vantage* none. *Spenser.*

Vantage-ground. *s.* Superiority; state in which one has better means of action than another.

Let him expect a battle, and know that he is to combat a prepared enemy, who has prevented him, and comes to fight him upon the *vantage-ground*.—*South, Sermons, vi. 204.*

Vantrance. *s.* Vunbrance.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver, And in my *vantrance* put this wither'd brow.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, l. 3.

Vantrance and Griefs and painlet.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1121.

Vapid. *adj.* [Lat. *apidus*.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; mawkish; flat.

The effects of a *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood, are stagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction.—*Arbuthnot.*

However *vapid* the songs of Provence may seem to our apprehensions, they were undoubtedly the sources from which poetry for many centuries derived a great portion of its habitual language.—*Maitland, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, bk. II. ch. ix.*

Vaporation. *s.* Act of escaping in vapours.

Rare. By conflagration and congelation, according to certain respects; by *vaporation* and *evaporation*; by sublimation.—*Bibliotheca Biblica, l. 384.*

Vaporer. *s.* One who vapours; boaster; braggart.

This shows these *vaporers*, to what scorn they expose themselves.—*Dry. II. Mors, Government of the Tongue.*

Vaporific. *adj.* Forming vapour.

The statement by Dr. Thomson refers to the completion, or last stage, of the discovery, namely the *vaporific* combination of heat. But from a letter which Black wrote to Watt in 1780. . . it appears that Thomson has even underrated the question, and that Black, instead of first teaching his theory in 1761, taught it three years earlier, that is, six years before the decisive experiments were made.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. II. ch. vi. note.*

Vaporish. *adj.*

1. Vaporous; full of vapours.

It proceeded from the nature of the *vaporish* place.—*Mandys.*

2. Splenetic; peevish; humoursome.

Fallas grew *vaporish* once and odd, She would not do the least right thing. *Pope.*

Vaporization. *s.* Evaporation; conversion into vapour.

We can hardly expect to understand the part which heat plays in the union of two bodies, when we cannot as yet comprehend in what manner it produces the liquefaction or *vaporization* of one body.—*Wheat, History of Scientific Ideas, vol. II. p. 46: 1858.*

Vaporous. *adj.* [Fr. *vaporeux*.]

1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fummy.

The *vaporous* night approaches.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

This shifting our shade from the warmer and more *vaporous* air of the valleys to the colder and more subtle air of the hills is a great benefit to the valentinarian part.—*Jerham, Physico-Theology.*

2. Windy; flutulent.

If the mother eat much beans, or such *vaporous* food, it endangers the child to become lunatick.—*Bacon.*

The food which is most *vaporous* and perspirable, is the most easily digested.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Souring; vainly imaginative.

Whoever shall entertain high and *vaporous* imaginations, instead of a laborious and sober inquiry of truth, shall have hopes and beliefs of strange and impossible shapes.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning. (Ord MS.)*

Vaporousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Vaporous.

The warmth and *vaporousness* of the air.—*History of the Royal Society, III. 416.*

Vapery. *adj.*

1. Vaporous; abounding with vapours.

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Congregat'd clouds, And all the vapory turbulence of heaven, Involve the face of things.

Thomson, Seasons, Winter. When liquids and certain solids are heated they become converted into elastic fluids or vapours, which differ from gases in this respect, that they are not under common circumstances permanently elastic, but resume the liquid or solid form when cooled down to ordinary temperatures. The term *vapour* is frequently limited to water in the state in which it exists in our atmosphere and in other humid æthereal bodies, i. e. in a perfectly invisible state.—*Bride and Cur, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Peevish; humoursome.

Hours on hours they slaking so reclined, And court the vapory god soft-lingering in the wind.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, l. 72.

Vapour. *s.* [Fr. *vapeur*; Lat. *vapor*.]

1. Anything ethereal; anything that mingles with the air.

Jove a dreadful storm call'd forth Against our navy; cover'd shore and all With gloomy vapours.
Chapman.

2. Fume; steam.

The morning is the best, because the imagination is not clouded by the vapours of meat.—*Dryden.*

3. Wind; flatulence.

In the Thesallian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell of carrying in the air, transforming themselves into other bodies. These fables are the effects of imagination; for outcments, if laid on anything thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely.—*Bacon.*

4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.

If his sorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy vapour, that it be not discernible even to himself.—*Hammond.*

In the plural; (often with *the*). Hypochondriasis; melancholy; spleen.

To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in studious men, as well as the vapours to which the other sex are so often subject.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Vapour. *v. a.*

1. Pass in a vapour or fume; fly off in evaporation.

When thou from this world wilt go, The whole world vapours in thy breath. *Donne.*

2. Emit fumes.

Swift running waters vapour not so much as standing waters.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Bully; brag.

Not true? quoth he. How's or you vapour, I can what I affirm make appear.
Bulwer, Hudibras, II. 3, 1003.

Be you to us but kind; Let Dutchmen vapour, Spaniards curse, No sorrow we shall find. *Lord Byron, Song.*

Vapour. *v. a.* Effuse, scatter in fumes or vapour. *Rare.*

He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away, Another, sighing, vapour forth his soul, A third to melt himself in tears. *B. Johnson.* Opium hath some of its poisonous quality, if vapoured out, and mingled with spirit of wine.—*Bacon.*

Vapoured. *part. adj.*

1. Moist.

From mine eyes The vapour'd tears down stilled here and there, Sackville, Mirror for Magistrates, induction.

2. Splenetic; peevish; melancholy.

I was become so vapoured and timorous at home, that I was ready to faint away if I did but go a few stones' end from our own house.—*W. Histon, Memoirs, p. 18: 1769.*

Vaporer. *s.* Bully; blusterer.

A third eminent upstart is notorious by the name and title of M. Dr. Goff, a *vaporer*; who hath been an impudent stickler, ever since he was a schoolboy.—*Legends Liguori, p. 144: 1633.*

Vapouring. *verbal abs.* Bullying; bragging.

(See, for example, under *Vigour*.)

Vare. *s.* [Spanish, *vare*.] Wand or staff of justice. *Rare.*

He [the Spaniard] is wonderfully obedient to government; for the proudest don of Spain, when he is pacing upon his ginnel in the street, if an alguazil (a serjeant) show him his vare, that is, a little white staff he carryeth as a badge of his office, my don will presently off his horse, and yield himself his prisoner.—*Howell, Letters, l. 3, 32.*

His hand a vare of justice did uphold.
Dryden, Absalom and Achishophet, l. 595.

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VARIABLE. adj. [Fr.; Lat. *variabilis*.]
Changeable; mutable; inconstant.

O swear not by th' inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circling orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, II. 2.
By the lively image of other creatures, did those
ancients represent the variable passions of mortals;
as by serpents were described deceivers.—*Sir W.
Baleph, History of the World*.
I'll heart I know how variable and vain.
Self-love.
Milton, Paradise Lost, XI. 92.

VARIABLENESS. s. Attribute suggested by
Variable.

1. Changeableness; mutability.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is from
above, and cometh down from the Father of lights,
with whom is no variable shadow of change.—*James*, I. 17.
You are not solicitous about the variable shadow
of the weather, or the change of seasons.—*Addison*.

2. Levity; inconstancy.

Censurers subject themselves to the charge of
variableness in judgement.—*Richardson, Clarissa*.

VARIANCE. s. Discord; disagreement; dis-
ension.

I am come to set a man at variance against his
father.—*Matthew*, x. 35.
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen;
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies,
How much at variance are her feet and eyes!

Pope, Pastoral, Spring.
If the learner would not sometimes submit to the
ignorant; the old to the weakness of the young;
there would be nothing but everlasting variance in
the world.—*Swift*.

VARIATE. v. a. [Lat. *variatus*.] Change;
alter. *Rare*.

What was the cause of their multiplied, varied
compliments against her; like the monsters in
Africa, every day almost a new conspiracy?—*Dean
King, Sermon on the Fifth of November*, p. 33: 1688.
This artificial change is but a fixation of nature's
inconstancy, holding its varying indistinctness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 41.

VARIATION. s. [Fr.; Lat. *variatio, -onis*.]

1. Change; mutation; difference from itself.

After much variation of opinions, the prisoner
was acquitted of treason, but by most voices found
guilty of felony.—*Sir J. Hayward*.
The operation of agents will easily admit of in-
tention and remission, but the essences of things
are conceived not capable of any such variation.—*Locke*.

The fame of our writers is confined to these two
islands, and it is hard it should be limited in time as
much as place, by the perpetual variations of our
speech.—*Swift*.

If some other places are more females born than
males; which, upon this variation of proportion, I
recommend to the curious.—*Grant, Observations
on the Bills of Mortality*.

No two plants are indistinguishable; and no two
animals are without difference. Variation is co-
extensive with heredity.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles
of Biology*, pt. II. ch. ix. § 83.

2. Successive change.

Sir Walter Blunt
Stain'd with the variation of each soil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. I. 1.

3. In Grammar. Inflection.

The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the
variation of words, and the peculiar form of speech,
are often appointed to be repeated.—*Watts, Im-
provement of the Mind*.

4. Deviation.

I may seem sometimes to have varied from his
sense; but the greatest variations may be fairly
deduced from him.—*Dryden*.

VARIATION OF THE COMPASS. Deviation of the
magnetic needle from an exact parallel
with the meridian.

VARIOLLA. s. Chicken-pox.

The eruption of variella does not come out all
nearly together, but one crop after another for
several days.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary*.

VARIKOSE. s. [Lat. *varix* + Gr. *σῆλη* =
tumour.] In Surgery. Swelling of the
veins of the spermatic cord.

Variocoele mostly arises from excessive walking,
running, jumping, wearing of trusses, and the like.
—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary*.

VARIKOSE. adj. Disposed with dilatation.

There are instances of one vein only being vari-
cose, which may be destroyed by tying it above and
below the dilatation.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

VARIATE. v. a. Diversify; stain with dif-
ferent colours.

They had fountains of variegated marble in their
spots.—*Arbuthnot*.

Such happy spots the new admirers take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak.

Pope, Moral Essays, II. 41.

VARIATION. s. Diversity of colours.

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, some-
what improved with very fine sand; also they
will soon lose their variegations.— *Evelyn, Ka-
lenlar*.

VARIETY. s. [Fr. *variété*; Lat. *varietus, -atis*.]

1. Change; succession of one thing to an-
other; intermixture of one thing with
another.

All sorts are here that all th' earth yields;
Variety without end.

Milton, Paradise Lost, VII. 541.
Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty.—
South, Sermons.

2. One thing of many by which variety is
made: (in this sense it has a plural).

The inclosed warmth, which the earth hath in
itself, stirred up by the heat of the sun, awakens
nature in the swiftest progression of those varieties
which the earth bringeth forth.—*Sir W. Baleph, History
of the World*.

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a variety in the temper of good men,
with relation to the different impressions they re-
ceive from different objects of charity.—*Bishop
Atterbury*.

4. Variation; deviation; change from a
former state.

It was a great vanity to reject those reasons
drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to
answer those reasons by suppositions of a variety in
things, from what they now appear.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin
of Mankind*.

5. Many and different kinds.

He now only wants more time to do that variety
of good which his soul thinks after.—*Law*.

6. In Botany and Zoology. Deviation from
the ordinary details of structure generally
found in the species.

Such different groups are called varieties. Thus
the primrose and cowslip, as has been stated above,
are found to be varieties of the same plant; the
poodle and the greyhound are well marked varieties
of the species dog.—*W. H. Wells, History of Scientific
Ideas*, vol. II. p. 333: 1838.

VARIOLA. s. Small-pox.

Variolous in Zoology [is] a part beset with many
shallow impressions like marks of the variola or
small-pox.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science,
Literature, and Art*.

VARIOLOUS. adj. Resembling, appertain-
ing to, constituted by, variola or small-
pox.

A variety of opinions have been entertained re-
specting the effect of the variolous infection on the
fetus in utero.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary*.

VARIANS. adj. [Lat. *varius*.]

1. Different; several; manifold.

Then were they known to men by various names,
And curious idols, through the heathen world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, I. 371.

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike
itself.

The names of mixed modes want standards in
nature, whereby to adjust their signification; there-
fore they are very various and doubtful.—*Locke*.

3. Unlike each other.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit,
To raise quite out their native language.

Milton, Paradise Lost, XII. 52.
Vast crowds of vanquish'd nations march along,
Tardous in arms, in habit, and in tongue.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, VIII. 602.

4. Variegated; diversified.

Herbs sudden flower'd,
Opening their various colours.

Milton, Paradise Lost, VII. 317.

VARIANLY. adv. In a various manner.

Having been variously tossed by fortune, directed
his course to a safe harbour.—*Bacon*.
Different ailments, while they repair the fluids
and solids, act variously upon them according to
their different natures.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature
and Choice of Aliments*.

VARIX. s. [Lat.; Fr. *varice*.] In Surgery
Dilatation of the vein.

In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with varices
or dilatations of the veins, the veins can only be
assisted by the bandage.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

VARIET. s. [see Vassal.]

1. Page or knight's follower; servant or
attendant.

They spy'd

A varlet running towards hastily: . . .
Behind his back he bore a brason shield.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Such lords ill example do give,
Where varlets and drabs so may live.

Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
'Tis service of danger.—Why, you were best not
one o' the varlets of the city, a varlet; I'll appoint
you one, if you please.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in
his Humour*.

We may enumerate four distinct causes, tending
to the promotion of chivalry. The first of these
was the regular scheme of education, according to
which the sons of gentlemen, from the age of seven
years, were brought up in the castle of superior
lords, where they at once learned the whole disci-
pline of their future profession, and imbibed its
emulous and enthusiastic spirit . . . an irresistible
advantage to the poorer nobility, who could hardly
otherwise have given their children the accomplish-
ments of their station. From seven to fourteen
these boys were called pages or varlets; at fourteen
they bore the name of esquire. They were instructed
in the management of arms, in the art of horseman-
ship, in exercises of strength and activity. They
became accustomed to obsequious and courteous be-
haviour, serving their lord or lady in offices which
had not yet become derogatory to honourable birth,
and striving to please visitors, and especially ladies,
at the hall or banquet. Thus placed in the centre
of all that could awaken their imagination, the
creed of chivalrous gallantry, superstitious, or ho-
nour, must have made indelible impressions. Paint-
ing for the glory which neither their strength nor
the established rules permitted them to anticipate,
the young scions of chivalry attended their masters
to the tournament, and even to the battle, and riv-
etted with a sick the armor they were forbidden
to wear.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe
during the Middle Ages*, pt. II. ch. ix.

2. Term of reproach; scoundrel.

I am the first varlet that ever chew'd it.—*Shake-
spear, Henry IV. Part I. I. 2*.

Thou milk'd his ewe, and often twice an hour.
Jorden, Translation of Virgil, Æneid, III. 6.

When the Roman legions were in a disposition
to mutiny, an impudent varlet, who was a private
sentinel, resolved to try the power of his eloquence.
—*Addison*.

VARIETY. s. Rabble; crowd; populace.

Shall they hold me up,
And shew me to the shouting variety
Of censuring Rome?

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

VARMINT. adj. [?] Licentious; vulgarly
vicious. *Slang*.

Seeing a light gleam from the entrance of the
Royal Saloon, we knocked at the door, and it was
opened unto us. We sat down at the only spare
table in the place, and looked round at the smug
and varmint citizens with whom the room was filled.
—*Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. II.

VARNISH. s. [Fr. *vernis*; Lat. *vernix*; Gr.
βερνικη, the name of a certain gum or lac,
like amber, which was also so called, ac-
cording to Sir C. Eastlake (Materials for a
History of Oil-painting), and Sir G. C.
Lewis, from its resemblance to the hair of
Queen Berenice (Coma Berenices).]

1. Matter laid upon wood, metal, or other
bodies, to make them shine.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double varnish on the same.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, IV. 7.

This blue varnish, that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twelve hundred years.

Pope, Moral Essays, v. 37.

The fame of this lock of hair has likewise been
perpetuated in the word *varnish*, *varnise*, and *varnish*,
which alludes to the amber colour of the queen's
beautiful tresses.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the As-
tronomical of the Ancients*, p. 107.

Varnish is a solution of resinous matter, which is
spread over the surface of any body, in order to give
it a shining, transparent, and hard coat, capable of
resisting, in a greater or less degree, the influence
of air and moisture. Such a coat consists of the re-
sinous parts of the solution, which remain in a thin
layer upon the surface, after the liquid solvent has
either evaporated away, or has dried up.—*Ure, Dic-
tionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

2. Cover; palliation.

VARNISH. v. a.

1. Cover with something shining.

O vanity!
To set a pearl in steel so meanly varnished.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. Cover; conceal or decorate with something ornamental.

Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites;
Or close ambition *varnish'd* o'er with zeal.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 484.
Men espouse the well-endowed opinions in fashion,
and then seek arguments to make good their beauty,
or *varnish* over and cover their deformity.—*Locke*.

3. Palliate; hide with colour of rhetoric.

They *varnish* all their errors, and secure
The life they act, and all the world endure.

Rir J. Denham.
Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes.

Varnisher. s.

1. One whose trade is to varnish.

An oil obtained of common oil may probably be
of good use to surgeons and *varnishers*.—*Boyle*.

2. Disguiser; adorning.

Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise:
Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wits.

Vary. v. a. [Lat. varius; Fr. varier.]

1. Change; make unlike itself.

Let your careless change
Vary to our great Maker still new praise.

2. Change to something else.

Gods that never change their state,
Vary off their love and hate.

3. Make of different kinds.

God hath divided the genius of men according to
the different affairs of the world; and *varied* their
inclinations, according to the variety of actions to
be performed.—*Sir T. Browne*.

4. Diversity; variegate.

God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights.

Vary. v. n.

1. Be changeable; appear in different forms.

2. Be unlike each other.

Those who made laws had their minds polished
above the vulgar; and yet unaccountably the public
constitutions of nations *vary*.—*Collier, Essays, On
Pride*.

3. Alter; become unlike itself.

He had a strange interchanging of large and un-
expected pardons, with several executions, which
could not be imputed to any inconsistency, but to a
principle he had set unto himself, that he would
vary and try both ways in turn.—*Bacon*.

4. Deviate; depart.

The crime consists in violating the law and *vary-
ing* from the right rule of reason.—*Locke*.

5. Succeed each other.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pass in her breast, and *vary* in her face.

6. Disagree; be at variance.

In judgement of her substance thus they *vary*,
And *vary* thus in judgement of her seat.
For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
Some sink it down into the stomach's heat.

7. Shift colours.

Will the falcon, stooping from above,
Bask with her *various* plumage, spare the dove?
Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings?
Or hears the hawk when Philomela sings?

Vary. s. Change; alteration.

Such smiling rages as these soothe every pas-
sion:
Renew, affirm, and turn their halcyon breaks,
With every gale and *vary* of their masters.

Vascular. adj. [Lat. vas - vessel.]

Consisting of vessels; full of vessels.

Such a difference of degree may be traced between
the class of *vascular* plants and that of cellular,
which includes lichens, algae, and other substances
whose organization is simpler and more rudimen-
tary than that of the higher order of vegetables,
and which therefore approach nearer to mere inorganic
nature.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. viii.
§ 5.

The tooth of the mesenterium offers an unequal-
val example of a current of nutriment from the
dentine to the enamel, and reciprocally. All the
constituents of the blood freely circulated through
the *vascular* dentine and the cement, and the ves-

els of each substance, intercommunicated by a few
canals, continued across the hard or unvascular
dentine.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Vascularity. s. State or quality of being vascular.

Vasculariferous. adj. [Lat. feru - I bear.]

Vessel-bearing.

Vasculariferous plants are such plants as have, be-
sides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain
the seed, sometimes divided into cells; and these
have always a monometalous flower, either uniform
or difform.—*Quincy*.

Vase. s. [Fr.; Lat. vas.]

1. Vessel; (generally a vessel rather for show than use).

The toilet stands unveil'd.
Each silver *vase* in mystic order laid.

2. Piece of ornamental marble.

Vassal. s. [Lat. vassus, vassallus, vassal- letus, vassellus, vassellus (whence varlet),

generally considered to be a derivative
from the Welsh *gwas* = one who owes
service to another.]

1. One who holds of a superior lord.

Every petty prince, *vassal* to the emperor, can
coin what money he pleases.—*Swift, View of the
Present State of Affairs in Ireland*.

2. Subject; dependant.

The mind hath not reason to remember that pas-
sions ought to be her *vassals*, not her masters.—*Sir
W. Raleigh*.

3. Servant; one who acts by the will of an- other.

I am his fortune's *vassal*, and I send him
The gratitude he has got.

4. Slave; low fellow.

Thou swear'st thy goals in vain.—
O *vassal*! miscant! *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

Vassal. v. a. Subject; enslave; exercise command over.

Love, anger, sorrow, and the like, are but for a
time, and then over; but this [fear] is perpetual; a
disease of a life long, which every day slaves a man
to whatever his life meets with. It *vassals* him to
the world, to beasts, and men; and, like
tyrant, enforces whatever it proposes.—*Felltham,
Remarks*, i. 71.

Vassalage. s.

Thou couldst not make my mind go less, nor pare
With all their words one virtue fr
How am I *vassal'd* then? Make such thy slaves
As dare not keep their goodness past their graves.

Vassalage. s.

Some proud hill, whose stately eminence
Vassals the fruitful vale's circumference.

Vassalage. s.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*,
b. i. song iv.

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The Count of Toulouse was suzerain of five great
subordinate fiefs. I. Narbonne, whose Count pos-
sessed the most ample feudal privileges. II. Beziers,
under which Viscount held the Counts of Aude and
Carcassonne. III. The Countship of Foix, with six
territorial *vassalages*. IV. The Countship of Mont-
pellier, now devolved on Pedro, King of Arragon.
V. The Countship of Quercy and Rhodan.—*Milman,
History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. viii.

Vast. adj. [Fr. vaste; Lat. vastus.]

1. Large; great.

What the parliament meant to attempt with those
vast numbers of men, every day levied.—*Lord Cla-
rendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

2. Viciously great; enormously extensive or capacious.

The vicious language is *vast* and gaping, swelling
and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of
rock, mountain, and pointedness.—*B. Jonson*.

Vast. s. Empty waste.

They shook hands, as over a *vast*, and embraced
as from the ends of opposed winds.—*Shakespeare,
Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

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He that foretells the motions of the planets, or the effects of medicines, or the result of chemical or mechanical experiments, may be said to do it by natural vaticination.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 223.

Vaticinator. s. One who predicts.
Listen to the vaticinator.—*L. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, A Bibliomane.*

Vault. s. [Fr. *vaulte*; Italian, *volta*; L. Lat. *volta*.]

1. Continued arch.
(1) you are men of stone!
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's vault should crack.
Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

2. Cellar.
Creep into the kiln-hole.—He will seek there:
neither press, well, vault, but hath an abstract
for the remembrance of.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

3. Cave; cavern.
The silent vaults of death, unknown to light,
And hell itself, lie naked to his sight.
G. Sandys.

4. Repository for the dead.
Shall I not then be stilled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes
in?
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

Vault. v. a. [Fr. *vaulte*.]
1. Arch; shape to a vault.
Hath nature given them eyes
To see this vaulted arch, and the rich cope
Of sea and land, which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the twin'd stones
Upon th' humbled beach?
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, I. 7.

2. Cover with an arch.
Over-head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;
And dying scalded either host with fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 212.

Vault. v. n. [Fr. *voltiger*; Italian, *voltiggiare*.]

1. Leap; jump.
If I could win a lady by vaulting into my saddle
with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a
wife.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.*, v. 2.
Nestor had fail'd the fall of Troy to see,
But leaping on his lance, he vaulted on a tree.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses and Alabaster.
Lucan vaulted upon Pegasus with all the heat
and intrepidity of youth.—*Addison*.

2. Play the tumbler, or posture-master.
Vault. s. Leap; jump.

Vaultage. s. Arched cellar. *Rare*.
He'll call you to no hot an answer for it,
Tight caves and wonky vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock
In second accent to his ordinance.
Shakespeare, Henry V., ii. 4.

Vaulted. adj. Arched; concave.
Bustore the lock I she cried, and all around
Restore the look I the erred roofs rebound.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Vaulter. s. One who vaults; leaper;
jumper; tumbler.
They would leap to reach 'em,
And leap aloft too.—Such are light enough;
I am no vaulter.
Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Wife for a Month.

Vaulting-house. s. Brothel.
Instead of backing the brave steed o' mornings,
To kiss the chambermaid, and for a leap
O' the vaulting-horse, to ply the vaulting-horse.
B. Jonson, The New Inn, I. 1.
If no preference, let me but receive
My pay that is behind, to set me up
A tavern, or a vaulting-house; while men love
Or drunkennes or lechery, they'll ne'er fall me.
Masinger, The Unnatural Combat, I. 1.

Vaulture. s. Archlike shape.
The reason is, the strength and firmness of their
vaulture and pillars, sufficient to support the super-
incumbent weight.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*, ch. iii. (Ord. 38.)

Vaulty. adj. Arched; concave: (condemned
by Johnson as 'a bad word').
I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye-balls in my vaulted brows,
And ring these fingers with thy household worms.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 4.

Vault. v. a. [Fr. *vauter*.] Boast; display
with ostentation.
Not that great champion
Whom famous poets' verse so much doth vaunt,
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many furies and sharp hits did haunt.
Spenser.
My vanquisher spoil'd of his vaulted spoil.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 251.

Vault. v. n. Play the braggart; talk with
ostentation; make vain show; boast.
No spake the apostate angel, though in pain;
Vaulting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 125.

Vault. s. Brag; boast; vain ostentation.
Sir John Perrot bent his course not to that point,
but rather quite contrary, in scorn, and in vain
vaunt of his own counsels.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Vault. s. [Fr. *avant*.] First part. *Rare*.
Our play
Leaps o'er the vault and firrings.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

Vault-courier. s. [Fr. *avant courrier*.] Pre-
cursor.
You sulphurous and thought-executing fires,
Vault-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts,
Sing me my white head!
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

Vaulter. s. [Fr. *vanteur*.] One who
vaunts; boaster; braggart; man given
to vain ostentation.
Some others feign
To menage steeds, as did this vaulter; but in vain.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 4. 1.

Vauntful. adj. Boastful; ostentatious.
Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures smiled,
Young Ugon, with vauntful lustled,
After his guise did cast abroad to fare.
Spenser.

Vaunting. verbal abs. Act of one who
vaunts; boasting.
You say you are a better soldier;
Let it appear so, make your vaunting true.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

As for the illusions of art magic, they were put
down, and their vaunting in wisdom was reproved
with disgrace.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xvi. 7.

Vauntingly. adv. In a vaunting manner;
boastfully; ostentatiously.
I heard thee say, and vauntingly thou spak'st it,
That thou wert cause of noble Gloucester's death.
Shakespeare, Richard II., iv. 1.

Vaunture. s. [Fr. *avant mur*.] False
wall; work raised before the main wall.
With another engine, named the warwolf, he
pierced with one stone, and cut, as even as a thread,
two vauntures.—*Camden, Remains*.
Spelt vaunture.
This warlike captain, daily attempting the van-
sures, in the end by force obtained the same; and
so possessed of the place, desperately kept it till
greater help came running in, who, with wonderful
expedition, clapt up a strong covering betwixt the
wall and the vaunture.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

Vavaiseur. s. [Fr. *vavaiseur*.] One who
himself holding of a superior lord, has
others holding under him.
Names have been taken of civil honours, as king,
knight, vavaiseur, or vavaiseur, squire.—*Camden*.
Vaward. s. [van + ward.] Fore part. *Ob-
solete*.
Since we have the vaward of the day,
My love shall hear the music of my hounds.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.
Marcia,
Their hands if the vaward are the Antlers
Of their best trust.
Id., Coriolanus, I. 6.

Veal. s. [N. Fr. *veal*; Fr. *veau*; Lat. *vitulus* = calf.]
1. Calf.
A Scotch runt without horns, or else with very
short horns, scarce exceeding a south-country veal
in height.—*Ray, Collection of English Words*, p. 133:
1691.

2. Flesh of a calf killed for the table.
Would'st thou with mighty beef augment thy
meal,
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee veal.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 515.

Vestitation. s. Act of carrying, or being
carried.
Enervated lords are softly tolling in their chariots;
a species of vestitation seldom used amongst the
antients.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Vector. s. In Astronomy. Straight line
drawn from the centre of force to the point
of the orbit where the body is supposed to
be: (more common us *radius-vector*).

Vecture. s. [Lat. *vectura*.] Carriage.
There are but three things which one nation selleth
unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it;
the manufacture; and the vecture or carriage.—
Bacon, Essays.

Vedette. s. [Fr.] Mounted sentinel on
the look-out.

Veer. v. n. [Fr. *vire*.]

1. Shift; change; turn.
Nigh river's mouth, where wind
Veers oft, as oft he steers and shifts her sail.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 514.

2. In Navigation. Allow the ship more
cable; turn about.
A-head of all the master pilot steers,
And as he leads, the following navy veers.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 1087.
The bark did guide,
Veering to the wind her plumes.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, xii. 20.

Veer. v. a.

1. Let out.
As it is a great point of art, when our matter
requires it, to enlarge and veer out all sail, so to
take it in and contract it is of no less praise when
the argument doth ask it.—*B. Jonson*.

2. Turn; change.
I see the haven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary course to bend;
Fear the main-sheet, and bear up with the land.
Spenser.

Veerable. adj. Changeable; shifting. *Rare*.
The winds were veerable for several days.—
Rundolph, On the Islands of the Archipelago, p. 10.

Veering. verbal abs. Act of turning or
changing.
It is a double misfortune to a nation given to
change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to
fall in with all the turns and veerings of the people.
—*Addison, Freeholder*.

Veering. part. adj. Changing; varying.
A subtle, sudden flame,
By veering passion fanned,
About the breaks and dances.
Tennyson, Madeline.

Vegetability. s. Vegetable nature; quality
of growth without sensation.
The circulating spirit of salts, and lapidical
juice of the sea, entering the parts of the plant,
overcomes its vegetability, and converts it unto a
lapidaceous substance.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Vegetable. adj. [Lat. *vegetabilis*.] Belong-
ing to, having the character of, constituted
by, vegetables.
Amidst them stood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of vegetable gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 218.

Vegetable s. Anything that has grown
without sensation, as plants.
Let brutes and vegetables that cannot drink,
So far as drought and nature urges, think.
Waller.

Vegetal. adj. [Fr.]
1. Having power to cause growth.
Necessary concomitants of this vegetal faculty are
life, and his privation, death.—*Burk's Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 21.

It is also the doctrine of Platonic philosophers,
that intellect is the very life of living things, the
first principle and exemplar of all, from whence by
different degrees are derived the inferior classes of
life: first the rational, then the sensitive; after that
the vegetal; but so as in the rational animal, there
is still somewhat intellectual, again in the sensitive
there is somewhat rational; and in the vegetal some-
what sensitive; and lastly in mixed bodies, as metals
and minerals, somewhat of vegetation.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 275.

2. Vegetable.
Passing over the vegetal kingdom, . . . let us seek
in the animal kingdom, some cases where classes
otherwise allied, are contrasted in their locomotive
activities.—*Herbert Spencer, Induction of Biology*,
§ 43.

Vegetal. s. Vegetable, and animals.
Your minerals, *vegetals*, and animals.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

Bounteous nature here . . .
Enriches and augments with *vegetals*,
With creature sensitive, with rational.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guegrini's Pastor Fido.

Vegetarian. adj. Feeding upon vegetable
(as opposed to animal) food.

This . . . type [of dentition] is . . . associated
usually with *vegetarians* or promiscuous diet.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Vegetarian. s. One who, abstaining from
animal food, feeds exclusively on the pro-
ducts of the vegetable kingdom.

Vegetate. v. n. Grow as plants; shoot out;
grow without sensation.
See dying vegetables life sustain;
See life dissolving *vegetals* again.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 15.

VEGE

Vegetation. s. [Fr.]

1. Power of producing the growth of plants.

The exterior surface consisted of a terrestrial matter proper for the nourishment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for *vegetation*.—Woodward.

2. Power of growth without sensation.

Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with sense, yet exceed them in the faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility.—Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Vegetative. s. Member of the vegetable kingdom. Rare.

How flourishing is the pleasure of *vegetatives*! Look upon the beauty and pleasure of a flower.—Culverwell, *Light of Nature*.

Vegetative. adj. [Fr. *végétatif*.]

1. Having the quality of growing without life.

Creatures *vegetative* and growing, have their seeds in themselves.—Sir W. Raleigh, *History of the World*.

2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.

The nature of plants doth consist in having a *vegetative* soul, by which they receive nourishment and growth, and are enabled to multiply their kind.—Bishop Wilkins.

Vegete. adj. [accent doubtful; Lat. *vegetus*.]

Vigorous; active; spritely. Rare.

He had lived a healthful and *vegete* age till his last sickness.—Jeremy Taylor, *Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, ch. iv. § 1.

The soul was *vegete*, quick, and lively; full of the innocence and spriteliness of youth.—South, *Sermons*.

The faculties in age must be less *vegete* and nimble than in youth.—Watts.

Vegetive. adj.

1. Vegetable; having the nature of plants.

Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife, For hindering stalks of his *vegetive* life. Tassier, *Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*.

The tree still panted in th' unfinished part, Not wholly *vegetive*; and heaved her heart. Dryden, *Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Daphne*.

2. Capable of growth; growing.

The light of heaven . . . quickens all kind of seeds; it makes them *vegetive*, and blossom, and fructify.—Hakewill, *Apostasy*, p. 98.

Man, at first a drop, dilates with heat . . . First *vegetive*, then feels, and reasons last. Dryden, *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 1099.

Vegetive. s. Vegetable.

Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth, And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. Sandys.

Vegetous. adj. [Lat. *vegetus*.] Lively; spritely; vegete. Rare.

If she be fair, young, and *vegetous*, no sweetmeats ever drew more flies.—R. Johnson, *Epiceno*.

Vehemence. s. [Lat. *vehementia*.]

1. Violence; force.

Universal hubbub wild, Of stunning sounds and voices all confused, Assaults his ear with loudest *vehemence*. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ii. 532.

2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour.

This pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits To such a flame of sacred *vehemence*, That dumb things would be moved to sympathise. Milton, *Comus*, 794.

Vehemency. s. Vehemence.

Thinks ye are men; deem it not impossible for you to err; oft impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or *vehemency* of affection which hath bred, and still doth feed these opinions in you.—Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Would it apply well to the *vehemency* of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy?—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Vehement. adj. [Fr.; Lat. *vehemens*, -entis.]

1. Violent; forcible.

A strong imagination hath more force upon light and subtle motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous.—Bacon.

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change.—Grew.

2. Ardent; eager; fervent.

By their *vehement* instigation, In this just suit come I to move your grace. Shakespeare, *Richard III.* iii. 7.

In all things else delight indeed; but such As, u-n-ful or not, works in the mind no change, No *vehement* desire. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, viii. 533.

VEIN

Vehemently. adv. In a vehement manner.

1. Forcibly.

2. Pathetically; urgently.

The Christian religion inculcates kindness more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more strictly than any religion did before.—Archbishop Tillotson.

Vehicle. s. [Lat. *vehiculum*, from *veho* = I bear, carry.]

1. That in which anything is carried.

Evil spirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and surprise.—Addison, *Guardian*.

2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.

That the meat depends by one passage; the drink, or moistening *vehicle*, by another, is a popular tenet.—Sir T. Browne.

3. That by means of which anything is conveyed.

The safety of a diverting word, serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing.—Sir R. L. Estrange.

Vehiculum. s. • Vehicle (in its Latin form).

Blood is forbidden, as it is the sign of life, the *vehiculum* of the spirits.—Jeremy Taylor, *Ductor Dubitantium*. (Ord MS.)

Veil. v. n. [Lat. *velum*.]

1. Cover to conceal the face.

To feed his story lustful eye, He snatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. Spenser, *Faerie Queen*, i. 6, 4.

The famous painter could allow no place For private sorrow in a prince's face: Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief, He cast a *veil* upon supposed grief. Waller.

She accepts the hero, and the dame Wraps in her *veil*, and frees from sense of shame. Pope, *Moniad*, iv. 335.

2. Cover; disguise.

I will pluck the borrow'd *veil* of modesty from the so seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself for a severe and wilful Acteon.—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find If it sound solid, or be fill'd with wind; And thro' the *veil* of words thou view'st the naked mind. Dryden, *Translation of Persius*, v. 33.

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human nature, which the other would cast a *veil* over.—Addison.

Veil. v. a.

1. Cover with a veil, or anything which conceals the face.

Her face was *veil'd*; yet to my fancied sight, Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined. Milton, *Sonnets*, On his deceased Wife, 10.

It became the Jewish fashion when they went to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces.—Boyle.

2. Cover; invest.

I decry, From yonder blinding cloud, that *veils* the hill, One of the heavenly host. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xi. 228.

3. Hide; conceal.

Of darkness visible so much be lent, As half to shew, half *veil* the deep intent. Pope, *Moniad*, iv. 3.

Vein. s. [Fr. *veine*; Lat. *vena*.]

1. Bloodvessel, by which the blood is returned from the capillaries to the heart.

I freely told you all the wealth I had Ran in my *veins*; I was a gentleman. Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

2. Hollow; cavity.

Found where casual fire Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale, Down to the *veins* of earth. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xi. 509.

3. Course of metal in the mine.

There is a *vein* for the silver.—Job, xxviii. 1. It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a *vein* of gold which the owner knows not of.—Swift, *Thoughts*.

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.

Invoke the muses and improve my *vein*. Waller. We ought to attempt no more than what is in the compass of our genius, and according to our *vein*.—Dryden.

5. Humour; time when any inclination is predominant.

Artisans have not only their growths and perfection, but likewise their *veins* and times.—Sir H. Wotton, *Elements of Architecture*.

6. Temper.

I put your grace in mind Of what you promised me.—I am not in the giving *vein* to-day. Shakespeare, *Richard III.* iv. 2.

VELO

VEGETATION VELOCITY

Certainly he that hath a satirical *vein*, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of others.—Bacon.

Speak at thou in earnest or in jesting *vein*? Dryden, *Palamon and Arcite*, i. 284.

The carrier struck the usurer upon the right *vein*.—Sir R. L. Estrange.

7. Continued disposition.

The *vein* I have had of running into speculations of this kind, upon a greater scene of trade, have cost me this present service.—Sir W. Temple.

8. Current; continued production.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking.—Swift.

9. Strain; quality.

My usual *vein*. Oldham.

10. Struck; variegation: (as, 'The veins of the marble').

Veined. adj. Full of veins; streaked; variegated with, or as with, veins.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely *veined*.—Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

Veliferous. adj. [Lat. *velum* = sail + *fero* = I bear.] Carrying sails.

Veliferous chariots.—Kretyn, *Navigation and Commerce*, p. 63.

Velitation. s. [Lat. *velitatio*, from *velite* = light soldiers.] Skirmish; light contest; dispute.

Let him but read those Pharaonian fields fought of late in France for their religion, their massacres, wherein by their own relations in twenty-four years I know not how many millions have been consumed, and he shall find ours to have been but *velitations* to theirs.—Burlton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 676.

Vellicity. s. [Fr. *vellicé*; Lat. *velle* = to be willing.] Inclination in the way of volition.

Vellicity is the school term used to signify the lowest degree of desire.—Locke.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect *vellicity*, and imports no more than an idle, unoperative complacency in, and desire of the end, without any consideration of the means.—South, *Sermons*.

Vellet. adj. [Fr. *velonté*; Italian, *veluto*; Lat. *velutus* = fleece.] Velvet. Obsolete.

His *vellet* head began to shoot out. Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, May.

Vellicate. v. a. [Lat. *vellicatus*, pass. part. of *vellico*.] Twitch; pluck; net by stimulation.

Those smells are all strong, and do pull and *vellicate* the sense.—Bacon.

Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a nerve in its extremity, are not very dangerous.—Arbuthnot.

Vellication. s. [Lat. *vellicatio*, -onis.] Twitching; stimulation.

All purges have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, besides the gripping, which cometh of wind.—Bacon.

There must be a particular motion and *vellication* imparted upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be produced.—Watts, *On the Improvement of the Mind*.

Velium. s. [Fr. *velin*.] Skin of a calf dressed for the writer; fine kind of parchment: (used *adjectivally* in extract).

Like a child that some faire bauble doth find, With gilded leaves or colour'd *velium* plays. Sir P. Sidney, *Astrophel and Stella*.

Vellete. adj. Velvet. Obsolete.

Charges of coaches, *vellete* gowns. B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*.

Velocipede. s. [Lat. *velox*, *velocis* = swift + *pes*, *pedis* = foot.] Light locomotive vehicle worked by the person whom it bears; (revived within the present year under the name of bicycle).

The *velocipede* was invented at Manhegn in 1817, by Mr. Davis. . . . *Velocipedes* are still sometimes seen.—Brande and Cox, *Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Velocety. s. [Fr. *vélocité*; Lat. *velocitas*, -atis; *velox* = swift.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion.

Had the *velocities* of the several planets any greater or less than they are now, at the same distance from the sun; or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been greater or less than they are now, with the same *velocities*; they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbolas, or parabolas, or in ellipses very eccentric.—Bentley, *Sermons*.

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Velvet. *s.* [Fr. *velours*; *velate*, *velure*, and *vellet*, cognate forms.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Cloth is white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an open clasp on his head.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 252.
The different raising the superficial parts of bodies, as of velvet, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the different refraction of their insensible parts.—*Locke*.

Velvet. *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

2. Soft; delicate.

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As worldlings do, giving thy soul to morn
To that which had too much. Then being alone,
Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends:
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The filth of company.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 1.

Velvet. *v. n.* Paint velvet. *Rare*.

Verdure, ground with a weak gum-arabick
water, is the palest green that is, but cool to velvet
upon black in any drapery. *Peckham, On Drawing*

Velveteen. *s.* Stuff, made in imitation of velvet: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

A passion for nature—a deep, imaginative passion
for her wild scenes and solitary beauty—very often
lies hidden under the rough coat of the fisherman,
the velveted shooting-jacket, and even under the
scarlet coat.—*Emilia W. Guthrie*, ch. xii.

Velure. *s.* [Fr. *velours*.] Velvet. *Obsolete*.

His horse with one girth, six times pieced, and a
woman's crupper of velvet, pieced with packthread.
—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Venal. *adj.* [Lat. *vena* = vein.] Venous;
contained in the veins.

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool renal
blood should be heated so high in the interval of
two pulses.—*Rag*.

Venal. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *venalis*.] Mercenary;
prostitute.

This were he thing, my friend, nor thou refuse
This, from no renal or unratful muse.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jarvis.

Venality. *s.* [Fr. *venalité*.] Mercenariness.

Becket's complaints of Roman venality became
loud.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*,
b. viii. ch. vii.

Venary. *adj.* Relating to hunting.
(For example see under Venatical.)

Venatical. *adj.* [Lat. *venaticus*.] Used in
hunting.

There be three for *venary* or *venatical* pleasure,
In England, viz. a forest, a chase, and a park.—*Horell, Letters*, iv. 16.

Venation. *s.* [Lat. *venatio*, -onis, from *venor* = I hunt; pret. part. *venatus*.] Hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we shall find to be
otherwise than by sawing away of trees.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Venation. *s.* [Lat. *vena* = vein.] In Botany.
See extract.

The solid framework of leaves is composed of
woody structures, which when large are usually
traced ribs, the small division being indifferently
called nerves or veins. The plan of arrangement of
the framework is called the *venation* or *venation*;
the ordinary custom is to call the principal ribs
nerves, and the smaller branches veins.—*Henfrey*,
Elementary Course of Botany. Structural, Physio-
logical, and Systematic, § 81: 1837.

Vend. *v. a.* [Fr. *vendre*; Lat. *vendo*.] Sell;
offer to sale.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which
not having the occasion he expected to *vend*, and
make use of, lay by him.—*Hoyle*.

Vende. *s.* One to whom anything is sold.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn,
and the *vende* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the
parson.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

Vender. *s.* [Fr. *vendeur*.] Seller.

Those make the most noise who have the least to
sell, which is very observable in the *venders* of car-
dinals.—*Addison*.

Vendibility. *s.* State of being vendible.

The price of markets, and the *vendibility* of com-
modities.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*,
p. 776: 1600.

Vendible. *adj.* [Lat. *vendibilis*.] Saleable.

Silence only is commendable
In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

This so profitable and vendible a merchandise,

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rieth not to a proportional enhancement with
other less beneficial commodities.—*Carew, Survey*
of Cornwall.

Vendible. *s.* Anything for sale.

The prices of all *vendibles* for the body of man
and horse were stuck up in publick places.—*Lives of*
A. Ward, p. 300.

Venditation. *s.* Boastful display.

None, by a cunning pretension against all read-
ing, and false *venditation* of their own natural
talents, think to divert the smugness of their readers from
themselves, and cool the scent of their own foxlike
thrift; when yet they are so rank as a man may find
whole pages together usurped from one author.—*R. Johnson*.

He that is full of grace and good works, affects not
to make show of it to the world; but rests sweetly
in the secret testimony of a good conscience, and
the silent applause of God's Spirit witnessing with
his own; while, contrarily the *venditation* of our
own worth, or parts, or merits, arrests a miserable
indulgence in them all.—*Bishop Hall, Occasional*
Meditations, § 30.

Vendition. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *venditio*, -onis.]

Sale; act of selling.

By way of *vendition*, or sale, he gives them up.—*Lanier, Sermons*, p. 20: 1611.

Veneer. *s.* Thin slice, leaf, or plate of (com-
paratively costly wood overlying a thicker
support of comparatively cheap wood;
as in a door of deal superficially covered
with mahogany. 'This is its ordinary mean-
ing at present; originally, it meant inlaid
marquetry as well.

The thin leaves are called *veneers*. . . Inlaid work
is effected by *veneers* cut into suitable pieces . . . the
thickness of *veneers* is from a tenth to a twelfth
part of an inch.—*Herbert, The Engineer's and Me-*
chanic's Encyclopedia.

Veneer. *v. a.* [Fr. *finer*; Fr. *fin*; English,
fine.] Cover, or overlay, with a veneer
or veneers.

Veneering. verbal *abs.*

1. Process by which a surface is veneered.

2. Veneer work.

It was Calonne that did slight gilding; it was he
who ground these lustre, Venetian mirrors; who
polished this gilding, this *veneering* and or-moult;
and made it, by rubbing of the proper lamp, an
Aladdin's palace.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*,
b. v. ch. vii.

Veneficial. *adj.* [Lat. *veneficium* = poison-
ing.] Acting by poison; bewitching.
Rare.

The magical virtues of misella, and conceived
efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, seemeth a pagan
religion derived from the ancient Druids.—*Sir T.*
Browne, Vulgar Errors.

Veneficially. *adv.* In a veneficious man-
ner, by poison or witchcraft. *Rare*.

Last witches should draw or prick their names
therein, and *veneficially* mischief their persons,
they broke the shell.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-*
rors.

Venenate. *v. a.* [Lat. *venenatus*, pass. part.
of *veneno*.] Poison; infect with poison.

Rare.

These miasms entering the body, are not so
enervating, as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood in
an instant.—*Harvey*.

Venenate. *part. adj.* Infected with poison.
Rare.

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby
the *venenate* parts are carried off.—*Woodward, On*
Fossils.

Venensation. *s.* Poison; venom. *Rare*.

This *venensation* shoots from the eye; and this way
a basilisk may impute.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar*
Errors.

Venege. *adj.* [Fr. *venéneux*; Lat. *venenum*.]
Poisonous; venomous. *Rare*.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth, to disin-
terrate *venene* bodies, or to attract or evacuate them
hence.—*Harvey*.

Veneneous. *adj.* Poisonous.

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, . . . demonstrates
that all such tumours, where any insects are found,
are raised up by some *veneneous* liquor, which . . . with
their eyes, such insects shed upon the leaves.—*Ray*.

Venenosity. *s.* Character, quality of being
venenose.

John de Vigo smith, that those wounds made by
fiery engines do participate of *venenosity* because of
the powder; and for their curation, he commands
to cauterize them with the oil of alkali mixed with
a little treacle.—*Time's Storehouse*. (Ord MS.)

Venerability. *s.* State or quality of being
venerable. *Rare*.

According to the excellency and *venerability* of
their prototypes.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against*
Idolatry, ch. viii.

Venerable. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *venerabilis*.]

Regarded with awe; treated with reverence.
As by the ministry of saints, it pleased God them
to shew some rare effect of his power; or in regard
of death, which these saints have suffered for the
testimony of Jesus Christ, did thereby make the
place where they died *venerable*.—*Hooker, Ecclesi-*
astical Polity.

Venerableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Venerable; state or quality of being
venerable.

The innocence of infancy, the *venerableness* of old
age.—*South, Sermons*, xl. 109.
A little bell, though cracked and without a clapper,
has remained there for ages, married only by the
venerableness of the place.—*Johnson, Journey to the*
Western Islands of Scotland.

Venerably. *adv.* In a venerable manner;
in a manner that excites reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,
An awful pile! stands *venerably* great,
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come.

Addison.

Venerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *veneratus*, pret. part.
of *veneror*; *veneratio*, -onis.] Reverence;
treat with veneration; regard with awe.

When business is exalted, do not hate
The place its honour for the person's sake;
The shrine is that which thou dost *venerate*,
And not the beast that bears it on its back.

G. Herbert.

Ev'n the peasant dares these rights to scan,
And learns to *venerate* himself as man.
Goldsmith, The Traveller.

Veneration. *s.* Reverend regard; awful
respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other know-
ledge, directed to its true end, i. e. the honour and
veneration of the Creator, and the happiness of man-
kind.—*Locke*.

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who
moves above us in a regular and illustrious course
of virtue.—*Addison*.

Venerator. *s.* Reverencer.

Those times were high *venerators* of vowed vir-
ginity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*,
p. 125.

Veneral. *adj.* [Lat. *venerens*.]

1. Relating to love.

These are no *veneral* signs;
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.
Then swelt with pride, into the mire I fell,
Of fair fallacious looks, *veneral* trains,
Softened with pleasure and voluptuous life.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 532.

Veneral disease. Synonym for syphilis.

2. Consisting of copper, called Venus by the
chemists.

Blue vitriol, how *veneral* and unsophisticated
never, rubbed upon the whited blade of a knife,
will not impart its latent colour.—*Boyle*.

Venerous. *adj.* Veneral.

Others fall in love with light wires; I do not mean
venerous lightness, but in reference to portion.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 6, 60.

Venerous. *adj.* Libidinous; lustful. *Rare*.

The male is lower than the female, and very
venerous.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Venerous. *adj.* Venerous. *Obsolete*.

A remedy for *venerous* passions.—*Burton, Ana-*
tomy of Melancholy, p. 563.

Vénery. *s.* [from *Venus*.] Pleasures of the
bed.

Contentment without the pleasure of lawful *venery*,
is continence; of unlawful, chastity.—*Gros, Cos-*
mologia Sacra.

Vénery. *s.* [from Lat. *venor* = I hunt; Fr.
vénérie.] Sport of hunting.

To the woods she goes to serve her turn,
And seeks her spouse, that from her still does fly,
And follows other game and *venery*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 6, 22.

Describing beasts of *venery* and fables, he hath
sparingly inserted the vulgar conditions thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The Norman demolished many churches and
chapels in New Forest, to make it fitter for his
pleasure and *venery*.—*Howell*.

Venesectio. *s.* [Lat. *vena* = vein + *sectio* = cutting.] Blood-letting; act of opening
a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyster and concoction, have recourse to anodynes.—*Wismann, Surgery.*

Vénus. *s.* [Fr. *venue*, from *venir* = come.] Turn at fencing; thrust; hit.

A perfect fenceer . . . will tell abroad in which button he will give the *venue*.—*Sir J. Harrington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England*, p. 118: 1683.

Spelt vengey. I bruised my shin with playing at sword and dagger, throo *vengey* for a dish of stewed prunes.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Venge. *v. a.* Avenge; punish. *Rare.* Grete lands and prayes in in wyld heastes lacke synge reason, that they wyl forgive and not *venge* themselves upon other weyker beastes that knowe legeth their feblenes.—*Bishop Fisher, Paulus*, p. 19. Pledge your honourable faith to me, With swift pursuit to *venge* this wrong of mine.

Vengeable. *adj.* Revengeful; malicious. *Rare.*

She was not *vengeable*, ne cruel.—*Bishop Fisher, Sermons.* [They] be *vengeable* fellows; they have almost marred all duke Maurices men.—*Arham, Letters.* A thralldart he threw, Headed with ire, and *vengeable* despite. *Spenser.*

Vengeance. *s.* [Fr.] 1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *vengeance* is due, was not without good effect as touching their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.* Let me see thy *vengeance* on them.—*Jeremiah*, xl. 29. All the stored *vengeances* of heaven fall On her ingrateful top!

The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and implored its *vengeance* on the criminal.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance is to do with vehemence*: (this phrase was formerly solemn and dignified; *what a vengeance*, emphatically *what*?)

When the same king adventured to murmur, the pope could threaten to teach him his duty with a *vengeance*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.* Amosdorus went with a *vengeance* went From Media post to Egypt, there lost bound. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 170. But what a *vengeance* makes thee fly From me too, as thine enemy?

Vengeful. *adj.* Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

Doubt not but God Hath wiselier arm'd his *vengeful* ire. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 1022. Dissembling for her sake his rising cares, And with wise silence pond'ring *vengeful* wars. *Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.*

Vengement. *s.* Avengement; penal retribution.

Witness thereof he shewed his head there left, And wretched life forlorn for *vengement* of his theft. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Venger. *s.* Avenger; one who avenges.

Him booteth not resist, nor succour call, His bleeding hart is in the *venger's* hand, Who streight him rent in thousand peeces small. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 3, 20.

Vénial. *adj.* Venial. *Rare.*

More *venial* is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof Paracelsus, who died himself at forty-seven, gloried that he could make other men immortal.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Vénial. *adj.* [Fr. *vénial*; Lat. *venia* = pardon.] 1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable.

If they do nothing, 'tis a *venial* slip. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iv. 1. What horror will invade the mind, When the strict judge, who would be kind, Shall have few *venial* faults to find! *Lord Bacon.*

While good men are employed in extirpating mortal sins, I should rally the world out of independencies and *venial* transgressions.—*Addison.*

2. Permitted; allowed. No more of talk where God, or angel-guest, With man, as with his friend, familiar used, To sit indulgent, and with him partake Rural repast; permitting him the while *Vénial* discourse unblamed. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1.

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Vénalité. *s.* Pardonable character.

Though sin at first puts up a pleasing head, and shows but a modest *venalité*, yet if it be not checked, it quickly swells to what is said and moral.—*Pell-tham, Resolves.*

Vénison. *s.* [Fr. *venison*; Lat. *venatio*, -onis = hunting.] Game; flesh of deer.

Shall we go kill us *venison*? And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools . . . Should in their own confines, with forked heads Have their round haunches gored.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 1. The jars of generous wine . . . He set abroad and for the feast prepared, In equal portions with the *venison* shared. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, l. 271.

Used adjectively. We have a hot *venison* party to dinner.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Vénom. *s.* [Fr. *venin*; Lat. *venenum*.] Poison. Your eyes, which hitherto have borne in them The fatal baits of murdering innuendoes: The *venom* of such looks we fairly hope Have lost their quality. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* v. 2. Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood, O'ershadowing all that under him would grow, He sheds his *venom* on the plants below. *Dryden.*

Used adjectively. Beware of yonder dog: Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites, His *venom* tooth will rankle to the death. *Shakespeare, Richard III.* i. 3.

Vénom. *v. a.* Infect with venom; poison; envenom.

Vénom. *v. n.* Become as if poisoned.

If by excommunication the bishop can disturb the civil interest, the civil power can hold his hand that he shall not strike with it, or, if he does, can take out the temporal sting, that it shall not *venom* and fester.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Deditantism*, (Ord. M.)

Vénoméd. *part. adj.* Infected with venom; poisoned; venomous.

Others their hooks and baits in poison steep: . . . The fish their life and death together drink, And dead pollute the seas with *venom'd* stink. *P. Fletcher, Phœtury Eclogues*, iv. 7.

Vénomous. *adj.*

1. Poisonous. Thy tears are saller than a younger man's; And *venomous* to thy eyes. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

2. Malignant; mischievous. This falsity was branched by Coehleus, a *venomous* writer; one careless of truth or falsehood.—*Addison.*

Vénomously. *adv.* In a venomous manner; poisonously; mischievously; malignant.

His unkindness, That stripp'd her from his benediction, turn'd her To foreign casualties. These things sting him So *venomously*, that burning shame detains him From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 3. His praise of foes is *venomously* nice; So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

Vent. *s.* [from Spanish, *venta*.] Inn; baiting place. *Rare.*

He perceived an inn near the high-way: . . . forthwith, as soon as he espied the *vent*, he feigned to himself that it was a castle with four towers.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pt. I. ch. ii.

Vent. *s.* [Fr. *vente*; Lat. *vendo* = I sell.] Sale.

For the mart, it was alleged that the *vent* for English clothes would hereby be open in all times of war.—*Sir J. Hapgood.*

By this war there is no *vent* for any commodity but of wool.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellaneous.* He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not one in three score can understand, and can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number.—*Pope, Letters.*

Vent. *v. a.* Sell; let go to sale.

This profitable merchandise not rising to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not *venting* and venturing the same.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Therefore did these nations *vent* such spice, sweet gums, and pearls, as their own countries yielded.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Vent. *s.* [Fr. *vent* = wind, passage for wind.] 1. Small aperture; hole; spiracle; passage at which anything is let out.

On her breast There is a *vent* of blood, and something blown; The like is on her anus. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2. They at once their reins Put forth, and to a narrow *vent* applied With nicest touch. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 582.

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To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a *vent*; or if you take out the *vent*, stay not to put it in.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.* Pull o'er their heads the swelling bag he rent, And all the furies issued at the *vent*. *Pope, Rape of the Lock*, canto iv.

2. Passage out of secrecy to public notice. It failed by late setting-out, and some contrariety of weather, whereby the particular design took *vent* beforehand.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Act of opening. The farmer's toil is done; his ruden mature Now call for *vent*; his lands flourish, permit T' indulge awhile. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 363.

4. Emission; passage. The smother'd fondness burns within him; When most it swells and labours for a *vent*, The sense of honour, and desire of fame, Drive the big passion back into his heart. *Addison, Cato.*

5. Discharge; means of discharge. Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears, Without the *vent* of words. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 373.

Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a *vent* can be had.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Vent. *v. a.*

1. Let out at a small aperture; give a vent or opening to. But the brave mayd would not disarmed be, But only *vented* up her ambrière, And so did let her goodly visage to appear. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

2. Let out; give way to. Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not Corn for the rich men only; with these shreds They *vented* their complainings. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

Lab'ring still, with endless discontent, The queen of heav'n did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, l. 534.

3. Utter; report. Had it been *vented* and imposed in some of the most learned ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have been said to be the invention of some crafty statesman.—*Stephens.*

4. Emit; pour out. Beroke thy doom, Or whilst I can *vent* clamour from my throat, I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

5. Publish. Their sectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by *venting* the stolen treasures of divine letters, altered by profane additions, and disguised by poetical conversations.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Vent. *v. n.* Short. Neerd how brag you ballocke here? . . . Sen how he *venteth* into the wind. *Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar*, February.

Vént-pes. *s.* Peg for filling-up the vent of a barrel or close cask.

Véntage. *s.* Small hole. Govern these *ventages* with your fingers and thumb, give it [the pipe] breath with your mouth. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Véntail. *s.* [Fr. *ventaille*.] Part of the helmet made to lift up; breathing part of the helmet.

Escoones they ran their wretched hands to hold, And *ventails* rear, each other to behold. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.* Her *ventail* up so high, that *ventails* Her goodly visage and her beauty's pride. *Fairfax, Translation of Tasso*, vi. 23.

Vénter. *s.* [Lat. = belly.]

1. Cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters*. (Johnson.)

2. Womb. A. has issue B. a son, and C. a daughter, by one *venter*; and D. a son by another *venter*. If B. purchases in fee, and dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister, and not to the brother of the half blood.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Vénter. *s.* One who vents, utters, reports, or publishes.

What do these superfluities signify, but that the *venter* of them hath little skill the use of speech, or the rule of conversation, but wreneth to prate any thing without judgement or wit?—*Burrow, Mirrors*, vol. I. serm. xv.

Véntiduct. *s.* [Lat. *ventus* = wind + *ductus* = duct.] Passage for the wind.

Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wish I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of these organs.—*Boyle.*

Ventilate. *v. a.* [Lat. *ventilatus*, pass. part. of *ventilo*, from *ventus* = wind; N.Fr. *ventiller*.] 1. Fan with wind; winnow.

In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penned up, and obstructed from being *ventilated* by the winds.—*Harvey*.
Miners, by perforations with large bellows, letting down tubes, and sinking new shafts, give free passage to the air, which *ventilates* and cools the mines.—*Woodward*.

2. Examine; discuss.
Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial process in right of that party, so far peremptory, but that the same may be begun again, and *ventilated* de novo.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

The second Review of the Annotations, as also the Exposition on the Book of Psalms, . . . *ventilated* between him and his dear friend the reverend and most learned doctor Sanderson.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

Ventilation. *s.*

1. Act of fanning; state of being fanned.
The soil, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the *ventilations* of the air.—*Addison*.

2. Vent; utterance. *Obsolete*.
To his secretary, Doctor Mason, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural *ventilation* of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham*.

3. Refrigeration.
Procure the blood a free course, *ventilation*, and transpiration by suitable and cephratic purges.—*Harvey*.

4. Examination; discussion.
Nor doth the victor commonly permit any *ventilation* of his dictates; for when the body is a slave, why should the reason be free?—*Archbishop Sancreft, Modern Politics*, § 3.

Ventilator. *s.* Instrument to supply close places with fresh air.
Ventilators are also of excellent use for the drying of corn, hops, and malt.—*Encyclopædia*.

Ventosity. *s.* [Fr. *ventosité*.] Windiness.
The quality of knowledge, which, be it in quantity more or less, if it be taken without the due corrective thereof, hath in it some nature of venom or malignity, and some effects of that venom, which is *ventosity* or swelling.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, h. 1.

If there be any danger of *ventosity*, as there may very well be in such persons as are of a melancholy constitution, then you shall use doctonous.—*Chilmead, Translation of Ferrand's Essay on Love Melancholy*, p. 237.

Ventral. *adj.* Belonging to the belly.
It is said, that the young of the viper, when terrified, will run down the throat of the parent, and seek shelter in its belly, in the same manner as the young of the opossum retire into the ventral pouch of the old one.—*Chambers*.

Ventricle. *s.* [Fr. *ventricule*; Lat. *ventriculus*.]

1. Stomach.
Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digests what is in it.—*Sir M. Hale*.

2. Small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.
Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one *ventricle* to the other go?—*Donne*.

Ventriloquism. *s.* Act of speaking inwardly, so that the sound seems to issue from the belly; art of forming speech, by drawing the air into the lungs, so that the voice, proceeding out of the thorax, to a bystander seems to come from some distance, or in any direction.
Some faint traces of the art or faculty of *ventriloquism* to be found in the writings of the ancients.—*Chambers*.

Ventriloquist. *s.* One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

It appears from Pitaroh, Saldas, (in v. 'Eryxerpl-muok') and Josephus, that those who were anciently called *ventriloquists*, had afterwards the name of pythonesses. . . . It seems that the fictitious voice, produced by a *ventriloquist*, does not (as the etymology of the word imports) proceed from the belly, but is formed in the inner parts of the mouth and throat.—*Chambers*.

Ventriloquous. *adj.* Emitting sound as a ventriloquist.

Whether the bleating or humming of cock-anipes in breeding time is *ventriloquous*, or proceeds from the motion of their wings, I cannot say.—*White, Natural History of Solborne*, p. 30.

Venture. *s.* [N.Fr. *aventure*.]

1. Hazard; undertaking of chance and danger.

When he reads
Thy personal *venture* in the rebel's fight,
His wonder and his praise do contend
Which should be thine or his.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 3.

I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue,
And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden*.

2. Chance; hap.

The king resolved with all speed to assail the rebels, and yet with that providence and surety, as should leave little to *venture* or fortune.—*Bacon*.

3. Thing put to hazard; stake.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted,
Nor to one place.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 1.

Thrive happy you, that look as from the shore,
And have no *venture* in the wreck to see. *Daniel*.

At a *venture*. At hazard; without much consideration; without anything more than the hope of a lucky chance.

You have made but an estimate of those lands at a *venture*, so as it should be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

A bargain at a *venture* made,
Between two partners in a trade.
Butler, Hudibras, ill. 1, 873.

If Ahab be designed for death, though a soldier in the enemy's army draws a bow at a *venture*, yet the sure unerring directions of Providence shall carry it in a direct course to his heart.—*South, Sermons*.

Venture. *v. n.*

1. Dare.

A man were better rise in his suit; for he that would have *ventured* at first to have lost the suitor, will not in the conclusion lose both the suitor and his own former favour.—*Bacon*.

2. Run a hazard.

I am so overjoy'd, I can scarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that had often beaten her wing in vain against her cage, dare hardly *venture* out, though also see it open.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,
Who frights a ship to *venture* on the seas,
With one frailt-tempting plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by every wave.
J. Dryden, Jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 342.

Venture at, on, or upon. Engage in, or make attempts, without any security of success, upon mere hope.

That slander is found a truth now; and held for certain.
The king will *venture* at it.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII., il. 1.

It were a matter of great profit, save that it is too conjectural to *venture upon*, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and scarcity, by some signs in the beginning of the year.—*Bacon*.

I never yet the tragic strain essay'd,
Deterr'd by that intimitable maid:
And when I *venture* at the comic stile,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller*.

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, yet they but timorously *ventured* on such terms as *aurietas* and *exietas*.—*Locke*.

Turco-Papismus I would desire him to read, before he *ventures* at capping of characters.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Venture. *v. a.*

1. Expose to hazard.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight;
By *venturing* both, I oft found both.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 2.

2. Put or send on a venture.

The fish *ventured* for France, they pack in staunch hogheads, so as to keep them in their pickle.—*Curew, Survey of Cornwall*.

3. Trust; rely on. *Rare*.

A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one, whom he would not *venture* to feel his pulse.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 21.

Ventures. *s.* One who ventures.

Injury in extortioners, rashness in *venturers*, treachery in traitors.—*Hippus, Mirror for Magistrates*, epistle dedicatory: 1619.

Remember, you're all *venturers*, and in this play
How many twelve-pences ye have 'stow'd' this day.
Beechmont and Fletcher, Mad Lover, prologue.

Venturing. *verbal abs.* Act of putting to hazard; act of running risk.

Wise *venturing* is the most commendable part of human prudence.—*Lord Holfax*.

Venturous. *adj.* Daring, bold, fearless; ready to run hazards.

Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their master-piece of favour to give *venturous* counsels, which no great or wise man would.—*Bacon*.

He paused not, but with *venturous* arm
He pluck'd, he tasted.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 61.

Venturosely. *adv.* In a venturous manner; daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

Siege was laid to the fort by the lord Gray, then deputy, with a smaller number than those were within the fort; *venturosely* indeed; but haste was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them.—*Bacon*.

Venturousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Venturous; boldness; willingness to hazard.

Her coming into a place where the walls and ceilings were whitened over, much offended her sight, and made her repeat her *venturousness*.—*Bygle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Vénus. *s.* [Fr. *viene*; Lat. *vicinium*.] In Law. Neighbouring place.

Twelve of the assize ought to be of the same *venue* where the demand is made.—*Cowell*.

Venust. *adj.* [N.Fr.; Lat. *venustus*.] Beautiful; amiable. *Rare*.

As the infancy of Rome was *venust*, so was its manhood notably strenuous.—*Waterhouse, Commentary on Porteus*, p. 197: 1093.

Vetricious. *adj.* [Lat. *verus*.] Observant of truth.

The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely *veracious*.—*Barron, Sermons*, Vol. II. serm. xxix.

Veracity. *s.*

1. Moral truth; honesty of report.

What can we say? Even that the man in Terence said to a person whose *veracity* he suspected.—*Brant, On Trop*.

2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact.

When they submitted to the most ignominious and cruel deaths, rather than retract their testimony, there was no reason to doubt the *veracity* of those facts which they related.—*Addison*.

Verandah. *s.* [Portuguese, *varanda*, from Indian.] Covering of a house, extended beyond the main pile of building, and forming, by a sloping roof, external passages; kind of open portico.

The native servants, lying outside his *verandah*, beheld with wonder the major . . . so judiciously moved and cast down.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Verb. *s.* [Fr. *verbe*; Lat. *verbum*.]

1. In Grammar. Word, considered as a part of speech, suggestive of either a state or an action; as, *be, more*.

Thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a noun and a verb, and such abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.*, iv. 7.

2. Word.

That so it might appear, that the assistance of the Spirit promised to the church was not a vain thing, or a mere verb.—*South, Sermons*, vol. ix. serm. v.

Verbal. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *verbalis*.]

1. Spoken; not written; oral; uttered by mouth.

Made she no *verbal* quest?—
Yes; once or twice she heaved the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it great her heart.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 3.

2. Consisting in mere words.

If young African for fame
His wasted country freed from Panick rage,
The deed becomes unpraised, the man at least:
And loses, though but *verbal*, his reward.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ill. 101.

It was such a denial or confession of him as would appear in preaching; but this is managed in words and *verbal* profession.—*South, Sermons*.

4. Verbosely; full of words.

I'm sorry
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being so *verbal*. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, il. 3.

5. Minutely exact in words.

Neglect the rules each *verbal* critic lays,
For not to know some trifles is a praise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, il. 201.

6. Literal; having word answering to word.

Whosoever offers at *verbal* translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his

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own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it.—*Sir J. Denham*.
The verbal copier is incumbered with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself from all.—*Dryden*.

Verbalist. s. One who servilely adheres to the mere words of a text; rather than to the general scope and spirit of a written composition.

Yet not ashamed these verbalists are still
From youth, till age or study dimm their eyes,
To engage the grammar rules in civil war.
Lord Brooke, On Human Learning. (Trench.)

Verbosity. s. Mere words; bare literal expression.

Sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words
Of holy Scripture, and to fly from the letter and
dead verbosity, who must only start at the life and
animated materials thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Verbalize. v. a. Make a verb; turn into a verb.

Nouns, for brevity, are sometimes verbalized: as,
to complete, to contrary, to experience.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 31: 1682.

Verbally. adv. In a verbal manner.

1. In words; orally.

The manner of our denying the deity of Christ
here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions
verbally to deny it.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Word for word.

'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally and
well at the same time.—*Dryden*.

Verbatim. adv. [Lat.] Word for word.

Think not, although in writing I profess'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forgot, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Verberate. v. a. [Lat. *verberatus*, pass. part. of *verbero*.] Beat; strike. Rare.

The sound that both by sea and land outlives,
Rebounds again, and verberates the skies.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 16.

Broom-quarrels that verberate and wound his soul.—*Archbishop Bancroft, Modern Policies*, § 1.

Verberation. s. Blows; beating. Rare.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great
exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflam-
mation; all the effects of a soft press or verberation.
—*Arbuthnot*.

Verbosity. s. [Fr.] Verbosity; much empty writing or discourse.

I thought what I read of it *verbosely*; but, upon
Mr. Harris's recommendation, I will read a play.—
Johnson, in Bunsell's Life, 1778.

He never dealt in the verbosity of ordinary writers.
—*Bishop Hurd, Life of Bishop Warburton*.

A loose slimy kind of smooth *verbosely*, which
ought never to come into the world, without being
first hot-pressed, and on wove paper.—*Mason, Three
Kings on Church Music*, p. 181.

Verbosely. adj. [Lat. *verbosus*.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

They ought to be brief, and not too *verbosely*
in their way of speaking; and to propound the matter
of their argument in a mild and gentle manner.—
Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.

Let envy
Ill-judging and *verbosely*, from Lethe's lake
Draw tuns unmeasurable.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Verbosity. s. [Fr. *verbosité*, from Lat. *verbosus*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.

He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity* finer
than the staple of his argument.—*Shakespeare, Love's
Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

Homer is guilty of *verbosity*, and of a tedious
prolix manner of speaking: he is the greatest talker
of all antiquity.—*Brown*.

Verdant. adj. [Fr. *verdoyant*.] Green.

Each odorous lushy shrub
Fenced up the verdant wall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 607.

Verdore. s. Officer in the forest.

A forest hath peculiar officers, as foresters, *verdors*, &c.—*Houell, Letters*, iv. 16.

Verdict. s. [Lat. *vere* = truly + *dictum* = said, pass. part. of *dico* = I say.]

1. Determination of the jury declared to the judge.

Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing
what the verdict shall be.—*Spenser, View of the
State of Ireland*.

2. Declaration; decision; judgement; opinion.

Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they
whose names are cited amongst the favourers of this
cause, are on any such *verdict* agreed.—*Hooker,
Ecclesiastical Polity*.

These were enormities condemned by the most
natural verdict of common humanity; and so very
gross and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance
avoided.—*South, Sermons*.

Verdigris. s. [Fr. from *verd* = green; Lat. *viridis*.] See second extract.

Brass turned into green, is called *verdigris*.—*Bacon*.

Hippocrates employed *verdigris*, which he terms
χλωροίς, or rust of copper, in diseases of the eyes,
and as an astringent in hemorrhoids. . . . It is
usually called diacatale of copper; but this name is
objectionable, since *verdigris* frequently occurs as
a nitroacetate mixed with Irish acetate. I prefer
the less precise, but more accurate, term subacetate
of copper, as it includes all the subacetates compos-
ing *verdigris*.—*Parreira, Elements of Materia Medica
and Therapeutics*, p. 806: 1833.

Verdingale. s. Farthingale.

Verditer. s. [Fr. from *verd* = green.] See second extract.

Verditer ground with a weak gum arabic water,
is the faintest and palest green.—*Feauchen*.

Verditer, or blue *verditer*. . . is a precipitate of
oxide of copper with lime, made by adding that
earth in its purest state, to the solution of nitrate
of copper, obtained in quantities by the redners, in
parting gold and silver from copper by nitric acid.
The cuprous precipitate must be triturated with
lime, after it is nearly dry, to bring out the fine
velvety blue colour. The process is delicate, and
readily misgives in unskilful hands. . . . *Verditer*,
or Bremen green. . . . [is a] pigment, . . . a light
powder, like magnesia, having a blue or bluish
green colour. The first is most esteemed. When
worked up with oil or glue, it revisits the air very
well; but when touched with lime, it is easily af-
fected, provided it has not been long and carefully
dried. A strong heat deprives it of its lustre, and
gives it a brown or blackish-green tint.—*Ure, Dic-
tionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Verdure. s. Green; green colour.

Its verdant clad
Her universal face with pleasant green.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 315.

Let twisted olive bind those laurels fast,
Whose verdure must for ever last.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

Verdurous. adj. Green; covered with green.

The scented camomile, the *verdurous* costmary.
Dryden, Polyolbon, song xv.

Hither than their tops
The verdurous wall of paradise up-strung;
Which to our general aim gave prospect last.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 142.

At their feet the vales
Descending gently, where the lowing herds
Chew verdurous pasture. *J. Phillips, Cyder*, l. 578.

Verecundious. adj. [Lat. *verecundus*.] Modest; bashful.

Your brow proclaimeth much fidelity, a certain
verecundious gravity graceth your eyes.—*Sir H.
Wotton, Remains*, p. 156.

Verge. s. [from Fr.; Lat. *virga*.] Rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; mace of a dean.

Suppose him now a dean complete,
Devoutly loling in his seat;
The silver verge, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side.
Swift.

Verge. s. [from Lat. *vergo* = I tread, take a direction.]

1. Brink; edge; utmost border.

Would the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red hot steel to near me to the brain.
Shakespeare, Richard III., iv. 1.

Every thing great, within the verge of nature, or
out of it, has a proper part assigned it in this poem.
—*Addison*.

Then let him chase a damsel young and fair,
To blow his age, and bring a worthy heir,
To soothe his care, and, free from noise and strife,
Conduct him gently to the verge of life.
Pope, January and May.

2. In Law. See extract.

Verge is the compass about the king's court,
bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of
the king's household, and of the coroner of the
king's house, and which seems to have been twelve
miles round. *Verge* hath also another signification,
and is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is ad-
mitted tenant, and holding it in his hand, sweareth
fidelity to the lord of the manor; who, for that
reason, is called tenant by the verge.—*Cowell*.

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Verge. v. n. Tend; bend downwards.

The nearer I find myself verging to that period of
life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I
prop myself upon those few supports that are left.—
Swift.

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human
body verge to putrefaction.—*Arbuthnot*.

Vérger. s. [N.Fr., from *verge* = rod.] One who carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the *verger* with half a crown, and get
into the best seat.—*Farquhar*.

Vérifiable. adj. Capable of being verified.

All this by a very easy, but yet certain and true
analogy, is applicable to the eye of the soul, the
conscience, and the instance is *vérifiable* upon it, in
every one of the alleged particulars.—*South, Ser-
mons*, iii. 60.

Verification. s. Confirmation by argument or evidence.

Record your desires, and present yourself to God
by general acts of will and understanding, and by
habitual remembrances of your former vigorous-
ness, and by verification of the same grace rather
than proper exercises.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and
Exercises of holy Living*, ch. iv. § 1.

In verification of this we will mention a pheno-
menon of our engine.—*Huygh*.

Vérify. v. a. [Fr. *vérifier*.] Justify against charge of falsehood; confirm; prove true; made good or valid.

This is *verified* by a number of examples, that
whosoever is gained by an abusive treaty, ought to
be restored.—*Bacon*.

Though your prognosticks run too fast,
They must be *verified* at last.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Vérily. adv.

1. In truth; certainly.

Vérily, I swear, 'tis better to be lowly born,
Than to be jerk'd up in a clisring grief.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

2. With great confidence.

It was *verily* thought, that had it not been for
four great discourses of that voyage, the enterprise
had succeeded.—*Bacon*.

By repelling the sacramental test, we are *verily*
persuaded the consequence will be an entire altera-
tion of religion among us.—*Swift, On the Sacramen-
tal Test*.

Verisimilitude. s. [Lat. *verisimilitudo*.] Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth.

Verisimilitudo and opinion are an easy purchase;
but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a
point, it requires an ascension to its discovery;
while *verisimilitudo*, like the expanded superficies,
is obvious, sensible, and affords a large and easy
field for loose enquiry.—*Glanville*.

A noble nation, upon whom, if not such *verities*,
at least such *verisimilitudes* of fortune were placed.
—*Sir T. Browne*.

These are . . . but shadows of facts . . . *verisimili-
tudes*, not *verities*.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia*.

Verisimilitely. s. Verisimilitude.

Touching the *verisimilitely* or probable truth of
this relation, several reasons seem to overthrow it.—
Sir T. Browne.

Though Horace gives permission to painters and
poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither
to make things out of nature and *verisimilitely*.—
Dryden.

The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are
exalted as high as the nation of the poet can
carry them, with proportion to *verisimilitely*.—*Id.,
Essay on Dramatick Poetry*.

Verisimilous. adj. [Lat. *verisimilis*, from *verus* = true + *similis* = like.] Probable; likely. Rare.

Many erroneous doctrines of Pontificians are, in
our days, wholly supported by *verisimilous* and
probable reasons.—*Wade*.

Vérifiable. adj. [Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.

Indeed I 'tis true?—
Most *verifiable*; therefore look to 't well.
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 4.

The presage of the year succeeding shall flow
from insects in oak-apples, is I doubt not indubitable, nor
verifiable from event.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-
rors*.

Vérité. s. [Fr. *vérité*; Lat. *veritas*, -atis.]

1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things; moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

I saw their weapons drawn; there was a noise;
That's *verity*. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, ii. 1.

It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none
can govern while he is deplac'd.—*South, Sermons*.

2. True assertion; true tenet.

And that age, which my grey hairs make seem
more than it is, hath not diminished in me the
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power to protect an undeniable *verity*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

(See also under *Verisimilitude*.)

Vérjolog. *s.* [Fr. *verjus*.]

1. Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples: (vulgarily pronounced *vargies*).

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love *verjus*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

The barley-pudding comes in place! Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges, A peel'd sliced onion outcand tipsy *verjus*.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 72.

The native *verjus* of the crab, derived Through th' infix'd graft, a grateful mixture forms Of tart and sweet. *J. Phillips, Cyder, l. 292.*

2. Tartness; sourness; acidity of temper, manner, or expression.

The entire difference, of course, lay in the fashion in which the narrator chose, from inherent bonhomie, or from inherent *verjus*, to put the thing. —*Recreations of a Country Parson, The Art of Putting Things.*

Vermicelli. *s.* [Italian.] Paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

With oysters, eggs, and *vermicelli*, She set him almost burst his belly.

Prior, Paolo Parpanti, 65.

Vermicide. *s.* and *adj.* [Lat. *cædo* = I slay.]

Worm-killer; vermifuge.

(For example see under *Vermifuge*.)

Vermifug. *adj.* Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.

By the *vermicular* motion of the intestines, the grower particles derived downwards, while the finer are squeezed into the narrow orifices of the lacteal vessels. —*Cheyne*.

Vermiculate. *v. a.* Inlay; work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours.

Vermiculation. *s.*

1. Continuation of motion from one part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*. —*Sir M. Hale*.

2. Consumption by worms.

This huge olive, which flourished so long, fell, as they say, of *vermiculation*, being all worm-eaten within. —*Houell, Vocal Forest, p. 70.* (Ord M.S.)

Vermicule. *s.* [Lat. *vermiculus*, diminutive of *lat. vermis* = worm.] Little grub; a worm.

I saw the shining oak-ball Ichneumon strike its treble into an oak-apple, to lay its egg therein: and hence are many *vermicules* seen towards the outside of these apples. —*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Vermiform. *adj.* [Fr. *vermiforme*; Lat. *vermis* + *forma* = form.] Having the form of a worm; wormlike.

Amongst the *vermiform* animals with colourless integument, colourless circulating juices and without respiratory organs, two leading differences of the digestive system have been recognised: in the one it is a tube with two apertures contained in a distinct abdominal cavity; in the other it is excavated or imbedded in the common pericælynx of the body, and has no anal outlet. The first condition characterises the *Vers Intestinalis Cavities* of Cuvier; the second the *Vers Intestinalis Paracælyntes* of the same naturalist. —*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, lect. iv.*

Vermifuge. *s.* Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

Some agents act obnoxiously on intestinal worms—destroying or killing them. . . . These are the *vermicides* of some authors. . . . Some . . . prove anthelmintic in consequence of their operations on the bowels; these are the cathartic anthelmintics or *vermifuges*. —*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, p. 230: 1853.*

Vermil. *s.* Vermilion.

How the red rows flush up in her cheeks, And the pure snow with roodly *vermil* stain, Like crimson dyed in grain. *Spenser*.

As the first element in a compound.

What need a small-faceted lip for that, Love-darting eyes, and roses like the morn? *Milton, Comus, 752.*

Vermilion. *s.* [Fr. *vermeil*, *vermillion*, from the cochineal insect, considered to be a worm, *vermis*.]

1. Cochineal.

2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury: (this is the usual though not primitive signification).

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The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except mercury, which is made into *vermillion* by solution or calcination. —*Baron*.

The fairest and most principal red is *vermillion*, called in Latin *minium*. It is a poison, and found where great store of quicksilver is. —*Poachan*.

Vermilion, or *cinnabar*, is a compound of mercury and sulphur, in the proportion of a hundred parts of the former to sixteen of the latter, which occurs in nature as a common ore of quicksilver, and is prepared by the chemist as a pigment, under the name of *vermillion*. It is, properly speaking, a bisulphuret of mercury. This artificial compound being extensively employed, on account of the beauty of its colour, in painting, for making walling-was, and other purposes, is the object of an important manufacture. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

3. Any beautiful red colour.

There grew a goodly tree him fair beside, Laden with fruit and apple roun red, As they in pure *vermillion* had been dyed, Whereof great virtues over all were read.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 11, 46.

Simple colours are strong and available, though they are as clear as *vermillion*. —*Dryden, Translation of Despreaux's Art of Painting*.

Vermilion. *v. a.* Dye red:

A brightly red *vermilion* all her face, And her eyes languish with unusual grace. *Granville*.

Vermily. *s.* Vermilion. *Rare*.

The same she temper'd with fine mercury, And virgin wax that never yet was weld, And mingled them with perfect *vermily*. That like a lively sanguine it wou'd to the eye. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Vérmin. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *vermis*.]

1. Any noxious animal: (used commonly for small creatures; generally, though not always, collective).

What is your study?— How to prevent the head, and to kill *vermin*.

An idle person only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a *vermin* or a wolf. —*Jeremy Taylor*.

A weasel taken in a trap, was charged with misdemour, and the poor *vermin* stood much upon her innocence. —*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Used in contempt of human beings.

The stars determine

You are my prisoners, *l'aveu vermin*.

Butler, Hudibras, ll. 3, 1071.

Vérminate. *v. n.* Breed vermin. *Rare*.

The seed of the serpent, and its *verminating* principle. —*Bibliotheca Biblica, l. 132.*

Vermisation. *s.* Generation of vermin.

Redd, discarding anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the *vermination* of serpents and flesh. —*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Vermis. *adj.* Like vermin; of the nature of vermin.

They have nothing in them but a *vermisly* nimbleness and subtlety, being bred out of the putrefactions of men's brains and the corruptions of the times. —*Bishop Gaudin, Hierapides, p. 379: 1823.*

Vérminous. *adj.* Tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin.

A wasting of children's flesh depends upon some obstruction of the entrails, or *verminous* disposition of the body. —*Harvey*.

Vermiparous. *adj.* [Lat. *pario* = I bring forth.] Producing worms.

Hence they confound the generation of *vermiparous* animals with *oviparous*. —*Sir T. Brown*.

Vernacular. *adj.* [Lat. *verna* = domestic servant.] Native; of one's own country.

London weekly bills number deep in consumptions; the same likewise proving inseparable accidents to most other diseases; which instances do evidently bring a consumption under the notion of a *vernacular* disease to England. —*Harvey*.

The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our *vernacular* idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third ever reconsidered the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them. —*Addison*.

Vernaculous. *adj.*

1. Vernacular. *Rare*.

Besides their *vernaculous* and mother tongues. —*Sir T. Brown, Miscellanea, p. 130.*

2. Scoffing. *Latinism*; not in use.

Men, subject to the petulance of every *vernaculous* orator. —*B. Jonson, For, dedication.*

Vernal. *adj.* [Lat. *vernalis*, *vernus*, from *ver* = spring.] Belonging to the spring.

With the year Seasons return; but not to me returns Or sight of vernal bloom or summer's rose. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ll. 41.*

Vernant. *adj.* Flourishing as in the spring.

Vernant flowers appear

To clad the soils with mantell new.

Turberville, Poems, p. 110: 1870.

Else had the spring

Perpetual smiled on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs

Equal in days and nights.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 63.

Vernation. *s.* In Botany. See extract.

The mode in which rudimentary leaves are arranged in leafbuds is called the *vernation* or *profoliation*, and furnishes important systematic characters. Two points have to be regarded here, viz. 1. The arrangement of the leaves in relation to each other; and 2. the manner in which each leaf is folded. —*Heslop, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic, § 112: 1887.*

Véronica. *s.* [Lat. *veronica*.] In Botany. Name of a genus, containing several garden and some native plants, (species, spicata, chamædrys, &c.); speedwell.

Vérval. *adj.* Total; whole.

Some for brevity, Have cast the *verval* world's nativity.

Butler, Hudibras, ll. 3, 929

Vératile. *adj.* [Lat. *versatilis*.]

1. That may be turned round.

Th' advent'rous pilot in a single year Learn'd his state rock-boat dext'rously to steer; *Versatile*, and sharp-piercing like a screw, Made good th' old passage, and still forced a new. *Hart*.

2. Changeable; variable.

One colour to us standing in one place, hath a contrary aspect in another; as in those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove, and folds of scarlet. —*Glauville*.

3. Easily applied to a new task.

Versatility. *s.* Quality of being versatile.

Nothing can more fully demonstrate the extent and *versatility* of these two original geniuses. —*J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope*.

Versé. [Fr. *vers*; Lat. *versus*.]

1. Line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables.

Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung, With feigning voice, *verses* of feigning love. *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, l. 1.*

2. Section or paragraph of a book.

Thus far the questions proceed upon the construction of the first earth; in the following *verses* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. —*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.

Versé enlains virtue: and tomls and thrones of rhymes

Preserve frail transitory fame as much As spice doth body from air's corru' touch. *Donne*.

While she did her various pow'r dispose, The world was freed from tyrants, wars, and woes, Virtue was taught in *versé*, and Athens' glory rose.

Prior, Prologue spoken before Queen Anne on her Birth-day.

4. Piece of poetry.

This *versé*, my friend, be thine. *Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jarvis*.

Versé. *v. a.* Tell in verse; relate poetically.

In the shape of Corin sat all day, Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love To amorous Phillida.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ll. 2.

And Mat mote praise what *Topsy verseth*.

Prior, Imitation of Chaucer.

Versed in. Skilled in; acquainted with.

She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *versed* in their names, as not being present at the general survey of animals, when Adam assigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. —*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

This *versed* in death, th' infernal knight relates. And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden, Theodore and Hionig, 183.*

Verséman. *s.* Poet; writer in verse.

The god of us *versémen*, you know, child, the sun. *Prior, A better Answer to Cleo Jealous*.

From limbs of this great Hercules are fram'd Whole groupes of pignies, who are *versémen* named. *Hart*.

Vérser. *s.* Mere versifier. *Rare*.

Though she have a better *verser* got, Or poet in the court-account than I.

B. Jonson, Forest, § 12.

He [B. Jonson] thought not *verser* a poet, but a *verser*, because he wrote no fiction. —*Drammaturg, Conversations of Ben Jonson*.

Vérucule. *s.* [Lat. *veruculus*, diminutive of *versus* = verse.] Little verse.

The lawing
The *versicles* shall sing. *Shelton, Poems, 227*
A sort of office or service to saint Edmund, consisting of an antiphona, *versicle*, response, and collect, is introduced.—*T. Watson, History of English Poetry, ii. 50.*

Versicolour. adj. [Lat. *versicolor*.] Having various colours; changeable in colour.
Maro.

Gardens, full of exotick, *versicolour*, diversely varied, sweet-smelling flowers.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 282.*
Chains, girdles, rings, *versicolour* ribbands.—*Ibid. p. 478.*

Versification. s. Art or practice of making verses.

Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *versification*.—*Dryden.*
Some object to his *versification*; which is in poetry what colouring is in painting, a beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are just, though the colours should happen to be rough, the piece may be of inestimable value.—*Graville.*

Versificator. s. [Fr. *versificateur*; Lat. *versificator*.] Versifier.

Statius, the best *versificator* next Virgil, knew not how to design after him.—*Dryden.*

Versifier. s. Maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

In Job and the Psalms we shall find more sublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *versifiers* of Greece or Rome.—*Watts Improvement of the Mind.*

Versify. v. a. [Fr. *versifier*.] Make verses.

You would wonder to hear how soon even children will begin to *versify*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best
To make as much waste paper as the rest.
—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, l. 24.*

Versify. v. a. Relate in verse; represent in verse.

Uninterm'd with fictitious fantasies,
I'll *versify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*
Shall I tell you whom I love?
Hearken then a while to me;
And if such a woman move
As I now all *versify*;
Be assured, 'tis her, or none,
That I love, and love alone.
—*W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. II. song II.*

Version. s. [Fr.; Lat. *versio*, -onis.]

1. Change; transformat ion.

Spring, the antients thought to be made by the version of air into water.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Change of direction.

Comets are rather gazed upon, than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, version of the beams, produceth what kind of effects.—*Bacon.*

3. Translation.

This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but must confess that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himself. For where the original is close, no version can reach it in the same compass.—*Dryden.*

4. Act of translating.

Vert. a. [Fr.—green.]

1. See first extract.

Fert. In the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf, within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowell.*
I find no mention in all the records of Ireland of a park or free warren, notwithstanding the great plenty of deer and venison.—*Sir J. Davies.*

2 In *Heraldry*. Green colour.

Vertebra. s. [Lat.; from *verto* = I turn.]

Bone, forming part of the spine, or vertebral column: (in the human skeleton they are twenty-four in number).

The several *vertebrae* are so elegantly compacted together, that they are as strong as if they were but one bone.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Professor Owen's definition of a *vertebra* is, one of those segments of the endoskeleton which constitute the axis of the body, and protecting canals of the nervous and vascular trunks, and which may also support diverging appendages.—*Dr. Mayne, Repertory Lexicon of the Terms of Medical Science; 1840.*

Vertebral. adj. Relating to the joints of the spine.

The carotid, vertebral, and splenic arteries are not only variously contorted, but have and there diluted, to moderate the motion of the blood.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Vertebrata. s. [Lat.] Class of animals having vertebræ, i.e. a spinal column; the term being in *Zoology*, the name of the large class constituted by—1. Mammalia; 2. Birds; 3. Reptiles; 4. Fishes.

Vertebrate. adj. Having vertebræ: (the Vertebrata are the vertebrate animals).

Vértex. s. [Lat. = top, crown of head.]

1. Zenith; point over head.

These keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear
And shining zodiac, where the planets err,
A thousand figured constellations roll. *Creech.*

2. Top of a hill; top of anything.

Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds.—*Berham, Physico-Theology.*

Vértical. adj.

1. Placed in the zenith.

'Tis raging noon; and vertical the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. *Thomson.*

2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

From these laws, all the rules of bodies ascending or descending in vertical lines may be deduced.—*Cheyne.*

Verticality. s. State of being in the zenith.

Unto them the sun is vertical twice a year; making two distinct summers in the different points of the verticality.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Vertically. adv. In a vertical manner; in the zenith.

Although it be not vertical unto any part of Asia, yet it vertically passeth over Peru and Brazil.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Verticillate. adj. [Lat. *verticillum*.] In Botany. Whorled. See extract.

Verticillate plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of a stalk, as pennyroyal, horehound, &c.—*Quincy.*

Verticity. s. Power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.

Those stars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is also common.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old.—*Glouville.*

Whether they be globules, or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteness in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear.—*Locke.*

Vérticle. s. [Lat. *verticulum*, from *certo* = I turn.] Axis; hinge. *Rare.*

Now grows our nation to its zenith: Fame is no friend to continuance; the *verticle* is near, when admiration from abroad, and luxury at home, threaten our change.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning, p. 51: 1653.*

Vertiginous. adj. [Lat. *vertiginosus*.]

1. Turning round; rotatory.

This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around.—*Beattie.*

2. Giddy.

Incontinent they are in all their actions, *vertiginous*, restless, unfit to resolve of any business.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 183.*

I was sick before of a *vertiginous* giddiness and irresolution.—*Donne, Devotions, p. 193.*

Vertiginousness. s. Attribute suggested by Vertiginous.

1. Readiness to turn; giddiness.

We would all climb unto high places, not considering the precipices on which they stand, nor the *vertiginousness* of our own brain.—*Barrow, Sermon on the Duty of Thanksgiving.*

2. Unsteadiness.

He that commits sacrilege, is marked for a *vertiginousness* and changeable fortune.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons, p. 282: 1653.*

Vertigo. s. [Lat.; from *certo* = I turn.] Giddiness; dizziness; sense of turning in the head.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, vertigo, tremblings.—*Arbuthnot.*

Vervain. s. In Botany. Translation of the Latin *verbena*; the plants of the genus now called *verbena* being, probably, different from the *verbena* of the ancients, to which magical properties were assigned.

She might shade strove to work him ill,
Therewith the *vervains*, and the dill,
That kind reth witches of their will.

Dragon, Nymphidia.
Some scatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,
Which, cultivated with his daily care,
And bruised with *vervains*, were his frugal fare.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 192.

Verve. s. [Fr.] Spirit; enthusiasm.

If he be above Virgil, and is resolved to follow his own *verve* (as the French call it), the proverb will fall heavily upon him. Who teaches himself has a fool for his master.—*Dryden, On the Æneid. (Ord MS.)*

Vérvel. s. [Fr. *vervelle*.] Label tied to a hawk.

Free beauteous slave, thy happy foot
In silver fetters *vervels* mock,
Loeclac, Lucania Posthuma, The Falcon, p. 21.

Véry adj. [Fr. *vrai*; Lat. *verus* = true.]

1. True; real.

In *very* deed as the Lord God of Israel liveth.—*1 Samuel, xxv. 31.*
Why do I pity him,
That with his *very* heart depleth me?
Shakspeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.
O that in *very* deed we might behold it.
Dryden and Lee, Othello.

2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere.

Those who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into *very* brutes.—*Sir J. Davies.*

There, where *very* desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns shag'd with horrid shades,
Rise may pass on. *Milton, Comus, 428.*

3. Nothing things emphatically or eminently.

'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;
Especially against his *very* friend.
Shakspeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

Was not my love
The *verry* wag o' the two? *Id., Winter's Tale, l. 2.*
We can contain ourselves,
Were he the *verry* antick in the world.

Id., Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.
In a sewing age, the *verry* knowledge of former times passes but for ignorance in a better dress.—*South, Sermons.*

The pictures of our great grandmothers in queen Elizabeth's time, are clothed down to the *verry* wrists, and up to the *verry* chin.—*Addison, Guardian.*

4. Same, emphatically.

Women are as roses, whose fair flower,
Being once display'd, doth fall that *very* hour.
Shakspeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

The cocks beat the partridge, which she laid to heart; but finding these *verry* cocks cutting one another, she comforted herself.—*Sir J. Davies.*

Scandalous a grace is charity, that whatever time is the special opportunity of any other Christian grace, that *very* time is almost the special opportunity of charity.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Véry. adv. In a great, in an eminent, degree.

Vésicula. v. a. Blister.

Celsus proposes, that in all these internal wounds the external parts be *vésiculated*, to make more powerful revulsion from within.—*Wiceman, Surgery.*

Vésication. s. Blistering; separation of the cuticle.

I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the evacuation with plasters.—*Wiceman, Surgery.*

Vésicle. s. [Lat. *vesicula*, diminutive of *vesica* = bladder.] Small cuticle filled or inflated; Vesicle.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, but in a *vesicle*, or little bladder.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

The lungs are made up of such air-pipes and *vesicles* interwoven with blood-vessels, to purify, ferment, or supply the sanguineous mass with nutritive particles.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Vésicular. adj. Hollow; full of small interstices.

A muscle is a bundle of *vesicular* threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane.—*Cheyne.*

Vésicule. s. Small bladder, or bladder-like structure; small hollow growths like bladders or blisters; Vesicle.

Vésper. s. [Lat.] Evening star; evening.

Thou hast men these signs;
They are black *vesper's* pagans.
Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Véspers. s. pl. Evening service of the Romish church: (construction often *adjectivally*.)

1557

vesper, or as the first element in a compound: strictly, that one of the seven canonical hours which follows none, and precedes complines).

The massacre known in history as the Sicilian Vespers, was so called as having had for its signal the resper bell of Easter Monday (March 30, 1282), at Palermo. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Vesperine, *adj.* [Lat. *vespertinus*.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

The stars, their matutine and vesperine motions, rise and fall. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia.*

Vessel, *s.* [Fr. *vaiselle*; Lat. *vas*.] 1. Anything in which liquids, or other things, are put.

For Banquo's house have I filled my mind; Put rancours in the vessel of my peace. Only for them. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

2. Containing parts of an animal body. Of these elements are constituted the smallest fibres; of these fibres the vessels; of these vessels the organs of the body. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.

The sons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the black, had vessels to transport themselves. — *Sir W. Raleigh, Raleigh.*

The Phœnicia first invented open vessels, and the Egyptians ships with decks. — *Heylin.* The vessel is represented as stranded. — *Addison, Dialogue on the usefulness of ancient Metals.*

4. Any capacity; anything containing. I have my fill Of knowledge, what this vessel can contain.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 538.

5. One relating to God's household. If the rigid doctrines be found apt to cool all those men's love of God, who have not the confidence to believe themselves of the number of the few chosen vessels, and to forget security and presumption in others who have conquered those difficulties. — *Hammond.*

Vessel, *v. a.* Put into a vessel; barrel. Take earth, and vessel it; and in that set the seed. — *Bacon.*

Vessel, *s.* [Lat. *fasciculus* = small bundle.] Half a quarter of a sheet of paper.

Vessets, *s.* [?] Kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk.

Vest, *s.* [Lat. *vestis*.] Outer garment. Over his lucid arms A military vest of purple flow'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 210. Mystick emblems grace the imperial vest. — *Smith.*

Vest, *v. a.* 1. Dress; deck; enrobe. The verdant fields with those of heav'n may vie, With ether vested, and a purple sky. — *Dryden.*

2. Make possessor of; invest with: (with *with* before the thing possessed). To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they know the person, who by right is vested with power over them. — *Locke.*

Had I been vested with the monarch's power, Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky youth! in vain. — *Prior, Odes, To Mr. Howard.*

3. Place in possession: (with *in* before the possessor).

The militia their commissioners positively required to be entirely vested in the parliament. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.* Empire and dominion was vested in him, for the good and behoof of others. — *Locke.*

Vestal, *s.* [Lat. *vestalis*.] Virgin consecrated to Vesta; pure virgin.

In their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure The never-touch'd vestal.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 10. How happy is the blameless vestal's lot! The world forgetting, by the world forgot.

Pope, Epistle to Abolard.

Vestal, *adj.* Denoting pure virginity. Her vestal livery is but sick and green, And none but fools do wear it.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Vestibule, *s.* [Lat. *vestibulum*: see second extract.] 1. In Architecture. Porch or first entrance of a house.

That part of the Odysey, in which Ulysses' descent into hell, and the vestibule of Erebus are described. — *T. Norton, History of English Poetry*, i. 24.

The vestibule . . . an area before the entrance of a house, is said by some to have been so called because an altar to Vesta was placed therein. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. In Anatomy. Porch of the ear. The vestibule . . . is a small bony cavity of the internal ear . . . the opening of which into the cavity of the tympanum is closed by the small bone called the Stapes; it is also connected with the cochlea and semicircular canals. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Vestige, *s.* [Lat. *vestigium*.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing.

The truth passes so slightly through men's imaginations, that they must use great subtlety to track its vestige. — *Harvey.*

Vestment, *s.* [Lat. *vestimentum*.] Garment; part of dress.

Heaven then would seem thy image, and reflect Those sable vestments, and that bright aspect.

Waller. The sculptors could not give vestments suitable to the quality of the persons represented. — *Dryden.*

Vestry, *s.* [Fr. *vestiare*; Lat. *vestiarium*.] 1. Room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposit.

He said unto him that was over the vestry, bring forth the vestments. — *2 Kings*, x. 22.

Gold Amycus, from the rob'd vestry brings The chalice of heav'n; and holy things Of precious weight. — *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses*, b. xii.

2. Parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

The common-council are chosen every year, so many for every parish, by the vestry and common convention of the people of that parish. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Vesture, *s.* [Fr.; Italian, *vestura*.] 1. Garment; robe.

Her breasts half-hid, and half were left to show; Her evanescent vesture greedily still repelling. — *Fairfax.*

What, weep you when you but behold Our Caesar's vesture wounded? — *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.

2. Dress; habit; external form. There's not the smallest orb, which thou beholdest, But in his motion like an angel sings: But whilst this muddy vesture of decay Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

Rocks, precipices, and gulphs, appear'd with a vesture of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys. — *Bentley.*

Vetch, *s.* [Lat. *vicia*.] In Botany. Leguminous plant, akin to the peas, tares, &c., used in fodder, of the genus *Vicia*.

Where *retches*, pulse, and tares have stood, And stalks of lupines grew. — *Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, l. 110.

An *eryum* is a sort of vetch, or small pea. — *Arbuthnot.*

Vetchling, *s.* Small vetch: (applied, however, in books, to some of the largest plants of the group in the genus *Lathyrus*).

There are seven indigenous species of *vetchling*, or everlasting pea. — *C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopedia*.

Vetchy, *adj.* Made of, abounding in, vetches. If to my cottage thou wilt resort, There may'st thou liege in a vetchy bed, Till fairer fortune shew forth his head. — *Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.*

Veteran, *s.* [Lat. *veteranus*.] Old soldier; man long practised in anything.

If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might have conquered it by the many veterans which had been inured to service in the civil wars. — *Addison.*

Veteran, *adj.* 1. Long practised in war; long experienced.

There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the number of fifty thousand veteran soldiers. — *Bacon.*

2. Formerly used in the general sense of old. Our old bottles and veteran wines are sound sweet, well-refined, and full of spirits. — *Bishop Gauden, Hierapiscus*, p. 41: 1653.

Veterinarian, *s.* [Lat. *veterinarius*.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle.

That a horse has no gall, is not only swallow'd by common farriers, but also received by good veterinarians, and some who have laudably discours'd upon horses. — *Sir T. Browne.*

Veterinary, *adj.* Pertaining to farriery, and to science in the diseases of cattle.

A veterinary college has been long established in London. — *C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopedia*.

Veto, *s.* [Lat. = I forbid.] Word used in certain political assemblies, where the official language was more or less Latin, and where a single voice on the negative side could prevent the passing of a resolution otherwise unanimous, whereby forbiddal was expressed; the *Liberum Veto*, or Free Veto, of the Polish Diets being the most famous historical instance of it.

Through the cracked brain and murrack'd lungs of Saint-Huruge, the Palais Royal rebellows with *veto*. Journalism is busy, France rings with *veto*. 'I shall never forget,' says Dumont, 'my going to Paris, one of those days, with Mirabeau; and the crowd of people we found waiting for his carriage about Le day the book-seller's shop. They flung themselves before him, conjuring him with tears in their eyes not to suffer the *Veto Absolu*. They were in a frenzy. 'Monsieur le Comte, you are the People's father, you must save us; you must defend us against those villains who are bringing back despotism. If the king get this *veto*, what is the use of the National Assembly? We are slaves; all is done.' — *Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. v. vii. ch. i.

It was understood that the king, though he had used his *veto* for the purpose of giving the Houses an opportunity of reconsidering the subject, had no intention of offering a pertinacious opposition to their wishes. — *Milnes, History of England*, ch. 22.

A couple of extra chairs were placed further back, and more than one important personage has been requested to act as chairman: but no churchman would place himself in a position so equivocal as to dignity of aspect, and so unequivocal as to the obligation of sitting out the discussion; and the rector had beforehand put a *veto* on any dissenting chairman. — *George Eliot (signature), Felix Holt the Radical*, ch. xxi.

Vex, *v. a.* [Lat. *rezo*.] 1. Plague; torment; harass.

It came to pass, when she pressed him daily with her words, so that his soul was vexed unto death, that he told her all his heart. — *Judges*, xvi. 16.

2. Disturb; disquiet. They vex me past my patience. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* ii. 4.

3. Trouble with slight provocations. Away, I say; stay't thou to vex me here? — *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

4. Stretch as by hooks. None English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom, And into cloth of spunky softness made. — *Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*, cviii.

Vex, *v. n.* Fret; be on tenter; be uneasy. Ulysses gave good care, and fed And drank his wine, and vex'd, and ravish'd His food for mere vexation. — *Chapman.*

Vexation, *s.* 1. Act of troubling.

O that husband, My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated vexations of it! — *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 7.

2. State of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow. Vexation almost stops my breath, That under'd friends greet in the hour of death. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I.* iv.

3. Cause of trouble or uneasiness. Your children were vexation to your youth; But mine shall be a comfort to your age. — *Shakespeare, Richard III.* iv. 4.

4. Act of harassing by law. Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust vexation. — *Bacon.*

5. Slight teasing trouble.

Vexatious, *adj.* 1. Affictive; troublesome; causing trouble.

Consider him maintaining his married title, by continual *vexatious* wars against the kings of Judah. — *South, Sermons.*

2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness. He leads a vexatious life, who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples, that he dares not make a step without the authority of another. — *Sir K. Digby.*

3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.

Vexatiously, *adv.* In a vexatious manner; troublesomely; uneasily.

As to our neighbour and rival, France, I shall formally prove it, that her subjects pay more than England, on a computation of the wealth of both parties; that her taxes are more *vexatiously* collected. — *Burke, Observations on a late State of the Nation*, 1790.

Vixed, part. pref. Disturbed; disquieted. Ranged on the banks, beneath our equal cars, While curl the waves, and the sea'd ocean roars. *Pope.*

Vexingly, adv. In a vexing manner; so as to vex, plague, or disturb.

It is the same poverty which makes men speak or write muttily, that forces them to talk vexingly.—*Tuttor*, no. 269.

Viability, s. Capability of living; of continuing life (either of an individual or a species).

Recurrency is a measure of viability.—*Proceedings of the Royal Society*, February 21, 1866.

Viable, adj. [Fr., from *vie* = life.] In *Forensic Medicine*. Capable of living.

Viable... likely to live, [is] applied to that condition of a child at birth, whether the delivery has been effected by natural or artificial means.—*Dr. Mayne, Experimental Lexicon of the Terms in Medical Science*; 1866.

Viaduct, s. Structure for supporting the line of way for either carriages or railway trains.

The Holborn viaduct was opened for passenger traffic at seven o'clock yesterday morning.—*Times Newspaper*, October 18, 1869.

Vial, s. [Gr. *φιάλη*.] Small bottle.

You gods! look down,
And from your sacred vials pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

Vial, v. a. Enclose in a vial.

This who with precious vial'd liquors heals;
For which the shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays.
Milton, Comus, 817.

Viband, s. [Fr. *viande*; Italian, *vianola*, from *vivo* = I live.] Food; meat dressed.

The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
I th' midst of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the viand.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.

These are not fruits forbidden; no interdict
Defends the touching of these viands pure;
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 389.

Viary, adj. [Lat. *viarius*.] Happening in ways or roads. *Rare.*

In beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all viary omens, they are only conjectural interpretations of dim-eyed man; full of doubt, full of deceit.—*Felltham, Reminiscences*, i. 96.

Viatious, s. [Lat., from *via* = way.]

1. Provision for a journey.
And with thy pilgrim's viatious is almost past,
Thou need'st not the lesser viatious for it.
Sir J. Devote, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. S. 4 b.

2. Last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

It is rather a spiritual medicine, a good viatious, a standing sacrament, for the relief, the assurance, the safe conduct, of departing souls.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 313.

Vibrate, v. a. [Lat. *vibro*.]

1. Brundish; move to and fro with quick motion.

2. Make to quiver.
Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous motion, which breath passing smooth doth not.—*Holder*.

Vibrate, v. n.

1. Play up and down, or to and fro.
The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quicksilver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it vibrate a little up and down.—*Boyle*.

2. Quiver.

The whisper that to greatness still too near,
Perhaps, yet vibrates on his sovereign's ear. *Pope*.

Vibrating, part. adj. Vibratory.

Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light, and shine? And is not this emission performed by the vibrating motions of their parts.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Vibration, s. Act of moving, or state of being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; act of quivering.

It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervour of piety, the heats of devotion, and the mild and vibrations of an harmless activity.—*South, Sermons*.

Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of the eye, excite vibrations in the tunica retina? Which vibrations being propagated along the solid fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, cause the sense of seeing.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Vibrations, s. See extract from Chambers.

The pulse would continue to beat, the lungs to play, the animal secretions to be carried on, the vibrations to traverse to and fro.—*Search, Free-will*, p. 177; 1783.

Sensory vibrations, by being often repeated, beget in the medullary substance of the brain a disposition to diminutive vibrations, which may be also called vibratiles and minutures corresponding to themselves respectively.—*Chambers*.

Vibrative, adj. That which vibrates.

Heat is only an accident of light, occasioned by the rays putting a fine, subtle, ethereal medium, which pervades all bodies, into a vibrat... action which gives us that sensation.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Vibratory, adj. Vibrating; causing to vibrate.

Suppose that to this oil or water were added a certain quantity of a specific salt, which had a power of putting the nervous papille of the tongue into a gentle vibratory motion; as sup... mean dissolved into it. The soundness of the l, and the vibratory power of the salt, cause the call sweetened.—*Burke, Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. iv. § 21.

Vicar, s. [Lat. *vicarius*.]

1. Incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.

To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

Out from his house ran every neighbour nigh,
The vicar first, and after him the crew.
Jayson, The Cock and the Fox, 723.

A landed youth, whom his mother would never suffer to look into a book for fear of spoiling his eyes, upon hearing the clergy decried, what a contempt must he entertain, not only for his vicar at home, but for the whole order!—*Swift*.

2. One who performs the functions of another; substitute.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict his suffragans, but his vicar general may do the same.—*Agilto, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Vicariate, s. Benefice of a vicar.

This gentleman lived in his vicariate to a good old age, and never having deserted his flock, died vicar of Bray.—*Swift*.

Vicarial, adj. [Lat. *vicarius*.]

1. Belonging to a vicar.

Word is in some countries a rhetorical, and in some a vicarial title.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England*.

2. Vicarious.

All derived and vicarial power shall be d away, as no further necessary.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, ii. pref. xxix.

Vicariate, s. Delegated office or power.

Shall we think that pretended spiritual dignity to be of God, (or, as it calleth itself, the vicariate of Christ) who said his kingdom was not of this world, and whose successors gloried in poverty and martyrdom? whereas this [the church of Rome] abounds in riches and exterior power above any thing now extant in the Christian world.—*Lord North, Light in the Way to Paradise*, p. 22; 1682.

Vicariate, adj. Having a delegated power as vicar.

We thought it convenient that you should be held up by the vicariate authority of our sec.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 201.

Vicarious, adj. Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another.

The soul in the body is but a subordinate efficient, and vicarious and instrumental in the hands of the Almighty, being but his substitute in this regiment of the body.—*Sir M. Hale*.

What can be more unnatural than for a man to rebel against the vicarious power of God in his soul?—*Norris*.

Vicariouly, adv. In the place of another.

They who do not love religion hate it. The rebels to God perfectly abhor the Author of their being. They hate him 'with all their heart, with all their mind, with all their soul, and with all their strength.' He never presents himself to their thoughts, but to menace and alarm them. They cannot strike the sun out of heaven, but they are able to raise a smouldering smoke that obscures him from their own eyes. Not being able to revenge themselves on God, they have a delight in vicariouly defacing, degrading, torturing, and tearing in pieces, his image in man.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.

Vicarship, s. Office of a vicar.

The see of Jerusalem was the mother of all churches, wherein St. Peter himself did at first reside, exercising his vicarship.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy*.

There is in my choir one Mr. Lamb; he hath at present but half a vicarship.—*Swift, Letter to Pope*.

Vice, s. [Lat. *vitium*.]

1. Course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life.

No spirit more gross to love
Vice for itself.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 461.
The foundation of error will lie in wrong measures of probability; as the foundation of vice in wrong measures of good.—*Locke*.

2. Fault; offence: (generally used for an habitual fault, not for a single enormity).

No vice, so simple, but assumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Yet my poor country
Shall have more vices than it had before;
More suffer by him that shall succeed.
Id., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Ungovern'd appetite... a brutal vice.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 517.

I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age.—*Dryden*.

3. Faulty or noxious excess.

Or, when the latent vice is cured by fire,
R'undant humours by the pores expire.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 123.

4. Fool of the old shows and moralities.

I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old vice,
You need to sustain;
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 2, song.
His face made of brass, like a vice in a game.
Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

I remember of old the fool, that made all the sport in the play, was called the vice.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon before King James* (in 1624), p. 7.

Vice, s. [Dutch, *rijs*.]

1. Kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen.

He found that marbles taught him percussion; bottle-screws the vice; whirling, the axis in peritrochio.—*Arbutnot and Pope*.

2. Gripe; grasp.

If I but sat him once; if he come but within my vice.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II*, ii. 1.

Vice, v. a. [Dutch, *rijzen* = screw up.] Draw by a kind of violence.

With all confidence he swears,
As he had seen 't, or been an instrument
To vice you to 't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, l. 2.

Vice, s. Used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has the second rank in command: (as, *viceroi*, *vicechancellor*). *Rare.*

Viceadmiral, s.

1. Second commander of a fleet.

The foremost of the fleet was the admiral: the rear-admiral was Carr Malcomet, an arch-pirate. The vice-admiral, in the middle of the fleet with a great squadron of gallees, struck sail directly.—*Knutson, History of the Turks*.

2. Naval officer of the second rank.

Viceadmiralty, s. Office of a viceadmiral.

The viceadmiralty is exercised by Mr. Trevelyan.

—*Carew*.

Viceagent, s. One who acts in the place of another.

A vassal Satan hath made his viceagent, to cross whatever the faithful ought to do.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Vicechancellor, s. Second magistrate of the universities.

The dean, for asserting the rights of his majesty and university in his station of vicechancellor, being made a prisoner, he undertook the entire management of all affairs.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

Vicead, adj. Vicious; corrupt. *Rare.*

He as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high viced city hang his poison
In the sick air.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, ii. 3.

Vicegerency, s. Office of a vicegerent; lieutenant; deputed power.

The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and deputation under God.—*South, Sermons*.

Vicegerent, s. Lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superior, by whom he is deputed.

All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these; remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's viceroy.—*Bacon*.
Great father of the souls, when for our crimes
Thou send'st at some heavy judgment on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terror of his age,
The type and true viceroy of thy rage,
Thus punish. *Dryden*.

Viceregent. adj. Having a delegated power; acting by substitution.

Whom send I to judge? Whom but thee,
Viceroy's son! To thee I have transfer'd
All judgement, whether in heaven, or earth, or hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 65.

Vicenary. adj. [Lat. *vicenarius*.] Belonging to twenty.

Viceroy. s. [Fr. *viceroi*.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.
Still I, for lure of the rest unvanquish'd,
Detect so much from that prerogative,
As to be called but viceroy of the whole?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

Mendoza, viceroy of Peru, was wont to say that the government of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave, save that it was somewhat too near Madrid.—*Bacon*.

We are so far from having a king, that even the viceroy is generally about four-fifths of his time.—*Swift*.

Viceroyalty. s. Dignity of a viceroy.
These parts furnish out viceroyalties for the grandees; but in war are incumbrances to the kingdom.—*Adams*.

Viceroyship. s. Office of a viceroy.
The Saracen caliph commanded in Egypt; under whom two great lords fell out about the sultan's viceroyship of that land.—*Fletcher, H. War, p. 39.*

Vicety. s. Nicety; exactness: (so entered in the previous editions, and connected etymologically with *point device*; probably a coined word of no very definite meaning).

Here is to the fruit of Pym,
Grafted upon Stubb his stem;
With the pinkish nicety,
And old Sherwood's nicety.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Vicinage. s. [Fr. *voisinage*; Lat. *vicinia*.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

Esdras is a town of great strength, and by reason of its *vicinages* to the Persian dominions usually made the place of rendezvous, when the Turks have any design against that empire.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relations of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 283.*

A city came to be built in the *vicinages* of this holy place.—*Rubricheca, Sibilus, l. 413.*
In many places the patrons endowed the churches, not built not the edifice; leaving that to be done by the priest out of the oblations and contributions of the Christians of the *vicinage*.—*Wharton, at St. hope, Defence of Pluralities, p. 83.*

Vicinal. adj. [Lat. *vicinus*.] Near; neighbouring.

The vallum or ridged bank, seemingly a *vicinal* way if not a rampart.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddingdon, p. 55.*

Vicine. adj. Neighbouring. *Rare*.
Opening under *vicine* passages might obliterate any track; as the making of one hole in the yielding mud defaces the print of another near it.—*Glauville*.

Vicinity. s.

1. Nearness; state of being near.
The position of things is such, that there is a *vicinity* between agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades the other.—*Sir M. Hale*.
The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats.—*Swift*.

2. Neighbourhood.
Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the sun.—*Bentley*.
He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home, and fix them in their old *vicinity*.—*Long*.

Vicious. adj. Devoted to vice.
He heard this heavy curse,
Servants of servants, on his *vicious* race.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 103.

Viciously. adv.
1. In a vicious manner; sinfully.
Perversity of will, immoral and sinful enormities, walk with Adrame and Neuzals at their backs, pursue us into judgement, and leave us *viciously* miserable.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, l. 13.*
2. Inaccurately; carelessly.

They have the gospel in Greek capitals, but they are *viciously* written in many places.—*Burnet, Travels, p. 237.* (Ord M.)

Vicissitude. s. [Lat. *vicissitudo*.]
1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession.

It makes through heaven
Grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 7.
The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many *vicissitudes*.—*Sir I. Newton*.

This succession of things upon the earth, is the result of the *vicissitude* of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of that *vicissitude*, the sun's declination.—*Woodward*.

2. Revolution; change.
During the course of the war, did the *vicissitudes* of good and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness?—*Bishop Akerbury*.
Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound,
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as she turns the ruddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad *vicissitude* of things. *Gifford*.

Vicissitudinarily. adj. Regularly changing.
We say, the elements of man are misery and happiness, as though he had an equal proportion of both; and the days of man *vicissitudinarily*, as though he had as many good days as ill.—*Johnson, Devotions, p. 313.*

Vicissitell. adj. In Law. See extract.
In law, *vicissitell* rents are certain farms, for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicissitell* writs are such writs as are triable in the county court before the sheriff.—*Bailey*.

Victim. s. [Lat. *victima*.]
1. Sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.
All that were authors of so black a deed,
Be sacrificed as victims to his ghost.
Sir J. Denham, The Sappho.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw,
And fat of *victims*, which his friends bestow.
Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, vi. 321.

2. Something destroyed.
Behold where age's wretched *victim* lies;
See his head trembling, and his half-closed eyes.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 170.

3. Person sacrificed to the selfishness of another.

Jonas . . . went into the public-house, and there ordered spirituous drink to such an extent, that Mr. Pecksniff had some doubts of his perfect sanity, until Jonas set them quite at rest by saying, when the coach could wait no longer:—'I've been standing trait for a whole week and more, and letting you have all the delicacies of the season. You shall pay for this, Pecksniff.' It was not a joke either, as Mr. Pecksniff at first supposed; for he went off to the coach without further ceremony, and left his respected *victim* to settle the bill.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. 22.*

Victimize. v. a. Make a victim of any one.
In a turf transaction, either *Spavin* or *Cockspar* I, to gain a point in the odds, *victimize* his best friends.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. 221.*
Becky, with a fun which she could not disguise, even though it was at her own expense, described the occurrence, and how she had been *victimized* by Lady Southdown.—*Lt. Vanity Fair*.

Victor. s. [Lat.]

1. Conqueror; vanquisher; one who gains the advantage in any contest: (*victor* is seldom used with a genitive; we say the conqueror of kingdoms, not the *victor* of kingdoms; and never but with regard to some single action or person: as we never say, Caesar was in general a great *victor*, but that he was *victor* at Pharsalia. We rarely say Alexander was *victor* of Darius, though we say he was *victor* at Arbela; but we never say he was *victor* of Persia).
This strange race more strange conceits did yield;
Who *victor* seem'd, was to his ruin brought;
Who seem'd o'erthrown, was mistress of the field.
Sir P. Sidney.
Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be *victors*, breast to breast,
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.
Say where and when
Their fight; what stroke shall praise the *victor's* hand.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 384.
Love not a thought on me, I'm out of danger;
Heaven will not leave me in the *victor's* hand.
Addison, Cato.

2. Pope has used this word in a manner perhaps unauthorized.

There, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of twelve thousands ends.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 313.

Victress. s. Female victor. *Rare*.
But when the *victress* arrived there,
Where late she left the penance Scudamore
With her own trusty squire, both full of fears,
Neither of them she found.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 12, 44.

Victorious. adj.
1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superior in contest.

Victory doth more often fall by error of the vanquished, than by the valour of the *victorious*.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

The Non return'd *victorious* with his saints.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 132.

That happy sun, said he, will rise again,
Who twice *victorious* did our navy see;
And I alone must view him rise in vain,
Without one ray of all his star for me.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, 2.

2. Producing conquest.
Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,
And cured for ever this *victorious* day.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

3. Betokening conquest.
Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths;
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments.
Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 1.

Victoriously. adv. In a victorious manner; with conquest; successfully; triumphantly.
That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, *victoriously* through all difficulties.—*Hammond*.

Victory. s. [Lat. *victoria*.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph.

At his nurse's tears
He whined and rold'd away your *victory*,
That pines blush'd at him.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 5.

Then to the heaven of heavens he shall ascend
With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 421.

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exercised in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification and self-denial, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourselves. It is a great instance of a *victory* over the most refractory passions.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Victress. s. Female that conquers.
I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
And she shall be sole *victress*; Caesar's Caesar.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

Victress. s. Female victor.
To have her captiv'd spirit freed from flesh,
And on her innocence a garment fresh,
And white as that, put on; and in her hand
With boughs of palm, a crown'd *victress* stand.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Victual, Victuals. s. [Fr. *victuailles*; Lat. *victus*; *vivo*—I live.] Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance.

A huge great fagon full I bore,
And in a good large knapsack, *victuals* store.
Chapman.

You had musty *victuals*, and he hath help to eat it: he hath an excellent stomach.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, l. 1.*

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual*.—*Knolly, History of the Turks*.

Victual. v. a. Store with provision for food.
The children of Israel were numbered, and were all present, [in the margin, were *victualled*.]—*1 Kings, x. 27.*

Victualer. s.

1. One who provides victuals.
They planted their artillery against the haven, to impeach supply of *victuals*; yet the English *victualers* succeeded not to bring all things necessary.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Their conquest half is to the *victualer* due.
King, Art of Cookery.

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

Vicuña. s. [Peruvian.] In Zoology. Animal akin to the camels, of the genus *Camelus* (*Vicuña*, Linnaeus).

The Mexicans and Peruvians possessed one cereal and that one not of the highest order—maize; and they had the beans and the cocoa-nut. For the horse, the ass, the ox, the buffalo, the elephant, the camel, the sheep, the hog, and the goat of the old world, they had domesticated, to furnish them food, labour, and clothing, only three small noble animals of the camel family, the llama, the alpaca, and *Vicuña*, all still found in the wild state—in this particular differing from the greater number of the domesticated animals of the old world, and implying the rudeness, lateness, and imperfection of American native civilization.—*Cressford, Transactions of the Ethnological Society, On the Civilization of Man*.

In the Camel and Dromedary, the upper canines are formidable for their size and shape, but do not project beyond the lips like the tusks of the Musk-deer; they are more feeble in the Llama and Vicugna, and are always of smaller size in the females than in the males.—*Osborn, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Videlicet. *adv.* [Lat. *videre* = see; *licet* = it is allowed, lawful.] To wit; that is. (generally written *viz.*).

The poor world is almost six thousand years old, and in all this time there was not any man died in his own person, *videlicet* in a love cause.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iv. 1.

Visual. *adj.* [Lat. *vidua* = widow.] Belonging to the state of a widow. *Rare.*

The only pattern of all chastity, virginal, conjugal, and oldmaid.—*Parthenia Serra*, p. 80: 1633.

Viability. *s.* Widowhood. *Rare.*

The married woman is under the careful provision of an husband; in that estate four hands work for her; in her *viability* but two.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Vie. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *envier*, from Lat. *invito* = I invite, challenge.] Stake; wager; expose to hazard; show, display, or practise in competition; (common as a term at cards.)

What need then we vie enchainments, like women?—*Chapman, Translation of the Iliad*, Nature wants stuff

To vie strange forms with fairy.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Here's a trick died and revived.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

They vie power and expense with those that are too high.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

You vie happiness in a thousand easy and sweet diversions.— *Evelyn.*

Vie. *v. n.* Contest; contend; strive for superiority.

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in such a way of life as may enable them to vie with the best of their family.—*Addison.*

Now voices over voices rise; While each to be the loudest vies.

Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

Vie. *s.* Contest for superiority; contention in the way of rivalry. *Obsolete.*

As to this particular of defaming, both the sexes seem to be at a vie; and I think he were a very critical judge that should determine between them.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

I shall not bring the one end of the other satisfaction to a vie, not only that I may not entertain you with a common place, but the comparison would be shameful.—*Allestree, Sermons*, pt. i. p. 137. (Ord MS.)

View. *s.* [Fr. *vue*.]

1. Prospect.

You should tread a course Pretty, and full of view; yea, haply, near The residence of Posthumus.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make, Lo! Goldham comes and floats them with a lake, (He cuts wide views through mountains to the plain; You'll wish your hill a shelter'd hill again.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 73.

2. Sight; power of beholding.

I go, to take for ever from your view, Both the loved object, and the hated too.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

These things duly weigh'd, will give us a clear view into the state of human liberty.—*Locke.*

3. Intellectual sight; mental ken.

Then let us seek Some safer resolution, which, methinks I have in view.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1023.

4. Act of seeing.

Roused with the noise he scarce believes his ear, Willing to think the illusions of his fear Had given this false alarm; but straight his view Confirms that more than all he fears is true.

Sir J. Denham, Cuiper's Hill.

5. Sight; eye.

Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger size, that are more remote.—*Locke.*

6. Survey; examination by the eye.

Time is lost which never will renew While we too far the pleasing path pursue, Surveying nature with too new a view.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 418.

7. Intellectual survey.

If the mind has made this inference by finding, out the intermediate ideas, and taking a view of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally.—*Locke.*

8. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight.

Now the Trojan navy was in view.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 160.

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9. Appearance; show.

In that accomplish'd mind, Help'd by the night, new graces find; Which, by the splendour of her views, Dazzled before we never knew.

Waller.

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.

To give a right view of this mistaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, because I am less determined by wise considerations than a wise man?—*Locke.*

11. Prospect of interest.

No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some view or other, which serves him for a reason.—*Locke.*

12. Intention; design.

He who journeys in a foreign country, refers what he sees to the state of things at home; with that view he makes all his reflections.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

View. *v. a.*

1. Survey; look on by way of examination.

Go up and view the country.—*Joshua*, vii. 2.

2. See; perceive by the eye.

They here with eyes almost View'd first their lamentable lot.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 616.

View-halloo. *s.* In hunting. Cry uttered when the fox, at its find, is seen breaking cover.

But pray what is become of the lady all this while?—Why, Lady Frevelove, you told me she was not here; and, I faith, I was just drawing off another way, if I had not heard the view-halloo.

G. Colman, The Jalous Wife, ii. 3.

The squire, feeling the warm breath of the creature, followed out with all the force of lungs accustomed to give a view-hallo!—*Lord Lytton, My Noct.*, b. i. ch. ii.

Viewer. *s.* One who views.

The astrologers, the star-gazers [in the margin, *viewers of the heavens*].—*Isaiah*, xlvii. 13.

You are as fair as if the morning bare ye; Imagination never made a sweeter;

Can it be possible this frame should suffer, And, built on such affections, fright the viewer?

Deanmont and Fletcher, Custons of the Country.

Viewless. *adj.* Unseen; not discernible by the sight.

To be impris'd in the viewless winds, And blown with restless violence about The pendant world.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Each stair mysteriously was meant, nor stood There always, but drawn up to heaven sometimes Viewless.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 516.

Vigil. *s.* [Lat. *vigilia*; *vigil*—I watch.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest.

So they in heaven their odes and vigils tuned.

Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 182.

Shriev'd where their rigils pale-eyed virgins keep, And pitying saints, whose station learn to weep.

Pope, Eloins to Abbeard.

2. Fast kept before a holiday.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age, Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours, And say, To-morrow is St. Crispian.

Shakespeare, Henry V., iv. 3.

3. Service used on the night before a holiday.

No altar is to be consecrated without religious, which, placed before the church door, the rigils are to be celebrated that night before them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The rivals call my muse another way, To sing their vigils for the ensuing day.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 117.

4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.

Though Venus and her son should spare Her rebel heart, and never teach her care; Yet Hymen may perform her rigils keep, And for another's joy suspend her sleep.

Waller.

Nothing wears out a fair face like the rigils of the card-table, and those cutting passions which attend them.—*Addison.*

Vigilance. *s.* [Fr. *vigilance*; Lat. *vigilantia*; *rigil* = watchful.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

Ulysses yielded unreasonably to sleep, and the strong passion for his country should have given him vigilance.—*Brown.*

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care.

Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's vigilance, Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die?

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., ii. 1.

Of these the vigilance I dread; and to elude, thus wrap'd in mist Of midnight vapour, glide obscure.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 157.

3. Guard; watch.

In at this gate none pass

8 L

The vigilance here placed; but such as come Well known from heaven.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 3739

Used adjectively: (as in 'Vigilance committee,' i.e. committee formed for the purpose of watching the progress of any measure, or of protection in general).

Vigilance. *s.* Vigilance.

In this their military care, there were few remarkable occasions under the duke, saving his continual vigilance, and voluntary hazard of his person.

Sir H. Wallon.

We are enabled to subdue all other creatures; and use for our behalf the strength of the ox, the sagacity and vigilance of the dog.—*Ray.*

Vigilant. *adj.* [Lat. *vigilans*, -antis.]

Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.

Take your places, and be vigilant; If any noise or soldier you perceive, Let us have knowledge.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., ii. 1.

The treasurer, as he was vigilant in such cases, had notice of the clerk's expiration so soon, that he procured the king to send a message to the master of the rolls.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Vigilantly. *adv.* Attribute suggested by Vigilant; watchful; attentively; circumspectly.

Thus in peace, either of the kings so vigilantly observed every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm.—*Sir J. Haywood.*

Vignette. *s.* [Fr.] Small ornamented, or fanciful engraving, without complete background, or bounding-line, used for the illustration or decoration of a page in any work; picture of leaves and flowers; kind of flourish of leaves and flowers. (Cotgrave writes the word *vignet*.)

Vigorous. *adj.* [Fr. *vigoureux*.] Forrible; not weakened; full of strength and life.

Famed for his valour young; At sea successful, vigorous and strong!

Waller.

Their appetite is not dulled by being gratified, but returns always fresh and vigorous.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Vigorously. *adv.* In a vigorous manner; with force; forcibly; without weakness.

If the fire burns bright and vigorously, it is no matter by what means it was at first kindled.—*South, Sermons.*

Vigorousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Vigorous; force; strength.

He hath given excellent assistance and vigorousness to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage, heroic fortitude, invincible resolution, and glorious patience.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Vigour. *s.* [Lat. *vigor*.]

1. Force; strength.

My comeliness [in the margin, *vigor*] was turned in me into corruption, and I retained no strength.

Isaiah, x. 3.

Such capering, such capouring, such vigour, such rigour;

North, South, East, and West, we have cut such a figure;

That soon we shall have the whole world on our ears,

And leave us no friends but Old Nick and Aliens.

T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

2. Mental force; intellectual ability.

3. Energy; efficiency.

In the fruitful earth, His beams, unactive else, their vigour find.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 60.

How does Cæsar's all his sinews strain, The earth's attractive vigour to explain.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Vigour. *v. a.* Invigorate. *Rare.*

Nor does Apollo's harp o'er sound more high, Than when his vigour'd from a lady's eye.

Milham, Poem, p. 332: 1709.

Vile. *adj.* Vile; wicked. *Obsolete.*

Till ye have rooted all the relics out Of that vile race.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The vassal of his pleasures viles. *Ibid.*

A vile preposterous course.

Whipping of the Rolyre: 1601.

He granted life to all except to one, who had uttered speeches against king Edward.—*Sir J. Haywood.*

Vile. *adj.* [Fr. *vil*; Lat. *vilis*.]

1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God, were in his sight so

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vile and despicable as then's disdainful speech would make it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 3.
2. Morally impure; wicked.

Restored by thee, vile as I am, to place
Of new acceptance. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 871.*

Vilely. *adv.* In a vile manner; basely; meanly; shamefully.

They had so vilely yielded the town.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

How can I
Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,
Deprived of funeral rites, and vilely dragg'd,
A bloody corpse, about the walls of Troy?

A. Philips, Distressed Mother.

Vileness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Vile.

1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.

Reflect on the essential vileness of matter, and its impotence to conserve its own being.—*Creech*.

Considering the vileness of the clay, I wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, What dost thou make?—*Swift*.

2. Moral or intellectual baseness.

Then, vileness of mankind! . . .
Could none, alas! repeat me good or great,
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate?

Prior, Solomon, iii. 333.

Vilete. *v. a.* Depreciate; court, or expect to court, as vile. *Rare*.

Baseness what it cannot attain, will vilite and deprave; as no wonder if a carter censure a scholar, or a clown a courtier.—*Julius, Cæsar of Misprision, (Ord. M.)*

Vilification. *s.* Act of vilifying.

They have mingled their own fooleries with it; such as the transmigration of human souls into brutes; vilification of marriage, and the like.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica, p. 83: 1683.*

Vilify. *v. a.*

1. Debase; degrade; make vile.

Their Maker's image
Forsook them, when themselves they vilified
To serve ungovern'd appetite, and took
His image whom they served.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 516.

2. Defame; make contemptible.

Toniln could not abide,
To hear his sovereign vilified.

Drayton, Nymphidia.

The displeasure of their prince, these may expect, who would put in practice all methods to vilify his person.—*Addison*.

Vilipend. *v. a.* [Fr. *vilipender*; Lat. *vilipendo*.] Have in no esteem; treat with slight or contempt. *Obsolete*.

They'll vilipend thy sacred word, and scoff it.—*Quarles, History of Jonah, l. i. h.: 1629.*

When hypocrisies, or sly crafty knaves, are exalted to promotion; and the good are vilipended or neglected; that comes to pass not by the election of princes, but through the deceit and fraudulent tricks of others.—*Translation of Boccacini, p. 227: 1626.*

Vilipendency. *s.* Disesteem; slight; contempt. *Obsolete*.

The mighty Colahs of Rome, by this way of vilipendency, hope to give our clergy's flesh to be food for the fowls of the air.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning, p. 149: 1633.*

Not content with this vilipendency, they grew higher in the demand.—*Blacket, Life of Archbishop Williams, p. 77.*

Vilipending. *verbal abs.* Disesteem. *Obsolete*.

If it be to the scorning and vilipending of a man, it may be called the sin of the men of Succoth, who slighted Gideon.—*Bishop Andrews, On the Deceit, p. 608.*

Vility. *s.* Vileness. *Rare*.

The comedians wore these [socks] to represent the vility of the persons they represented; as debauched young sparks, old crazy misers, dunces, paravits, strumpets, and the rest of that gang.—*Kennet, Roman Antiquities, pt. ii. b. v. ch. vi.*

Vill. *s.* [Fr. *vill*; Lat. *villa*.] Village; small collection of houses. *Rare*.

This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or vill.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Villa. *s.* [Lat.; Italian.] Country seat.

The ancient Romans lay the foundations of their villas and palaces within the very borders of the sea.—*Addison*.

All vast possessions; just the same the case, Whether you call them villa, park, or chase.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Village. *s.* Small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

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Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Of pelting villages, sheep-cotes, and mills,
Enforce their charity.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 3.
The country villages were burnt down to the ground.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Used, adjectivally.

The early village cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn.

Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.
You have many enemies, that know not
Why they are so; but, like the village cure,
Bark when their fellows do.

Id., Henry VIII. ii. 4.

Villager. *s.* Inhabitant of the village.

Brutus had rather be a villager,
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under such hard conditions.

Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, l. 2.

Villagery. *s.* District of villages. *Rare*.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he?
That fright the maidens of the villagery?

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Villain. *s.* [Lat. *villanus*, from *Villa*; the word meaning, originally, one attached to the land connected with a vill or village; thence, those who, being destitute of freedom, were deemed destitute of virtue. The spelling (with *ai* rather than *ei*) is of the previous editions. It is extended to the whole class of derivatives, even to villanage, the Low Latin form of which is villanagium.]

1. Predial servant; serf.

The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in condition of slaves and villans, did render a greater revenue, than if they had been made the king's free subjects.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourses on the State of Ireland.*

A trusty villain, sir; that very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jests.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, l. 2.

The characteristic distinction of a villain was his obligation to remain upon his lord's estate. He was not only excluded from the laws

which he dwelt, but his person was bound, and the lord might reclaim him at any time, by suit in a court of justice, if he ventured to stray. But equally liable to this confinement there were two classes of villans, whose condition was exceedingly different.

In England, at least from the reign of Henry II., one only, and that the inferior species, existed; incapable of property, and destitute of redress, except against the most outrageous injuries.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, ch. ii. pt. ii.*

I have remarked of the Anglo-Saxon people, that neither their situation nor that of their descendants for the earlier reigns after the Conquest appears to have been servitude. But from the time of Henry II., as we learn from Glanville, the villans so called was absolutely dependent upon his lord's will, compelled to multiplied services, and destitute of property, not only in the land he held for his maintenance, but in his own acquisitions. . . . Yet there are circumstances which materially distinguish it from slavery. The condition of villanage, at least in later times, was perfectly relative; it formed no distinct order in the political economy. No man was a villan in the eye of the law, unless his master claimed him: to all others he was a freeman, and might acquire, dispose of, or sue for property without impediment. . . . This class was distinguished into villans regant, who had been attached from time immemorial to a certain manor, and villans in gross, where such territorial prescription had never existed, or had been broken. In the condition of these, whatever has been said by some writers, I can find no manner of difference; the distinction was merely technical, and affected only the mode of pleading.—*Ibid.* ch. viii. pt. iii.

According to the ancient law books, such as Glanville and Bracton, the villans of the early middle ages was absolutely dependent on his lord. . . . It is further stated that villans were Regant and in Gross. . . . This distinction has been disputed by Mr. Hallam, who inclines to the view that the condition of villans was exceedingly depressed. Historical evidence, derived from contemporary documents, presents us, however, with a very different picture. The villans, in the thirteenth century at least, is in possession of land, which he holds permanently at labour or money rents, and which descends to his representatives on payment of a slight fine. . . . If the state of the villans described by Glanville had ever any literal existence, a great change must have been effected during the long and obscure reign of Henry III. It is certain that the condition of villans became better and better during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and that they had become copyholders long before the Reformation. The last enfranchisement is found in the reign of Elizabeth, when a fine was paid, not we may be sure for social privileges, or legal equality, but for some larger rights over land. The latest plea of villanage alleged

as a defence to an action, was made in the reign of James I., but the court unanimously decided that servitude was unknown to the English law, and that the plea was bad.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Wicked wretch.

We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather villans, who, using this time of their extreme feebleness, all together set upon them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Calm thinking villans, whom no faith could fix;
Of crooked counsels, and dark politics.

Pope, Temple of Fame.

Villainage. *s.* [See under Villain.]

1. State of a villain.

They exercise most bitter tyranny
Upon the parts brought into their bondage;
No wretchedness is like to sinful villainage.

Sponser.
Upon every such surrender and grant there was but one freeholder, which was the lord himself; all the rest were but tenants in villainage, and were not fit to be sworn in juries.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourses of the State of Ireland.*

When one parent was free and the other in villainage, the off-spring followed their father's condition.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. iii. ch. viii.*

(See also under Villain.)

2. Lands and tenements held by a villain.

The tenements in villainage, whether by law or usage, were never separated from the lordship, while its domain was reduced to a smaller extent, through sub-infeudations, sales, or demises for valuable rent.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, pt. iii. ch. viii.*

3. Baseness; infamy.

If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;
But infamy and villainage are thine.

Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 412.

Villainize. *v. a.* Debase; degrade; defame.

Wren virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never villainize his father's name.

Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 404.

There are the fools whose stolidity can baffle all arguments; whose glory is in their shame, in the debasing and villainizing of mankind to the condition of beasts.—*Hentley*.

Villainizer. *s.* One who villainizes, degrades, debases, or defames.

Renouncers of God, blasphemers of his only begotten Son, villainizers of his saints, and worms of his service.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, p. 3. b.: 1635.*

Villainous. *adj.*

1. Base; vile; wicked.

There is nothing but roguery to be found in villainous man.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 4.*

All manner of villainous and flagitious actions.—*Hallam, Metamorphosis, p. 80.*

2. Sorry; (in a familiar sense).

Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a villainous trick of thine eye doth warrant me.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 4.*

Villainously. *adv.* In a villainous, base, or extremely bad, manner.

The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and villainously slew Polydore the king, as he was bathing himself.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Villainy. *s.*

1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without such rheum:
And he, long trailed in it, makes it soon
Like rivers of remorse and innocence.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.

2. Wicked action; crime: (in this sense it has a plural).

No villainy or flagitious action was ever yet committed, but a lie was first or last the principal engine to effect it.—*South, Sermons.*

Such villainies roused Florence into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,
Than an old tale.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, l. 78.

Villakin. *s.* Diminutive villa. *A coined and hybrid word.*

My ambition, at present, is levelled to the same point that you direct me to; for I am every day building villakins, and have given over that of castles.—*Gay, Letter to Swift, March 31, 1730.*

Villatic. *adj.* [Lat. *villaticus*.] Belonging to villages.

The perched roosts,
And nests in order ranged,
Of tame villatic fowl.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1066.

He consulted with her how I might be most advantageously dressed for my first appearance, and

most expeditiously disencumbered from my villatick
misfulness.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 147.

Villus, *s.* [Lat., plural of *villus* = long hair of
animals.] In *Anatomy*. Collection of mi-
nute vascular processes, covering the sur-
face so thickly as to give it a velvety or
fleece appearance.

The villi . . . cover, in the proportion of about
twenty-five to every square line of the surface
(hence called villous) of the mucous membrane of
the small intestine. . . . They promote the absorp-
tion of chyle from the completely digested food.—
Owen, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science*,
Literature, and Art.

Villous, *adj.* Abounding in, covered with,
villi; shaggy.

The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting
grows sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward
villous coat of the stomach, seem to be the cause of
the sense of hunger.—*Aphorism*.

Vimineous, *adj.* [Lat. *vimineus*, from *vi-*
men, *viminis* = twig.] Made of twigs.
Rare.

As in the hive's *vimineous* dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry.

Prior, Alma, iii. 175.

Vinaceous, *adj.* [Lat. *vinaceus*, from *vinum*
= wine.] Of or belonging to wine and
grapes. *Rare*.

The general colour of the bird is brown, changing
to vinaceous red on the breast.—*White, Journal*,
p. 114.

Vincible, *adj.* [Lat. *vinco* = I conquer.]
Capable of being conquered. *Rare*.

He, not *vincible* in spirit, and well assured that
shortness of provision would in a short time draw
the willows to shorter limits, drew his sword.—*Sir*
J. Haysward.

Because 'twas absolutely in my power to have
attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the
principle, the mistake which influenced the action
was *vincible*.—*Rorrie*.

Vinculum, *s.* [Lat. = chain, fetter, bond,
tie.] In *Algebra*. Mark connecting several
letters or quantities, shewing that they
are to be treated as a single quantity.

Vinea first used the bar or line over the quantities
for a vinculum; thus, *a b c d e*; meaning that the
quantity *a* is to be multiplied by the sum of the
quantities *b* and *c*. . . . The parenthesis . . . is said
by Hutton to have been first used as a vinculum by
Albert Gerard.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dic-*
tionary of Science, Literature, and Art.

Vindemiate, *v. n.* Gather the Vintage.
Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the
expiration of this month.—*Ecclm*.

Vindicable, *adj.* Capable of being vindi-
cated, defended, or supported.

You close your defence of this *vindicable* ex-
pression.—*Dr. Rutherford, Letter to Dr. Kennicott*,
ii. 50: 1702.

Vindicato, *v. a.* [Lat. *vindicatus*, pass. part.
of *vindico*; *vindicatio*, -onis.]

1. Justify; support; maintain.

Where the respondent denies any proposition, the
opponent must directly *vindicato* and confirm that
proposition; i. e. he must make that proposition
the conclusion of his next syllogism.—*Watts, Im-*
provement of the Mind.

2. Revenge; avenge. *Rare*.

We ought to have added, how far an holy war is
to be pursued: whether to enforce a new belief, and
to *vindicato* or punish infidelity.—*Bacon*.

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than
man; but God is more powerful to exact subjec-
tion, and to *vindicato* rebellion.—*Bishop Pearson*,
Exp. sition of the Creed.

The more numerous the offenders are, the more
his justice is concerned to *vindicato* the affront.—
Archbishop Tillotson.

3. Assert; claim with efficacy.

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world shall *vindicato* her trade.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, eccl.

Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet
justly has *vindicato* to himself.—*Id.*, *Preface to*
Translations from Ovid.

4. Clear; protect from censure.

God's ways of dealing with us, are by proposition
of errors and promises. To these is added the
authority of the commander, *vindicato* from our
sight by the interposition of the greatest signs
and wonders in the hands of his prophets, and of
his Son.—*Hammond*.

Vindication, *s.* Defence; assertion; justi-
fication.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She still
acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an ac-
complice, in endeavouring to betray the Greeks.—
Broom.

Vindicative, *adj.* Revengeful; given to re-
venge: (in the first extract with the accent
on the second syllable).

He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.
Public revenges are for the most part fortunate;
but in private revenges it is not so. *Vindicative*
persons live the life of witches, who, as they are
mischievous, so end they unfortunate.—*Bacon*,
Essays, Of Revenge.

Distinguish betwixt a passion purely *vindicative*,
and those counsels where Divine justice avenges the
innocent.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Vindicater, *s.* One who vindicates; as-
serter.

He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it,
with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble
soul is better pleased with a jealous *vindicater* of
Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet.—
Dryden.

Vindictory, *adj.*

1. Punitory; performing the office of ven-
geance.

The afflictions of Job were no *vindictory* pun-
ishments to take vengeance of his sins, but pro-
batory chastisements to make trial of his graces.—
Bishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.

2. Defensory; justificatory.

Vindictive, *adj.* Given to revenge; re-
vengeful.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force.—
Dryden.

Augustus was of a nature too *vindictive* to have
contented himself with so small a revenge.—*Id.*

Vindictively, *adv.* In a vindictive manner;
revengefully.

Revengefully [in] with vengeance, *vindictively*.—
Johnson, in *Vox Revengingly*.

Vine, *s.* [Lat. *vineta* = vineyard.] Plant that
bears the grape.

In her days every man shall eat in safety,
Under his own vine, what he plants.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 4.

As the first element in a compound.

The captain of the guard left of the poor of the
land to be *vine-drawers*.—*2 Kings*, xxv. 12.

Vined, *adj.* Having leaves like those of the
vine. *Rare*.

Other licentious inventions of wreathed, and
vined, and fluted columns, our author himself
condemned.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Archi-*
tecture.

Vinegar, *s.* [Fr. *vineigre*; Lat. *vinum* =
wine + *acrum* = sick, or acere = sharp, sour.]

1. Sour liquid, the result of the *aculous* (as
opposed to the *cinous*) fermentation of li-
quids; its sourness, or acidity, being due
to the acetic (Lat. *acetum* = vinegar) acid.

Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine
against the hot sun; therefore vinegar will not burn,
much of the finer parts being exhaled.—*Bacon*.

One master passion in the brand,
Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest; . . .
Reason itself but gives it edge and power,
As heav'n's best beam turns *vinegar* more sour.

Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 131.

2. Anything really or metaphorically sour:
(used *adjectivally*).

Some laugh like parrots at a bagpiper,
And others of such *vinegar* aspect,
That they'll not shew their teeth in way of smile.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Vinegarrette, *s.* [Fr. *vineigrette*.] Bottle or
small box, generally of silver, for aromatic
vinegar (i. e. acetic acid).

Your Fanny was never false-hearted,
And this she protests when we parted
From the 'triste moment' when we parted
(On the staircase of Devonshire House)
I blushed when you asked me to marry,
I vowed I would never forget;
And at parting I gave my dear Harry
A beautiful *vinegarrette*.

Thackeray, The Almack's Adieu.

Viner, *s.*

1. Trimmer of vines.

2. Member of the Vintners' Company.

And now, worshipful sirs,
Go fold up your furs.
And *Viners* turn again, turn again:
I see, whoe'er's freed,
You for slaves are decreed,
Until you burn again, burn again.

Morrell.

Vineyard, *s.* Groundplanted with vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all.
And give our *vineyards* to a barbarous people.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 3.

Though some had so sacrificed in the *vineyards*,
and with the wine, that they had been left behind,
the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home
again.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Re-*
bellion.

Vingt-un, *s.* [Fr. = twenty-one.] Game of
cards, in which it is the object of the
players to get either exactly twenty-one
pins or the nearest number not exceed-
ing it.

Vinewed, *adj.* Fenowed; mildewed.

Being long kept, they grow hard and *vinewed*.—
Newton, Method to the Bible: 1567.

Vinewedness, *s.* Attribute suggested by
Vinewed; state of being vinewed.

Harshness or *vinewedness*, such as is on bread or
meat long kept.—*Burton, Alcegarie*, in *Vox Harrie*:
1590.

Vinous, *adj.* [Fr. *vinoux*; Lat. *vinosus*.]
Having the qualities of wine; consisting
of wine.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part due
to some partial solution made by the *vinous* spirit.
—*Boyle*.

Water will imbibe
The small remains of spirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour. *J. Phillips, Cypher*, ii. 104.

Vintage, *s.* [N. Fr. *rendange*; Lat. *vindemia*.]
Produce of the vine for the year; time in
which grapes are gathered.

The best wines are in the driest *vintages*.—*Bacon*.

Our first success in war make Bacchus crown,
And half the *vintage* of the year our own. *Waller*.

Vintage, *v. a.* Pluck, crop, or gather as
grapes at the vintage. *Rare*.

I humbly beseech his majesty that these royal
boughs of forfeiture may not be *vintaged* or cropped
by private suitors.—*Bacon, Works*, vol. v. p. 503.
(Ord MS.)

Vintager, *s.* Gatherer of the grape harvest.

The summit shows
Like Athens seen from Samothracia, dress
In earliest light by *vintagers*.

Shelley, The Revolt of Islam, v. 43.

Vintner, *s.* [L. Lat. *vinetarius*.] One who
sells wine; Wine-towner.

The *vintner* may draw what religion he pleases.—
Huwell.

The *vintner*, by mixing poison with his wines,
destroys more lives than any malignant disease.—
Swift.

Vintury, *s.* Place or district, occupied by
vintners: (at present a proper *local*, rather
than a general *common*, name).

St. Martin in the *Vintury* was, in the reign of
Edward I., called St. Martin *Baronum* church.—
Herbert, History of the Twelve Great Livery Com-
panies of London, vol. ii. p. 630: 1636.

Viny, *adj.*

1. Belonging to vines; producing grapes.

2. Abounding in vines.

The *viny* Rhene.
P. Fitch, Pincatory Eclogues, ii. 13.

On Hain's *viny* coast. *Thomson, Liberty*, p. 1.

Viol, *s.* [Fr. *violle*; Italian, *viola*.] See also
under Violin.] Fiddle.

My tongue's use is to me no more
Than an unstringed *viol*, or a harp.

Shakespeare, Richard II. i. 3.

To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in
the necks of lutes and *viols*.—*Bacon*.

Lead over the rest Cressida's trumpet doth sound;
No softer airs belit, and softer strains
Of lute, or *viol* still, more apt for mournful things.

Milton, Ode on the Passion, 26.

Viola, *s.* Tenor violin.

(For example, see under Violin.)

Violato, *v. a.* [Lat. *violatus*; pass. part. of
violare; *violatio*, -onis.]

1. Injure; hurt.

I question thy bold entrance . . .
Employ'd it seems to *violato* sleep of those
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 932.

2. Infringe; break anything venerable.

These offences which are by their special qualities
breaches of supernatural laws, do also, for that they
are generally evil, *violato* in general that principle
of reason, which willeth universally to fly from evil.

—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

These reasonings which, by *violating* common
sense, tend to subvert every principle of rational

believe, to sap the foundation of truth and science, and to leave the mind exposed to all the horrors of scepticism.—*Beattie*.

3. Injure by irreverence.

I would violate my own arm rather than a church.—*Sir T. Browne*.

4. Ravish; deflower.

Violation. s.

1. Infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable.

Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect, as touching the course of their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Men, who had no other guide but their reason, considered the violation of an oath to be a great crime.—*Addison*.

2. Rape; act of deflowering.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand Of but and forcing violation.
Shakespeare, Henry V. III. 3.

Violator. s.

1. One who injures or infringes something sacred.

May such places, built for divine worship, derive a blessing upon the head of the builders, as lasting as the curse that never fails to rest upon the sacrilegious violators of them!—*South, Sermons*.

2. Ravisher.

Anselmo is an adulterous thief, An hypocrite, a virgin violator.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
How does she subject herself to the violator's up-braidings and insults!—*Richardson, Clarissa*.

Violence. s. [Lat. *violentia*.]

1. Force; strength applied to any purpose.

To be imprison'd in the viewless wind, And blown with restless violence about.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, III. 1.
All the elements At least had gone to wreck, disturb'd and torn With violence of this conflict.
Milton, Paradise Lost, IV. 998.

2. Attack; assault; murder.

A noise did scare me from the tomb; And she, too desperate, would not go with me: But, as it seems, did violence on herself.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

3. Outrage; unjust force.

Grieved at his heart, when looking down he saw The whole earth fill'd with violence; and all flesh Corrupting each their way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, XI. 687.

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

That seal You ask with such a violence, the king With his own hand gave me.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. III. 2.

5. Injury; infringement.

We cannot, without offering violence to all records, divine and human, deny an universal deluge.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

6. Forceful defloration.

Violence. v. a.

1. Assault; injury.

Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any, Nor nature violenc'd in both these.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.

2. Bring by violence.

Like our late unsummed high court of justice, to which the loyal and the noble, the honest and the brave, were *violenc'd* by ambition and malice.—*Felltham, Resolves, II. 64.*

Violent. adj. [Lat. *violentus*.]

1. Forceful; acting with strength.

A violent cross wind blows.
Milton, Paradise Lost, III. 487.

2. Produced or continued by force.

The posture we find them in, according to his doctrine, must be looked upon as unnatural and violent; and no potent state can be perpetual.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

3. Not natural, but brought by force.

Conqueror death discovers them scarce men! Violent or shameful death their due reward.
Milton, Paradise Regained, III. 86.

4. Assailant; acting by force.

Some violent hands were laid on Humphrey's life.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. III. 2.
A foe subtle or violent.
Milton, Paradise Lost, IX. 324.

5. Unseasonably vehement.

We might be reckoned fierce and violent, to tear away that which, if our mouths did condemn, our consciences would storm and reprove thereat.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

6. Extorted; not voluntary.

How soon unmay Vows made in pain, as violent and void!
Milton, Paradise Lost, IV. 96.

Violent. s. Assailant.

Did the covetous extortioner observe that he is involved in the same sentence, remember that such violence shall not take heaven, but hell, by force.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety, p. 53.*

Violent. v. a. Become violent; act with violence. Rare.

Why tell you me of moderation? The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste, And violenteth in a sense as strong As that which causeth it.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, IV. 4.

Violent. v. a. Urge with violence.

His former adversaries violented anything against him.—*Palter, Worthies in a Niggle*.

Violently. adv. In a violent manner; with force; forcibly; vehemently.

Temporarily proceed to what you would Thus violently redress.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, III. 1.

Violet. s. [Fr. *violette*; Lat. *viola*.] Plant of the genus *Viola*, especially the purple, blue, and scented species; colour of the violet: (often used adjectivally).

When daffies pied, and *violate* blue ... Do paint the meadows with delight.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2, song.
The ceiling, carved in the deep honeycomb fashion of the Narcissus, was richly gilt and picked out in violet. Upon a violet carpet of velvet was represented the marriage of Cupid and Psyche.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby, b. viii, ch. v.*

Viola. s. [Italian, *violino*, diminutive of *viola*, from L. *citula*, *vidula*, for *fidula*, diminutive of *fides* = fiddle; the two words (*viol* and *fiddle*, German, *fiel*) having the same origin.] Fiddle; stringed instrument of music.

Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes; Praise with *violins* and lutes.
Randolph.
There are four varieties of the *violin* generally used; viz. the *violin*, the *viola*, the *violinello*, and the double bass. *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Violinist. s. Player on the violin.

James Moll, the famous *violinist* and clock-maker.
Andrew, Miscellaneous, p. 98.

Violoncello. s. [Italian.] Bass violin with four strings.

(For example see Violin.)

Violone. s. [Italian.] In Music. Double bass. See under Violin.

Viper. s.

1. In Zoology. See extract.

A viper came out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. *Acts, xxviii. 3.*
Viper (Latin, *viper*; from *vivax*, alive, and *pario*, I bring forth), [is] the common name of a genus of venomous serpents which produce living young, and have a head broader than the neck, and no pits behind the nostrils. The true *vipers* are distinguished by the head being covered with scales, like those on the back, and by the nostrils being very large. The horned *viper* of North Africa and the puff adder of South Africa belong to this group. The adders have the head covered with granular scales, with larger ones internixed in some species, and have the nostrils of moderate size. The black adder and the common adder, which are the only indigenous venomous reptiles of Great Britain, are examples of this group.—*Owen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

2. Anything mischievous.

Where is this *viper*, That would depopulate the city, and lie every man himself?
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, III. 1.

Viperous. adj. Having the qualities of a viper.

My tender years can tell, Civil dissension is a *viperous* worm. That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. III. 1.
Some *viperous* critics may berate The opinion of thy worth for some defect.
Daniel, Musophilus.

Vipergrass. s. Native plant, akin to Borage, of the genus *Echium* (*viperinum*); viper's-bugloss.

Vipergrass, ... medicinal and excellent against the palpitation of the heart; ... besides a very sweet and pleasant sallet.—*Boiss.*

Virginian. adj. Belonging to a virago.

The remembrance of his old conversation among the *viragians* trohops.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus, § 4.*

Virago. s. [Lat.] Female warrior; woman with the qualities of a man; commonly used for an impudent turbulent woman.

Melpomene is represented like a *virago* or manly lady, with a majestic and grave countenance.—*Pocock*.

To arm! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries, And swift as lightning to the combat flies.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Virgale. s. [Fr.] Little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes, and short verses, with stanzas.

The mournful birth in mase now list no mask, As she was wont in youth and summer days; But if thou algate list light *virgale*, And lower songs of love to understand.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Virant. adj. [Lat. *virans*, -entis, pres. part. of *virere* = I am green.] Green. Rare.

In these, yet fresh and *virant*, they carve out the figures of men and women.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Virgate. s. [L. Lat. *virgata*.] Measure of land.

With regard to smaller and detached parcels of land occupied in this parish, I have discovered that lady Elizabeth Montacute, wife of sir William de Montacute, afterwards married to Thomas lord Furnivall, possessed one *virgate*, about the year 1250.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddingington, p. 43.*

Virgine. s. [Lat. *virgo*, -inis.]

1. Maid; woman unacquainted with men.

The damsel was very fair, and a *virgin*.—*Genesis, xiv. 16.*
This aspect of mine hath fear'd the valiant; The best regarded *virgins* of our clime Have loved it too.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, II. 1.

2. Woman not a mother. Unusual.

Likest to Ceres in her prime, Yet *virgin* of Proserpina from Jove.
Milton, Paradise Lost, IX. 735.

3. Sign of the Zodiac, in which the sun is in August.

Thence down again by Leo and the *Virgin*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, I. 676.

4. Applied to males.

St. Hieron did not content that all priests ought to be *virgins*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*. (Ord. 18.)
We know how Paphnithus, himself a *virgin* famous for holiness, famous for miracles, rising, eyed about, that they ought not to lay this heavy yoke upon men of the church.—*Bishop Hall*.

Used adjectivally, and as the first element in a compound. Anything untouched or unmingled; anything pure: (as, *virgin-honey*).

Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet rose over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy?—*Shakespeare, Henry V. v. 2.*

Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin-wax*, burn with less smoke than common yellow wax.—*Boyle*.

Virgine. v. a. Play the virgin.

A kiss Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge, I carried from thee, my dear; and my true lip Hath *virgin'd* it e'er since.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 2.

Virginal. adj. Maidenly; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin. Rare.

On the earth more fair was never seen, Of chastity and honour *virginal*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Tears *virginal*

Shall be to me even as the dew to fire.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. p. 2.
Purity is a special part of this superstructure, restraining of all desires of the flesh within the known limits of conjugal or *virginal* chastity.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals*.

Virginal. s. Musical instrument so called, because commonly used by young ladies.

The musician hath produced two means of stringing. The one is stopping them with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viol; the other is the shortness of the string, as in harps and *virginals*.—*Bacon*.

Virginal. v. a. Pat; strike as on the virginal. Rhetorical.

Still *virginaling* upon his palm.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, I. 2.

Virginia. s. The commonest kind of tobacco (shag), named from Virginia, the country of its growth.

But the authority of his princes and of his priests united could not keep him from tobacco. Pipes he could not obtain; but a cow's horn perforated served his turn. From every Archangel fair rolls of the best Virginia speedily found their way to Novgorod and Tobolsk.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xziii.

Virginity. s. Maidenhood; unacquaintance with man.

You do impeach your modesty too much,
To trust the opportunity of night,
And the ill counsel of a desert place,
With the rich worth of your virginity.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, II. 2.
Natural virginity of itself is not a state more acceptable to God; but that which is chosen in order to the convenience of religion, and separation from worldly inebriations.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Virgo. s. [Lat.] Sixth sign in the zodiac; the Virgin.

Virgo hath twenty-six stars.—*Mazon*.

Viridity. s. [Lat. *viriditas*; *viridis* = green.] Greenness.

This defilement of their trees for their age and perennial viridity, says Hieronymus, might spring from the manifold use which they afforded.—*Kestyn, Sylva*, b. iv. § 13.

Virile. adj. [Lat. *virilis*; *vir* = man.]

.. Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.

If there be any charm to overcome man and all his virile virtues, 'tis woman that does effect it.—*Pelham, Discourse on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

2. Procreative.

The knot which debilitated and enfeebled his virile inclinations.—*Sir P. Ricaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 314.

Virility. s. [Fr. *virilité*; Lat. *virilitas*.]

1. Manhood; character of man.

The lady made generous advances to the borders of virility.—*Johnson, Rambler*.

2. Power of procreation.

The great climacterical was past, before they brought children, or gave any testimony of their virility; for none brought children before the age of sixty-five.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Virtù. s. [Italian.] Love of the fine arts; taste for curiosities.

As this people [the Romans] was of so military a turn, they generally gave fortitude the name of *virtus*, or the virtue, by way of excellence; just as the same nation, now they are so debased and effeminated, call the love of the softer arts, *virtù*.—*Spence, Polymetia*, dialogue 2.

Let his hollowness taste of *virtù* be ever so bad, pray get somebody to present you to him before you leave Rome.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

I had thoughts in my chamber to place it in view, To be shown to my friends as a piece of *virtù*.—*Goldsmith, The Bachelors of Venice*.

Virtual. adj. Having the efficacy without the sensible or material part.

Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance.—*Bacon*.

Love not the heavenly spirits! And how their love

Express their? by looks only? or, do they mix

Irradiance? virtual, or immediate touch?

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 615.

Nether an actual or virtual intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Virtuosity. s. Virtual character.

In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a virtuosity of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed an hundred ears.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Virtually. adv. In a virtual manner; in effect, though not materially.

Such is our constitution, that the bulk of the people virtually give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey.—*Addison*.

Virtute. v. a. Make efficacious. *Rare.*

Poible gold should be endued with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat, and radical moisture; or at least *virtuted* with a power of generating the said essentials.—*Harvey*.

Virtus. s. [Lat. *virtus*.]

1. Moral goodness: (opposed to vice).

Either I'm mistaken, or there is virtue in that Falstaff.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* II. 4.

If there's a power above us,

And that there is, all nature cries aloud

Through all her works, he must delight in virtue,

And that which be delights in must be happy.

Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. Particular moral excellence.

In Belmont is a lady,
And she is fair, and fairer than that word,
Of wondrous virtues.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, I. 1.

3. Medicinal quality.

All best secrets,
All you unpublisht virtues of the earth,

Be aidant and remediate.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 4.

(See also under *Virtuous*, &.)

4. Medicinal efficacy.

An essay writer must practise the chymical method, and give the virtue of a full draught in a few drops.—*Addison*.

5. Efficiency; power: (before *virtue* is used sometimes by and sometimes in; by *in* *virtue* is meant in consequence of the *virtue*).

If neither words nor herbs will do, I'll try stones; for there's a virtue in them.—*Sir R. F. Edrange*.

Where there is a full purpose to please God, there, what a man can do, shall, by virtue thereof, be accepted.—*South, Sermons*.

They are not sure, by virtue of syllogism, that the conclusion certainly follows from the premises.—*Locke*.

This they shall attain, partly in virtue of the promise made by God, and partly in virtue of piety.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

6. Acting power.

Jesus immediately knowing in himself that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about.—*Mark*, v. 30.

7. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.

She moves the body, which she doth possess;

Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

8. Bravery; valour. *Latinism.*

Trust to thy single virtue; for thy soldiers,
All levied in my name, have in my name

Took their discharge. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.

The conquest of Palestine with singular *virtue* they performed, and held that kingdom some few generations.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

9. Excellence; that which gives excellence.

In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, the economy of poesis is better observed than in Terence; who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the sticking in of sentences, as ours do the forcing of joints. *H. Johnson*.

10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Domination, principality, *virtues*, powers.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 601.

A winged *virtue* through the ethereal sky,

From orb to orb unwearied dost thou fly.

Tickell, On the Death of Addison.

Virtueless. adj.

1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.

Some would make these glorious creatures *virtueless*.—*Hakewell, Apology*.

2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.

All several causes, together with nature herself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, *virtueless*, and dead.

Sir W. Raleigh.

Virtueless she wish'd all herbs and charms,

Where with false men increase their patients' harms.

Fairfax.

Virtuoso. s. [Italian.] One skilled in the connoisseurship of articles of *virtu*.

He thinks those generous *virtuosos* dwell in a higher region than other mortals.—*Gibbon*.

Virtuosos, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critic in them.—*Deplan*.

Showers of rain are now met with in every water-work; and the *virtuosos* of France covered a little vault with artificial snow.—*Addison*.

Virtuosship. s. Pursuits, character, of a virtuoso.

Let us view philosophy like mere *virtuosship* in its usual career.—*Lord Shaftesbury*.

If any thing further employ his attention, it is perhaps a little *virtuosship*.—*Bishop Hurd*.

Virtuous. adj.

1. Morally good: (applied to persons and practices).

If his occasion were not *virtuous*,
I should not urge it half so faithfully.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, III. 2.

What she wills to do or say,
Is wisest, *virtuous*, discreetest, best.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 510.

2. Chaste.

Mistress Ford, the modest wife, the *virtuous*

creature, that hath the jealous soul to her husband.

—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

3. Done in consequence of moral goodness.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to *virtuous* acts inflames the mind.

Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 27.

4. Efficacious; powerful; having wonderful or eminent properties: (generally *medical*).

Lifting up his *virtuous* staff on high.

He smote the sea, which calmed was with speed.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, II. 12, 20.

Before her eyes, full-wolves and lions lay;
Which, with her *virtuous* drugs, so tame she made,

That wolf, nor lion, would on man invade.

Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

With one *virtuous* touch, the arch-chemick sun

Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,

Here in the dark, so many precious shines.

That own'd the *virtuous* ring and glass.

Id., Il Penseroso, 113.

5. Having medicinal qualities.

Some observe that there is a *virtuous* lizard, and another without *virtue*; the *virtuous* is taken from the beast that feedeth where there are medicinal herbs; and that without *virtue*, from those that feed where no such herbs are.—*Bacon*.

The ladies sought around
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,
They squeezed the juice, and cooling ointment made.

Dryden, The Plowman and the Leaf, 417.

Virtuously. adv. In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.

The gods are my witnesses, I desire to do *virtuously*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The coffee-man has a little daughter four years old, who has been *virtuously* educated.—*Addison*.

Virtuousness. s. Attribute suggested by *Virtuous*; state or character of being virtuous.

Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Brutus, and *virtuousness* of Regulus; and the lasciviousness of Hebeon.—*Spenser, Letter to Sir W. Raleigh*.

Virulence. s. Mental poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.

The Whigs might easily have maintained a majority among the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged intemperance of speech, and *virulence* of pen, in the most prostitute of their party.—*Seyl*.

Virulency. s. Virulence.

Disputes in religion are managed with *virulency* and bitterness.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Virulent. adj. [Fr.; Lat. *virulentus*.]

1. Poisonous, in the medical sense.

It spread no one exposed to infection, but was most *virulent* in children.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

Virulent. v. a. Taint with poison.

Virulentated. part. adj. Tainted with poison.

Rare.

Certain spirits *virulentated* from the inward humour, darted on the object, convey a venom where they point and fix.—*Pelham, Review*, II. 50.

Virulently. adv. In a virulent manner.

The... effects of the malarial... become thus *virulently* contagious.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Venereal Diseases*.

Virus. s. [Lat. = poison, venom, taint.]

In *medicine*. Poison, or taint, causing infectious and contagious diseases; e.g. small-pox, syphilis, &c.

In these cases, the infection is produced by the virus, poison, or morbid secretion of the primary sore.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Venereal Diseases*.

Vis-a-vis. s. [Fr.] Carriage, which holds only two persons, who sit face to face, and not side by side, as in a coach or chariot.

Visage. s. [Fr.] Face; countenance; look: (now rarely used but with some ideas of *dislike* or *horror*).

Please doth behold

Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass.

Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, I. 1.

By the rock, that made the hideous roar,
His rosy visage down the stream was sent;

Down the swift Helicon to the Lesbian shore.

Milton, Lycidas, 62.

Love and beauty still that visage grace;
Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place.

Waller.

Visaged. adj. Having a face or visage.

The one *visaged* like a lion, to express power, high authority, and indignation.—*Milton, Apology for Smoothness*.

Viscera. *s.* See **Viscus**.

Visceral. *adj.*

1. Having the character of, relating to, constituted by, a viscum.

A muscle that has increased in bulk is so obscured by natural or artificial clothing, that, unless the alteration is extreme, it passes without remark. Such nervous developments as are possible in the course of a single life, cannot be seen externally. Visceral modifications of a normal kind, are observable but obscurely, or not at all.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology, Heredity.*

2. Feeling; tender; having bowels of compassion.

Love is of all other the most and most sincere affection, and therefore called by the apostle, 'Bowels of Love.'—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions, ch. xi.*

Viscid. *adj.* [Lat. *viscidus*.] Glutinous; tenacious.

A diet of viscid aliment creates slowness and crudities in the stomach.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Viscidly. *s.*

1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness.

This motion in some human creatures may be weak, in respect to the viscosity of what is taken, as to not be able to propel it.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Glutinous concretion.

Cathartics of mercurial precipitate the viscidities by their stypticity.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Viscosity. *s.* [Fr. *viscosité*.]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity.

The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, density, viscosity, tenacity.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Glutinous subject.

A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvia, after some distance, refracteth into itself, as is observable in drops of syrups, and seminal viscidities.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Viscount. *s.* [Lat. *vicecomes*; N.Fr. *viscount*.] Title of honour in the English peerage, applied to those peers who rank between the earls and the barons; etymologically and originally, in sense, it applies to the delegate of a count.

It ought signifies as much as sheriff, between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our ancestors the Saxons. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to a count, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us, till Henry VI. his days.—*Chambers.*

This rich marble doth inter
The honour'd wife of Winchester,
A viscount's daughter, an earl's heir.
Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.

Viscountess. *s.* Lady of a viscount; peeress of the fourth order.

To make my duty charge a viscountess.
R. Johnson, Maguetick Lady.
Why, what can the viscountess mean?
Gray, Long Story.

Viscountship. *s.* Quality and office of a viscount.

A erration, of late, of a viscountship of Maldenhead.—*Lord Keeper Williams, Letter, Cabala, p. 79: 1822.*

Viscous. *adj.* [Fr. *visqueux*; Lat. *viscosus*.]

Glutinous; sticky; tenacious.
The cause of the souring virtue of nitre is, that it hath a subtle spirit, which severeth and divideth any thing that is fat and viscous.—*Bacon.*
Holly is of no viscous juice as they make birdlime of the bark.—*Id.*

Viscousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by viscous.

Dr. Fister conceived that he had two sorts of these Lough Neagh stones, one from holly, and another from ash; one a limestone and another an ironstone. He added that holly might turn suddenly by reason of its viscousness and tenacity.—*History of the Royal Society, vol. xiv. p. 226. (Ord 18.)*

Viscus. *s.* [Lat. *pl. viscera*.]

1. In *Medicine*. Contents of the three great cavities of the body, viz. the skull, chest, and belly. See second extract.

It is . . . frequently . . . dependent upon disease of the heart, of the liver, spleen, or of some other viscum.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*
The brain, &c. is the viscum of the cranium, the heart one of the viscera of the thorax, and the stomach one of the abdominal viscera. The term is
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stably restricted to the organs of the thorax and abdomen; for the myelon is as much entitled to be called a viscum of the spinal canal, as the encephalon a viscum of the cranium.—*Osborn, in Bracon and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Bowels: (in extract 'of compassion').

Do you know that God will trust these with his more special mercies, with his viscera and tender mercies?—*Calverley, The White Stone, p. 141. (Ord 18.)*

Visibility. *s.* [Fr. *visibilité*.]

1. State or quality of being perceptible by the eye.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend for their visibility, upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by.—*Boyle.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness.

They produced this as an instance against the perpetual visibility of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceased to be a true church.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

In these, the visibility and example of our virtues will chiefly consist.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Visible. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *visibilis*.]

1. Perceptible by the eye.

On this mount he appeared; under this tree stood visible.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 320.*
A long series of ancestors shows the native lustre with great advantage; but if he degenerates from his line, the least spot is visible on ermine.—*Dryden.*

2. Discovered to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their visible spirits send quickly down to tame these vile offences, Humanity must perforce prey on itself, Like monsters of the deep.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

The factions at court were greater or more visible than before.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Used substantively.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which resembles the cavern of the ear.—*Bacon.*

Visibly. *adv.* In a visible manner; in a manner perceptible by the eye.

By the head we make known, more visibly our supplications, our thanksgivings, enough to see the fact, and to understand the mind at half a word.—*Dryden.*

Vision. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *visio, -onis*; *video* = I see; pass. part. *visus*.]

1. Sight; faculty of seeing.

Anatomists, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and most thick coat called the dura mater, can then see through the thinner coats the pictures of objects lively painted thereon. And these pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, are the cause of vision.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Act of seeing.

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; or faith here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

3. Supernatural appearance; spectre; phantom.

The day seems long, but night is odious;
No sleep, but dreams; no dreams, but visions strange.
Last night the very gods shew'd me a vision.
Sir P. Sidney, Shakspeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Then the Most High vouchsafed
To call by vision, from his father's house,
Into a land which he will shew him.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 120.

4. Dream; something shown in a dream: ('a dream,' says Johnson, 'happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man; a dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous; but they are confounded').

His dream returns; his friend appears again;
'The murderers came; now help, or I am slain!'
'Twas but a vision still, and visions are but vain.
Dryden, The Cuck and the Fair, 240.

The idea of anything in our mind, no more proves the existence of that thing, than the visions of a dream make a true history.—*Locke.*

5. Any appearance; anything which is the object of sight.

Visional. *adj.* Pertaining to a vision.

It remains to be considered, whether the want of that single circumstance be sufficient to make us think it was not a vision. . . . So much in favour of the visional construction.—*Waterland, Scripture vindicated, b. iii. p. 78.*

Visionary. *adj.* [Fr. *visionnaire*.]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to rest the visionary maid.
Pope, Epistles to Abolard.

2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

The hounds at nearer distance homely bray'd;
The hunter close pursued the visionary maid.
Dryden, Theodora and Hunoria, 270.

Our victories only led us to further visionary prospects; advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which success had wrought the nation up to.—*Swift.*

Visionary. *s.* One whose imagination is disturbed.

This account exceeded all the Noctambull or visionaries I have met with.—*Turner.*

Visionist. *s.* One who sees, or believes he sees, visions; believer in visions.

The crazy fancies of every idle visionist.—*J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies, p. 53: 1063.*

Visit. *v. a.* [Fr. *visiter*; Lat. *visitare*.]

1. Go to see.

You must go visit the lady that lies in.—I visit her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither.—*Shakspeare, Coriolanus, i. 3.*
Virgins visited by angel powers.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. Send good or evil judicially.

When [God] visiteth, what shall I answer him?—*Job, xxi. 14.*
Thou shalt be visited of the Lord of hosts with thunder.—*Isaiah, xlii. 6.*

God visit thee in good things.—*Judith, xiii. 20.*
That venerable body is in little concern after what manner their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God shall visit us with so fatal an event.—*Swift.*

3. Salute with a present.

Samson visited his wife with a kid.—*Judges, xi. 1.*

4. Come to a survey, with authority.

The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person.—*Agilffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Visit. *v. n.* Keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be sent to, to live in ceremony, to sit up late at nights, to be in the folly of every fashion, and always visiting on Sundays.—*Law.*

Visit. *s.* [Fr. *visite*.] Act of going to see another.

In a designed or accidental visit, let some one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it.—*Watts.*

Visitable. *adj.* Liable to be visited. *Rare.*

All hospitals built since the reformation are visitable by the king or lord chancellor.—*Agilffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Visitant. *s.* One who goes to see another.

To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not unperceived of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great visitant approach'd, thus spake.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 222.

One visit begins an acquaintance; and when the visitant comes again, he is no more a stranger.—*South, Sermons.*

Acquainted with the world, and quite well bred,
Drusus receives her visitants in bed.
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 27.

Visitation. *s.*

1. Act of visiting.

He comes not
Like to his father's greatness; his approach,
So out of circumstance and sudden, tells us
'Tis not a visitation framed, but forced
By need and accident.
Shakspeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

2. Object of visits.

O flowers,
My early visitation, and my last.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 274.

3. Judicial visit or perambulation.

The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person, unless he omits the same because he would not burthen his church; and then ought to send his archdeacon, which was the original of the archdeacon's visitation.—*Agilffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

4. Visit, or circuit, of a similar character, by certain officers of the Herald's College (now discontinued), for the examination and verification of the pedigrees, right to (coats of) arms, &c., of the landed gentry.

5. Judicial evil sent by God; state of suffering judicial evil.

That which thou dost not understand when thou readest, thou shalt understand in the day of thy visitation. For many secrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are not felt but in the day of a great calamity.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

6. Communication of divine love.

The most comfortable visitations God hath sent men from above, have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Visitatorial. *adj.* Belonging to a judicial visitor.

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of common right execute this visitatorial power in his archdeaconry; but others say that an archdeacon has a visitatorial power only of common right 'per modum simplicis scrutini,' as being bishop's vicar.—*Ayliffe, Purveyors Juris Canonici*.

Visitor. *s.* One who visits.

1. One who comes to see another.

Consumptives of this degree entertain their visitors with strange rambling discourses of their intent of going here and there.—*Marey*.

2. Occasional judge; one who regulates the disorders of any society.

To him you must your sickly state refer; Your charter claims him as your visitor. *Garth*.

Visiting. *verbal abs.* Visitation; act of visiting.

Compunctious visitings of nature. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.

Visitor. *s.* Visitor.

Here's ado to lock up honesty and honour from the access of gentle visitors. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

I have a large house, yet I should hardly prevail to find one visitor if I were not able to hire him with a bottle of wine.—*Swift, Letter to Gay*.

Whatever abuses have crept into the universities, might be reformed by strict injunctions to the visitors and heads of houses.—*Swift, Project for the Advancement of Religion*.

Visive. *adj.* [Fr. *visif*.] Formed in the act of seeing; belonging to the power of seeing.

This happens when the axis of the visive cone, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane; but that which is conveyed into one eye is more depressed or elevated than that which enters the other.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Christ might suspend the actives of their visive faculty in reference to himself, while he conveyed himself in the mean time.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 17.

Visnomy. *s.* Physiognomy; face. *Barbarous*.

Twelve gods do sit around in royal state, And Jove in midst with awful majesty, To judge the strife between them stirred late: Each of the gods by his like visnomy hath to be known; but Jove above them all, By his great looks and power imperial. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Visor. *s.* [see Vizard.]

1. Front-piece of the helmet, pierced with holes for sight and breathing.

Which on his helmet marvel'd so hard, That made him low incline his lofty crest, And bow'd his batter'd visor to his breast. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

The Cyclops, a people of Sclay, remarkable for cruelty, might perhaps in their wars use a hand-piece, or visor.—*Brown, On the Oligarchy*.

2. Mask used to disfigure and disguise.

I fear, indeed, the weakness of my government before made you think such a mask would be grateful unto me; and my weaker government since makes you pull off the visor.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

By which desert doth mask in visor fair, And cast her colours dyed deep in grain, To seem like truth, whose shape she well can feign. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 4*.

Swarm of knaves the visor quite disgrace, And hide secure behind a naked face. *Young, Love of Fame*, ii. 203.

As the first element in a compound.

But that thy face be visor-like, unchanging, Made impudent with use of evil deeds, I would empy, proud queen, to make thee blush. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 4*.

Visor. *v. a.* Mask.

Visored. *part. adj.* Masked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, soul deceiver!

Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence With visor'd falsehood and base forgery? *Milton, Comus*, 406.

Vista. *s.* [Italian.] View; prospect through an avenue.

In St. Peter's, when a man stands under the dome, if he looks upwards, he is astonished at the spacious hollow of the cupola, that makes one of the beautifullest vistas that the eye can pass through.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Visual. *adj.* [Fr. *visuel*.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight; instrumental to sight.

An eye thrust forth so as it hangs a pretty distance by the visual nerve, hath been without any power of sight; and yet, after being replaced, recovered sight.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Nor thinks my hurt offends me; for my sin Can scarce repress in it the visual fire. *Chapman*.

Then purged with euphony and rue The visual nerve, for he had much to see. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 413.

Vital. *adj.* [Lat. *vitale*, from *vita* = life.]

1. Contributing to life; necessary to life.

His heart, broken with unkindness and affliction, stretched so far beyond his limits with this excess of comfort, as it was able no longer to keep safe his vital spirits.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair; The sun's mild lustre warms the vital air. *Pope, Pastorals, Spring*.

2. Relating to life.

Let not Harpold's vital thread be cut With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach. *Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 6*.

On the rock a scanty measure please Of vital flux, and turn the wheel apace. *Dryden*.

3. Continuing life.

Spirits that live throughout; Vital in every part; not as frail man, In entrails, heart, or head, liver or reins, Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 334.

4. Being the seat of life.

The dart flew on, and pierced a vital part. *Pope*.

5. So disposed as to live: (little used, and rather Latin than English).

Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the seventh month to be vital, that of the eighth mortal; but the progression thereto to be measured by rule.—*Sir T. Browne*.

6. Essential; chiefly necessary.

Know grief's vital part Consists in nature, not in art. *Bishop Corbet*.

[To] Lausanne . . . Latin Christianity looked up as the champion of her vital doctrine.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Vitality. *s.* Power of subsisting in life.

Whether that motion, *eternity*, and operation were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only known to God.—*Sir W. Balfour, History of the World*.

Vitalize. *v. a.* Invest, endue, with vital power, force, or vitality.

Organic assimilation . . . is a force which not only produces motion and chemical change, but also vitalizes the matter on which it acts.—*Huxley, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 213: 1854.

Vitally. *adv.* In a vital manner; in such a manner as to give life.

The organismal structure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent Maker.—*Bentley*.

Vitals. *s. pl.* Parts essential to life; vital parts.

By fits my swelling grief appears, In rising sighs, and falling tears, That show too well the warm desires, The silent, slow, consuming fires, Which on my inward vitals prey, And melt my very soul away. *A. Phillips*.

Vitellary. *s.* [Lat. *vitellus*.] Place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock attacheth into every yolk; since the vitellary, or place of the yolk, is very high.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Vitiate. *v. a.* [Lat. *vitio*.] Deprave; spoil; make less pure.

The sun in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature, before she was vitiated by luxury.—*Keats, Kalevala*.

A transposition of the order of the sacramental words, in some men's opinion, *vitiate* baptism.—*Ayliffe, Purveyors Juris Canonici*.

Vitiation. *s.* Depravation; corruption.

The foresaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's vitiation, by malign putrid vapours smoking throughout the vessels.—*Marey, Discourses of Consumption*.

Vitification. *s.* Contention; cavillation. *Rhetorical*.

I'll force you by right ratiocination, To leave your *vitifications*. *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 3, 1261.

Vitiōsity. *s.* [Lat. *vitiosus*.] Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverseness, and *vitiōsity* of man's will, as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with unsuccessful.—*South, Sermons*.

Vitios. *adj.* [Fr. *vicioux*; Lat. *vitiosus*.]

1. Vicious: (the two words are treated under separate entries, as in the previous editions; the present being looked upon as a word of Latin, *vicious* as one of French, origiu).

Make known It is no *vitious* blot, murder, or foulness That hath deprived me of your grace. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

No troops abroad are so ill disciplined as the English; which cannot well be otherwise, while the common soldiers have before their eyes the *vitious* example of their leaders.—*Swift*.

2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities.

When *vitious* language contends to be high, it is full of rock, mountain, and pointedness.—*B. Jonson*.

Here from the *vitious* air and sickly skies A plague did on the dumb creation rise. *Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, iii. 721.

Vitiosness. *s.* [see under Vitious.] Attribute suggested by Vitious.

1. Corruptness; state of being vitious.

When we in our *vitiosness* grow hard, The wise gods seal our eyes. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 11.

What makes a governor justly despised is *vitiosness* and ill-morals. Virtue must tip the preach . . . tongue and the ruler's sceptre with authority.—*South, &c*.

2. Depravity; state of being vitiated.

The historian imputeth this mistake to the *vitiosness* of the copy.—*Wharton, On Burnet's History of the Reformation*, p. 23.

Vitreous. *adj.* [Lat. *vitreus*, from *vitrum* = glass.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass.

The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline humour to the lenticular glass; the dark room to the cavity containing the *vitreous* humour, and the white paper to the retina.—*Ray, On the Vision of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

When the phlegm is too viscid, or separates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid state; this viscid phlegm seems to be the *vitreous* pituita of the ancients.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Vitrificate. *v. a.* Change into glass.

We have metals *vitrified*, and other materials, besides those of which you make glass.—*Bacon*.

Vitrification. *s.* Production of glass; act of, changing, or state of being changed, into glass.

For *vitrification* likewise, what metals will endure it? Also because *vitrification* is accounted a kind of death of metals, what *vitrification* will admit of turning back again, and what not?—*Bacon, Physical Remains*.

Vitrify. *v. a.* [Fr. *vitrier*.] Change into glass.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the glass of metal *vitrified*, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass metal will make the whole mass more tough.—*Bacon*.

Vitrify. *v. n.* Become glass; be changed into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire; for all earth which hath any salt or oil in it will turn to glass.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Vitriol. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *vitriolum*.]

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallic matter with the fossil acid salt.—*Woodward*.

Vitriolic acid, or oil of vitriol, is sulphuric acid; blue vitriol is sulphate of copper; green vitriol is green sulphate of iron; vitriol of Mars is red sulphate of iron; and whitevitriol is sulphate of zinc.—*Cro. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

As the first element in a compound.

I rubbed it with the vitriol-stone.—*Wagstaff, Surgery*.

Vitriolate. *adj.* Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol.

The water having dissolved the imperfectly calcined body, the vitriolate corpuscles swimming in

the liquor, by their excursions constituted little masses of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair vitriolate colour.—*Boyle*.

Vitriolate. *adj.* Vitriolate.

Iron may be dissolved by any tart salt, or vitriolated water.—*Boyle*.

Vitriolite. *adj.* [Fr. *vitriolique*.] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mix'd with a smatch of a vitriolick.—*Boyle, Museum*.

By over-fermentation or long-keeping, wine becomes sharp, as in hock, like the vitriolick neutrality.—*Sir J. Floyer, On the Præternatural State of the Animal Humours*.

Vitriolous. *adj.* Consisting, having the character, of vitriol.

Copperas of Mars, by some called salt of steel, made by the spirits of vitriol or sulphur, still, after sublimation, be attracted by the lodestone; and therefore whether those shooting salts partake but little of steel, and be not rather the vitriolous spirits fixed unto salt by the effluvia or odour of steel, is not without good question.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Vituperation. *s.* Blame; censure.

When a man becomes untractable, and inaccessible, by fierceness and pride; then vituperation comes upon him, and revocation of honour follows him.—*Boone, History of the Septuagint*, p. 155: 1653.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any evil or vituperation of nature.—*Agilife, Paragon Juris Civici*.

Vituperative. *adj.* Belonging to blame; containing censure.

The vituperative partition will easily be replenished with a most choice collection of arguments, entirely of the growth and manufacture of the present age.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Mortimer's Scribblers*.

torrents of female eloquence, especially in the vituperative way, stand all opposition.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Vituperious. *adj.* Disgraceful. *Rare*.

He is intitled with a vituperious and vile name.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pt. iv. ch. vi.

Vivacious. *adj.* [Lat. *vivax*.]

1. Long-lived.

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equanimity of heat, they will never be able to prove, that therefore men would be so vivacious as they would have us believe.—*Bentley*.

2. Spiritely; gay; active; lively.

People of a vivacious temper.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 170: 1612.

Vivacity. *s.*

1. Longevity; length of life.

Fables are raised concerning the vivacity of deer; for neither are their generation nor increment such as may afford an argument of long life.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Power of living.

They are esteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a convenient air, survive some days the loss of their heads and hearts; so vigorous is their vivacity.—*Boyle*.

3. Liveliness; spriteliness.

He had a great vivacity in his countenance.—*Dryden*.

Vivarium. *s.* [Lat. *vivo* = I live; *vivus* = alive.] Latin form of Vivary; now in common use as a small artificial enclosure, cage, reservoir, tank, vase, &c., for keeping animals, a small vivarium for fresh or salt-water animals being an aquarium (*aqua* = water).

Is not all the earth our orchard and our granary, our vineyard and our garden of pleasure? and the force of the sea is our traffic, and the bowels of the sea is our vivarium, a place for fish to feed us, and to serve some other collateral appendant needs.—*Taylor, Miracles of Divine Mercy*. (Ord. M.)

Vivary. *s.* [Lat. *vicarium*.] Place of land or water, where living creatures are kept: (in *Lap*, it signifies most commonly a park, warren, fish-pond, or piscary).

That cage and vivary
Of fowls and beasts. —*Boone, Poems*, p. 294.

Vivax. *s.* [Lat. = may he live, from *vivo* = I live.] Utterance, cry, or shout to that effect: (compare 'Long live the king').

Scarcely English.

Behold him everywhere welcomed with vivats or sweetstruck silence.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Constant Cavalcade*.

Vive. *adj.* [Fr. *vif*; Lat. *vivus*.] Lively; forcible; pressing. *Rare*.

By a vive and forcible persuasion, he moved him to a war upon Flanders.—*Bacon*.

Sylvester gives it this true and vive description.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 4.

Vively. *adv.* In a vive, i.e. lively, manner; strongly; forcibly. *Rare*.

Where stature and Jove's acts were vively limn'd.
—*Marston, Tragedy of Sophonisba*.

I see a thing vively presented on the stage, that the glass of custom (which is comedy) is so held up to me by the poet, as I can therein view the daily examples of men's lives, and images of truth.—*R. Johnson, Magnetick Lady*.

Vivency. *s.* Manner of supporting or continuing life or vegetation. *Rare*.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of vivency, or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and descending constitutions they are determined by sexualities.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Vives. *s.* [Fr. *avives*, of which Vives is another, and less correct, form.] In *Parviery*. Disease among horses, consisting of a swelling of the parotid glands; mumps.

Vives is much like the strangles; and the chief difference is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts and young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their heads downwards, by which means the swelling inclines more to the jaws; but the vives happens to horses at any age and time, and is more particularly seated in the glands and kernels under the ears. —*Farrer's Dictionary*.

Vivid. *adj.* [Lat. *viduus*.]—The word is not perhaps old in our language: it is found among those requiring explanation in Bagwell's *Mystery of Astronomy*, published in 1655. (Todd.)

1. Lively; quick; striking.

To make these experiments the more manifest, such bodies ought to be chosen as have the fullest, and most vivid colours, and two of those bodies compared together.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Al! what avail his daisy varying dyes;
The vivid green his shining plumes unfold;
His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold?
—*Pope, Windsor Forest*

2. Sprightly; active.

Body is a fit workshop for sprightly, vivid faculties to exercise and exert themselves in.—*South, Sermons*.

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination vivid, the power of memory may lose its improvement.—*Watts*.

Vividly. *adv.* In a vivid manner; with quickness; with strength.

In the moon we can with excellent telescopes discern many hills and valleys, whereof some are more and some less vividly illustrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper shade.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Sensitive objects affect a man, in the state of this present life, much more warmly and vividly than those which affect only his nobler part, his mind.—*South, Sermons*.

Vividness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Vivid; vigour; quickness.

That vividness may be made more or less, that force may be increased or diminished.—*Paley, Sermon on 1 Corinthians*, iii. 16.

Vivifico. *v. a.* *Rare*.

1. Make alive; inform with life; animate.

God vivifices and animates the whole world.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 30: 1653.

2. Recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties.

Vivification. *s.* Act of giving life. *Rare*.

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and figurism.—*Bacon*.

Vivificative. *adj.* Able to animate. *Rare*.

That lower vivificative principle of his soul did grow so strong, and did so vigorously and with such exultant sympathy and joy actuate his vehicle.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 42.

Vivifac. *adj.* [Fr. *vivifique*; Lat. *vivificus*.] Giving life; making alive. *Rare*.

It is vivifac and gives life.—*Bishop Gardiner, On the Sacrament*, fol. 13. h.: 1551.

Without the sun's salutary and vivifac beams, all motion would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death.—*Ray*.

Vivify. *v. a.* [Fr. *vivifier*.] Make alive; animate; endue with life.

Sitting on eggs doth vivify, not nourish.—*Bacon*.

Gut-worms, as soon as vivified, creep into the stomach for nutriment.—*Marston, Discourses of Consumptions*.

Viviparity. *s.* Character consisting in being viviparous.

This homogenesis . . . in reptiles and fishes is always essentially viviparous; though there are cases . . . in which viviparity is simulated.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*.

Viviparous. *adj.* [Lat. *pario* = I bring forth.] Bringing forth young alive: (opposed to oviparous).

When we perceive that bats have tents, it is not unreasonable to infer they give suck; but whereas no other flying animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a viviparous exclusion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Vivisection. *s.* [Lat. *vivus* = alive + *sectio* = cutting, from *seco* = I cut; pass. part. *sectus*.] See extract.

Vivisection [is] a term used to denote physiological experiments upon living animals. This practice is more frequent in France than in England, and the only ground on which it can be defended is obviously that of the alleged needs of science. With the establishment or refutation of this plea, it must stand or fall. By those who altogether oppose it, the cruelty of such experiments is strongly insisted on.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Vixen. *s.* [German, *fuchsinn*.]

1. Bitch fox.

See a pack of spaniels, called lovers. In a hot pursuit of a two-legged vixen, who first flies the whole loud pack, to be singled out by one.—*Wycherley*.

2. Irritable, quarrelsome female.

O! when she's angry, she's keen and shrewd;
She was a vixen when she went to school;
And though she be but little, she is three.

Shakespeare, *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, III. 2.
The best friends of mankind, those who most heartily wish the peace and prosperity of the world, and most earnestly to the left of their power strive to promote them, have all the disturbances and disasters happening charged upon them by those fiery vixens, who, in pursuance of their base designs, or gratification of their wild passions, really do themselves embroil things.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xvii.

Vixenly. *adj.* Having the qualities or manner of a vixen.

It was not a confirmation of him, it was only (which in such a vixenly page was a great favour) a forbearance to quarrel with the bishop, as not duly ordained.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy*.

Viz. adv. To wit; that is: (Johnson calls it 'a barbarous form for an unnecessary word').

That which so oft by sundry writers,
Has been apply'd 't almost all fighters,
More justly may be ascribed to this,
Than any other warrior, viz.
None ever acted both parts bolder,
Both of a chieftain and a soldier.

Butler, *Hudibras*, I. 2. 201.
Let this be done relatively, viz. one thing greater or stronger, casting the rest behind, and rendering it less sensible by its opposition.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting*.

Vizard. *s.* [Fr. *visière*.] Visor: (the separate entry of the two words is taken from the previous editions).

Let the suits of the maskers be graceful, and such as become the person when the vizards are off.—*Bacon*.

Ye shall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill living; for they put on the vizard of seeming sanctity.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask, but upon a nearer view he found that she held her vizard in her hand.—*Addison*.

Vizard. *v. a.* Mask.

Degree being vizarded,
The unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask.
Shakespeare, *Titulus and Cressida*, I. 3.

Vizarded. *part. adj.* Masked.

Have you recovered your voice to rail at me?—No, vizarded impudence. I am neither player nor masquer.—*B. Johnson, Masques at Court*.

Vizier. *s.* Prime minister of the Turkish empire.

He made him vizier, which is the chief of all the business.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.

Vocab. *s.* [Lat. *vocabulum*.] Word.

That one interpreteth something obscurely in one place, the same translateth another (or vis himself) more manifestly by a more plain vocabule of the same meaning in another place.—*Cobbold, Preface to Translation of the Bible*.

We will next endeavour to understand that vocabule, or term, tyrannus, that is, a tyrant or an evil king.—*Sir G. Buck, History of the Reign of Richard III.* p. 133.

Vocabulary. *s.* [Fr. *vocabulaire*; Lat. *vocabularium*.]

1. Dictionary; lexicon; word book.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and that they stand in awe of conjurations, which signify nothing, not only in the dictionary of man, but in the subtler vocabulary of Satan.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Among other books, we should be furnished with vocabularies and dictionaries of several sorts.—*Watts.*

2. List of words; range of language.

Whatever may be the extent of the vocabulary of the English language, it is certain that the most copious writer has not employed more than a fraction of the entire number of words of which it consists. It has been stated that some inquiries set on foot by the telegraph companies have led to the conclusion that the number of words in ordinary use does not exceed 3000. A rough calculation, founded on Mrs. Clarke's Concordance, gives about 21,000 as the number to be found in the Plays of Shakespeare, without counting inflectional forms as distinct words. Probably the vocabulary of no other of our great writers is nearly so extensive. Todd's *Verbal Index* would not give us more than about 7000 for Milton; so that, if we were to add even fifty per cent. to compensate for Milton's inferior voluminousness, the Miltonic vocabulary would still be not more than half as copious as the Shakespearean.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. I. p. 564, note.

Vocal. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *vocalis*.]

1. Having a voice.

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues;
And there he works not made with lungs. *Crashaw.*
Witness if I be silent, morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh glade,
Made vocal by my song, and taught his praise.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 262.
Smooth-sounding Minerva, crown'd with vocal reeds,
That strain I heard was of a higher mood.

Id., Lycidas, 86.
Mennon, though stone, was counted vocal;
But 'twas the soul, meanwhile, that spoke
Prior, *Epistle to Fretwood Shepherd*, Reg.

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental music, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must show some reason wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony, and not the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They join'd their vocal worship to the choir
Of creatures wanting voice.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 108.

Vocalist. *s.* Singer; one given to vocal music.

Preparing himself, like certain other accomplished vocalists, with a few preliminary hums and haws, he struck forth the following doleful ditty.—*Alasworth, Rookwood*, b. ii. ch. ii.

Vocality. *s.* [Lat. *vocalitas*.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. *Rare.*

L and R being in extremes, one of roughness, the other of smoothness and sweetness of vocality, are not easy in tract of vocal speech to be pronounced spirally.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Vocalize. *v. a.* Form into voice.

It is one thing to give an impulse to breath at another thing to vocalize that breath, i.e. in its passage through the larynx, to give it the sound of human voice.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Vocally. *adv.* In a vocal manner; in words; articulately.

Although it is as natural to mankind to express their desires vocally as it is for brutes to use their natural vocal signs, yet the forming of languages into this or that fashion is a business of institution.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

Vocation. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *vocatio*, -onis; *voco* = I call; pass. part. *vocatus*.]

1. Calling by the will of God.

Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apostles teach, enforce the utter disability of any other men's vocation thought requisite in this church for the saving of souls.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Summons.

What can be urged for them who, not having the vocation of poverty to terrible, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous?—*Dryden.*

3. Trade; employment; calling.

We would think his service greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the sight of his prince, and yet practise his own chosen vocation.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

God's mother, in a vision full of majesty,
Will'd me to leave my base vocation.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 2.

Vox II.

4. Call; business.

Fluency—the being able easily to express his thoughts in correct words—is as essential to a speaker as drawing to a painter. This we cannot doubt, any more than we can refuse our assent to the proposition, that though merely giving pleasure is no part of an orator's duty, yet he has no vocation to give his audience pain—which any one must feel who listens to a speaker delivering himself with difficulty and hesitation.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Mr. Fox.

Used ironically, in contempt.

But lest you should for honour take
The drunken quarrels of a rake,
Or when a whore in her vocations
Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*

Vocative. *adj.* [Fr. *vocatif*; Lat. *vocativus*.] Denoting the grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

[The vocative case . . . in strictness of speech is not a case at all, and as having therefore no case ending, it represents simply the root of the word, on which the several cases are formed by means of pronominal suffixes.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Vociferate. *v. n.* Clamour; make outcries.

I then began to vociferate a number of most incoherent expressions, to this effect, 'You shall do it,' 'No you shan't,' &c.—*Dr. Porphyria Winslow, On certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. iv.

Vociferation. *s.* [Lat. *vociferatio*, -onis; *vociferor*; pret. part. *vociferatus*.] Clamour; outcry.

The lungs, kept too long upon the stretch by vociferation, or loud singing, may produce the same effect.—*Arbuthnot.*

Vociferous. *adj.* Clamorous; noisy.

Thrice three vociferous heralds rose to check the rout. *Chapman.*

Several Templars, and others of the more vociferous kind of critics, went with a resolution to bias, and confessed they were forced to laugh.—*Pope.*

Vociferously. *adv.* In a vociferous manner.

[This temper . . . weeps, storms, loves, hates too severely and too selfishly.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature*

Vogue. *s.* [Fr. *vogues* of a ship.] Fashion; mode; popular reception.

It is not more absurd to undertake to tell the . . . of an unknown person by his look, than to vouch a man's saintship from the *vogue* of the world.—*South, Sermons.*

Use any revive the obsoletest words,
And blunish those that now are most in vogue.

What factions th' have, and what they drive at
In publick *vogue*, or what in private.

Rattler, Hudibras, ii. 3. 257.
In the *vogue* of the world, it passes for an exploit of honour for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*
No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the *vogue*, must expect to keep in *vogue* for any time.—*Addison.*

Voice. *s.* [Fr. *voix*; Lat. *vox*, *vocis*.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.

The works of men; or hearse mortalities
Expire a voice. *Chapman.*

2. Sound of the month, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the voices of living creatures, and in the voices of several men; for we can discern several men by their voices.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Sound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warm'd; my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory.

Addison, Cato.

4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.

Are you all resolved to give your voices?
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 3.
The state was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of voices, and must shortly perish, if not committed to the grave judgment of some few; for two hundred gave voices, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greatest gravity.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Some laws ordain, and some attend the el
Of holy senates, and elect by rote.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 592.

5. Language; words; expression.

Let us call on God in the voice of his church.—*Bishop Fell.*

Voice. *v. n.*

1. Rumour; report. *Obsolete.*

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Is this the Athenian midsea, whom the world
Voiced so reverently?

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

It was voiced that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, prisoner in the Tower; whereat there was great murmur.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Vote. *Obsolete.*

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather must do, than what you should do,
Made you, against the grain, to voice him counsel.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Voice. *v. n.* Clamour; make outcries. *Obsolete.*

Stir not questions of jurisdiction; and rather
assume thy right in silence, than voice it with
climax.—*Barrow.*

It is not the gift of every person to harangue the
multitude, by voice it loud and high.—*South, Sermons.*

Voiced. *part. adj.* • Furnished with a voice.

Ovid . . . advised women, who are so angel-like
voiced, to learn, by music's rule, to order it.—*Antin, Neo Homo*, p. 128.

That's Krynthe,
Or some angel voiced like her.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Voiceless. *adj.* Wanting voice; silent.

The preceptors of the clergy were voiceless assistants; and having no voices, and so many learned bishops having voices, their presence is not now
hidden necessary.—*Lord Coke, in Hooker's History of Councils*, p. 383.

Voicing. *verbal abs.* Raising of a rumour, report, or outcry. *Obsolete.*

It is fit we give your lordships understanding what the
merchants intimated unto us, that the very
raising or suspect of the raising of the price of silver,
if it be not cleared, would make such a deadness and
retention of money, as will be a misery to the mer-
chants.—*Bacon, Works*, vol. iii. p. 353. (Ord MS.)

Void. *adj.* [Fr. *vide*.]

1. Empty; vacant.

The earth was without form and void, and dark-
ness was upon the face of the deep.—*Genesis*, i. 2.

I'll get me to a place more void, and there
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 4.

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.

If it be void, and to no purpose, that the names
of men are so frequent in their books, what did
them to bring them in?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

My word . . . shall not return unto me void, but
accomplish that which I please.—*Isaiah*, lv. 11.

Though the wisdom of a future parliament may
find cause to declare this or that act of parliament
void, yet there will be the same temper requisite to
repeal it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Some kind of objection is due from every man
to every man, which cannot be made void by any
power whatsoever.—*Swift.*

3. Unsupplied; unoccupied.

Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to supply
divers great offices that had been long void, an-
swered nothing to the matter, but rose up on the
sudden, and said, I am sure my office will not be
long void.—*Clarendon.*

4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty.

If some be admitted into the ministry void of
learning, or lewd in life, are all the rest to be con-
demned?—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Being void of all friendship and enmity, they
never complain.—*Swift.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Senseless, lifeless idol, void and vain. *Pope.*

Void. *s.* Empty space; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty void of sense.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 209.

Vold. *r. n.* Make void.

1. Quit; leave empty.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or void the field. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* iv. 7.

2. Emit; pour out.

The ascending water is refted by fits, every cir-
culation voiding only so much as is contained in
one bell.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

3. Emit as excrement.

Excrements must ill to the same creature that
voideth them; and the cat burieth what she voideth.

—*Jacobs.*
Plethy filaments, or matter voided by urine, are
suspicious symptoms of a stone in the kidneys.—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Vacate; nullify; annul.

It was become a practice, upon any specious pre-
text, to void the security that was at any time
given for money so borrowed.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

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Voidable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, voided or made void.

If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceased had 'bona notabilia' in diverse dioceses, grants letters of administration, such administration is not void, but *voidable* by a sentence.—*Argyll, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Voidance. *s.* Avoidance.

And therefore I am resolved, when I come to my answer, not to trick my innocency (as I writ to the Lords) by evasions, or *voidances*, but to speak to them the language that my heart speaketh to me, in excusing, extenuating, or ingenuously confessing.—*Bacon, L. l. l. p. 137* (Ord. M.M.)

Voider. *s.* Basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A *voider* for the nonce,
I wrong the devil, should I pick their bones.
Cleaveland.

Voidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Void.

1. Emptiness; vacuity.

Through him the cold began to covert heat,
And water fire; the light to mount on high,
And 'th' heavy down to pose; th' hungry 't eat,
And *voidness* to seek full satiety.
Spenser, Colin Clout's come home again.

2. Nullity; inefficiency.

3. Want of substantiality.

If thereby you understand their nakedness and *voidness* of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion that the work of the creation was not in itself distinguished by days.—*Hakewill, Apology*.

Volant. *adj.* [Lat. *volans*, -antis, pres. part. of *volo* = I fly.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The *volant*, of flying automata, are such mechanical contrivances as have self-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

2. Nimble; active.

His *volant* touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.
Milton, Paradise Lost; xl. 601.
Blind British birds, with *volant* touch,
Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes
Provoked to laughter reveals.
J. Phillips, Cyder, il. 424.

Volatile. *adj.* [Lat. *volatilis*.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation.

In pain, though by their powerful art they bind
Volatile Herms. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 602.
When arsenick with soap gives a regulus, and
with mercury sublimate a *volatile* fusible salt, like
butter of antimony; doth not this shew that arsenick,
which is a substance totally *volatile*, is compounded
of fixed and *volatile* parts, strongly cohering
by a mutual attraction; so that the *volatile* will
not ascend without carrying up the fixed?—*Sir I. Newton*.

3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit; airy.

Active spirits, who are ever skimming over the
surface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing
in their mind.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind*.
You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, just the reverse
of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domestic life.—*Swift*.

Used substantively.

The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains
fire, and serves for the flight of *volatiles*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Volatileness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Volatile; volatility.

The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their activity and *volatileness*, be discovered to the sense.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Volatility. *s.*

1. Quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.

Upon the compound body, chiefly observe the
colour, fragility, or plicatness, the *volatility* or fixation,
compared with simple bodies.—*Bacon*.
The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are
not much altered; nor may they be much less, lest
they lose their opacity.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.
The spirit of a plant, we understand that pure,
elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*,
exhales spontaneously, in which the odour or smell consists.—*Arbutnot*.

2. Mutability of mind; airiness; liveliness.

Had we but the same delight in heavenly objects,
did we but receive truth in the love of it, and

mingie it with faith in the hearing, this would fix
that *volatileness* and flittiness of our memories, and
make every truth as indelible as it is necessary.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition*, p. 314.

Volatilization. *s.* Act of making volatile.

Chemists have, by a variety of ways, attempted
in vain the volatilization of the salt of tartar.—*Boyle*.

Volatilize. *v. a.* [Fr. *volatiliser*.] Reduce to a volatile condition or state.

Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle
degree between those of water and oily substances,
and accordingly seems to be composed of both,
united by fermentation: the water, by means of
some saline spirits with which it is impregnated,
dissolving the oil, and volatilizing it by the action.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

Spiritus liquors are so far from attenuating,
volatilizing, and rendering perspirable the animal
fluids, that it rather condenses them.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Iron is volatilized by the voltae are in nitrogen or
in an exhausted receiver, and when a scarcely perceptible
film has lined the receiver, this is washed with an acid,
which then gives, with ferrocyanide of potassium, the
prussian blue precipitate; in this case we readily distil iron,
a metal by ordinary means fusible only at a very high temperature.—*Grove, On the Correlation of Physical Forces*.

Volcano. *s.* [Italian, from *Vulcan*.] Burning mountain.

Navigationers tell us there is a burning mountain in
an island, and many volcanoes and fiery hills.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Why want we then encomiums on the storm,
Or famine, or volcano? They perform
Their mighty deeds; they hero-like can slay,
And spread their ample deeds in a day.
Young, Love of Fame, vii. 47.

Vole. *s.* See Water-rat.

Vole. *s.* [Fr.] Deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

Past six, and not a living soul!
I might by this have won a *vole*.
Swift, Journal of a Modest Lady.

Volery. *s.* [Fr. *volarie*.] Flight of birds.

An old boy, at his first appearance, is sure to draw
on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town
volery; amongst which there will not be wanting
some birds of prey that will presently be on the wing
for him.—*Locke*.

Volitation. *s.* [Lat. *volito* = I fly; pass. part. *volitatus*.] Act or power of flying.

Birds and flying animals are almost erect, advancing
the head and breast in their progression, and only prone
in the act of volitation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Volition. *s.* [Lat. *volitio*, -onis; *volo* = I wish, I will.] Act of willing; power of choice exerted; will.

To say that we cannot tell whether we have liberty,
because we do not understand the manner of volition,
is all one as to say that we cannot tell whether we see
or hear, because we do not understand the manner of
vision.—*Bishop Wilkins*.
Volition is the actual exercise of the power the mind
has to order the consideration of any idea, or the
forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the notion
of any part of the body to its rest, by directing any
particular action, or its forbearance.—*Locke*.

Volitional. *adj.* Having the character of, characterised or determined by, the will; connected with volition.

Suppose a continuance of the . . . irritation accompanied
by the same psychical manifestation and loss of volitional
power.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. v.
I have thus shown that with emotions, with all
intellectual states, and with sensations, as well as in
volitional acts, we may find the binary law in force.
—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. i.

Voltive. *adj.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but
the *volitive*; making the man not only more knowing,
but more wise and better.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Volley. *s.* [Fr. *volée*.]

1. Flight of shot.

From the wood a *volley* of shot slew two of his
company.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology*.
More on his arms relies, than on his sword;
From whence a fatal *volley* we received. *Walker*.
'Ay,' replied Morton, 'even thus fly all your
shafts—aiming enough lowered from the bow, and
not unskillfully aimed—but a breath of foolish affection
ever crosses in the mid *volley*, and sways the
arrow from the mark.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot*,
ch. xvii.

2. Burst; emission of many at once.

A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly
shot off.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*,
il. 4.

Distraught some with modest caution speaks;
It still looks home, and short excursions makes;
But rattling nonsense in full *volleys* breaks.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ill. 620.

On the volley. At random; as a flying shot at birds: (still used in tennis and rackets).

What we spoke on the *volley* begins to work;
We've laid a good foundation.
Messenger, The Picture, ill. 6.

Volley. *v. n.* Throw out.

The holding every man shall beat as loud
As his strong sides can *volley*.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, il. 7.

Volley. *v. a.* Discharge as with a volley.

Another hound . . .
Against the welkin *volleys* out his voice.
Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis.

Volled. *part. adj.* Disploded; discharged with a volley.

I stood
Thy fiercest, when in battle to thy aid
The blasting *volled* thunder made all spread.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 928.

Volt. *s.* [Fr. *volte*.] See extract.

Volt signifies a round or a circular tread; a gait
of two trends made by a horse going sideways
round a centre; so that these two trends make
parallel tracks, the one which is made by the fore
feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller;
the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe
approaching towards the centre.—*Barrier's Dictionary*.

Voltage. *s.* In *Physics*. Relating to, connected with, that modification and development of galvanism due to Volta.

A *voltaic* battery, which consists usually of alternations of two metals, and a liquid capable of acting chemically upon one of them, has . . . the power of producing electrical action in a liquid connected with it by metals upon which this liquid is incapable of acting; in such case the constituents of the liquid will be eliminated at the surface of the immersed metals, and at a distance one from the other. For example, if the two platinum terminals of a *voltaic* battery be immersed in water, oxygen will be evolved at one and hydrogen at the other terminal, exactly in the proportions in which they form water; while, in the most minute examination, no action is perceptible in the intervening stratum of liquid. It was known before Faraday's time that, while this chemical action was going on in the subjected liquid, a chemical action was going on in the cells of the *voltaic* battery, but it was scarcely if at all known that the amount of chemical action in the one bore a constant relation to the amount of action in the other. Faraday proved that it bore a direct equivalent relation; that is, supposing the battery to be formed of zinc, platinum, and water, the amount of oxygen which united with the zinc in each cell of the battery was exactly equal to the amount evolved at the one platinum terminal, while the hydrogen evolved from each platinum plate of the battery was equal to the hydrogen evolved from the other platinum terminal. Supposing the battery to be charged with hydrochloric acid, instead of water, while the terminals are separated by water, then for every thirty-six parts by weight of chlorine which united with each plate of zinc, eight parts of oxygen would be evolved from one of the platinum terminals; that is, the weights would be precisely in the same relation which Dalton proved to exist in their chemical combining weights. This may be extended to all liquids capable of being decomposed by the electric current, thence called *Electrolytes*; and as no *voltaic* effect is produced by liquids incapable of being thus decomposed, it follows that *voltaic* action is chemical action taking place at a distance, or transferred through a chain of media, and that the chemical equivalent numbers are the exponents of the amount of *voltaic* action for corresponding chemical substances.—*Grove, Correlation of the Physical Forces*.

Voltaic Electricity (is a term) used to denote the phenomena resulting from the evolution of a current of electricity by chemical action. About 1790 Galvani noticed that the limb of a frog was convulsed if it happened to be touched by the extremities of two dissimilar metals when in contact at the other end. Both Galvani and Volta thought, and rightly, that the convulsion of the frog was due to electricity; but both were wrong in their theoretical explanation of the source of this electricity. It is not the frog alone, as Galvani thought, nor the contact of dissimilar metals alone, as Volta supposed, that gives rise to the electric current, the physiological effect of which was observed by Galvani. It has now been abundantly proved by Faraday, that the source of *voltaic* electricity is a difference of chemical action, taking place between the intervening liquid and one or other of the metals.—*Grove, in Hurd and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Voltameter. *s.* [Gr. *μτρον* = measure.] Instrument for measuring the strength of a voltaic current.

Voltatype. *s.* Electrotyp. See extract.

The chemical action of the voltaic battery is not only a valuable agent in research, but is now practically employed on a large scale in some manufactures. It is used chiefly for the purpose of depositing a metal by electrolysis on the conducting surface to be coated. When a solution of sulphate is submitted to electrolysis, metallic copper is precipitated on the negative electrode, sulphuric acid appearing at the positive, where it is again converted into an equivalent of the sulphate if that electrode be of copper. Impressions of coins can thus be taken, and the metallic imprint produced is termed an electrotyp or *Voltatype*.—*Hirst, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Volubility. *s.* [Fr. *volubilité*; Lat. *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*; *volvo* = I roll.]

1. Act or power of rolling.

Then celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility* turn th' selves any way, as it might happen.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Volubility, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness.—*Watts, Logic.*

2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word, Then I'll commend her *volubility*.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.
He expressed himself with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
He had all the French assurances, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue.—*Addison.*

3. Mutability; lability to revolution.

He that's a victor this moment, may be a slave the next; and this *volubility* of human affairs, in the judgment of providence, in the punishment of oppression.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Voluble. *adj.* [Lat. *volubilis*.]

1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion.

Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do necessarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceless creature in its first motion.—*Hammond.*

2. Rolling; having quick motion.

This low *voluble* earth,
By shorter flight to the east, had left him there.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 301.
Then *voluble*, and bold; now hid, now seen.
Among thick-woven arborea.—*Ibid. ix. 436.*

3. Nimble; active: (applied to the tongue).

A friend promised to dissect a woman's turtur, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully *voluble* and suppliant.—*Addison, Spectator.*
These, with a *voluble* and suppliant tongue, become mere echoes.—*Watts, On the Immutability of the Mind.*

4. Fluent of words: (applied to the speech or the speaker).

Cassio, a knave very *voluble*; no further commendable, than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming, for the better compass of his loose affection.—*Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.*
If *voluble* and sharp discourse be marr'd,
Unkindness blunts it more than marble hard.
Id., Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

Volubly. *adv.* In a voluble manner.

This he as *volubly* would vent,
As if his stock would ne'er be spent.
Butler, Hudibras, l. 1, 105.

Volueme. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *volumen*.]

1. Something rolled, or convolved; as much as seems convolved at once: (as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water).

Threescore and ten I can remember well;
Within the *volume* of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 4.
Behind the general mends his weary pace,
And silently to his revenge he sails:

So golden some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails.
Dryden, Anna Mirabilis, cxxiii.

Thames' fruitful tides
Flow through the vale in silver *volumes* play.
Fenton.

2. Book (so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff).

Guyon all this while his book did read,
No yet has ended; for it was a great
And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed
My labour, so long leaves here to repeat.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, li. 10, 70.

Calmly, I do beseech you.—
Ay, as an hostler, that for the poorest piece
Will bear the knave by th' *volume*.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 3.
I shall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments
whereby men mislead themselves. This would make
a *volume*.—*Locke.*

3. In Chemistry. Term used in the measurement of gases, in respect to the space occupied by them.

Quantitative changes which involve a variation in either the *volume* or the place of phenomena, not only require space as a genus of the special class, but also time as its condition. Change of *volume* is reducible to simultaneous change of place of a multiplicity of material points; so that the main event to be studied here, is that a material point, being at rest in one place, leaves that place, and passes into another.—*Inglis, An Introduction to Metaphysics.*

Volúminous. *adj.*

1. Consisting of many complications.

Woman to the waist, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Volúminous and vast.

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 650.

2. Consisting of many volumes, or books.

If heaven write aught of fate, by what the stars
Volúminous, or single characters
In their conjunction met, give me to spell

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 383.
There is pleasure in doing something new, though
never so little, without perceiving the world with
volúminous transcriptions.—*Grant, Observations on the Ills of Mortality.*

The most severe reader makes allowances for
many rests and nodding-places in a *volúminous*
writer.—*Spectator.*

3. Copious; diffusive.

He did not bear contradiction without much
pasion, and was too *volúminous* in discourse.—
Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.

Volúminously. *adv.* In many volumes or books.

The controversies are hotly managed by the
divided schools, and *volúminously* every where
haunted.—*Gracille.*

Volúminousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Volúminous; state of being volúminous.

His works [Aquinas's] mount to that *volúminousness*
they have very much by repetitions.—*Doddrell, Letters of Advice, letter ii.*

The smoke and the jag of the battle
Stain the clear air with sunbows; dire was the
battle

Of solid bones crunched by the infinite stress
Of the snake's adamant *volúminousness*.
Shelley, A Vision of the Sea.

Volúmist. *s.* One who writes a volume: an author. *Rare.*

You write them [volumes] in your closets, and
unwrite them in your courts; but *volúmist*, and
cold bishops! *Milton, Antidote against a new
Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Volúntarily. *adv.* In a voluntary manner; spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion.

To be agents *volúntarily* in our own destruction
is against God and nature.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man *volúntarily*,
and by choice, to undergo any less evil, to secure
himself but from the probability of an evil incomparably greater.—*South, Sermons.*

Volúntariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Volúntary; state of being voluntary.

The *volúntariness* of an action is not able to
defame it, if there be no irregularity imputable to
the action itself, abstracted from the *volúntariness*.
—*Hammond, Works, i. 251.*

Volúntary. *adj.* [Fr. *voluntaire*; Lat. *voluntarius*.]

1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *volúntary*
agent; intending before-hand, and decreeing with
himself, that which did outwardly proceed from
him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of *volúntary* choosing.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

2. Willing; act of willingness.

Then virtue was no more, her guard away,
She fell to lust a *volúntary* prey.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

3. Done by design; purposéd.

If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall
from the heave, out of his hand, and kills another
passing by; here is indirect manslaughter, but no
volúntary murder.—*Perkins.*

4. Done without compulsion.

The old duke is banished by his younger brother,
the new duke, and three or four loving lords have
put themselves into *volúntary* exile with him.—
Shakespeare, As you like it, i. 1.

Volúntary forbearance denotes the forbearance
of an action, consequent to an order of the mind.—
Locke.

5. Acting of its own accord; spontaneous.

The publick prayers of the people of God in
churches thoroughly settled, did ever use to be
volúntary dictates, proceeding from any man's ex-
temporal wit.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Thoughts which *volúntary* move
Harmonious numbers.

Milton, Rhapsody Lost, iii. 57.

Volúntary. *s.*

1. Volunteer; one who engages in any affair
of his own accord.

All th' unsettled humours of the land;
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *volúntaries*.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.
The bordering wars were made altogether by
volúntaries, upon their own head.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Aids came in partly upon ourselves, and partly
volúntaries from all parts.—*Bacon.*

2. Piece of music played at will, without any
settled rule.

Whistling winds, like organs, play'd,
Until their *volúntaries* made
The waken'd earth in colours rise,
To be her morning merities.

Cleveland.
By a *volúntary* before the first lesson, we are pre-
pared for admission of those divine truths, which we
are shortly to receive.—*Spectator.*

Volúntarism. *s.* System of maintenance
by voluntary contribution, as opposed to
compulsory rates or taxes, or endow-
ments: (chiefly applied to religious deno-
minations).

The tables of dissenting chapels were a visible sign
of religion and of a meeting place to counterbalance
the ale-house, even in the hamlets; but if a couple
of old termagants were seen tearing each other's
caps, it was a safe conclusion that, if they had not
received the sacraments of the church, they had not
at least given into schismatic rites, and were free
from the errors of *volúntarism*.—*George Eliot (sig-
nature), Felix Holt the Radical, introduction, p. 8.*

Volúnteer. *s.* [Fr. *volontaire*.] Soldier who
enters into the service of his own accord.

Congreve and the author of the *Relapse* being the
principals in the dispute, I satisfy them; as for the
volúnteers, they will find themselves affected with
the misfortune of their friends.—*Collier.*

All Asia now was of the wars;
And gods beat up for *volúnteers*
To Greece and Troy.

Prior, Alma, ii. 63.

Volúnteer. *v. n.* Go for a soldier: (con-
demned by Johnson as 'a cant word').

Leave off these wagers, for in conscience speaking,
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking;
And if you gallants lose, to all appearing,
You'll want an equipage for *volúnteering*.

Dryden, Prologue to King Arthur.

Volúptuary. *s.* [Fr. *voluptuaire*; Lat. *voluptuarius*.] Man given up to pleasure and
luxury.

Does not the *volúptuary* understand in all the
liberty of a loose and low conversation, that he
runs the risk of body and soul?—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*
The parable was intended against the *volúptu-
aries*; men who lived like heathens, discolutely,
without regarding any of the restraints of religion.
—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Volúptuate. *v. a.* Convert into pleasure.
Rare.

'Tis watching and labour that *volúptuate* repose
and sleep.—*Pelham, Resolves, 43. (Ord MS.)*

Volúptuous. *adj.* [Lat. *voluptuosus*; Fr.
voluptueux.] Given to excess of pleasure;
luxurious.

He them deceives; deceived in his deceit;
Made drunk with drugs of dear *volúptuous* receipt.
Spenser.

If a new sect have not two properties, it will not
spread. The one is, the supplanting, or the open-
ing of authority established; the other is, the
giving license to pleasures, and a *volúptuous* life.—
Bacon.

Thou wilt bring me soon
To that new world of light and bliss, among
The gods, who live at ease, where I shall run
At thy right hand *volúptuous*, without end.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 800.
Speculative atheism submits only in our specula-
tion; whereas really human nature cannot be guilty
of the crime. Indeed, a few annual and *volúptuous*
persons may for a season eclipse this native light of

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the soul, but can never wholly smother and extinguish it.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Voluptuously. adv. In a voluptuous manner; with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died nobly for their country, than one voluptuously surfeit out of action.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, I. 3.

This cannot be done, if my will be so worldly or voluptuously disposed, as never to suffer me to think of thee; but perpetually to carry away and apply my mind to other things.—*Rush, Sermons.*

Voluptuousness. s. Attribute suggested by Voluptuous; luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure.

There's no bottom In my voluptuousness; your wives, your daughters, Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up The etern of my lust.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Those sons of Epicurus, for voluptuousness and irreligion, must pass for the only wife of the age.—*South, Sermons.*

You may be free, unless Your other lord forbids voluptuousness.—*Dryden.*

Volitation. s. Wallowing; rolling. *Rare.*

In the sea, when the storm is over, there remains still an inward working, and volitation.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxi.

Volute. s. [Fr. *volute*.] In Architecture. Spiral scroll on each side of the column in the Ionic order.

That part of the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dresses of virgins, in those long hair. According to Vitruvius, those that appear above the stems in the Corinthian order, are sixteen in every capital, four in the Ionic, and eight in the Composite. These volutes are more especially remarkable in the Ionic capital, representing a pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echinus; whence that ancient architect calls it the *voluta pulvinaria*.—*Adrian.*

It is said there is an Ionic pillar in the Santa Maria Transverera, where the marks of the compass are still to be seen on the volute; and that Palladio learnt from thence the working of that difficult problem.—*Adrian.*

Vomicia. s. [Lat. *vomicia*.] Purulent cavity in the lungs.

If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a *vomicia*, attended with the same symptoms as an empyema; because the *vomicia* communicating with the vessels of the lungs, must necessarily void some of the putrid matter, and taint the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

Vomicia nut. s. Translation of Nux vomica, the seed from which Strychnia is obtained.

Vomicia nut. s. Translation of Nux vomica, the seed from which Strychnia is obtained. *Vomicia nut* (is) the nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree, the wood of which is the ligum columbinum, or snakeroot of the shops. It is flat, compressed, and round, of the breadth of a shilling, and about the thickness of a crown-piece. It is certain poison to quadrupeds and birds; and taken internally, in small doses, it disturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulsions.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Vomit. v. n. [Lat. *vomo*.] Cast up the contents of the stomach.

The dog, when he is sick at the stomach, knows his cure, falls to his grass, vomits, and is well.—*Mor.*

Vomit. v. n.

1. Throw up from the stomach: (often with up or out).

As though some world unknown, By pangs her nature's store too prodigally fed, And surfeited therewith, her succours vomited.—*Dryden.*

The Lord spake unto the fish, and it vomited out Jonah upon the dry land.—*Jonah*, ii. 10.

Weak stomachs vomit up the wine that they drink in too great quantities, in the form of vinegar.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Throw up with violence from any hollow.

Vomit. s.

1. Matter thrown up from the stomach.

He shall cast up the wealth by him devoured, Like vomit from his yawning entrails pour'd.—*Sandys.*

2. Emetic medicine; medicine that causes vomit.

This vomit may be repeated often, if it be found necessary.—*Sir E. Blackmore.*

Whether a vomit may be safely given, must be judged by the circumstances; if there be any symptoms of an inflammation of the stomach, a vomit is extremely dangerous.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Black vomit; intertropical fever so called. At Vera Cruz, in the midst of the black vomit, the native inhabitants and acclimated Europeans enjoy

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a state of health the most perfect.—*Crawford, in Transactions of the Ethnological Society, On the Constitution of Races.*

Vomiting. verbal abs. Act of one who vomits.

Vomiting is of use, when the foolishness of the stomach requires it.—*Wiseeman, Surgery.*

Vomition. s. Act or power of vomiting.

Rare. How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their delirium! Whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of vomition, they had inevitably died.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Vomitive. adj. Emetic; causing vomits.

From this vitriolous quality, mercurius dulcis and vitriol emeticus occasion black ejections.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Construction (like that of emetic) often substantial.

Vomitory. adj. Procuring vomits; emetic.

Since regulus of stibium, or glass of antimony, will communicate to water or wine a purging or vomitory operation, yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, admits not virtus & weight.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Some have vomited up such bodies as these, namely, thick, short, blunt pins, which, by straining, they vomit up again, or by taking vomitories privately.—*Hippoc., Diacrisis of Consumption.*

Vomitory. s. [Lat. *vomitorium*.] In Architecture. Opening for ingress and egress in the ancient theatres and amphitheatres.

Sixty-four vomitories (for by that name the doors were very aptly distinguished) poured forth the immense multitude.—*Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. xii. (Ord MS.)

Voracious. adj. [Fr. *vorace*; Lat. *vorax*.]

1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.

So voracious is this humour grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Rapacious; greedy.

Voraciously. ado. In a voracious manner; greedily; ravenously.

He [Dr. Johnson] was voraciously fond of good eating.—*Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 11.

Voraciousness. s. Attribute suggested by Voracious.

Distinguishing himself by voraciousness of appetite.—*Tatler*, no 265.

Voracity. s. [Fr. *voracité*.] Greediness; ravenousness.

He is as well contented with this as those that with the rarities of the earth pamper their voracity.—*Sandys.*

Creatures by their voracity pernicious have commonly fewer young.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Vortex. s. in the plural vortices. [Lat.] Anything whirled round.

If many contiguous cortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars; yet these, and all their parts, would, by their tenacity and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another.—*Sir E. Newton, On Opticks.*

The gathering number, as it moves along, Involves a vast involuntary throng; Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less, Roll in her vortex, and her power confound.—*Pope, Dunciad*, iv. 81.

Vortical. adj. Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round vessels be filled, the one with cold water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors be stirred about alike, to give them a vortical motion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will lose its motion quickly; the oil, being less tenacious, will keep it longer; and the water, being still less tenacious, will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time.—*Sir E. Newton, On Opticks.*

It is not a magical power, nor the effect of a vortical motion; those common attempts towards the explication of gravity.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Vortiginous. adj. Having the character of a vortex or whirlpool. *Rhetorical.*

With vortiginous and hideous whirl Rucks down its prey.—*Cowper, Task, The Timepiece.*

Votaries. s. Female votary.

The imperial votaries passed on, In maiden meditation, fancy free.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

Thy votaries from my tender years I am; And love, like thee, the woods and nylvan game.—*Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 225.

Votarist. s. Votary.

I speak not as desiring more, But rather wishing a more strict restraint Upon the sisterhood, the votaries of St. Clare.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, I. 5.

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The gray-headed Even, Like a mad votary in palmer's weed, Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phoebus' wain.—*Milton, Comus*, 189.

Votary. s. One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Wherefore waste I time to counsel thee? Thou art a votary to fond desire.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, I. 1.

'Twas the coldness of the votary, and not the prayer, that was in fault, whenever fervour was deficient at the public office of the church.—*Bishop Fell.*

By those means, men worship the idols which have been set up in their minds; and, stamping the characters of divinity upon absurdities and errors, become zealous votaries to bulls and monies.—*Locke.*

How can heavenly wisdom prove An instrument to earthly love? Know'st thou not yet, that morn commence Thy votaries for what of sense?—*Swift, Cadogan and Vanessa.*

Used adjectively. Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and votary resolution is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood.—*Bacon.*

Vote. s. [see Vow.]

1. Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins instruction with delight, Prudently with pleasure, carries all the votes.—*Lord Bacon.*

The final determination arises from the majority of opinions or votes in the assembly, because they ought to be swayed by the superior weight of reason.—*Watts.*

2. United voice of persons in public prayer: (see the second sense of Suffrage). *Obsolete.*

And here may be taken in those interchangeable votes of priest and people, which are interposed, 'O Lord, arise, help us, and deliver us for thy Name's sake! O God, we have heard with our ears,' &c., and therefore now, 'Arise, O Lord, help us, and deliver us for thine honour.'—*Bishop Prideaux, Eusebiologia*, p. 228.

Vote. v. n.

1. Choose by suffrage; determine by suffrage.

You are not only in the eye and ear of your master; but you are also a favourite, the favourite of the time, and so are in his bosom also; the world hath also voted you, and doth so esteem of you.—*Bacon.*

2. Give by vote.

The parliament voted them one hundred thousand pounds by way of recompense for their sufferings.—*Swift.*

Voter. s. One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

Elections growing chargeable, the voters, that is, the bulk of the common people, have been universally seduced into bribery, perjury, drunkenness, malice, and slander.—*Swift.*

Votive. adj. [Lat. *votivus*.] Given by vow; observed in consequence of a vow.

Votive abstinence some constitutions may endure.—*Fellham, Rules*, I. 85.

Such in his temple you may find, On votive tablets to the life portrayed.—*Pope, Translation of Juvenal*, xii. 38.

Venus! take my votive glass; Since I am not what I was, What from this day I shall be, Venus! let me never see.—*Prior, The Lady who offers her Looking-glass to Venus.*

Voucher. v. n. [Fr. *voucher*.—see under Vouchsafe.]

1. Call to witness; obtest.

Some couch great names, because they think they deserve; but I, because I need such.—*South, Sermons, Dedication to Lord Clarendon.*

The sun and day are witnesses for me; Let him who fights unweaken relate his own, And couch the silent stars and conscious moon.—*Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.*

2. Attest; warrant; declare; maintain by repeated affirmations.

You do not give the cheer; the feast is sold. That is not often couched, while 'tis making, 'Tis given with welcome.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

They made him ashamed to couch the truth of the relation, and afterwards to credit it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Vouch. v. n. Bear witness; appear as a witness; give testimony.

Hecceclars he will not believe her, until the elector of Hanover shall *ouch* for the truth of what she hath so solemnly affirmed.—*Swift*.

Vouch. s. Warrant; attestation.

What praise couldst thou bestow on a dowering woman indeed? One that, in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the couch of very malice itself.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, II. 1.

Why in this wolvish gown should I stand here, To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear, Their needless *vouches*?—*Id., Coriolanus*, II. 3.

Vouches. s. See extract.

The tenant appears, and calls upon one Jacob Morland, who is supposed, at the original purchase to have warranted the title to the tenant; and thereupon he prays that the said Jacob Morland may be called in to defend the title which he so warranted: this is called the *voucher*, *vocation*, or calling of Jacob Morland to warranty; and Morland is called the *couchee*.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England*.

Voucher. s.

1. One who gives witness to anything.

All the great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation.—*Spectator*.

I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity of them, which it behoves me to declare, since the *vouchers* themselves will be so soon lost.—*Pope*.

2. Testimony.

The stamp is a mark, and a publick *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight, and of such a fineness, i. e. has so much silver in it.—*Locke*.

3. Receipt.

Vouchsafe. v. a. [Lat. *roco* = I call (whence *vouch*, from the calling in of some one as a guarantee) and *salvus* (Fr. *sauf*) = save.] Permit anything to be done without danger; condescend to grant.

He grew content to mark their speeches, and marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to like their company, and lastly to *vouchsafe* conference.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

But if the sense of touch seem such delight Beyond all other, think the same *vouchsafed* To cattle and each beast.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 551.

Vouchsafe. v. n. Deign; condescend; yield.

Do I not see Zellmann, who does not think a thought which is not first weighed by wisdom and virtue? doth not he *vouchsafe* to love me with like ardour?—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Vouchsafe, divine perfection of a woman, Of these supposed crimes to give me leave By circumstances but to acquit myself.

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold

What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old.
Dryden, Epistle to the Duchess of Ormond, 7.

Vouchsafement. s. Grant; condescension.

The infinite superiority of God's nature, places a vast disparity betwixt his greatest communicated *vouchsafements*, and his boundless, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable, perfections.—*Boyle*.

Vow. s. [Fr. *vow*; Lat. *votum*; *voveo* = I vow; pass. part. *votus*.]

1. Any promise made to a divine power; act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose.

The gods are deaf to hot or peevish *vows*; They are polluted offerings.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

Who by resolves or vows engaged does stand For days that yet belong to fate, Does, like an unthrift, mortgage his estate Before it comes into his hand.

If you take that *vow* and that wish to be all one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a *vow*.—*Hammond*.

Meantime her warlike brother on the seas His waving streamers to the wind displays, And vows for his return with vain devotion pays.

Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew.

2. Solemn promise: (commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony).

Those who wear the woodbine on their brow, Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow*; Firm to their plighted faith.

Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 551.

Vow. v. a.

1. Consecrate by a solemn dedication; give to a divine power.

David often *vowed* unto God the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving in the congregation.—*Müller, Ecclesiastical Poetry*.

Vow and pay unto the Lord.—*Psalms*, lxxvi. 11.

When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the possession of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his publick worship, and the ministers thereof, they are not now arbitrable, nor to be revoked.—*Sir H. Spelman*.

2. Devote: (a ceremonial phrase).

To Master Harvey, upon some special consideration, I have *vowed* this my labour.—*Spenser*.

Vow. v. n. Make vows or solemn promises.

Don't see how unregarded now

That piece of beauty passed?

There was a time, when I did *vow*

To that alone; but mark the fate of faces.

Sir J. Nuckling.

Vowbreak. s. Breach of a vow or vows.

Sacrilege and *vowbreak* in Ananias and Sapphira made them descend quick into their graves.—*Jerome Taylor, Eulogium and Eccelesias of holy Dylag.* (Ord MS.)

Vowed. pass. part. Consecrated by solemn declaration; votive: the last word being the nearer approximation to the original Latin; the metre preventing it from being used:—

* *Mo tabula ancor*

Votiva paries indicat uvida

Suspendio: potuit

Vestimenta maris deo,

Mo in my word

Picture the sacred wall declares I have hung

My dank and dropping weeds

To the storn god of sea.

Milton, Translation from Horace,

Odes, b. i. ode v.

Vowel. s. [Fr. *voyelle*; Lat. *vocalis*.] Articulate sound which can be uttered by itself.

I distinguish letters into *vowels* and consonants, yet not wholly upon their reason, that a *vowel* may be sounded alone, a consonant not without a *vowel*; which will not be found all true; for many of the consonants may be sounded alone, and some joined together without a *vowel*, as bl, st, and as we pronounce the latter syllable of people, ripple.—*Holder*.
Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet with an elision.—*Broome*.

Vowel. v. a. Supply; furnish, provide, with vowels.

Vowelled. part. adj. Furnished with vowels.

But Italy, reviving from the true: Of vandal, goth, and monkish ignorance, With pauses, cadence, and well cou'd words, And all the graces a good ear affords, Made rhyme an art.

Dryden, Epistles, To Lord Roscommon.

Vower. s. One who makes a vow.

I think it needful that the *vower* should be well convinced of the greatness of his sin, in making such a rash *vow*.—*Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience*, p. 115.

Vowfellow. s. One bound by the same vow.

Who are the *vowfellow*s with this virtuous king?
That are *vowfellow*s with this virtuous king?
Shakespeare, Lear's Labour's lost, II. 1.

Voyage. s. [Fr.; Italian, *viaggio*, from Lat. *viaticum* = provision for the way (*via*).]

1. Travel by sea or land, formerly; now applied only to that by sea.

Guyon forward ran his *voyage* make, With his black Palmer, that him guided still.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, II. 1. 54.
He went forth and all his power to go before him; Nabuchodonosor in the *voyage*, and to cover all the face of the earth.—*Judith*, II. 19.

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *voyage*; contented to sit in the cabin when the winds were allayed, but ready to resume the helm when the storm arose.—*Prior*.

2. Course; attempt; undertaking: (condemned by Johnson as 'a low phrase').

If he should intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head.

—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, II. 1.

If you make your *voyage* upon love and goodwill, I am no further your enemy.

Id., Cymbeline, I. 5.

3. Practice of travelling.

All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them.—*Bacon*.

Voyage. s. [Fr. *voyager*.] Travel: (now appropriated to travelling by sea).

My life hath not been unexpensive in learning and *voyaging* about.—*Milton, Apology for Smectonymus*.

Vulgar. adj. [Fr. *vulgaire*; Lat. *vulgaris*.]

1. Plebeian; suiting to the common people; practised among the common people.

Men who have passed all their time in low and vulgar life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and blemishes in the actions of great men.—*Addison*.

2. Veruncular; national.

It might be more useful to the English reader, who was to be his immediate care, to write in our *vulgar* language.—*Bishop Fell*.

3. Mean; low; being of the common rate.

In requiring too great an anxiety for *vulgar* minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious scrutiny into things themselves, but only take names and words, and so rest in them.—*South, Sermons*.

By the stubble you may guess the grain, And mark the ruins of no *vulgar* men.

Broome.

4. Public; commonly bruited.

Do you hear sight of a battle toward?—Most sure, and *vulgar*, every one hears that.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, IV. 6.

Vulgar. s. [Fr. *vulgaire*.] Common people.

I'll about,

And drive away the *vulgar* from the streets.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, I. 1.

Those men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the afflicted *vulgar* as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myself.—*Bishop Butler*.

Vulgarism. s. Grossness; meanness; vulgarity.

The great events of Greek and Roman fable and history, which early education and the usual course of reading have made familiar and interesting to all Europe, without being degraded by the *vulgarism* of ordinary life in any country.—*Keynolds*.

Vulgarity. s.

1. Meanness; state of the lowest people.

Although their condition may place them many spheres above the multitude; yet are they still within the line of *vulgarity* and democratical enmity to truth.—*Sir T. Browne*.

True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their *vulgarity*, if I say they are daily mocked into error by deacons. *Id.*

2. Mean or gross mode.

In the grandeur of Persia, and the sublimity of Juvenal, to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and the *vulgarity* of expression?—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

Vulgarize. v. a. Render mean or vulgar.

Sometimes a single word will *vulgarize* a poetical idea.—*Archibald and Pope, Marston Scriblerus, Art of Sinking in Poetry*.

Vulgarly. adv. In a vulgar manner; commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

He was, which people most respect In princes, and which pleases *vulgarly*, Of goodly personage and of sweet aspect. *Daniel*.
He that believes himself incapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; such an one we call *vulgarly* a desperate person.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism*.

As it is *vulgarly* understood, that he cut a passage for his army through these mighty mountains, it may seem incredible.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Vulgate. adj. [Lat. *vulgatus*.] Belonging to a noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament.

The Latin *vulgate* Bible was declared authentic, and canonized by the Council of Trent, A.D. 1546. Pope Sixtus Quintus corrected it with his own hand.—*Blackwell, Sacred Classics*, vol. II. preface, p. xvi.

The *Vulgate* Latin of the Bible was still more venerable.—*Maitland, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, p. I. ch. ix.

Used substantively: (as, 'The *Vulgate*' = the *Vulgate* translation).

Vulnerable. adj. [Fr.; Lat. *vulnerabilis*.] Susceptible of wounds; liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests: I bear a charmed life, which must not yield To one of woman born. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 7.
Achilles, though dipped by *Sisyx*, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elsewhere, he was slain in that part as only *vulnerable* in the inferior and brutal part.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Vulnary. adj. [Fr. *vulneraire*; Lat. *vulnerarius*.] Useful in the cure of wounds.

Try whether the same effect will not ensue by common *vulnary* plasters.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Vulnary. s. Vulnary medicine or application.

I kept the office open, and prescribed him *vulnary*.—*Wiccome, Surgery*.

Vulnerate. v. a. Wound; hurt. *Rare.***Vulnerated. part. adj.** Wounded.

There is an intercourse between the magnetic anagnet and the vulnerated body.—*Glasville, Synopsis Sigmatica.*

Vulneration. adj. Act of wounding; infliction of wounds. *Rare.*

When God foretold by the prophet Zachary what he should suffer from the sons of men, he says expressly, 'They shall look upon me whom they have pierced;' and therefore shows that he speaks of the Son of God, which was to be the Son of man, and by our nature liable to *vulneration*; and withal foretells the piercing of his body.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Vulpine. adj. [Lat. *vulpinus*, diminutive of *vulpes* = little fox.] Of or belonging to a fox; vulpine. *Rare.***Vulpicide. s.** [Lat. *vulpes* = fox, and the termination *-cida* (as in *homicide*) = slayer, killer.] Fox-killer.**Vulpicide. s.** [Lat. *vulpes* + *-cidium* (as in *homicide*) = slaying, killing.] Fox-murder. This and the preceding entry may be found, as recent coinages in the literature, descriptive of sporting and country life, applied to the unsportsmanlike practice of destroying foxes as vermin, rather than preserving them for hunting.**Vulpine. adj.** [Lat. *vulpinus*, from *vulpes* = fox.] Belonging to a fox; like a fox.

Signifies of a vulpine craft.—*Polltham, Remorse*, l. 13.

Vulture. s. [Lat. *vultur*.] In Ornithology. See last extract.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells,
Nor grisly vultures, make us once afraid.

We've willing dames enough, there cannot be
That *vulture* in you, to devour so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

A ravenous *vulture* in his open'd side,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 809.

Vulture [is] the name of a Linnæan genus of diurnal Accipitrine birds, characterised by an elongated beak, curved only at the extremity, and by having a greater or less proportion of the head, and sometimes of the neck, denuded of feathers. . . . In general, the birds of this group are of a cowardly nature, living on dead carcases and offal; their gullet dilates into a considerable crop, which, when distended with garbage, projects above the furcular bone. When the *vulture* is gorged with food, a stolid humour is discharged from the nostrils, and the bird is reduced to a state of stupidity.—*Owen, in Brando and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Vultureous. adj. Like a vulture; voracious.

His *vultureous* stomach lets loose upon himself,
And within few minutes more, one half of him devours the other.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 473.

A *vultureous* nature, which easily smelleth out,
And hastily sleeth towards, and greedily feedeth on,
carrion.—*Barrow, Sermons*, l. 237.

W.

W A B B

WABBLE. v. n. [Waddle, Waggle.] Move from side to side.

If in your work you find it *wabble*; that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer set it to rights, and then screw it hard up.—*Mason, Mechanical Dictionary*.

Wad. s. [see Wage.] Pledge; (more current in Scotland than in England; *wadset*, one of its compounds, being nearly synonymous with Mortgage).**Wad. s.** Wound.**Wad. s.** [?] See extract.

Wad is the provincial name of plumbago in Cumberland, and of an ore of manganese in Derbyshire.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Wad. s. [Arabic, *wad* = down of pod of *Asclepias* Syriaca; used for padding; German, *watte*; Fr. *ouate*.] Soft flexible mass which keeps the charge in a gun.

The carved work [of the ship] is as rotten as touchwood, and will take fire even with a *wad*.—*Maydun, Naval Speculations and Maritime Politics*, p. 97: 1891.

Wad. v. a. Line with a soft substance.

The late lamented Lord Glenlivat, who broke his neck at a hurdle-race at the premature age of twenty-four, was at the university. . . . seeing Huchy's boots at his door on the same staircase, playfully *wadded* the insides of the boots with cubber's wax.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xiv.

Wadding. s.

1. Soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

Wadding is now made with a lap or fleece of cotton prepared by the carding engine.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

2 *Wad*; tow rammed over the charge in a gun.

We re-embarked; and then, in reality, did I hear the guns at St. James saluting me. I stood it like a man, although I have always a fear of accidents from the *wadding*.—*Theodore Cook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

Waddle. v. n. [Wabble, Waggle.] Shake in walking from side to side; deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have run and *waddled* all about.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, l. 3.

The farmer's gown . . .
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the lawn-door sill,
And hardly *waddles* forth to cool
Her body in the neighbouring pool.

She draws her words, and *waddles* in her pace;
Unwashed her hands, and much bewails her face.
Young, Love of Fama, vi. 213.

Wade. v. n. [Provincial German, *waden*, *waten*, *witten* = to ford; *waddle* = a ford; compare Lat. *vadam* = ford.]

W A F T

1. Walk through the waters; pass water without swimming; ford.

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off.—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

He staid seven days at the Crosses, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over.—*Knutson, History of the Turks*.

With head, hands, wiles, or feet, pursues his way,
And swims, or sinks, or wades, or creeps, or flies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, h. 949.

2. Pass difficultly and laboriously.

I have *waded* through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness for to *wade*.

I should chuse rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of those truths, through blood and perjury *wade* to a sceptre, and lord it in a throne.—*South, Sermons*.

The dame . . .
Now tried the stairs, and *wading* through the night,
Search'd all the deep recess, and usher'd into light.

Dryden, Sigismunda and Guicardo, l. 133.
Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the Deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his depth, and that he lost himself in the thought.—*Addison*.

Some king shall come, in Heaven's good time,
To the tomb his father came to;
Some trial shall *wade*, through blood and crime,
To a throne he hath no claim to.

Wader. s. One who wades. In Ornithology. Bird of the order Grallatores. See Grallatorial.

Wader. s. [Fr. *gauffre*.]

1. Thin cake.

Make *waders* and cakes, for our sheeps must be shorn.

Poor Rancho they persuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but *waders* and marmalade.—*Pope*.

2. Bread given in the Eucharist by the Roman Catholics.

That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once; that the whole body should be hid in a little thin *wader*; yet so, that the members thereof should not one run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason.—*Bishop Hall*.

3. Adhesive disc for securing letters, pasting, or sticking things together.

There are two manners of manufacturing *waders*: 1. With wheat-flour and water, for the ordinary kind; 2. with gelatine.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Wade. v. a. preterit and past. part. *waded*, less frequently, *wast*. [see under Wave-offering.]

1. Carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits,

W A F T

Than now the English bottoms have *wast* o'er,
Did never float upon the swelling tide.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

A hundred years they wander on the shore;
At length, their penance done, are *wast* o'er.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 431.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And *wast* a sigh from Indus to the pole.

Pope, Eloisa to Abclard.

W'ast, *wast*, ye winds, his story;

And you, ye waters, roll;

Till, like a sea of glory,

It spreads from pole to pole.

Till o'er our ransomed nature,

The Lamb for sinners slain,

Redeemer, King, Creator,

In bliss return to reign.

Bishop Heber, Missionary Hymn.

2. Beckon; inform by a sign of anything moving. *Obsolete*.

But soft? who *wasts* us yonder?

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

It *wasts* you to a more removed ground.

Id., Hamlet, l. 4.

3. Cast lightly or gently. *Rare*.

Even now I met him

With customary compliment; when he,

Wasting his eyes to the contrary, and falling

A lip of much contempt, speaks from me.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, l. 2.

4. Bury; make float; hinder from sinking: (with up).

Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs, will

not sink but float; their lumps being able to *wast* up

their bodies, which are in others overpinned by

the hinder legs, we have not made experiment.—*Sir I.*

Browne, Vulgar Errors.

Wast. v. n.

1. Float.

Such an one may *wast* up and down with the

wind.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon before the King*.

And now the shoulds *wast* near the citadel.

Dryden, Amrengar, iii. 1.

2. Make a sign by waving the hand. *Obsolete*.

These wait upon the shore of death, and *wast*

unto him to draw nigh.—*Bacon*.

Wastage. s. Carriage by water or air.

Rare.

What ship of Epidamnus stays for me?—

A ship you sent me to, to hire *wastage*.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

I stalk about her door,

Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,

Staying for *wastage*.

Id., Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

Waster. s. One who, that which, waits or conveys.

O Charon, Charon,

The *waster* of the souls to bliss or lane,

Honour and Fletcher, *Mad Lover*.

Wasture. s. Act of waving. *Rare*.

You answer'd not;

But with an angry *wasture* of your hand

Gave sign for me to leave you.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

Caught by the *wasture* of a golden lure.

Young.

Wag. v. a. [A.S. *wagian*.] Move lightly; shake slightly.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
Thou canst not wag thy finger, or begin
The least light-motion, but it tends to sin.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 170.

Wag. v. n.

1. Be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Be merry, be merry, my wife's as all;
For women are shrews, both short and tall;
Tis merry in hall, when hearin' wag all.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3, song.
I will fight with him upon this theme,
Until my eyelids will no longer wag.

Id., Hamlet, v. 1.

2. Be moved.

Her charms she mutter'd o'er;
And yet the ready slave wagg'd ne'er the more;
I wept for woe.

Dryden, Translation from Theocritus, Amargilla, 73.

Wag. s. [?] One ludicrously mischievous; merry droll; arch boy.

Chid the wag.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
Was not my lord the verier wag o' th' two?

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

We wink at wags, when they offend,
And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend.

Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 294.

A counsellor never pleaded without a piece of
packthread in his hand, which he used to twist
about a finger all the while he was speaking; the
wags used to call it the thread of his discourse.

Adrian, Spectator.

Wage. s. [see verb.] generally plural.

1. Pay given for service.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page,
He sent it, and cloth him engage,
By promise of a mighty wage,
It wearily to carry.

Drayton, Nymphidia.

2. Gauge; pledge.

But th' eld'n knight, which ought that warlike
wage.

Diadain'd to lose the meed he woun'd in fray.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 4. 39.

Wage. v. a. [Fr. *gager* = pledge, stake; Lat. *vas, vasis*; L.Lat. *vadium* = pledge, stake.]

1. Attempt; venture.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and wage a danger proofless.

Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.

2. Make; carry on: (applied to war).

The sound of Greece waged war, at Troy.

Chapman.

[He ponder'd] which of all his sons was fit
To reign, and wage immortal war with wit.

Dryden, Marston, 11.

3. Set to hire. *Rare*.

Thou must wage
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage.

Spenser.

4. Take to hire; hire for pay; hold in pay; employ for wages. *Rare*.

I seem'd his follower, not partner; and
He waged me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 5.

The king had erected his courts of ordinary
recort, and was at the charge not only to wage
justice and their ministers, but also to appoint the
safe custody of records.—*Bacon*.

5. In Law. See extract.

When an action of debt is brought against one, as
for money or chattels, left or lent the defendant, the
defendant may wage his law; that is, swear, and
certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to
the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The
offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law; and
when it is accomplished, it is called the making or
doing of law.—*Blount*.

Wager. s.

1. Bet; anything pledged upon a chance.

Love and mischief made a *wager*, which should
have most power in me.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

As soon hereafter will I *wagers* lay
'Gainst what an oracle shall say.

Croley.

If any ath-let can stake his soul for a *wager*
against such an inexhaustible disproportion; let him
never hereafter accuse others of credulity.—
Bentley, Sermons.

2. Subject on which bets are laid.

The sea strove with the winds which should be
louder; and the shrills of the ship, with a ghastly
noise to them that were in it, witnessed that
their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention.

Sir P. Sidney.

3. In Law. Offer to make oath.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare
formerly, and there by *wager* of law ousted, which
discouraged many suits.—*Sir M. Hale*.

4. Trial by battle.

The next species of trial is still in force, if the
parties choose to abide by it. I mean the trial by
wager of battle.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries*
on the Laws of England.

Wager. v. a.

1. Lay; pledge as a bet; pledge upon some
casualty or performance.

Worthy to *wager* heart with mine, accept it.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Cornelia.

I feed my father's flock.

What can I *wager* from the common stock?

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 40.

2. In Law. See under Wage, 5.

Wager. v. n. Offer a wager.

'Twas merry when you *wager'd* on your angling.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Wagerer. s. One who bets; one who wagers.

Desire your *wagerer* from me to be more cautious
in determining on such matters, and not to venture
the loss of his money and credit with so much odds
against him.—*Swift, Letters*.

Wagering. verbal abs. Laying of a wager.

Now . . . all contracts by way of gaming or *wagering*
are null and void.—*Brace and Cur, Dictionary*
of Science, Literature, and Art.

Wages. s. See Wage.

Waggery. s. Mischievous merriment; ro-
guish trick; sarcastical quip.

'Tis not the *waggery* or clients practised among
schoolboys that make an able man; but the prin-
ciples of justice, generosity, and sobriety.—*Locke*.

Waggish. verbal abs. Act of one who, that
which, wags.

I can counterfeet the deep tragedian;

Tremble and start at *waggish* of a straw.

Shakespeare, Richard III, iii. 5.

Waggish. adj. Knavishly merry; merrily
mischievous; frolicsome.

Chance fear and niceness,

The audacities of all wags, or more truly,

Woman its pretty self, to *waggish* courage.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

As boys on holidays, let loose to play,

Lay *waggish* traps for girls that pass that way.

Dryden, Essay upon Satire.

Waggishly. adv. In a waggish manner.

Now we are in private, let's wanton it a little, and
talk *waggishly*.—*B. Jonson, Epicoene, or the Silent*
Woman.

Waggishness. s. Attribute suggested by
Waggish; merry mischief.

A Christian boy in Constantinople had like to
have been stoned for gauding, in a *waggishness*, a
long-billed fowl.—*Bacon*.

Waggle. v. n. [Dutch, *wagghelen*] Waddle;
move from side to side.

Why do you go nodding and *wagglings*, as if trip
shot? says the goose to her goosling.—*Sir R. L. E. Es-*
tranges.

Wagon. s. [A.S. *wægen*.]

1. Heavy carriage for burthens: (generally
four-wheeled, as opposed to cart).

The Hungarian tents were enclosed round with
waggons, one chained to another.—*Knollys, History*
of the Turks.

2. Chariot. *Obsolete*.

Now fair Phœbus can decline in haste,

His weary *waggons* to the western vale.

Spenser.

(O Prosperina,

For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dia's *waggons*.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Wagonage. s. Money paid for carriage in
a wagon.

Wagoner. s. One who drives a wagon.

Such a *wagoner*

As Phaeton would whip you to the west.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

Wagtail. s. [German, *wachtel*.]

1. Native bird of the genus *Motacilla*.

The habits of the grey *wagtail* are in many re-
spects very similar to those of the pied *wagtail*.—
Parrell, History of British Birds.

2. Pert person.

Spare my grey beard, you *wagtail*!

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

Wail. s. [L.Lat. *wagium*; N.Fr. *guayoc*.]

(Goods found, but claimed by nobody; that
of which every one waves the claim: (for-
merly spelt *waift* and *waice*; see extracts).

For that a *wail*, the which by fortune came

Upon your seas, he clays'd as property;

And yet nor his, nor his in equity.

But yours the *waift* by high prerogative.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

What a wretched and disconsolate hermitage is
that house which is not visited by thee, O Lord!
and what a *waice* and stray is that man that hath
not thy marks upon him!—*Donne, Devotions*,
p. 329.

Wail. v. a. [wae, woe, as in exclamation.]

Bewail.

Wise men ne'er stand, *wail* their present woes,

But presently prevent the way to *wail*.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 4.

Say, if my spouse maintains her royal trust,
Though tempted, chaste, and obstinately just?
(Or if no more her absent lord she *wails*,
But the false woman o'er the wife prevails)

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xl. 214.

Wail. v. n. Grieve audibly; express sorrow.

I will *wail* and howl.—*Micah*, i. 8.

Wail. s. Audible sorrow; lamentation.

Then also unto *wail* or *bliss*, according to thy
first and fundamental life.—*Sir T. Browne, Chris-*
tian Morals, iii. 23.

Wailful. adj. Sorrowful; mournful.

Lay lime to tangle her desires

By *wailful* sunsets, whose composed rhimes

Should be full fraught with serviceable woes.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

Wailing. verbal abs. Lamentation; moan;
audible sorrow.

Other cries amongst the Irish, *wailing* of the Sey-
thian barbarians; as the lamentations of their burials,
with despairful outcries, and immoderate *wailings*.
—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
The *wailings* of a maiden I recite.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, 1.

Wailment. s. Lamentation.

O day of *wailment* to all that are yet unborn.—

Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams, pt. ii. p. 224.

Wain. s. [see Wagon.] Wagon.

There ancient Night arriving, did alight

From her high weary *wain*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 5. 41.

Wainrope. s. Wagon, or cart, rope.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 2.

Wainscot. s. [Dutch, *wagenschof*.] Inner
wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the veils more varied and chamblet-
ted; as oak, whereof *wainscot* is made.—*Bacon*.

Wainscot. v. a. [Dutch, *wagenschoffen*.]
Line walls with, or as with, boards or
panels.

Musick soundeth better in chambers *wainscoted*
than langed.—*Bacon*.

It is most curiously lined, or *wainscoted*, with a
white tawny cream, of the same substance and
thickness with the tulip marbled.—*Grove*.

Waist. s. [Welsh, *gwaug*, from *gwaugu* =
squeeze.]

1. Smallest part of the body; part below the
ribs.

The one seem'd woman to the *waist*, and fair,

But ended foul in many a scaly fold,

Voluminous and vast.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 650.

She, as a veil, down to her slender *waist*,
Her unadorn'd golden tresses wore,
Dishevel'd.

Ibid. iv. 304.

2. Middle deck, or floor of a ship.

Four ships alone

Burn to the *waist*, and for the first stone,

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 610.

Waistband. s. Part of the breeches which
encircles the waist.

I beg of you to button your *waistcoat* from your
collar to your *waistband*.—*Tatler*, no. 246.

Waistcoat. s. Inner coat; coat close to the
body.

Silly leamed out of the coach to show his laced
waistcoat.—*Richardson*.

Waistcoatier. s. Old slang for strumpet.

I knew you a *waistcoatier* in the garden alleys,

And would come to a wailer's whistle.

Mansinger, The City Madam, iii. 1.

Wait. v. a. [see Watch.]

1. Expect; stay for.

Await with these words, in camps they still abide,
And wait with longing looks their pre-mixed guide.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 608.

2. Attend; accompany with submission or
respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flower of all
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xl. 91.

3. Attend as a consequence of something.
Remorse and heaviness of heart shall wait thee,
And everlasting anguish be thy portion.
Rose, Jane Shore, iv. 2.
4. Watch, as an enemy.
He is waited for of the sword.—*Job, xv. 22.*

Wait, v. n.

1. Expect; stay in expectation.
All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come.—*Job, xiv. 14.*
The poultry there will seem around to stand
Waiting upon her charitable hand.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 71.
2. Pay servile or submissive attendance: (with on before the subject).
Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,
Yet Syrinx well might wait on him.
Milton, Arcades, 100.
A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry
and then made him wait at table.—*Swift.*
3. Attend: (with on). A phrase of ceremony.
The dinner is on the table; my father desires
your worship's company.—I will wait on him.—
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1.
4. Stay; not depart from.
How shall we know when to wait for, when to
decline persecution?—*South, Sermons.*
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to wait,
And lead my shoulders with a willing freight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 902.
5. Stay by reason of some hindrance.
6. Look watchfully.
It is a point of cunning to wait upon him, with
whom you speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give
it in precept.—*Baron.*
7. Lie in ambush as an enemy.
Such ambush hid among sweet flowers and shades,
Waited with hellish rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 408.
8. Follow as a consequence.
It will import those men who dwell careless,
to enter into serious consultation how they may avert
that ruin, which waits on such a supine temper.—
Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.

Wait, s. Ambush; insidious and secret attempts: (commonly used in these phrases, to lay wait, and to lie in wait).

If he... hurl at him by laying of wait, that he die; or in civility write him with his hand that he die; he that smote him shall surely be put to death.
—*Numbers, xxiv. 20.*

Waiter, s.

1. Offe who, that which, waits; attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

The least tart or pie,
By any waiter there stolen and set by.
Bishop Corbet.

A man of fire is a general enemy to all the waiters
where you drink.—*Tatler.*

2. Small tray for waiting at table.

Waiter on Providence. Timeserver.

In the meantime, the hundred and forty threw a
grim glance on the numerous waiters on Providence,
and amiable trimmers, who affectionately in-
quired every day what news might be expected of
Sir Robert.—*H. Disraeli, Coningsby, b. ii. ch. iv.*

Waiting, verbal phrase. Act of one who, that which, waits.

What have you got here? Why, this is good cut-
ting.
Your own, I suppose; or is it in waiting?
Goldsmith, The Vicar of Trillick.

Waiting-maid, s. Upper servant who attends on a lady in her chamber.

All the little line-twines laid
By Machiavel, the waiting-maid.
Corley.

Waiting-woman, s. Waitingmaid.

Filbertine, prince of mopping and mowing,
since possesses chambermaids and waiting-women.
—*Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.*

Waitress, s. Female waiter at table: (common of late in advertisements for servants).

Waits, s. pl. [see Watch.] Nocturnal itinerant musicians.

Let's have the waits of Southwark,
They're so rare fellows as any are in England.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle.

As the custom prevails at present, there is scarce
a young man of fashion in a corporation, who does
not make love with the town-musick: the waits
often help him through his courtship.—*Tatler,*
no. 222.

Waive, s. [L. Lat. *waysio*; N. Fr. *guayver*, *guayver*—see Waif.]

1. Abandon.

He resolved not to *waive* his way upon this reason,
that if he should but once, by such a diversion, make
his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he should
never live without.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

These, *waiving* plots, found out a better way;
Some god descended, and preserved the play.
Dryden.

2. Put aside for the present.

I have *waived* the subject of your greatness, to
reign myself to the contemplation of what is more
peculiarly yours.—*Dryden.*

Wake, s. [?] Track formed on the water by the course of a ship.

Wake, v. n. [A. S. *weccian*.]

1. Watch; not to sleep.

All night she watch'd, no once a-down would lay
Her dainty limbs in her sad drement,
But praying still did *wake*, and *gazing* did lament.
Spenser.
Though wisdom *wake*, suspicion sleeps.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 684.

2. Be roused from sleep.

Each troop stirr'd appetite, whereat I *waked*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 309.

3. Cease to sleep.

Come, thou powerful god,
And thy leaden clustering rod,
Dipt in the Lethean lake,
O'er his watchful temples shake,
Lest he should sleep and never *wake*.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1, song.

4. Be quick; be alive.

In the valley of Jehoshaphat,
The judging God shall close the book of fate;
And there the last *wakes* keep,
For those who *wake*, and those who sleep.
Dryden.
Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew.

5. Be put in action; be excited.

Gentle airs, due at their hour,
To fan the earth you *waked*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 93.

Wake, v. a. [A. S. *weccian*.]

1. Rouse from sleep.

They *waked* each other, and I stood and heard
them.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.
Shook, who thought she slept too long,
Lamp'd up, and *waked* his mistress with his tongue.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. Excite; put in motion or action.

Prepare war; *wake* up the mighty men; let them
come up.—*Job, iii. 9.*
Thine, like Amphion's hand, had *waked* the stone,
And from destruction call'd the rising town.
Prior, Epistles, To the Countess of Ercles.

3. Bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

To second life,
Waked in the renovation of the just.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 64.

4. Watch or attend a corpse.

The foolish people began to *wake* the corpse, by
lighting a fire on the floor.—*Bishop of Killala, Nar-
rative, p. 50.*

Wake, s.

1. Feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night; vigil.

Putting all the Grecian actors down,
And winning at a *wake* their parody crown.
Spenser, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 414.
Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,
And have excessive doings at their *wake*.
King, Art of Cookery.

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.

By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,
The wood-nymphs, deckt with daisies trim,
Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep:
What hath night to do with sleep?
Milton, Comus, 119.

3. Waking. Rare.

Twist sleep and *wake*.
Old Song of Robin Hood.

Wakeful, adj. Not sleeping; vigilant.

Before her gaze high God did swear ordain,
And *wakeful* watches, ever to abide.
Spenser.

Wakefulness, s. Attribute suggested by Wakeful.

1. Want of sleep.

Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning acres,
consumptions, and too much *wakefulness*.—*Bacon,*
Natural and Experimental History.

2. Forbearance of sleep.

Broad open sight, eternal *wakefulness*,
Withouten labour, or consuming pain.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 14.

Waken, v. a.

1. Rouse from sleep.

A man that is *waken'd* out of sleep.—*Boethius,*
iv. 1.

2. Excite to action.

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Waken'd the world, and sounded loud alarms.
Lord Roscommon.

3. Produce; excite.

They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 368.

Waken, v. n.

1. Watch; not to sleep.

The eyes of heaven that nightly *waken*
To view the wonders of the glorious Maker.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

2. Cease from, be roused from, sleep.

Early Turnus, *wakening* with the light,
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 614.

Wakener, s. One who, that which, wakens, or awakens, anything.

The Egyptians held salt as the *wakener* of car-
nality.—*Foltham, Resolves, ii. 32.*

Waker, s.

1. One who watches.

2. One who rouses from sleep.
Late watchers are no early *wakers*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

Waking, verbal phrase.

1. Watch. Obsolete.

About the fourth *waking* of the night.—*Wicliffe,*
Translation of the Bible, Mark, vi.

2. Period of continuing awake.

His sleeps and his *wakings* are so much the same,
that he knows not how to distinguish them.—*Butler,*
Characters.

Wake, s. [A. S. *wæc* = web.] Rising part in the surface of cloth.

Thou art rougher far,
And of a coarser *wake*, fuller of pride.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Wake, v. n. Weal.

Would the horse suffer his lazy rider to bestride
his patient back, with his hands and whip to
his heels, and with his heels to dig into his hungry
bowels.—*Foltham, Resolves.*

Walk, v. n. [A. S.]

1. Move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up.

A man was seen *walking* before the door very
composedly.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion.*

2. Used in the ceremonious language of invitation for come, or go.

Sir, *walk* in.—
I had rather *walk* here, I thank you.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1.

3. Move for exercise or amusement.

What mean you, Caesar? think you to *walk* forth?
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 2.
These bowers as wide as we need *walk*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 216.

4. Move at the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble: (applied to a horse).

5. Appear as a spectre.

The spirits of the dead
May *walk* again; if such things be, thy mother
Appear'd to me last night.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

It then draws near the season,
Wherein the spirit held his wont to *walk*.
Id., Hamlet, i. 4.

Some say no evil thing that *walks* by night...
Nath' hurlful power o'er true virgility.
Milton, Comus, 452.

6. Act on any occasion; take a part, as in a procession, or mob.

Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronius should take place of me?
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

7. Be in motion: (applied to a clamorous or abusive female tongue, and is still in low language retained).

As she went, her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despite;
Provoking him by her outrageous talk.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 4, 5.

8. Used simply for sleepwalking.

When was it she last *walk'd*?—I have seen her
rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth

WALK

paper, fold it, write upon 't, read it, and return to bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 1.

9. Range; be stirring.

Affairs that walk.
As they my spirits do at midnight, have
In them a wilder nature, than the business
That seeks dispatch by day.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 1.

10. Move off; depart.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows
and garrets to walk, if he doth no other harm to
their persons.—*Spenser, View of the State*
Ireland.

11. Act in any particular manner; take one's place.

Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy
God.—*Micah*, vi. 8.
I'll love with fear the only God, and walk
As in his presence.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 502.

Walk. v. a.

1. Pace; pass through.

I do not without danger walk these streets.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 3.
No rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in credit to his grave.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. 1.

2. Conduct; lead: (i.e. cause to walk; the construction being truly active or transitive; as, 'he walked his horse in the meadow').

He hath walked us through the whole labyrinth
of this life.—*Marner, Translation of Iksa*, p. 69:
1647.

I'll walk you out before me,
Deaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.

Walk. s. [see Wallow.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise.

Not walk by noon,
Or glittering starlight, without thee, is sweet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 655.
I long to renew our old intercourse, our morning
conference, and our evening walks.—*Pope*.

2. Gait; step; manner of moving.

Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The walk, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimic, and the men believe.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

3. Length of space, or circuit through which one walks.

They usually seen hence to the palace gate
Make it their walk.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 3.

4. Avenue set with trees.

He hath left you all his walks,
His private harbours and new-planted orchards,
On that side the Tiber.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 2.

Goodliest trees planted with walks and bowers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 305.

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.

If that be your walk, you lie at far.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1007.

Our souls, for want of that acquaintance here,
May wander in the starry walks above.—*Dryden*.

6. Region; space.

Wanting an ampler sphere to expatiate in,
he opened a boundless walk for his imagination.—*Pope*.

7. Pace of a horse. See extract.

Walk is the slowest or least raised pace, or going,
of a horse. In a walk, a horse lifts two legs of a side,
one after the other, beginning with the hind leg
first; as suppose that he leads with the legs on his
right side, then he lifts his far hind foot first; and
in the time that he is setting it down, which in
a step is always short of the tread of his fore foot
upon the same side, he lifts his far fore foot, and
sets it down before his near foot, and just as he lifts
up his near hind foot, and sets it down again just
short of his near fore foot, and just as he is setting
it down he lifts his near fore foot, and sets it down
just before his far fore foot.—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

Walk of life is nearly synonymous with way,
or station.

Walkable. *adj.* Capable of being walked
on; fit for walking. *Rare*.

We were much disappointed that the spring and
beginning of summer had not introduced the mews,
and that your now walkable roads had not roused
your spirit.—*Swift, Letter to Sheridan*, vol. ii. p. 12.
(Ord MS.)

Walker. s.

1. One that walks.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the best walker
in this town.—*Swift, Letter to Gay*.

2. One who acts in any particular manner.

There is another sort of disorderly walkers who
will keep amongst us.—*Bishop Compton, Episcopus*
Salis, p. 66.

WALL

Walker. s. [from A.S. *wealcare*; Dutch, *welcher*.] Fuller. *Obsolete*.

She curst the weaver, and the walker,
That cloth that had wrought,
And made a vengeance on his crowne,
That hither hath it brought.

Old Ballad of the Boy and the Mantle.

This is the origin of the proper name
Walker.

Walking. verbal abs. Act of one who walks.
The Lord hath blessed thee; . . . he knoweth
thy walking through this great wilderness.—
Deuteronomy, ii. 7.

Wall. s. [A.S.; Lat. *vallum*.]

1. Series of brick, or stone, or other materials
carried upwards, and cemented with
mortar; side of a building.

His word is more than the miraculous harp.—
He hath raised the wall, and houses too.
Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 1.

Part rise in crystal wall or ridge direct.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 263.

2. Fortification; works built for defence:
(commonly plural).

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls;
For stony limits cannot hold love out.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Where honour calls,

To rush undaunted to defend the walls.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 456.

Take the wall. Take the upper place; not
give place.

I will take the wall of any man or maid of Mon-
tagne's.—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

When once the port's honour ceases,
From reason far his transports rove;
And Reason, for eight hundred pieces,
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove.

Prior, An English Ballad on the taking
of Namur.

The weaker goes to the wall. The weaker
yields.

Wall. v. a.

1. Enclose with walls; surround as with a
wall.

As if this flesh, that walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 2.

There bought a piece of ground, which (Biron
call'd,
From the bull's hide) they first enclosed and wall'd.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 607.

2. Defend by walls.

The Spaniards cast themselves continually into
roundels, their strongest ships walling in the rest.

—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain*.

Wallreoper. s. In Ornithology. Native
bird of the genus *Certhia*.

Walrus. s. [?]

1. Bag, in which the necessaries of a traveller
are put; knapsack.

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down
his wallet, and spread his carpet, in order to repose
himself upon it.—*Addison*.

2. Anything protuberant and swagging.

Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dew-lapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at
them

Wallets of flesh? *Shakespeare, Tempest*, iii. 3.

Walleys, and Walleyed. See Whauleys
and Whauleyed.

Wallower. s.

1. In Botany and Horticulture. Native plant
of the genus *Cheiranthus* (*Cheiri*).

These dingy resting-places, . . . bore much the
same analogy to green churchyards as the pots of
earth for mimosa and wall-flower in the win-
dows overlooking them did to rustic gardens.—
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. ix.

2. Lady who keeps her seat at the side of a
room, failing to find a partner for dancing.
Colloquial.

Wallfruit. s. Fruit which to be ripened
must be planted against a wall.

To wallfruit and garden-plants there cannot be a
worse enemy than mauls.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Wallow. v. n. [A.S. *wealwian*; Provincial
German, *walgen*, *walken*, *walchen* = roll;
Mæso-gothic, *walagan*; these give the *k* in the
allied word *walk*.]

1. Move heavily and clumsily.

Part, huge of bulk!
Following unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 410.

WAIT

Roll one's self in mire, or anything filthy.

He fell on the ground, and wallowed foaming;—
Mark, ix. 20.

I need not, in all places of the camp, wallowed
in their own blood.—*Knutley, History of the Turks*.

3. Live in any state of filth or gross vice.

And seen a man wallowing in his native impurity,
delivered over as an absolute captive to sin, polluted
with its guilt, and enslaved by its power; and, in
this most loathsome condition, fixes upon him as an
object of his distinguishing mercy.—*South, Sermons*

Wallow. v. a. Roll. *Rare*.

O daughter of my people, gird thee with sack-
cloth, and wallow thyself in ashes.—*Jeremiah*, vi. 26

Wallow. s. Roll. *Rare*.

One taught the tons, and one the French new
wallow;
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd.

Dryden.

Wallower. s. One who wallows.

Last's volaries, who live and die
Eternal wallowers in Cere's sty.

Needle, Imitation of Juvenal, p. 31.

Wallowish. adj. [Dutch, *walghen* = nauseate,
loathe; *walghinge* = nausea, Jouthing.]
Insipid. *Rare*.

The Assyrian citron is of a very good smell, but of
a faint-sweet or wallowish taste.—*Cotgrave*, in voc.
Powelle.

As unwelcome to any true conceit, as stutish
morsels, or wallowish portions to a nice stomach.—
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, c. 1. h.

Wallpaper. s. In Botany. Native plant
of the genus *Sedum* (*aere*).

Wallplate. s. See extract.

Wallplate, in architecture, [is] a piece of timber
lying on a wall, on which girders, joists, and other
timbers rest.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of*
Science, Literature, and Art.

Wallrocket. s. In Botany. Native plant
of the genus *Sinapis* (*tenuifolia*).

Wallrus. s. In Botany. Native fern of the
genus *Adiantum* (*ruta-muraria*).

Walrus. s. [A.S. *wealh*, *walh*, as in *Wales*
= foreign; nothing to do with Wall.
Wal-hnutu, potius autem *walh-hnutu*,
sc. *Wallace*, vel peregrinus, naves, (1.1y.)
In German, the name is both *wallrus* and
Welche nuss; in Danish, both *walwudd*
and *relak wudd*; in Icelandic, *Waldur's nyr*;
in Gaelic, it is *gall-chun* & *nux Gallica*;
in Welsh, *colleen, cwn ffrenig*; in Estho-
nian it is the Saxon, i.e. German nut; and
in the Eastern Slavonic dialects, the Greek.]
Fruit of the well-known tree of the Juglans
(Jovis glans = Jove's acorn) regia.

Help to search my house this one time; if I find
not what I seek, let them say of me, as jealous as
Ford, that searched a hollow walnut for his wife's
loves.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Some woods have the veins smooth, as fir and
walnut.—*Bacon*.

Used adjectively; as in *walnut-tree, &c.*

'Tis a cockle, or a walnut-shell;

A knuck, a toy.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Walrus. s. [Norwegian, *walrus*; Swedish,
valrus = whale-horse; also, in Norwegian,
huchest, from *huv* = *sen* & *hest* = horse; in
French, Spanish, &c., the animal is a cow;
Fr. *vache marine*; in German it is both
wallrus, *seepferd*, and *seckuh*; in English,
sea-cow is occasionally used.] Large ma-
rine animal, akin to the seals, of the genus
Trichechus (*rosmarus*); morse; sea-cow.

Some of the officers had fired at and wounded a
walrus. As no other animal has so humanlike an
expression in its countenance, so also a human form
that seems to possess more of the passions of hu-
manity. The wounded animal died immediately
and brought up a number of its companions; and
they all joined in an attack upon the boat. They
wrested an ear from one of the men; and it was
with the utmost difficulty that the crew could pre-
vent them from staving or upsetting her, till the
Caracas's boat came up, and the *walruses*, fludg
their enemies thus reinforced, dispersed.—*Soldier*,
Life of Nelson, ch. i.

Waltz. s. [German.] Dance so called.

Some waltz; some draw; some fathom the abyss
Of metaphysics. *Byron, Don Juan*, xii. 52.
Bohemia is said to be the original home of the
waltz.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science*,
Literature, and Art.

Waltzer. s. One who waltzes.

'Let us join the waltzers.'—I am engaged.—I know it! Do you think I would dance with any woman who was not engaged?—there would be no triumph to one's vanity in that case.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxi.

Wamble. v. n. Roll with nausea and sickness; (used of the stomach).

When your cold malaris without salt or vinegar
Be wambling in your stomachs.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Wambling. part. adj. Rolling, rumbling, with sickness or hunger.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling stomach and an uneasy mind.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wan. s. [A.S., also *wana*—deficient, wanting; sum ping *wana*—something wanting, falling short.] Used in *Composition* in *Wanhope*; it is the root too of *Want*. See also *Wanton*.**Wan. adj.** [A.S. *wanna*.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look.

Why so pale and wan, fond lover?

Pr'ythee, why so pale?

Will, when looking well can't move her,

Looking ill prevail?

Sir J. Suckling.

How changed from him,

Companion of my arms! how wan! how dim!

How faded all thy glories!

Dryden, State of Innocence, l. 1.

Wand. s. [Icelandic, *vúndr*—shoot of a tree, rod.]

1. Small stick, or twig; long rod.

With a whip or wand, if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth.—*Bacon.*

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great admiral, were but a wand.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 292.

2. Any staff of authority, or use.

Though he had both spurs and wand, they seemed rather marks of sovereignty than instruments of punishment.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Charming rod.

Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this wand,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in slumber.

Milton, Comus, 63.

Plies [here] a buckler in his hand;
His other waved a long divine wand.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 234.

Wander. v. n. [A.S. *wandrian*.]

1. Rove; ramble here and there; go, without any certain course: (it has always a sense either evil or slight, and imports either idleness, viciousness, or misery).

Let them wander up and down for want.—*Psalms*, lxx. 15.

I have no will to wander forth of doors.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 3.

Then came wandering by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood, and in shriek'd out aloud.

Id., Richard III., l. 4.

A hundred years they wander on the shore.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 451.

2. Deviate; go astray.

O let me not wander from thy commandments.—*Psalms*, cxix. 10.

Wander. v. a. To traverse as a wanderer.

The nether flood

Runs diverse, wandering many a famous realm.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 233.

See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And wander roads unstable, not their own.

Gay, Trivia, il. 363.

Wanderer. s. One who wanders.

Not for my peace will I go far,
As wanderers that still do roam;
But make my strength, such as they are,
Here in my bosom, and at home.

B. Jonson.

He has, to every third wanderer,
By my enticement, given his baneful cup.

Milton, Comus, 63.

Taste, that eternal wanderer, which flies
From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. l.

Wandering. verbal abs.

1. Uncertain peregrination.

'He asks the god, what now appointed home
Should end his wanderings, and his toil relieve?

Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cadmus.

2. Aberration; mistaken way.

If any man's eagerness of glory has made him
oversee the way to it, let him now recover his wanderings.—*Dr. J. More, Sermon of Christian Piety.*

1378

3. Incertainty; want of being fixed.

A proper remedy for this wandering of thoughts would do great service to the studious.—*Locke.*

Wanderingly. adv. In a wandering, uncertain, unsteady, manner.

Were thy prayers made in fear and holiness, with passion and desire? Were they not made unwilling, weakly, and wanderingly?—*Bishop Taylor, Sermons*: 1653.

Wanderoo. s. [Cingalese or Tamul.] In Zoology. Native name of ape of the genus *Macacus*.

There are abundance . . . of monkeys . . . in the woods, as large as English spaniel dogs, of a darkish-gray colour, and black face, with great white beards round from ear to ear, which make them show just like old men. They do little mischief, keeping in the woods, eating only leaves and buds of trees; but when they are caught they will eat anything. This sort they call, in their language, *wanderoos*.—*Knox, History of Ceylon.*

Wane. v. n. [A.S. *wanian*.]1. Grow less; decrease: (applied to the moon; opposed to *wax*).

2. Decline; sink.

I'm waning in his favour, yet I love him.

Dryden.

Wane. v. a. Cause to wane. *Rare.*

No lustful finger can profane him,

Nor any earth with black reliques wane him.

B. Jonson, Maques at Court.

Wane. s.

1. Decrease of the moon.

The waning at the wane of the moon is thought to make the corn sound.—*Bacon.*

This is fair Diana's case;
For all astrologers maintain,
Each night a bit drops off her face,
When mortals say she's in her wane.

Swift.

2. Decline; diminution; declension.

You're cast upon an age, in which the church is in its wane.—*South, Sermons.*

Wanhope. s. Vain hope; delusion. *Rare.*

And here now I maine brinke in the foolish wanhope (imagine we) of wane weaver, or man of wane, or corrupte judge, who enlayze forth one half-penny of all his evil gotten goods, will straight-thinks that the whole hoord of his former mislyfe is at ones forgiven him.—*Chaloner, Translation of Morie Eucemini*, ii. 3. b. (Sares by H. and W.)

Waning. part. adj. Decreasing (as the moon); declining.

Waning moons their settled periods keep,
To swell the billows, and ferment the deep.

Addison.

Waning. verbal abs. Act of that which wanes; process of decrease, decline, or diminution.

The husbandman, in sowing and setting, upon good reason observes the waxing and waning of the moon.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Wanion. s. [P.] With a wanion—with a vengeance.

Come away, or I'll fetch thee with a wanion.—*Shakespeare, Pericles*, ii. 1.

Wannish. adj. Somewhat wan.

The ancient foe to man and mortal seed
His wannish eyes upon them bent.

Fairfax.

The leaves should all be black whereon I write,
And letters where my tears have wash'd a wannish white.

Milton, Ode, On the Passion, 34.

Want. s. [A.S.] Mole (the animal).

A kind of hare, resembling a want in his feet, and a cat in his tail.—*Heylin.*

Want. v. a. [See *Wan*.]

1. Be without something fit or necessary.

A man to whom God hath given riches, wealth, and honour, so that he wanteth nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof.—*Ecclesiastes*, vi. 2.

2. Be defective in something.

Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didst want,
Obedience to the law.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 386.

3. Fall short of; not contain.

Nor think, though men were none,
That heaven would want spectators, God want praise.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 676.

4. Be without; not have.

By descending from the thrones above,
Those happy places thou hast don't awhile
To want, and honour thou.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 363.

How loth I am to have recourse to rites
So full of horror, that I once rejoice
I want the use of sight.

Dryden and Lee, Oedipus, iii. 1.

5. Need; have need of; lack.

The sylvans to their shades retire,
Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require,
And want a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire.

Dryden.

6. Wish; long; desire.

Down I come, like glistening Phantoms
Wanting the manage of unruly Jades.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 3.

What wants my son? for know
My son thou art, and I must call thee so.

Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phæton.

Men who want to get a woman into their power,
seldom scruple the means.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Want. v. n.

1. Be wanted; be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity.

Nor did these want enemies or friends.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 715.

Find wealth where 'tis bestow'd it where it wants;
Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What wants in blood and spirits, we'll'd with wind.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 207.

2. Fail; be deficient.

Nor shall I to the work thou enterprizest
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 270.

Though England is not wanting in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumstances have confined me to a narrow choice.—*Dryden.*

Several are against his severe usage of you, and would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest of their error, if you will not be wanting to yourself.—*Swift.*

3. Missed; be not had.

Twelve, wanting one, he slew,
My brethren . . . I alone survived.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Fate of Perseus.

Granivorous animals have a long colon and caecum, which in carnivorous are wanting.—*A. Reubens, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Want. s.

1. Need.

It informs the good
By then communicated, and our want.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 735.

Here learn the great unreal wants to feign,
Unpleasing truths here mortify the vain.

Savage.

2. Deficiency.

This proceeded not from any want of knowledge, but of judgment.—*Dryden.*

One objection to Civita Vecchia is, that the air is not wholesome: this proceeds from want of inhabitants.—*Addison.*

3. State of not having.

You shall have no reason to complain of me, for want of a generous disdain of this world.—*Pope.*

4. Poverty; penury; indigence.

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in want.—*Swift.*

Wantless. adj. Abundant; fruitful.

Fruitful banks, whose bounds are chiefly said, the *wantless* countries Essex, Kent, Surrey.—*Warner, Albion's England.*

Wanton. adj. [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful.

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, wanton; more than well becomes
A man of thy profession.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Enticed to do him *wanton* rites.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 414.

[*Wanton*, properly uneducated, ill brought up, then unrestrained, indulging the natural appetite, from the negative particle *wan* and the participle *egen*, *egen* (Old English, *egen*, *egen*), of the Anglo-Saxon verb *egen*; (German, *egen*, to draw or lead.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

2. Licentious; dissolute.

My plentiful joys,
Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves
In drops of sorrow.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 4.

3. Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy.

Note a wild and *wanton* herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetiching mad bays.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

4. Loose; unrestrained.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise.

Addison, Cato.

5. Quick, and irregular of motion.

She as a vell down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore,
Dishevel'd, but in *wanton* ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 304.

WANT

6. **Luxurious ; superfluous.**
Women richly gay in gems and wanton dress.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 583.
7. **Not regular ; turned fortuitously.**
The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are undistinguishable.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, II. 2.
- Wanton. s.**
1. **Lascivious person ; strumpet ; whore-monger.**
To lip a wanton in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste.
Shakespeare, Othello, IV. 1.
An old wanton will be dealing upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles.—*South, Sermons.*
2. **Trifler ; insignificant flatterer.**
Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, silken wanton, brave your fields,
Mocking the air with coloursilly spread,
And find no clerk ? *Shakespeare, King John, v. 1.*
Pass with your best violence ;
I am afraid you make a wanton of me.
Id., Hamlet, v. 2.
3. **Word of slight endearment.**
Peace, my wantons : he will do
More than you can aim unto. *R. Jonson.*
- Wanton. v. n.**
1. **Play lasciviously.**
He from his guards and midnight tent
Disguised o'er hills and valleys went,
To wanton with the sprightly dame,
And in his pleasure lost his fame.
Prior, Alma, l. 561.
2. **Revel ; play.**
Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 294.*
(O ye munes ! deign your blest retreat,
Where Horace wantons at your spring,
And Pindar sweeps a bolder string. *Fenton.*
3. **Move nimbly, and irregularly.**
Wanton. v. a. Make wanton.
If he does win, it wantons him with overplus, and enters him into new ways of expence.—*Felltham, Recreates, II. 68.*
- Wantonize. v. n.** Behave wantonly or dissolutely. *Rare ; hybrid.*
Do not thyself betray
With wantonizing years.
The mind of man would, if let alone, launch out
And wantonize in a boundless enjoyment of all
its appetites and inclinations.—*South, Sermons, III. 227.*
- Wantonly. adv.** In a wanton manner ; lasciviously ; frolicsomenly ; gaily ; sportively ; carelessly ; without adequate cause.
Thou dost but try how far I can forswear,
Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear :
But do not wantonly my passion move,
I pardon nothing that relates to love.
Dryden, Lurengarde, IV. 1.
- Wantonness. s.** Attribute suggested by Wanton.
1. **Lasciviousness ; lechery.**
The spirit of wantonness is scaw'd out of him—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 2.*
Bulls and goats bleed space ; but neither the violence
of the one, nor the wantonness of the other,
ever died a victim at any of their altars.—*South, Sermons.*
2. **Spportiveness ; frolic ; humour.**
When I was in France,
Young gentlemen would be as mad as night,
Only for wantonness. *Shakespeare, King John, IV. 1.*
3. **Licentiousness ; negligence of restraint.**
Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 703.
- Wantwit. s.** Fool ; idiot.
Such a wantwit sadness makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myself.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, I. 1.
- Wanty. s. [?] Broud girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse ; surcingle.**
A panel and wanty, pack-saddle and ped,
With lute to fetch lither.
Tasso, Fies Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
- Wane. v. n.** Fade ; wane. *Rare.*
Men bowrayd themselves to be time-servers, and waned away to nothing, as fast as over they seemed to come forwards.—*Rogers, Naaman the Syrian. (Trench.)*
- Wapentake. s.** [A.S. *wapentuce ;* L.Lat. *wapentuchium.*] Division of certain coun-

WARB

- ties (Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, &c.), coinciding nearly with Hundred. The districts thus divided coincide with the parts occupied by the Danes.
Hundred signifieth a hundred ploughs, which were under the command and assurance of their aldermen ; which, as I suppose, was also called a *wapentake*, so named, of touching the weapon or spear of their aldermen, and swearing to follow him faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs.—*Spenser.*
Let 'em get but ten mile out a town,
They outswagge all the *wapentakes*.
R. Jonson, New Inn.
- Wapiti. s.** In Zoology. Native name of the North American Elk (*Cervus Canadensis*).
The *wapiti* ... does not extend its range farther to the north than the fifty-sixth or fifty-seventh parallel of latitude ; nor is it found to the eastward of a line drawn from the south end of Lake Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan, in the hundred and third degree of longitude, and from thence it strikes the Elk river in the hundred and eleventh degree. They are pretty numerous amongst the clumps of wood that skirt the plains of the Saskatchewan, where they live in small families of six or seven individuals.—*Richardson, Fauna Boralis-Americana.*
- Wappened. part. adj. [?] Overworn. Rare.**
This [gold] it is
That makes the *wappened* widow weep again.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, IV. 3.
- Wapper. v. n.** Connected by Nares with the preceding.
But still he stole his face to set awry,
And *wapping* turned up his white of eye.
Mirror for Magistrates. (Nares by H. and W.)
- War. s. [Fr. guerre.]**
1. **Public, general, national contest, or struggle, with arms.**
After a denunciation or indiction of war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large.—*Bacon.*
2. **Instruments of war : (in poetical language).**
The god of war inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care ;
His complement of stores, and total war. *Prior.*
3. **Forces ; army. Rhetorical.**
On the embellish'd ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the war.
Milton, Paradise Lost, XII. 213.
4. **Profession of arms.**
Thine Almighty word kept down from heaven,
As a fierce man of war into the midst of a land of
... destruction.—*Widom of Solomon, xxviii. 13.*
5. **Hostility ; state of opposition ; act of opposition.**
Duncan's horses ...
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would
Make war with man. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, II. 4.*
- War. v. n.** Make war ; be in a state of hostility.
He teacheth my hands to war.—*2 Samuel, xxii. 35.*
His next design
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,
And war on Thebes.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, II. 29.
- War. v. a.** Make war upon.
To them the same was render'd, to the end,
To scar the Scot, and borders to defend.
Shakespeare, Great Wars of York and Lancaster.
That small industry
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton, Paradise Lost, I. 575.*
- Warble. v. a.** [? N.Fr. *verbeler* = speak quick.]
1. **Quaver any sound.**
Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 195.
2. **Cause to quaver.**
Follow me as I sing,
And touch the warbled string. *Milton, Arcades, 86.*
3. **Utter musically.**
She can thaw the numbing spell,
If she be right invoked with warbled song.
Milton, Comus, 354.
- Warble. v. n.**
1. **Be quavered ; be uttered melodiously.**
Such strains ne'er warble in the lute's throat.
Guy.
2. **Sing.**
Creatures that lived and moved, and walk'd, or
flow ;
Birds on the branches warbling ; all things smiled.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 264.

WARD

- She warbled in her throat,
And tuned her voice to many a merry note,
But indistinct.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 110.
- Warble. s.** Warbling.
I give you thanks for your warble, and wish you
could sing yourself to rest.—*Grays, Letter to West.*
- Warbler. s.** Singer ; songster.
Hark ! on every bough,
In lulling strains the feather'd warblers woo.
Tickell.
- Wary. s.** Cry made in charging an enemy
The scurry of the Irishry had scarcely died away
when the murmurs of the Englishry began to be
heard.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xix.*
- Ward, Wards. s.** [A.S. *weard*, gen. *weardes*.] In compounds it indicates direction ; e.g. Towards.
- Before she could come to the harbour, she saw
walking from her-ward, a man in shepherdial
apparel.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
- Ward. v. a.** [A.S. *weardian*.]
1. **Guard ; watch.**
He marched forth towards that castle wall,
Whose gates he found fast shut, no living wight
To ward the same, no answer comers wall.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, I. 8. 3.
2. **Defend ; protect.**
Tell him it was a hand that warded him
From thousand dangers ; bid him bury it.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, III. 1.
3. **Fence off ; obstruct, or turn aside anything mischievous : (with off, according to Johnson, 'less elegantly').**
No way to ward or slun her plows he tries.
Fairfax.
Toxus amazed, and with amazement slow,
Or to revenge or ward the coming blow,
Stood doubting ; and while doubting thus he stood,
Received the steel bathed in his brother's blood.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Mithras and Adianta.
- Ward. v. n.**
1. **Be vigilant ; keep guard.**
2. **Act upon the defensive with a weapon.**
She redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to
no other shift than to ward and go back.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
- Ward. s.**
1. **Watch ; act of guarding.**
Still when she slept, he kept both watch and
ward.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, I. 3. 9.
Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd ;
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward ;
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward
way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, VI. 734.
2. **Garrison ; those who are intrusted to keep a place.**
By reason of these two forts, though there be but
small wards left in them, there are two good towns
now grown, which are the greatest stay of both
those countries.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ire-*
land.
3. **Guard made by a weapon in fencing.**
Thou know'st my old ward : here I lay, and thus
I bore my point.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. II. 4.*
Now by proof it shall appear,
Whether thy horns are sharper, or my spear.
At this, I threw : for want of other ward,
He lifted up his hand, his foot to guard.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphosis, b. xli.
4. **Fortress ; strong hold.**
She dwells securely on the excellency of her
honour. Now could I come to her with any detec-
tion in my hand, I could drive her from the ward
of her purity, her reputation, and a thousand other
her defences, which now are too strongly embattled
against me.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, II. 2.*
5. **District of a town.**
Throughout the trembling city placed a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every ward. *Dryden.*
The authority of Elizabeth rested solely on the
support of her people. There was not a ward in
the city, there was not a hundred in any shire in
England, which could not have overpowered the
handful of armed men who composed her house-
hold.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Barleigh and his Times.*
6. **Custody ; confinement.**
That wretched creature deprehended in that
impety, was held in ward.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Stop there was his too vehement speech with
speed,
And he sent close to ward from where he stood.
Daniel.

7. Part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it.

In the key-hole turns
The intricate wards, and every bolt and bar.
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 876.

As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several inventions in the making and contriving their wards or guards.—*Maron, Mechanical Knowledge.*

8. One in the hands of a guardian.

You know our father's ward,
The fair Minima: in your heart at peace?
Is it so guarded that you could not love her?
Osney, The Orphan, l. 1.
Thy Viola's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed, before she was my ward.
Dryden, The Arabian, iv. 3.

9. State of a child under a guardian.

I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now in ward, evermore in subjection.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, i. 1.*
Lewis the eleventh of France having much abated the greatness and power of the peers, would say that he had brought the crown out of ward.—*Bacon.*

10. Guardianship: right over orphans.

It is also inconvenient in Ireland, that the wards and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Warden. *s.* [Fr.] Large pear so called.

Nor must all kinds of pears alike be set,
Crustulan, Syrian pears, and scarious great.
May, Translation of Virgil.
Ox-cheek when hot, and scarious baked, some cry.
King, Art of Cookery.

Warden. *s.* Keeper; guardian; head officer.

The warden of apothecaries' hall.
Garth.
The constable of Dover Castle was created warden of the Cinque Ports and guardian of the adjacent coast, by William the Conqueror: an office resembling that of the comes litoris Saxonici in the decline of the Roman empire. The lord warden had a peculiar maritime jurisdiction. His jurisdiction in civil suits has been recently abolished. The office is now little more than a sinecure, and valuable chiefly as giving a right to the use of Walmer Castle as a residence.—*Branche and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Wardenship. *s.* Office of a warden or guardian.

Had this castle actually existed as a strong western garrison under the wardenship of our hero Elia, &c.—*T. Watson, An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley, p. 64.*

Warder. *s.* One who wards; one who keeps ward.

1. Keeper; guard.

Upon those gates with force he sorely flew,
And rending them in pieces, folly slew
Those warders strange, and all that else he met.
Spenser.

The warders of the gate but scarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain.
Dryden.

2. Truncheon by which an officer of arms forbids fight.

Then, then, when there was nothing could have said
My father from the breast of Bolingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his warder down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Wardmote. *s.* Court of a (municipal) ward.

The wardmote [of] each ward in the City of London . . . has power to prevent defaults in matters relating to the watch, police, &c.—*Branche and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Wardrobe. *s.* [Fr. *garderobe*; L. *Int. garderoba*.] Room where clothes are kept.

The third kind of their wardrobe custody,
In which were not rich furs nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But clothes meet to keep keen cold away.

I will fill all his coats,
I'll make all his wardrobe piece by piece,
Until I meet the king.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 3.

What from his wardrobe he beloved allows,
To deck the wedding-day of his unspotted spouse.
Dryden.

It would not be an impertinent design to make a kind of an old Roman wardrobe, where you should see togas and tunics, the chlamys and trabea, and all the different vests and ornaments so often mentioned in the Greek and Roman authors.—*Addison.*

Wardroom. *s.* In Navigation. Cabin, in large ships of war, set apart for the officers ranking as lieutenants.

Wardship. *s.*

1. Guardianship.

By reason of the tenures in chief revived, the sums for respect of homage be increased, and the profits of wardships cannot but be much advanced.—*Bacon.*

2. Pupillage; state of being under ward.

The houses sued out their liberty, and redeemed themselves from the wardship of tumult.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Ware. *adj.*

1. Being in expectation of; being provided against.

The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not ware of him.—*Matthew, xlv. 50.*

2. Cautious; wary.

What man so wise, what earthly wit so ware,
As to discovery the crafty cunning train
By which deceit doth mask in visor fair?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Bid her well be ware and still erect.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 353.

Ware. *v. n.* Take heed of; beware.

A shuffled, sullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again,
Then ware a rising tempest on the main.
Dryden.

Ware. *s.* [Dutch, *ware* = goods.] Commonly something to be sold.

If the people bring ware or any victuals to sell,
that we would not buy it.—*Nehemiah, x. 31.*
Has he any unbraided wares?
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

I know thou whole art but a shop
Of toys and trifles, trams and wares,
To take the weak, and make them stoop;
Yet art thou slier than thy wares.
B. Jonson.
He turns himself to other wares which he finds
your market's take off.—*Locke.*

Warefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wareful; cautiousness. *Rare.*

With presence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full; but full of warefulness.
Sir P. Sidney.

Warehouse. *s.* Storehouse of merchandise.

His understanding is only the warehouse of other men's lumber, I mean false and disconcluding reasonings rather than a repository of truth for his own use.—*Locke.*

She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities of merchandise in her warehouses than at present.—*Addison.*

Wareless. *s.*

1. Uncautious; unwary.

Such force and virtue hath this doleful plaint,
Set forth with sighs and tears of crocodile,
Who seems in sight as simple as a saint,
Hath laid a bait the wareless to beguile.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 461.

So was he justly damned by the doom
Of his own mouth, that spoke so wareless word,
To be her thrall, and serve her afford.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 5, 17.

2. Sniffled unawares, or contrary to expectation.

That when he waked out of his wareless pain,
He found himself unwise so ill beated
That him he could not wng.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 1, 22.

Warely. *adv.* Warely. *Rare.*

They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did warely keep.
Spenser.

Warefare. *s.* Military service; military life; state of contest and solicitude.

In the wilderness
He shall first lay down the rudiments
Of his great warfare, ere I send him forth
To conquer sin and death.
Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 157.

Truly, when he read the Tacite, was thinking on the war, which was his field of battle: the knowledge of warfare is thrown away on a general who does not make use of what he knows.—*Dryden.*

Warefare. *v. n.* Lead a military life. *Rare.*

That was the only amulet in that cruel war-
fare age to escape dangers in battles.—*Camden, Remains.*

Warily. *adv.* In a wary manner; cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought.

The charge thereof unto a courteous sprite
Commended was, who thereby did attend,
And warily awaited day and night,
From other covetous fends it to defend.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

It will concern a man to treat conscience awfully and warily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids.—*South, Sermons.*

Warming. *s.* Warming off. *Rare.*

Full many strokes that mortally were meant,
The whiles, were interchanged betwixt them two;
Yet they were all with so good warming
Or warmed, or avoided, and let go
That still the life stood firm of her woe.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 2, 17.

Wariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by being Wary; caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness.

For your own conscience he gives innocency,
But for your fame a discreet wariness. *Donna.*
The path was so very slippery, the shade an exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood so full of echoes, that they were forced to march with the greatest wariness, circumspection, and silence.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Wark. *s.* Building.

Thou findest fault where any's to be found,
And buidest strong wark upon a weak ground.
Spenser.

Warlike. *adj.*

1. Fit for war; disposed to war.

She using so strange, and yet so well succeeding a temper, made her people by peace warlike.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Military; relating to war.

The great archangel from his warlike toil
Surreased.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 257

Warlikeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Warlike; warlike disposition or character.

Braveness of mind, and warlikeness.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, v. l. h.*

Warting. *s.* Word probably coined to match with darling, meaning wearing, or person worn out.

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's warting. *Camden, Remains.*

Warlock. *s.* [A.S. *werloga, werloga* = one who breaks faith, wicked one.] Wizard.

He was no warlock, as the Scotch commonly call such men who they say are iron free or land free.—*Dryden.*

Warty. *adj.* Warlike. *Rare.*

Now where thou dost thy manhood boast,
For warty feats achieved;
That beauty of thine forbids,
Thy words to be believed.

Sir T. Chudmore, in Naga Antiqua, li. 383.

Warm. *adj.* [A.S. *wearm*.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a moderate degree.

He stretched himself upon the child; and the flesh of the child waxed warm.—*2 Kings, iv. 34.*

2. Zealous; ardent.

I never thought myself so warm in any party's cause, as to deserve their money.—*Pop.*

3. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light; we shall have warm work on't!
The Moor will 'rage
His utmost forces on his next assault,
To win a queen and kingdom.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, l. 1.

4. Vigorous; sprightly.

Now warm in love, now with'ring in my bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom.
Pope, Eloisa to Abolard.

5. Easy and safe in money matters; wealthy.

The keen warm man overlooks each idle tale
For 'Money's wanted,' and 'Estate on sale';
While some with equal minds to all attend,
Pleased with each part, and grieved to find an end.
Crabbe, The Borough, The Newspaper.
He was much respected, and deemed a warm man.
—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it? b. vi. ch. ix.*

As the first element in a compound.

If there be a sober and a wise man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the most extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the warm-headed man's side, as having the more ideas, and the more lively.—*Locke.*

Warm. *v. a.*

1. Free from cold; heat in a gentle degree.

It shall be for a man to burn, for he will take thereof and warm himself.—*Isaiah, xlv. 15.*

2. Heat mentally; make vehement.

The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader: one warms you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat.—*Dryden.*

Warm. *v. n.* Grow less cold; become warm, or warmer.

W A R M

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at, nor fire to sit before it.—*Isaiah*, xlvii. 14.

Warmingpan. s.

1. Covered pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

The idle story of the Pretender's having been introduced in a *warming-pan* into the Queen's bed has been much more prejudicial to the cause of Jacobitism than all that Mr. Locke and others have written.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

2. Person put into a place or office merely, or mainly, for the sake of holding it till some other person becomes eligible; i.e. in colloquial language, 'to keep it *warm* for him'.

Warmingstone. s. See extract.

To stones add the *warming-stone*, dug in Cornwall, which being well heated at the fire retains warmth a great while, and hath been found to give ease in the internal hemorrhoids.—*Rog.*

Warmly. adv. In a warm manner.

1. With gentle heat.
The warm sun first *warmly* smote
The open field. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 24.
2. Eagerly; ardently.

Now I have two right honest wives,
For whose possession no man strives;
One to Atreides I will send,
And t'other to my Trojan friend;
Each prince shall thus with honour have
What both so *warmly* seem to crave.

Pear, Alma, ii. 111.

Warmness. s. Attribute suggested by Warm; warmth.

The Creator is willing mankind should serve themselves of all his creature's various excellencies, in their strength, weight, light, sweetness, *warmness*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 10.

Warmth. s.

1. Gentle heat.
Here kindly *warmth* their mounting juices ferments
To nobler tastes, and more exalted accents.
Addison, Letter from Italy.
2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.
What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of those princely suitors that are already come?—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.
Your opinion that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own case; but I felt more *warmth* here than I did when first I saw his look against myself.—*Pope*.
3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.
The same *warmth* of head disposes men to both.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Warn. v. a. [A.S. *warnian*.]

1. Caution against any fault or danger; give previous notice of ill.

What, dost thou scorn me for my gentle counsel?
And dost thou the devil that I *warn* thee from?

Shakespeare, Richard III., i. 3.

He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their *warning* master: he had *warned* them from the seas; he had beaten down the billows.—*Dryden*.

2. Admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.

Cornelius the centurion, a just man and one that feared God... was *warned* from God by an holy angel to send for thee.—*Acts*, x. 22.

3. Inform previously of good or bad.

He wonders to what end you have assembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him,
His grace not being *warn'd* thereof before.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 7.

Our first parents had been *warn'd*
The coming of their saviour, and *warned*
His mortal sinners. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 6.

4. Keep off; ward off.

Yet can they not *warn* death from wretched
wight. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Warning. s. [A.S. *warnung*.]

1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

I will thank the Lord for giving me *warning*;
my reins also chasten me in the night.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalm*, xvi. 8.

He, growing from the bottom of his breast,
This *warning* in those mournful words express'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, ii. 570.

2. Previous notice.

Death called up an old man, and bade him come;
the man excused himself that it was a great journey
to take upon so short a *warning*.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

I saw with some disdain more nonsense than

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either I or as had a poet could have crammed into it at a month's *warring*; in which time it was wholly written.—*Dryden*.

Warp. s. [A.S. *weorþ*.] Threads in a thing woven which are crossed by the woof.

The placing of the *warp* parts in length or transverse, as it is in the *scarp* and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Warp. v. n. [A.S. *weorþan*.]

1. Change from the true situation by intestine motion; change the position of one part to another.

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot, then one of you will prove a shrunken panel, and like green timber *warp*.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 3.

2. Lose its proper course or direction; swerve.

There's our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp*.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 1.

All attest this doctrine, that the pope can give away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never so little *warp*.—*Dryden*.

3. In Navigation. Work itself forward.

The potent rod
Of Amram's son in Egypt's evil day
Waved round the coast, up call'd a piteous cloud
Of locusts, *warping* on the eastern wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 339.

By the pilot's advice the men were sent to cut a passage and *warp* through the small openings to the westward.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, ch. i.

Warp. v. a.

1. Shrive; turn aside from the true direction.

This first *warp'd*, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;
Nor the frail texture of the female kind
Betray'd my virtue.

Dryden, Sigismunda and Guiscardo, 402.

Nor *warp'd* by passion, w'd by rumour,
Nor grave through pride, or any through folly;
An equal mixture of good humour,
And sensible soft melancholy. *Swift*.

2. Used in the extract to express the effect of frost; (according to Johnson, by changing from the natural course; according to others by contraction into ice).

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forget;
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend-remember'd not.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7. song.

Warping. verbal abs. Act of turning aside from the true direction.

The heart upright without any sinful *warping*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 36.

This we should do as directly as may be, with as little *warping* and delection towards the creature as is possible.—*Norris*.

Warrant. v. n. [N.Fr. *garantir*.]

1. Support or maintain; attest.

She needed not disdain any service, though never so mean, which was *warranted* by the sacred name of father.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it for true.—*Locke*.

2. Give authority; justify.

How can any one *warrant* himself in the use of those things against such suspicions, but in the trust he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general?—*South, Sermons*.

3. Secure.

If my coming, whom, she said, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not *warranted* her from that near approaching cruelty.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

4. Declare upon surety.

What a palled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's a smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

The Moore's King

Is safe enough, I *warrant* him for one.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

Warrant. s.

1. Writ conferring some right or authority.

Are you now going to despatch this deed?—
We are, my lord, and come to have the *warrant*
That we may be admitted where he is.

Shakespeare, Richard III., i. 3.

He sent him a *warrant* for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

2. Writ giving the officer of justice the power of capion

W A R R

W A R R

There was a damn'd design, cries one, no doubt; For warrants are already issued out.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 132.

3. Secure; inviolable grant.

His promise is our plain *warrant*, that in his name what we ask we shall receive.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

4. Justificatory commission.

Is this a *warrant* sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

5. Attestation.

The place of Paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophets who succeeded him; both which I take for my *warrant* to guide me in this discovery.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore, that this might so enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its *warrant* from the same hand of Omnipotence.—*South, Sermons*.

6. Right; legality. Obsolete.

I attach thee
For an abuser of the world, a practitioner
Of arts inhibited and out of *warrant*.
Shakespeare, Othello, i. 2.

Warrantable. adj. Justifiable; defensible.

His meals are coarse and short, his employment *warrantable*, his sleep certain and refreshing.—*South, Sermons*.

If I can mend my condition by any *warrantable* industry, the way is fair and open; and what's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Warrantableness. s. Attribute suggested by Warrantable; justifiableness.

By the God thereof you may see the nobleness of my desire to you, and the *warrantableness* of your favour to me.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The *warrantableness* of this practice may be inferred from a parity of reason.—*Burrow, Sermons*, i. 181.

Warrantably. adv. In a warrantable manner; justifiably.

The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our assent, nor can indeed *warrantably* have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances.—*Archbishop Wake*.

Warrantize. s. Authority; security. Rare.

There's none protector of the realm but I;
Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantize*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., i. 3.

Warrantize. v. a. Guarantee; warrant. Rare.

The one doth *warrantize* unto us their faith, the other their love.—*Hooker, On Jude*, 310. (Ord MS.)

Warranty. s.

1. In Law. See extract.

A *warranty* [is] a promise made in a deed by one man unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of anything reserved of between them.—*Covent*.

2. Authority; justificatory mandate.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarged
As we have *warranted*; her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'er-rules the order,
She should in crowd unsanctified have lodg'd
Till the last trumpet. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

3. Security.

Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver: those who have had the care and government of political societies, introduced coinage as a remedy: the stamp was a *warranty* of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness.—*Locke*.

Warray. v. a. Make war upon; ('a word,' says Johnson, 'very elegant and expressive, though obsolete').

But Ebrine salved both their infancies
With noble deeds, and *warrayed* on Branchild.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 10. 21.

The Christian lords *warrayed* the eastern land.

Fairfax.

Warre. adj. [A.S. *warra*.] * Worse. Obsolete.

They say the world is *warre* than it wont.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Warren. s. [N.Fr. *garene*; connected with word, *warre*, *warrant*, suggestive of keeping or security.] Park for rabbits.

I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a *warren*.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Men should set snares in their *warrens* to catch pokeets and foxes.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

Warrener. s. Keeper of a warren.
He hath fought with a warrener. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, l. 1.

Warrior. s. Soldier; military man.
Fierce they warriors fight upon the clouds,
In ranks and squadrons and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol.
— *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, ii. 2.

Used adjectively.
From the Volscians fair Camilla came,
And led her warlike troops a warrior dame.
— *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 1001.

Warrioresse. s. Female warrior.
Esconce that warrioresse with haughty crest
Did forth issue, all ready for the fight.
— *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Wart. s. [A.S. *weart*.] Small horny excrescence or protuberance on the skin, from thickening of the cuticle or scarfskin; any similar protuberance.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw
Millions of acres on us, till our ground,
Sinning his pate against the burning sun,
Make Ossa like a wart. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.
Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbid tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such warts, tumours, and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venomous liquors, which with their own small insects shed; or being with their tentacles, instil into the very pulp of such buds. — *Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Wart-cross. s. In Botany. Native plant of the genus *Coronopus*, so called from the form of its seed-vessels.

Wart-hog. s. In Zoology. Animal of the swine kind of the genus *Phacochæres*.

Wart-wood. s. In Botany. Native plant of the genus *Euphorbia* (species, *helioscopia*), so called from its milky and acrid juice being supposed to be useful in removing warts.

Warty. adj. Grown over with warts.
See him shake his warty list.
— *Philips, Satire against Hypocrites*: 1653.

- Warwolf. s.**
1. See Werewolf.
 2. Military engine so called.

He [Edward I.] with an engine named the *warwolf*, pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread, two vaunt-murres. — *Camden, Remains*. (Nares, by H. and W.)

Warworn. adj. Worn with war.
Their posture sad,
Invest in lank lean cheeks and *warworn* coats,
Presented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghosts.
— *Shakespeare, Henry V.* iv. chorus.

Wary. adj. [A.S. *weor*.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.
He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be wary and few. — *Doctor, Ecclesiastical Policy*.
Others grow weary in their praise of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination. — *Addison, Spectator*.

Was, Were, &c. In meaning, this word may be considered as the past tense of *be* or of *am*. Etymologically, it is a wholly different word; i.e. a regular formation from A.S. *wesan*, of which it is the ordinary preterite tense. The common habit of calling it an *Imperfect* is founded on a misconception of the character of its construction in such combinations as 'I *was* speaking when he interrupted me.' Here the time to which *was* refers is simply *Past*, i.e. *Past* as measured from the time at which the above-given sentence is uttered. The time to which *speaking* refers is simply *Present*, i.e. *Present* as measured by the time when the interruption took place. To talk about *was* (by itself) being *Imperfect* is to mistake a combination for a tense. In the English, as now spoken, it is found in only four forms: 1. I, he, she, or it, *was*; 2. Thou *wast*; 3. We, ye, they *were*; also, if I, if he, she, or it *were*; if they *were*; 4. If thou *were*.

This means that it is found only in the past tense of two moods, the indicative and conjunctive.

To those who put faith in the current account of the dealings between Hengist and Vortigern, and the feast at which the Saxons murdered the Britons, the *imperative* form *wasen* was then current, the origin of the name *wassail* being *was* = *be* + *hæl* = whole or sound; i.e. a term equivalent to 'Good health!' It was with these words that the *wassail* bowl or cup was offered to Vortigern at the banquet in question. If so, it is one of the first words recorded as having been spoken by the ancestors of the present English on English soil.

Wash. v. a. [A.S. *wæscan*, *wæscan*.]

1. Cleanse by ablution.
How fain, like Pilate, would I wash my hands
Of this most grievous guilty murder done!
— *Shakespeare, Richard III.* l. 4.
2. Moistened; wet: (as, 'The rain washes the flowers'; 'The sea washes many islands').
3. Affect by ablution.
Be baptized, and wash away thy sins. — *Acts*, xxii. 16.
Sins of irreligion must still be so accounted for as to crave pardon, and be washed off by repentance. — *Jeremy Taylor*.
4. Colour by washing.
Shall porry, like law, turn wrong to right,
And dedications wash an *Ethiopian* white?
— *Young, Love of Fame*, l. 27.

Wash. v. n.

1. Perform the act of ablution.
I will *wash*;
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no.
— *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, l. 9.
2. Cleanse clothes.
She can wash and scour. — A special virtue: for then she need not be washed and scoured. — *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

Wash. s.

1. Alluvion; anything collected by water.
The wash of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.
2. Bog; marsh; fen; quagmire.
Full thirty times hath Phœbus' car gone round
Neptune's salt wash, and Triton's orb'd ground.
— *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.
3. Medical or cosmetic lotion.
They paint and patch their imperfections
Of intellectual complexion,
And doubt their tempers o'er with washes,
As artificial as their faces.
— *Butler, Hudibras*, iii. 1, 727.
4. Superficial stain or colour.
Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, with oftentimes, being deceived by the wash, never examining the metal, but take him upon content. — *Cotton*.
5. Feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes or washed grains.
The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoils your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bosoms.
— *Shakespeare, Richard III.* v. 2.
6. Act of washing the clothes of a family; linen washed at once.

Wash a tile. Take trouble to no purpose; labour in vain. Latinism, *lucram labare*.
We may go whistle; all the fat's in the fire.
— *We have*,
As learned authors utter, *washed a tile*;
We have been fatuous, and laboured vainly.
— *Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 5.

Wash. adj. Washy; weak.

'Tis a wash knave, he will not keep his flesh well.
— *Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife*.

Washball. s. Ball made of soap.

I asked a poor man how he did; he said he was like a *washball*, always in decay. — *Swift*.

Washboard. s. In Navigation. Movable piece of board placed above the gunwale

of a boat to prevent the water from washing over.

Washer. s. One who washes.

1. As a laundress.
Quickly is his laundress, his washer, and his wringer. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, l. 2.
2. In Machinery. Piece of leather, or paste-board, placed so as to prevent injury when the screwing is tight, or so as to render the screw and other junctions airtight.

Washerwoman. s. Laundress.

Every man his own washerwoman. — *Miss Edgeworth, Harry's Irish Bulls*. (Ord M.S.)

Washhand-stand. s. Stand for basins, &c.
He locked ... the door, piled a washhand-stand, chest of drawers, and table against it. — *Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxvii.

Washing. verbal abs. Act of one who, that which, washes.

The washing of the sea had spoilt all their powder.
— *DeFoe, Robinson Crusoe*.

In their ... washings and in other eastern customs they [the Jews] were like the Egyptians. — *Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. 12.

Washleather. s. Soft kind of leather so called.

The greengrocer put on a pair of washleather gloves to hand the plates with, and stationed himself behind Mr. Tuckle's chair. — *Dickens, Pickwick Papers*.

Washpot. s. Vessel in which anything is washed.

Behold seven comely blooming youths appear,
And in their hands seven golden washpots bear.
— *Kebley*.

Washy. adj.

1. Watery; damp.
On the washy deep channels worn,
Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry.
— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 302.
2. Weak; not solid.

A polish of cleanness, evenly and smoothly spread, not over thin and *washy*, but of a pretty solid consistence. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

Wasp. s. [A.S. *wæsp*, *wæps*; Lat. *vespa*.] Hymenopterous insect, akin to the hornets, of the genus *Vespa* (Hymenoptera).

More wasps, that buzz about his nose,
Will make this sting the sooner.
— *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

Waspish. adj. Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible.

I'll use you for my laughter,
When you are waspish.
— *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, waspish, wrong-head ryming race.
— *Pope, Imitations of Horace*, b. ii. ep. ii.

Waspishly. adv. In a waspish manner.
It behoves a woman of moderation to crave the assistance of the Graces in her behaviour towards her husband, thereby to render their society mutually harmonious to each other, and to preserve her from being waspishly proud, out of a conceit of her fidelity and virtue. — *Pinchbeck, Morals*, iii. 19.

Waspishness. s. Attribute suggested by Waspish; peevishness; irritability.

His scull is a mere nest of hornets, which stings into him their own waspishness. — *Claudian, Parnassus*, etc. p. 181.

Wassail. s. [see under Was.]

1. Liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale.
When Duncan is asleep
(Where to the rather shall his day's hard journey
Soundly invite him), his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassail convince
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, l. 1.
Amundeville is lord by day,
But the friar is lord by night;
And there's not a vassal, for wine or wassail,
Would question that friar's right.
— *Byron, Don Juan*, song in canto xvi.
2. Drunken bout.
The king doth wake to-night, and take his rough,
Keeps wassail, and the wassail ring upspringing reels.
— *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, l. 4.
3. Merry song.
This, I you tell, is our jolly wassail,
And for twelfth-night more went too.
— *J. Jonson, Christmas Masque*.
Wassail-bowl. s. [two words.] Bowl filled with wassail.
Some lusty sport,
Or spiced wassail-bowl.
— *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*.

W A S S

Wassail, v. n. Attend at wassails; revel in drink.

Pushed forward to gaming, jiggling, wassailing.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Wassailer, s. Drunkard; reveller.

I'm loth to meet the rudeness and swill'd innocence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton, Comus*, 178.

Waste, v. a. [A.S. *awestan*.]

1. Diminish.

The fire that mounts the liquor till 't run o'er,
Seeming 't augment it, wastes it.

Could sighs furnish new breath, or draw life and
spirits from the wasting of yours, your friends would
encourage your passion.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to squander.

The people's praying after the minister, they say,
wastes time.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Destroy; desolate.

He only their provisions wastes and burns. *Daniel*.

First vegetive, then feels, and reasons last;
Rich of three souls, and lives all three to waste.

Dryden, Puck of the Arcadia, iii. 1074.

4. Wear out.

Here condemn'd
To waste eternal days in woe and pain.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 601.

5. Spend; consume.

O were I able
To waste it all myself, and leave you none!

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 819.

Waste, v. n. Dwindle; be in a state of consumption.

Man dieth and wastes away.—*Joh. xiv. 10*.

Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; wasting
and destruction are in their paths.—*Isaiah, lix. 7*.

The latter watch of wasting night.

And setting stars to kindly sleep invite.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 11.

Waste, adj. [A.S. *wæste*.]

1. Destroyed; ruined.

The Sophi leaves all waste . . .

In his retreat. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 433.

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love,
In my woin bosom, with long war had strove . . .

Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past.

Prior, Solomon, ii. 843.

2. Desolate; uncultivated.

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste
howling wilderness.—*Deuteronomy, xxii. 10*.

3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers.

Quite surcharged with her own weight,
And strangled with her waste fertility.

Milton, Comus, 724.

4. Worthless; fit for none but vile uses; not of value enough to be preserved.

It may be published as well as printed, that so
much skill in Hebrew derivations may not be
waste paper in the shop.—*Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs*.

Waste, s.

1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; act of squandering.

License they mean when they cry Liberty!

For who loves that must first be wise and good;

But from that mark how far they rove we see,

For all this waste of wealth, and loss of blood.

Milton, Sonnets, xli. 11.

2. Consumption; loss.

Reasons induce us to think it a good work, which
they, in their care for well bestowing of time, account
waste.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Useless expense.

But youth, the perishing good, runs on too fast,

And unenjoy'd it spends itself to waste;

Few know the use of life before 'tis past. *Dryden*.

4. Desolate or uncultivated ground.

See the man, who spacious regions gave
A waste for beasts, himself deny'd a grave.

Pope, Windsor Forest.

Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no
improvement of pasturage, tillage, or planting, is
called waste.—*Locke*.

5. Ground, place, or space, unoccupied.

Lifted aloft, he ran to mount up higher,

And, like fresh eagle, made his hasty flight,

Thro' all that great wide waste, yet wanting light,

Spenser.

Three gentlemen, on their watch,

In the great waste and middle of the night,
Had been thus encountered.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.

Forty days Elijah, without food,

Wander'd this barren waste.

Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 354.

W A T

Lords of the world's great waste, the ocean, we
While forests send to reign upon the sea. *Waller*.
From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry waste,
Such length of years, such various perils past.

6. Region ruined and deserted.

All the leafy nation sinks at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the waste.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 571.

7. Mischief; destruction.

The spirit of wantonness is, sure, scared out of
him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, he
will never, I think, in the way of waste, attempt us
again.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

8. Destruction of wood or other products of land.

You are but tenant for life, and shall make no
waste.—*Shadwell*.

Run to waste. Become lost for any useful
purpose, as water run off uselessly.

You, like me, I suppose, reckon the lapse of time
from the waste thereof, as boys let a cock run to
waste; too idle to stop it, and rather amused to see
it dribble.—*G. Lamb, Letter to Calderidge*.

Wastebasket, s. Basket for waste paper.

Public men have such odd, out-of-the-way letters,
that their waste-baskets are never empty.—*Lord*

Lyttelton, My Novel, b. ii. ch. vi.

Wasteful, adj.

1. Destructively ruinous.

The folly of man
Let in these wasteful surges.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 619.

2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive.

To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light

To seek the beamy eye of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.

How has kind heav'n adorn'd the happy land,
And scatter'd blessings with a wasteful hand!

Adrian, Letter from Italy.

4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.

In wilderness and wasteful deserts stray'd,
To seek her knight.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 3. 3.

Outragious as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild,

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 212.

Wastefully, adv. In a wasteful manner;
with vain and dissolute consumption.

Never any man would think our labour mispent,
or the time wastefully consumed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Wastel, s. [L.Lat. *wastellus*.] Particular
sort of bread; fine bread; cake: (con-

struction often adjectival, or as the first
element in a compound). *Obsolete*.

Wastel-bread was a better sort of bread.—*Bishop*

Louth, Life of Wykeham, § iii.

Wasteness, s. Attribute suggested by
Waste; desolation; solitude. *Rare*.

She, of thought afraid,
Through woods and wasteness wide him daily

sought. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, i. 3. 3.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of wasteness.—*Zephaniah*, i. 15.

Waster, s. One who, that which, wastes.

1. One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; squanderer; vain consumer.

Divers Roman knights,
The profuse wasters of their patrimonies,

So threaten'd with their debts, as they will now
Run any desperate fortune.

R. Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Plenty in their own keeping, makes them wanton
and careless, and teaches them to be squanderers
and wasters.—*Locke*.

Scenics are great wasters of candles.—*Swift*.

2. Kind of cudgel.

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen of venies
at wasters.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster*.

With a good waster he so mortified this old Adam
of his son-in-law squire, that he needed no other
penance than this.—*Sir J. Harrington, Brief View*

of the Church, p. 22.

Wastothrift, s. Spendthrift. *Rare*.

Thou art a wastothrift, and art run away from
thy master.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the*

Burning Pestle.

Wastrel, s. Waste: (as common, or uncultivated, land). *Rare*.

Their works, both stream and land, lie in several
or in wastrel, that is, in inclosed grounds or in

commons.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Wat, s. [?] Name for the hare.

Annons as they comyngh me behynde,

I luke slowe, and ayt ful style and lous;

W A T C

W A T C H

The first man that doth see Lynde,
• Anon he cryeth—So howe! So howe!
Lo! he sayth, where aytst an haare!
Aryse up, wattle, and go furtho blyve!
With sorrow and with mych care,
I escape away with my lyve.

Go fortho, wate, with Crystus curse,
And, yf I live, thou shalt be take,
I have an hore-pyre in my purse,
Hit schal be set al for thi sake.

There is no best in the world, I wene,
Hert, hynd, buke no dowe,
• That sufferis half so mych tene

As doth the sylly wate, so where he go.

The Mourning of the Hare in early English

Miscellaneous, 15th century, pp. 44, 45.

(Warton Club).

The finder wateheth out to seek the nimble wate.

Dryden, Polydoron, song xlii. (Nares by

II. and W.)

Thus, once concluded, out the learners run

All in full cry and speed till wate's undone.

R. Fletcher, Epigrams, p. 130.

(Nares by H. and W.)

Watch, s. [A.S. *wæcce*.]

1. Forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep.

All the long night their mournful watche the

keep,

And all the day stand round the tomb and weep.

Adrian.

2. Attention; close observation.

In my school days, when I had but one shaft,

I shot his fellow, of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more advised watch,

To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

3. Guard; vigilant keeping.

Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and ward.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 3. 9.

Thie thee to thy elmece;

I'm careful watch, chuse trusty sentinels.

Shakespeare, Richard III, v. 3.

Love can find entrance not only into an open
heart, but also into a heart well fortified, if watch
be not well kept.—*Bacon*.

4. Watchmen; men set to guard: (used collectively).

Before her gate, high God did sweat ordain,
And wateful watchmen to abide.

Spenser.

Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our watch, and rob our passengers.

Shakespeare, Richard II, v. 3.

The towers of heaven are fill'd
With armed watch, that render all access
Impregnable. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 129.

An absurdity our Saviour accounted it, for the
blind to lead the blind, and to put him that cannot
see to the office of a seer.—*North, Sermons*.

5. Place where a guard is set.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch.

Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.

6. Post or office of a watchman.

As I did stand my watch upon the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought

The wood began to move. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 3.

7. Period of the night.

Your fair daughter,

At this odd, even, and dull watch o' the night,
Is now transported with a gonder

To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor.

Shakespeare, Othello, i. 1.

All night he will pursue; but his approach
Darkness defends between, till morning watch.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xli. 207.

The latter watch of waning night,

And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 11.

8. Pocket clock; small clock moved by a spring.

A watch, besides the hour of the day, gives the day
of the month, and the place of the sun in the zodiac.

Sir M. Hale.

That Clock may be served in spite,

The hours must at her toilet wait;

Whilst all the reasoning Spots below
Wonder their watches go so slow.

Prior.

Wound-up at twelve at noon his watch goes right;

Mine better goes wound-up at twelve at night.

Cherryhill.

In crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my foot
against a stone, and were asked how the stone came

to be there; I might possibly answer, that, for any-

thing I knew to the contrary, it had lain there for

ever; nor would it perhaps be very easy to shew the

absurdity of this answer. But suppose I had found

a watch upon the ground, and it should be enquired

how the watch happened to be in that place, I

should hardly think of the answer which I had be-

fore given, that, for anything I knew, the watch

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might have always been there. Yet why should not this answer serve for the watch as well as for the stone?—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. 1.

Watch. *v. n.* [A.S. *waecian*.]

1. Not to sleep; wake.

I have two nights watch'd with you; but can perceive no truth in your report.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 1.
Sleep, listening to thee, will watch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 100.

2. Keep guard.

I will watch over them for evil, and not for good.—*Jeremiah*, xlv. 27.

3. Look with expectation.

My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that watch for the morning.—*Psalms*, lxxx. 6.

4. Be attentive; be vigilant.

Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions.—*2 Timothy*, iv. 6.

5. Be cautiously observant.

Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impartially.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

6. Be insidiously attentive.

He somewhere nigh at hand
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wish and best advantage us amider,
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 256.

Watch. *v. a.*

1. Guard; have in keep.

Planning ministers to watch and tend their charge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 156.

2. Observe in ambush.

Saul also sent messengers unto David's house to watch him, and to slay him.—*Samuel*, xix. 11.
He is bold and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the sky.—*J. Wallon, Complete Angler*.

3. Tend.

Paris watched the flocks in the groves of Ida.—*Broom*.

4. Observe in order to detect or prevent.

Watcher. *s.* One who, that which, watches.

1. One who sits up; one who does not go to sleep.

Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us,
And shew us to be watchers.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 2.

2. Diligent overlooker or observer.

Love hath chased sleep from my enthralled eyes,
And made them watchers of mine own heart's sorrow.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

Watchet. *adj.* [A.S. *waecede*.] Blue; pale blue. *Obsolete*.

The mariners all appeared in watchet or sky-coloured cloth.—*Milton, Brief History of Muscovia*, ch. v.

Whom 'midst the Alps do hanging throats surprise?

Who stars in Germany at watchet eyes?
Creek, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 210.

Watchful. *adj.* Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant: (it has of before the thing to be regulated, and against before the thing to be avoided).

Call home our exiled friends,
That fled the mazes of watchful tyranny.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.

Nodding a while, and watchful of his blow,
He fell; and falling, crush'd the ungrateful nymph below.
Dryden, Translation from Boerhaave, The Inquiring Lover, 106.

Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a sincere pursuit of truth and should make them always watchful against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it.—*Locke*.

Watchfully. *adv.* In a watchful manner; vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.

If this experiment were very watchfully tried in vessels of several sizes, some such things may be discovered.—*Huyghs*.

Watchfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Watchful.

1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; diligent observation.

a. Love, fantastick pow'r! that's afraid
To stir abroad till watchfulness be laid.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 232.

b. By a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained.—*Locke*.

2. Inability to sleep.

Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

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Watchhouse. *s.* Place where the watch is set.

Where statues breathed, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely watch-house stands.
Gay, Trivia, li. 480.

Watching. *verbal abs.* Inability to sleep.

The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great pain and watchings.—*Wierman, Surgery*.

Watchlight. *s.* Candle with a rush wick to burn in the night.

Item, a dozen pound of watchlights for the servants.—*Addison, The Drummer*.

Watchmaker. *s.* One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.

Smithing comprehends all trades which use force or file, from the anchor-smith to the watchmaker; they all using the same tools, though of several sizes.—*Morson*.

Watchman. *s.* Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward.

On the top of all do I cry
The watchman waiting, tydings glad to hear.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Turn him into London-street, that the watchmen might carry him before a justice.—*Bacon*.
Our watchmen from the tower, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift arrival.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

The melancholy tone of a watchman at midnight.—*Swift*.

Watchtower. *s.* Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

In the day-time she sitteth in a watchtower, and fleeth most by night.—*Bacon*.

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing startle the dull night
From his watchtower in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise.
Milton, L'Allegro, 41.

Watchword. *s.* Word given to the sentinels to know their friends.

All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

We have heard the chimes at midnight master shallow.—That we have, and oh! our watchword, hem! boys.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. Part II.* iii. 2.

Water. *s.* [A.S. *waeter*.]

1. Well-known fluid so called: (for its chemical composition see the last extract).

Your water is a more dewy of your whoreson dead body.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of limpid water; therefore water seems to be proper drink for every animal.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliment*.

Water, water, everywhere,
The very boards did shrink;
Water, water, everywhere,
And not a drop to drink.
Admiral, Ancient Mariner.

The old chemists considered water as an element, and supposed it convertible into earth, and various organic products. This opinion was first questioned, and afterwards disproved by the experiments of Watt and of Cavendish, in the years 1780 and 1787. It has since been satisfactorily demonstrated that hydrogen and oxygen are the elements of water, and that they are contained in it in the relative proportions by weight of 1 and 8, or by volumes 2 and 1.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

2. Sea.

That it may please thee to preserve all that travel by land or by water.—*Book of Common Prayer, Litany*.

3. Lustre of a diamond.

'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a water, look ye.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

4. Urine.

If thou could'st, doctor, cast
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee, *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 3.

Go to bed after you have made water.—*Swift*.

Hold water. Be sound; be tight.

A good Christian and an honest man must be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never hold water.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Common with an adjectival construction; common, too, both as a prefix and as an affix in composition; as *waterwork*, *backwater*, &c. It often gives us a true compound, even when we might expect a pair of separate words. This is because it

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so frequently implies an opposition to land, e.g. *watercarriage* as opposed to *land carriage*. In most cases the combination conveys its own meaning.

Water. *v. a.*

1. Irrigate; supply with moisture, or water.

A river went out of Eden to water the garden.—*Genesis*, ii. 10.

Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;
The fountain which from Heliopolis proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never water weeds.
Waller.

You may water the lower land when you will.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Supply with water for drink.

Now ran the golden Phœbus for to sleep
His fiery face in billows of the west,
And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest.
Spenser.

His horsemen kept them in so strait, that no man could, without dinner, go to water his horse.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

Water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with bran.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 200.

3. Fertilize or accommodate with streams.

Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that water it.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

4. See Watering, 3.

Water. *v. n.*

1. Shed moisture.

Mine eyes,
Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,
Began to water.—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

The tinkling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent; for they also will water.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

How troublesome is the least mote or dust falling into the eye, and how quickly does it weep and water upon the least grievance!—*South, Sermons*.

2. Get or take in water; be used in supplying water.

Mahomet sent many small boats manned with harquebusiers and small ordnance into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the Christians from watering there.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

The mouth waters. The man longs; there is a vehement desire: (from dogs who drop their slaver when they see meat which they cannot get).

Cardinal Wolsey's teeth watering at the bishoprick of Winchester, sent one bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age had made him blind; which Fox did take in so ill part, that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that although I am blind, I have espied his malicious unthankfulness.—*Caudeu*.

a reason made his mouth to water
With amorous longings to be at her.

Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 370.

Water one's plants. Weep. *Obsolete*.

Neither water than plants, in that thou departest from thy pig-nie, neither stand on in a manner, whether it be best to depart or not.—*Raphes to Philanthus*, m. 4. (Sarcas by H. and W.)

Waterbath. *s.* Large and deep vessel containing water kept at a certain temperature, in which smaller vessels may stand, for the purpose of either heat or evaporation.

Waterbeans. *s.* In Botany. Plant of the genus Nelumbium.

Waterbrash. *s.* In Medicine. Form of indigestion called pyrosis; black-water; heartburn.

Dr. West has stated . . . that the secretion of true waterbrash is composed of water, albumen, and a trace of sodic salt, with an excess of soda.—*Dr. Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Waterblinks. *s.* In Botany. Native plant of the genus Montia (fontana).

Waterborne. *part. pref.* Conveyed by water-carriage.

The boats were employed in carrying out warps, to drag their ships through the soft mud, as soon as they should be waterborne by the flowing tide.—*Knolles, History of England*, vol. iii. b. iii. ch. viii. (Ord 318.)

Watercarriage. *s.*

1. Conveyance by water.

2. Vessel for water-carrage.

The most brittle *water-carrage* was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in boats made of earthenware.—*Arabianus*.

Watercart. s. Cart for conveying water.

A gentleman . . . watered his field with a *watercart*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Watercaster. s. [water in the sense of urine; cast, as in cast a nativity.] Waterdoctor.

A face with rubies mixed like alabaster, *Water* much in physicks and her *water-caster*.
Taylor (the Waterpoet). (Nares by H. and W.)

Waterclock. s.

1. Hour-glass with water instead of sand.

2. Clock in which water is the moving principle.

A new kind of *water-clock* was invented in Italy about the middle of the seventeenth century. A cylinder, divided into several small cells, was suspended by a thread fixed to its axis, in a frame, in which the hours' distances, found by trial were marked out. As the water flowed from one cell to another, it changed very slowly the center of gravity of the cylinder, and put it in motion, like the quicksilver puppets invented by the Chinese.—*Fumbrake, Encyclopedia of Antiquities*.

Watercloset. s. Privy in which the foul matter is carried off by water.

The *water-closet* in the palace of the Caesars is adorned with marble Arabesques and mosaics. . . . The pipe and basin of one still remains near the theatre at Pompeii, and is like ours.—*Foster, Encyclopædia of Antiquities*.

Watercolour. s. Pigment mixed with water: (as opposed to oil).

Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or oil; some they call *watercolours*, and these they term *oleaceous*.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Watercress. s. Native plant of the genus Nasturtium.

The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their heads are garlands of *watercresses*.—*Peacham, On Drawing*.

Watercure. s. Hydropathy.**Waterdoek. s.** In Botany. Native plant of the genus Rumex hydroclathrum.**Waterdoctor. s.** One who forms his diagnosis by inspection of the urine; water-caster.**Waterdog. s.** Dog trained to take the water, akin (as a variety) to the Newfoundland and the retriever.

The *waterdog* must not be confounded with the *waterpant* from which it differs considerably in size and in proportions.—*Hall, History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea*.

Watered. part. adj.

1. Supplied with water.

2. In Manufactures. Pressed by the Watering process.

The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and *watered* silk does the like.—*Locke*.

Waterer. s. One who waters.

This ill word, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, manage the warblers and *waterers*, hath been ever jumbled up.—*Carr, Survey of Cornwall*.

Waterfall. s. Cataract; cascade.

I have seen in the Indies far greater *waterfalls* than those of Niue.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Waterfowl. s. Fowl which live or get their food in water.

Waterfowl joy most in that air which is likest water.—*Bacon*.

Waterfall. s. [? gall.] Secondary rainbow.

Dyce remarks that this word, though not common in the older writers, is found more than once in Horace Walpole's writings.

False news are always produced by true good. Like the *waterfall* by the rainbow.—*H. Walpole, Letters*, vol. I. p. 310. (Cunningham's edition.)

The word is a useful one, and might advantageously become current. *Weather-god* is an inaccurate form of it; the German being *Wassergalle*.

Waterglass. s.

1. Water-clock: (in the extract it translates *elephōpa*).

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For at that earlier date there existed . . . no such habits of established deference to a Dikagery solemnly sworn, with full notice to defendants and full time of defence measured by the *water-glass*.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. II. ch. lxvii.

2. Solution used in Stereochrome; see

Waterglass is a soluble alkaline silicate, & liquefied flint, made by boiling silica in an alkali; it is sold

quantity of water, one quart of the mixture being required to fix twenty square feet of painting. There are two kinds of *waterglass*; the one made with soda, the other with potash; the latter is found to be preferable. A picture thus fixed has no gloss, and can be seen in all lights. This method has been already successfully applied in the Houses of Parliament. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Waterhen. s. Native bird (male or female) of the genus Rallus.**Wateriness. s.** Attribute suggested by Water; humidity; moisture.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, night-mares, weakness, *wateriness*, and turgidity of the eyes.—*Arbuthnot*.

Watering. verbal abs.

1. Act of supplying with water for drink; place of such supply.

I chose rather to observe some kind of military advantage to await him at his foraging, at his *waterings*.—*Milton, Apology for Smeagmorus*.

2. Dropping with water, or fluid.

Their mouths were wet *watering* with hope of five per cent.—*Locke*.

3. In Manufactures. See extract.

The *watering* of stuffs (mouage, French) . . . is a process to which silk and other textile fabrics are subjected, for causing them to exhibit a variety of undulated reflections and plays of light. It is produced by sprinkling water upon the goods, and then passing them through a calendar, either with hot or cold rollers, plain or variously indented.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Wateringplace. s. Town, village, or other place, usually on the sea-coast, noted, at

certain seasons, for a numerous resort of persons 'tis it: (according to Todd, 'a modern cant term').

He had a right to employ those hours in so innocent and so elegant a relaxation, which other gentlemen usually squander away in the noisy sports of the field, the expensive pleasures of the metropolis in the winter, or in the loitering dissipation of our public *watering-places* in the summer season.—*Graess, Recollections of Shrewsbury*, p. 55: 1788.

Waterish. adj. Somewhat watery.

1. Resembling water.

Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *waterish* matter, but an insipid manhood, and a stupid old infancy?—*Dryden*.

2. Moist; boggy.

Some parts of the earth grow moorish or *waterish*, others dry.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Waterishness. s. Attribute suggested by Waterish; thinness; resemblance of water.

A pendulous sliminess answers a pituitous state, or an acerbity, which resembles the tartar of our humours, or *waterishness*, which is like the serosity of our blood.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours*.

Waterlily. s. Native plant so called; the white waterlily being the Nymphaea alba, the yellow, the Nuphar lutea.

Let them lie dry twelve months, to kill the *waterworts*, as *waterlilies* and bulrushes.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Broad *waterlilies* lay tremulously,
And starry river-buds glimmered by,
And around them . . . stream did glide and dance.

With a motion of sweet sound and radiance.
Shelley, The Sensitive Plant.

Waterline. s. Boundary of any section of the bottom of a ship, made by a plane parallel to the line of flotation, the uppermost one being called the *load waterline*, and the lowest the *light waterline*.**Waterlogged. adj.** Term applied to a ship, when by leaking she has received so much water in her hold as to become unmanageable.

The shattered, weather-beaten, leaky, *water-logged* vessel.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.

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Waterman. s. Ferryman; boatman.

Having blocked up the passage to Greenwich, they ordered the *watermen* to let fall their oars more gently.—*Dryden*.

Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the *waterman* told us that they are observed always to rise in the same places.—*Adrian, Travels in Italy*.

The *waterman* furrow, along the shore, Pensive reclines upon his useless oar.
Gay, Triptol, l. 361.

Watermark. s.

1. Utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

Men and boats
Went borne above the tops of trees that grow
On the utmost margin of the *watermark*.

Dryden, All for Love, l. 1.

2. In Paper-making. Private mark or monogram of the paper-maker.

The various sizes of paper have, in some instances, at least, derived their names from the *watermarks* used at the periods of their manufacture. Thus 104, from the mark of the jar, manufactured in 1541-1549; Foolscap, a later device; Post, from a post-horse, about 1670.—*Courtenay, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Watermelon. s.

1. See extract; the undetermined plant it applies to being different from the one to which the name is now assigned.

The *watermelon* hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is distinguished from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary*.

2. Melon remarkable for its juice and flavour; Cucurbita citrullus: (this is the plant to which the name now refers).

Many, however, [of the Cucurbitaceæ, or plants of the Gourd family] are in use as pot herbs: . . . the *water-melon* so highly esteemed for the cool refreshing juice of its large fruit. —*Tindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Watermill. s. Mill turned by water: (contrast windmill).

Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the *watermills* stood.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Watermint. s. Native plant of the genus Mentha (aquatica).

Those which perfume the air most delightfully . . . are burnet, wild-thyme, and *water-mint*.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Gardens*.

Waternewt. s. See extract.

The Lacerta aquatica, or *water-newt*, when young hath four neat marked fins, . . . which fall off when the legs are grown.—*Berthou, Physics, Zoology*.

Waterparting. s. See Watershead.**Waterplate. s.** Plate with a double bottom, filled with hot water to keep viands warm.

Then as to sentiment. It fares little better with that. This kind of dish above all, requires to be served up hot, or sent off in *water-plates*, that your friend may have it almost as warm as yourself. If it have time to cool, it is the most tasteless of all cold meats.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Distant Correspondence*.

Waterproof. adj. Proof against water.

Caoutchouc . . . when treated with hot naphtha . . . and triturated . . . affords a homogeneous varnish which . . . applied to wool or cloth, prepares it for forming the patent *waterproof* cloth of Mackintosh.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines*.

Waterproofing. s. Process by which cloth, &c., is made waterproof.

Waterproofing . . . is most perfectly effected by means of caoutchouc, which is applied in various ways; but there are other substances, and among them some of the earthy soaps, to which some gelatinous material is occasionally added.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Water-rail. s. [the r double in sound as in spelling.] Native bird of the genus Rallus (aquaticus).

A variety of the *water-rail* has been taken which was pure white.—*J. Barr, History of British Birds*.

Water-rat. s. Native animal of the genus Arvicola.

There be land-rats and *water-rats*.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 3*.

The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog or *water-rat*, or mouse.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Watersapphire. s. See extract.

Watersapphire in the occidental sapphire, and is neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard as the oriental.—*Woodward*.

Watershed. s. [German, *Wasserscheide*.] In Geography. Point, or district, by which the head waters of two (or more) streams are separated; as such, higher than the origin of either water-system, of both which it determines the slope. Of late the word *water-parting* has been preferred to it, and that on the high authority of the Geographical Society. The two words, however, are widely different; a true *water-parting* being the point where a river divides in its lower course, e.g. as at the head of a delta. Add to this that in *water-shed* both the elements are English, which is not the case with *Water-parting*.

Watershut. s. Well-cover.

A large well-squared stone, which he would cut To serve his style, or for some *water-shut*.
—*W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals*.

Watersnake. s.

1. Snake, or snakelike animal, living in the water (often imaginary).
Beyond the shadow of the ship,
I watched the *water-snakes*:
They moved in tracks of shining white,
And when they reared, the elish light
Fell off in hoary flakes.
—*Coleridge, Ancient Mariner*.

2. For the watersnakes of Zoology see under Sea-serpent.

Waterspaniel. s. Waterdog of the spaniel kind.

(For example see Waterdog.)

Waterspout. s. Mass, column, of water suspended in the air.

The causes of the *waterspout* are very imperfectly known. By some it is supposed to be formed by a whirlwind of extreme intensity, while others ascribe it to an electric origin. They are probably occasioned by the whirling of air with such velocity as to cause a vacuum in the axis of rotation; the contact of the lower end of such a vertical axis with water would cause the elevation of a column of the latter to a height of about thirty feet. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Watersprite. s. Spirit, frequenting, or living in, water.

A speck, a mid, a shape, I wist;
And still it near'd and near'd,
As if it lodged a *watersprite*,
And plunged, and tuck'd, and veered.
—*Coleridge, Ancient Mariner*.

Watertable. s.

1. In Architecture. Set-off in a wall, so placed as to throw off the water from the building.

2. In Navigation. Sills of the windows in the stern.

Watertight. adj. Not admitting water.
Cottages not high built, yet wind-tight and *watertight*. — *Bishop Hall, Remedies*, p. 46.

Waternose. s. In Botany. Plant of the genus *Phytocrene* (Gr. *πύρον* = plant + *σπίρη* = fountain).

In the province of Martaban, Dr. Wallich found his *water-nose*, whose singular, soft, and porous wood discharges, when wounded, a very large quantity of pure and tasteless fluid, which is quite wholesome. — *Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Watervole. s. [Fr. *arvici*, from *arvicola*, the name of the genus.] Water-rat.

The *water-vole*, or, as he is more frequently called, the *water-rat*, is found in most parts of Europe. — *Bell, A History of British Quadrupeds, including the Catagora*.

Waterways. s. In Navigation. Pieces of wood at the junction of the deck with the sides, to keep out water, and to prevent the beams from slipping upwards.

Waterweed. s.

1. Water-plant of recent introduction, but so rapidly spread as to be almost universal; — *Anacharis alpinstrum*.

2. Term applied to freshwater aquatic plants generally.

(For example see Waterlily.)

Waterwheel. s. Wheel turned by water.

By making the *waterwheels* larger, the motion will be so slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the stream. — *Bishop Wilkins, Discourse*.

Waterwith. s. See extract.

The *waterwith* of Jamaica growing on dry hills, in the woods, whose water is so he met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords so plentifully a liquid, innocent, and refreshing water, or sap, as given new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. — *Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Waterwork. s. Play of fountains; artificial spout of water; any hydraulic performance.

Engines invented for mines and *waterworks* often fail in the performance. — *Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

Waterwort. s. Name given to native plants of the genus *Elatine* (species, *tripetala* and *hydropiper*).

Watery. adj.

1. Thin; liquid; like water.

The bile, by its saponaceous quality, mixeth the oil and *watery* parts of the aliment together. — *Archibald, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Tasteless; insipid; rapid; spiritless.
We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross, *watery* pumpion. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

3. Wet; abounding with water.

When the big lip and *watery* eye
Tell me the rising storm is nigh;
'Tis then thou art you angry main,
Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain.
— *Prior, The Lady's Looking-glass*.

4. Relating to the water.

On the briars her sire, the *watery* god,
Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood. — *Dryden*.

5. Consisting of water.

The *watery* kingdom . . . is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia.
— *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.

Those few escaped
Famine and anguish will at last consume,
Wandering that *watery* desert.

— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 777.
Betwixt us and you, wide oceans flow,
And *watery* deserts. — *Dryden, Indian Emperor*.

Wattle. s. [A.S. *wutel*.]

1. Hurdle.

2. Barbs, or loose red flesh, that hangs below the cock's bill.

The cock's comb and *wattles* are an ornament becoming his martial spirit. — *Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*.

The barbel is so called, by reason of his barb, or *wattle*, at his mouth, which is under his nose or chops. — *J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Wattle. v. a. Bind with twigs; form by plaiting twigs one within another.

A plough was found in a very deep box, and a hedge *wattled* standing. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Wave. s. [A.S. *wæg*.]

1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; water driven into undulating inequalities; undulation.

Amidst those tools succeeds the balmy night;
Now hissing waters the quench'd guns restore;
And wavy *waves* withdrawing from the light,
Are lull'd, and pant upon the silent shore.
— *Dryden, Anna Mirabilis*, xviii.
The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. — *Pope*.

2. Unevenness; inequality.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prism be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane and well polished, without those numberless *waves*, or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes a little smoothed in polishing with putty. — *Sir I. Newton*.

Wave. s.

1. Play loosely; float.

I may find
Your warlike ensign *waving* in the wind. — *Dryden*.

2. Be moved as a signal.

A bloody arm it is, that holds a pl
Lighted above the Capitol, and now
It *waves* unto us.
— *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy*.

3. Waver.

They *wave* in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved, what to think, speak, or write, more than only that because they have taken it upon them, they must be opposite. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he *waved* indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

Wave. v. a.

1. Raise into inequalities of surface.

He had a thousand noises
Horns walk'd and *waved* like the curried sea.
— *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 6.

2. Move loosely.

They *waved* their fiery swords, and in the air
Made horrid circles.
— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 304.

Enceas, hastening, *waved* his fatal sword
High o'er his head.
— *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, z. 1259.

3. Waft; remove anything floating.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below should *wave* one from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

4. Beckon; direct by a waft or motion of any thing.

Look with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground;
But do not go with it. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 4.

Wave-offering. s. Offering in the Jewish ceremonial law, which, when *waved* (held aloft), might be eaten by the worshippers; when *heaved*, by the priests.

Thou shalt put all in the hands of Aaron, and in the hands of his sons, and shalt *wave* them for a *wave-offering* before the Lord. — *Exodus*, xxi. 24.

Waveless. adj. Smooth; wanting waves.

Smother than this *waveless* spring,
And purer than the substance of the same.
— *Pope, David and Bethsabe*; 1839.

Waver. v. n.

1. Play to and fro; move loosely.

I took two triangular glasses, and one of them being kept fixed in the same posture, that the iris it projected on the floor might not *waver*, I cast on the same floor another iris, with another prism, moving it to and fro. — *Boyle*.

2. Be unsettled; be uncertain, or inconstant; fluctuate; not to be determined.

In which amangement, when the miscreant
Perceived him to *waver* weak and frail,
Whilst trembling horror did his conscience daunt,
And hellish anguish did his soul assail.
— *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 9. 49.

What if Hospinian should have said, that Luther *wavered* in the point of the sacrament? does it follow that he really did so? — *Bishop Atterbury*.

3. Totter; be in danger of falling.

Has any disloyalty dared to feign that religion *wavers*? They foolishly mistake; as commonly they do, that are more cunning in other men's lives than their own; 'tis not religion *wavers*, but their loyalty. — *Hobbes*.

Waver. s. Young slender tree. *Obsolete*.

It is a very ordinary copse that will not afford [per acre] three or four firsts, fourteen seconds, twelve thirds, eight *wavers*. — *Erclyn, Sylva*, b. iii. ch. i. § 3.

Waverer. s. One who, that which, wavers.

Come, young *waverer*, come, and go with me;
In one respect I'll thy assistant be.
— *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

Waveringness. s. Attribute suggested by Wavering; state or quality of being wavering.

The *waveringness* of our cupidities turneth the mind into a dizziness unawares to itself. — *W. Montague, Decent Essays*, pt. i. preface.

Waving. verbal abs. Act of moving or playing loosely.

I am delighted with the *wavings* of thy forests. — *Addison, Spectator*, no. 583.

Wavy. adj.

1. Rising in waves.

In safe conduct of these
Did thirtie hollow-bottom'd barks divide the *waves*.
— *Chapman*.

For thus the ocean smiles, and smooths her *wavy* breast;
And heav'n itself with more serene and purer light is blest.
— *Dryden, Translation from Lucretius*, b. i.

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

Let her glad valleys smile with *wavy* corn;
Let floozy flocks her risin' hills adorn.
— *Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700*.

Waves, or Wags. s. pl. *Waves. Obsolete*.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron tongs, and sprinkled off the same
With liquid *waves*. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, ii. 7. 38.

Whilst they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and sunk in helpless *waves*.
— *Ibid.*, ii. 12. 4.

Wawl. v. n. Cry; howl.

The first time that we smelt the air,
We *wawled* and cry. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 6.

Where cats do *wawl* by day, and dogs by night.
— *Return from Parnassus*; 1800.

Wax. v. n. pret. *waxed*, *waxed*; past part. *waxed*, *waxed*. *Wax* is another, but, though an archaic, not an older form. [A.S. *weaxan*.]

1. Grow; increase; become bigger, or more; (used of the moon, in opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less).

The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon good reason, observes the waxing and waning of the moon.—*Hakewell, Apology*.
They wax and wane
Twixt thrift and penury.

Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

2. Pass into any state; become; grow.

Where things have been instituted, which being convenient and good at the first, do afterward in process of time wax otherwise, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yea, though councils or customs general have received them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

We will destroy this place; because the cry of them is waxen great before the Lord.—*Genesis, xix. 13*.

This answer given, Argantea wild drew near, Trembling for ire, and waxing pale for rage; Nor could he hold.—*Fairfax*.

If I wax but cold in my desire,
Think how't hath motion lost, and the world fire.

Their manners wax more and more corrupt, in proportion as their blessings abound.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Wax. s. [A.S. *weax*.] Vegetable product forming the varnish of buds and berries of certain plants; for its relation to the wax as secreted by the bee, see last extract.

Wax consists of an acid spirit, of a mucous taste, and an oil or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne.—*Arbuthnot*.

It was long supposed that bees merely collected the wax thus ready formed in plants; but Hunter found that though excluded from all food except sugar, they still formed wax; and accordingly it has been found that the elementary composition of bees' wax and vegetable wax is slightly different.

According to Berdier, bees' wax contains three substances separable by boiling alcohol, viz. myricin, which is insoluble in cerin, which is deposited in crystals as the solution cools; and cerolin, which is retained in solution. Their relative proportions vary, but in ordinary bees' wax there appears to be about 73 per cent. of myricin, 22 of cerin, and 5 of cerolin.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Common in composition: (as, *wax-candle*, *bees'-wax*).

Wax. v. a. Smear; join with wax.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are;
Unequal in their length, and wax'd with care.
They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Trans- formation of Syrinx.

Wax-chandler. s. Maker of, dealer in, wax candles.

Waxen. adj. Made of wax.

The female bee . . . builds her waxen cells,
With honey stored. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 490.
I can yet abate beams, whose heat can melt
The waxen wings of this ambitious boy.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Waxlight. s. Wax candle.

Peter de Brueys . . . is taunted as having deserted the church on account of the poverty of his benefice. He denied infant baptism, it is said, because the parents brought not the children with him; he annulled the marriage of the altar, because men came not with their hands and bosoms bawled with girls and with *waxlights*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. viii.

Waxwing. s. In Ornithology. Bird of the genus *Bombycilla* (garrula), an occasional visitant of the British Isles; chattering; Bohemian chattering; waxen chattering; Bohemian waxwing.

Although the bird is called the Bohemian waxwing, it is not more plentiful in Bohemia than in England.—*Tarrell, History of British Birds*.

Waxwork. s. Figures formed of wax in imitation of the substances which they represent.

I never saw so great an assembly of spectators as were met together at the opening of this great piece of waxwork.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 237.

Waxy. adj. Resembling wax, especially in respect to its softness and readiness in yielding; abounding in, related to, wax.

He is acervile in imitation, ready to persuasion.—*Bishop Hall, Characters*, p. 111.

That the softer *way* part of you may receive some impression from this discourse, let us close all with an application.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 679.

Way. s. [A.S. *weg*, *wey*.]

1. Road in which one travels: (this word is applied in many relations which seem unlike one another, but have all the original of road or travel, noting either progression or the mode of progression, local or intellectual).

You cannot see your way. —

I have no way, and therefore want no eyes:
I stumbled when I saw.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.

Platt'ring the god and weeping said,
Pity poor Cupid, generous mind!

Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,
And on thy bosom lost his way.

Prior, Love Disarmed, 10.

2. Road made for passengers.

Know'st thou the way to Dover? —

Both stile and gate, horse-way and foot-path.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.

Attending long in vain, I took the way
Which through a path but scarcely printed lay.

Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 54.

3. Length of space.

An old man that had travelled a great way under a huge burden, found himself so weary, that he called upon death to deliver him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

4. Course; direction of motion; local tendency.

I now go toward him, therefore follow me,
And mark what way I make.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

He stood in the gate, and asked of every one
Which way she took, and whether she was gone.

Dryden, Last Parting of Hector and Andromache.

To observe every the least difference that is in things, keeps the understanding steady and right in its way to knowledge.—*Locke*.

5. Advance in life.

The boy was to know his father's circumstances,
and that he was to make his way by his own industry.—*Spektator*.

6. Passage; power of progression made or given.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head:
This sword of thine shall give them instant way,
Where they shall rest for ever.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

The reason may be, that men seldom come into those posts till after forty; about which time the natural heat beginning to decay, makes way for these distempers.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Some make themselves way, and are suggested to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection.—*Locke*.

7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession.

Nor was he satisfied, unless he had the pure profession of the gospel give way to superstition and idolatry, wherever he had power to expel the one, and establish the other.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course to give way also to the time.—*Swift*.

8. Course; regular progression.

But give me leave to seize my destined prey,
And let eternal justice take the way.

Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 137.

9. Course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered.

The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interposes itself without asking leave, casting thoughts in our way, and forcing the understanding to reflect upon them.—*Huyot*.

10. Tendency to any meaning, or act.

There is nothing in the words that sounds that way, or points particularly at persecution. *Bishop Atterbury*.

11. Access; means of admittance.

Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my way with some foreign prince, I would turn pirate.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

12. Sphere of observation.

These inquiries are never without baseness, and very often useless to the curious inquirer. For men stand upon their guards against them, laying all their counsels and secrets out of their way.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living*.
The general officers, and the publick ministers that fell in my way, were generally subject to the gout.—*Sir W. Temple*.

13. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step.

By noble ways we requested will prepare;
First offer peace, and that refused, make war.

Irish, Indian Emperor, p. 1.

A child his mother so well instructed this way in geography, that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world.—*Locke*.

14. Method; scheme of management.

He durst not take open way against them, and as hard it was to take a secret, they being so continually followed by the heat and every way abate of that region.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to himself in the way of flattery; so by calling good evil, he is misrepresented to others, in the way of slander.—*South, Sermons*.

15. Private determination; particular will or humour.

He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his way, so one that revered himself, and would reign indeed.—*Bacon*.

If I had my way,
He had merr'd in flowers at home, not i' th' senate;
I had sing'd his furs by this time.

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

16. Manner; mode.

Who with a calm carelessness let every thing slide, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any way belong unto us.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

God hath so many times and ways spoken to men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

His way of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire.—*Addison*.

17. Method; manner of practice.

Having lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of villainous.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Matter of mirth . . .

She could devise, and thousand ways invent,
To feed her foolish humour, and vain folliollment.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 6, 3.

To live the easiest way, not with perplexing thoughts.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 182.

18. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action.

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
All human thought comes short.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 412.

When a man sees the prodigious expense our forefathers have been at in these barbarous institutions, cannot but fancy what mischief they would have left us, had they only been conducted in the right way.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

19. Process of things good or ill.

The affairs here began to settle in a prosperous way.—*Huyot*.

20. Right method to act or know.

We are quite out of the way, when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them.—*Locke*.

21. General scheme of acting.

Men who go out of the way to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity or rudeness.—*Richardson, Clarissa*.

By the way. Without any necessary connection with the main design; *en passant*.

Note, by the way, that unity of continuance is easier to procure than unity of species.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

All Honeycomb, now on the verge of three score, asked me, in his most serious look, whether I would advise him to marry lady Betty Single, who, by the way, is one of the greatest fortunes about town.—*Spektator*.

Go, or come one's way, or ways. Come along, or depart. *Colloquial*.

Nay, come your ways;
This is his majesty, say your mind to him.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

To a boy fast asleep upon the brink of a river, Fortune came and waked him; Prius got up, and go thy ways, thou'lt tumble in and be drown'd else.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Often used corruptly for wise.

But if he shall any ways make them told after he hath heard them, then he shall bear her iniquity.—*Amber, xxx. 15*.

Being sent to reduce Persia, he mistook a great fire at a distance for the first, and being no ways a match for them, set sail for Athens.—*Swift*.

'Tis no way the furthest even of priesthood.—*Pope*.

Waybread. s. [A.S. *wegbrede*.] Broad-leaved plantain: (spelt *waybread* in the extract).

Next waybread rose, prompt by her seven nerves,
Who th' honour of a noble house preserves.

Cooley, Englished.

Wayfare. v. a. Travel as a wayfarer. *Rare*.
Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob wayfared from place to place upon the earth.—*Trenniss, The Christian Religion*. (Ord. 184.)

WAYFARER

Wayfarer. *s.* Passenger; traveller.

However, many *wayfarers* make themselves *pleas*, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, forsook not to hold them.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Wayfaring. *adj.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.

They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be directed into a path so plain and smoothed, that the *wayfarer* of men, though fools, shall not therein, must needs acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind, that will not enter into God's rest.—*Hammond, On Fundamentalists.*

Wayfaring. *verb. abs.* Travel as a wayfarer; (in the extract the older form would, probably, be *on-wayfaring*, *a-wayfaring*).

Once only, O blessed Jesus, whilst thou wert *wayfaring* upon this globe of earth, didst thou put on glory, even upon Mount Ebal, in thy Heavenly Transfiguration.—*Bishop Hall, Mystery of Godliness.* (Ord MS.)

Wayfaringtree. *s.* Native tree of the genus *Viburnum* (lanfana).

The viburnum or *wayfaringtree* makes pins for the key of oxen.—*Keble.*

Waygoose. *s.* In *Bakley*, explained stubble-goose. Add to this that the old spelling is *wygz*, *wygz*, and the connection with the German *weizen* = wheat, is probable. At present the meaning is that given in the extracts; i.e. annual dinner of the printers, which originally was fixed for the season of the wheat stubble.

July is the month in which the different offices of the metropolis generally have each their *waygoose*, or annual dinner, and Saturday is the day commonly chosen.—*Savage, Dictionary of the Art of Printing.*

It is also customary for all the journey-men to make every year new paper windows, whether the old will serve again or no; because that day they make them, the master printer gives them a *waygoose*; that is, he makes them a good feast, and not only entertains them at his own house, but besides, gives them money to spend at the ale-house or tavern at night; and to this feast they invite the corrector, foun-er, smith, ner, and ink-maker, who all of them (except the corrector in his own civility) open their purse-strings and add their benevolence (which workmen account their duty, because they generally choose these workmen) to the master printer; but from the corrector they expect nothing, because the master printer chiding him, the workmen can do him no kindness. These *waygooses* always kept about Bartholomew-tide. And till the master-printer have given this *waygoose*, the journey-men do not use to work by candlelight.—*Murray, Mechanical Exercises: 1683.*

Waylay. *v. a.* Watch insidiously in the way; beset by ambush.

I will *waylay* thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me, . . . thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or purchasing; and usury *waylays* both; it duels and damps all industries.—*Bacon.*

How then lurk'st In valley or green meadow, to *waylay* Some beauty rare.

Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 184.

Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides, *Waylays* the merchants, and their land betrays, Each day new wealth without their care provides, They lay *waylay* with prices in their nets.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, celi.

Wayless. *adj.* Pathless; untracked.

When on upon my *wayless* walk As my desire me draw, I, like a madman, fell to talk With everything I saw. *Drayton, Cynthia.*

Waymaker. *s.* One who causes way to be made for another; precursor.

Laurentius Valla, both the ears of Mirandula, &c. and the rest of those famous *waymakers* to the succeeding institution of the evangelical truth.—*Bishop Hall, Cities of Consolation.*

Waymark. *s.* Mark to guide in travelling. Set thee up *waymarks*, make thee high heaps.—*Jeremiah, xxxi. 21.*

Wayment. *v. a.* Lament, or grieve. *Obsolete.*

For what boots it to weep and to *wayment*, When ill is chance'd, but doth the ill increase, And the weak mind with double woe torment. *Sponsor, Faerie Queen.*

Wayward. *adj.* Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious; liking his own way.

That night the elder it was, the more *wayward* it shewed itself towards them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

WEAK

Wayward, but wise; by long experience taught To please both parties, for ill ends he fought. *Dryden.*

Waywardly. *adv.* In a wayward manner; frowardly; perversely.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold; because extremely faulty.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Waywardness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Wayward*; frowardness; perverseness. Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chastity not upon *waywardness*, but choice of worthiness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

We. *pron.* Plural of the pronoun of the first person; i.e. term applied by the speaker to himself and others associated, or supposed to be associated, with him in the action conveyed by the verb.

Retire me to our chamber, A little water cleans us of this deed. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 2.

Fair and noble hostess, We are your guests to-night. *Ibid.* i. 4. Notwithstanding animals had nothing like the use of reason, we find in them all the lower parts of our nature in the greatest strength.—*Addison.* We first endure, then pity, then embrace. *Pope, Essay on Man*, ii. 220.

Following a preposition, i.e. other than a nominative case.

To poor we Thine enemy's most capital. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 3.

Weak. *adj.* [A.S. *wæc*, *wac*.]

1. Feeble; not strong.

Here only weak Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 632.

Wert thou not weak with hunger, mad with love, That word had been thy last, or in this grove This hand should force thee to renounce thy love. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 144.

2. Infirm; not healthy.

Here I stand your brave, A poor, infirm, weak, and despicable old man. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 7.

3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.

4. Low of sound.

A voice not soft, weak, piping, and womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike.—*Archam.*

5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment.

As the case stands with this present age, full of tongue and weak of brain, we yield to the stream thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may thank the Whigs, whose false representations they were so weak to believe.—*Swift.*

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: (as, 'a weak tincture,' 'weak beer').

7. Not powerful; not potent.

I must make fair weather yet a while, Till Harry be more weak, and I more strong. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* v. 1.

The weak, by thinking themselves strong, are induced to venture and proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the strong, by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby rendered inactive and useless.—*South, Sermons.*

8. Not well supported by argument.

A case so weak and feeble hath been much persisted in.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

9. Unfortified.

To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart On this weak side, where most our nature fails, Would be a conquest worthy Cato's son. *Addison, Cato.*

Weak. *v. a.* Weaken. *Rare.*

We must toil to make our doctrine good, Which will impair the flesh, and weak the knee. *Dr. H. More, Life of the Saint.*

Weaken. *v. a.* Render weak; enfeeble; deprive of strength.

The first which *weakened* them was their security. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.* Their hands shall in *weakness* from the work, that it be not done.—*Nehemiah*, vi. 9.

Let us not *weaken* still the weaker side By our divisions. *Addison, Cato.* Solemn impressions, that seem to *weaken* the mind, may, by proper reflection, be made to strengthen it.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Weaken. *s.* One who, that which, weakens; that which lessens the effects.

Fasting and mortifications, no question, rightly managed, are huge helps to piety, and great *weakeners* of sin, and furtherances to a man in his Christian course.—*South, Sermons*, vol. vi. serm. xi.

WEAL

Weakling. *s.* Feeble creature.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight; And, *weakling*, Warwick takes his gift again, And Henry is my king, Warwick his subject. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III.* v. 1.

Ulysses; who I thought was man With great and godly personage; and bore A virtue answerable; and this shape Should shake with weight of such a conqueror, When now a *weakling* came, a dwarfish thing. *Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.*

Ramp begged his companions not to overcharge him; they found him a *weakling*, and bade him please himself.—*Sir E. L. Strange.*

Weakly. *adj.* Not strong; not healthy.

Being old and *weakly*, twenty years in prison, it was ten to one that ever I should have returned.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Weakly. *adv.* In a weak manner.

1. Feebly; faintly; without strength; with want of efficiency.

The motion of gravity worketh *weakly*, both far from the earth, and also within the earth.—*Bacon.*

2. Indiscreetly; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind.

This high gift of strength committed to me, Under the seal of silence, could not keep, But *weakly* to a woman must reveal it. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 48.

Weakness. *s.* [A.S. *wæcnysse*.] Attribute suggested by *Weak*.

1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness.

Try in our *weakness* stands, not in her strength, *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

Of human *weakness* rather than of strength. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 401.

2. Want of sprightliness.

New graces yearly like thy works display, Soft without *weakness*, without glaring ray. *Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jarvis.*

3. Want of steadiness.

By such a review we shall discern and strengthen our *weaknesses* with good resolution, and so order our future conversation as may render us least exposed to falling.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

4. Infirmary; unhealthiness.

Persons in those parts derive a *weakness* of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the delicacy of their own education.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. Want of cogency.

She seems to be conscious of the *weakness* of those testimonies.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

6. Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness of mind.

A woman, and therefore weak.—*Weakness* is thy excuse, And I believe it; *weakness* to resist Philistian told: if *weakness* may excuse, What murderer, what traitor, parricide, Incestuous, meretricious, but may plead it? All wickedness in *weakness*. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 829.

7. Defect; failing; weak point: (hence common in the plural).

If you will work on any man, you must know his nature, and so lead him; or his *weaknesses* and disadvantages, and so win him.—*Bacon.*

Many find a pleasure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Weal. *s.* [see Well.]

1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state.

Our *weal* on you depending, Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty. *Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 2.

Things, and of all thy woe, The *weal* or woe in thee is placed; beware! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 637.

Ireland ought to be considered not only in its own interest, but likewise in relation to England, upon whose *weal* in the main that of this kingdom depends.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Republic; state; public interest.

Good hath been shed Ere human statute purged the general *weal*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

How shall the nurse from such a monarch steal An hour, and not defraud the public *weal*? *Pope, Imitations of Horace*, b. ii. ep. l.

Weal. *v. a.* Mark with stripes or lashes.

Thy sacred body was stripped of thy garments, and *wealed* with bloody stripes.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, l. iv.

Weal. *s.* [A.S. *wæl*.] Mark of a stripe.

Like war's or *weals* it hangs upon her skin. *Dante.*

Weald, and Wealden. s. In *Geology*. See extract.

The *wealden series* in the typical *wealden* district of Kentland consists of the deposits called Hastings sands, which repose on the Purbeck strata. The uppermost member in the *weald* clay. . . . The *wealden series* has always been regarded as the accumulations made at the mouth of a considerable river coming in from the west. The deposits extend, but are very poorly exhibited, across the Channel on the coast of France near Boulogne; and beds distinctly contemporaneous are found in Scotland, Westphalia, and Hanover. The latter are important from their magnitude and thickness. They consist of sandstones. . . . The *wealden* beds are interesting as containing the remains of gigantic herbivorous land reptiles, and also of the flying reptiles of the coelites, lizards, and chelonians. — *Anders. in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Wealdman. s. Sneering word for a politician.

Meeting two such *wealdmen* as you are, I cannot call you *Leicesters*. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Wealth. s.

1. Prosperity; external happiness.

In all time of our tribulation, in all time of our *wealth*, in the hour of death, and in the day of judgment, good Lord deliver us. — *Book of Common Prayer, Litany.*

2. Riches; money, or precious goods.

In desert land thine habitations,
And these rich heaps of *wealth* doth hide apart
From the world's eyes and from her right usance.
— *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, ii. 7.
Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,
They lie asleep with prizes in their nets.
— *Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*, crit.

Wealthily. adv. In a wealthy manner; richly.

I come to wife it *wealthily* in Padua,
It *wealthily*, then happily in Padua.
— *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

Wealthiness. s. Attribute suggested by Wealthy.

I almost hate the idea of *wealthiness* as much as the word. — *Shenstone, Letter to Graves*, September 19, 1747.

Wealthy. adj. Rich; opulent; abundant.

If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldest shall be kept in some order, but all the rest shall shift and fall to this occupation of stealing. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
Not Neptune's self from all his floods receives
A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives.
— *Pope, Windsor Forest*.

Wean. v. a. [A.S. *weanan*.]

1. Put from the breast; ab lactate.

'Tis since the earthquake now eleven years;
And she was *weaned*.
— *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, i. 3.

2. Withdraw from any habit or desire.

Here the place whose pleasant sights
From other shades have *weaned* my wand'ring
mind;
Tell me what wants me here. — *Spenser*.
The troubles of age were intended by the Author
& our being to *wean* us gradually from our fond-
ness of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it.
— *Swift*.

Weanle, also Weannel. s. Weanling. Rare.

Though when as Lowder was far away,
This wolfish sheep would catch his prey;
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanle* woe,
With that to the wood would he speed haste.
— *Spenser*.

Weanling. s.

1. Animal newly weaned: (used adjectively in the extract).

Or taint-worm to the *weanling* herds.
— *Milton, Lycidas*, 46.

2. Child newly weaned.

Weapon. s. [A.S. *weapen*.] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another.

The giant
Down let fall his arm, and soft withdrew
His *weapon* huge, that heaved as on high,
& for to have slain the man that on the ground did
lie.
— *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.
His foe, who came to bring him death,
Brings him a *weapon* that before had none. — *Daniel*.
With his full force he whirled it first around,
But the soft yielding air received the wound;
Imperial Juno turned the course before,
And fixed the wand'ring *weapon* in the door.
— *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, ix. 1008.

Weapon. v. a. Supply, arm, with weapons.

Weaponed. part. adj. Armed for offence; furnished with arms.

Both the combatants entered, apparelled only in their doublets and hose, and *weaponed* with sword, buckler, and dagger. — *Sir J. Hayward*.

Weaponless. adj. Having no weapon; unarmed.

I could have sent him,
With more ease, *weaponless* to you, and bound.
— *Beaumont and Fletcher, Little French Lawyer*.
— *Samson*

Ran on embattled armies, clad in iron,
And, *weaponless* himself,
Made arms ridiculous, unless the forged
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail,
Adamantean proof. — *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 128.

Weaponed. s. Salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

That the sympathetic powder and the *weapon-
ed* constantly perform what is promised, I leave
others to believe. — *Boyle*.

Weaponsmith. s. Forger of arms.

The first mechanics . . . the heretical *weapon-
smiths*, on one hand, and the other poor professors
of such rude arts as we cannot do without. — *Kemble*.
— *The Sarons in England*, h. ii. ch. vii.

Wear. v. a. pret. *wore*, past part. *worn*. [A.S. *weran*.]

1. Waste with use or time, or instruments; impair or lessen by gradual diminution.

The waters *wear* the stones. — *Job*, xiv. 19.
An lasty word, or an indelicate action, does not
dis- ce the bond, but that friendship may be still
sound in heart; and so outgrow and if the
little distempers. — *South, Sermons*.
Kings' titles commonly begin by force,
Which time *wears* off and mellow into right.
— *Dryden*.

With out.

Wise and best men full oft bequeiled,
With goodness principled, not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive.
Are drawn to *wear* out miserable days.
— *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 720.

No difference of age, tempers, or education, can
great out religion, and set any considerable number
of men free from it. — *Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.
The *wearing* exerted himself to imitate his peni-
tent in the course of life she was entering upon,
and *wear* out of her mind groundless fears. — *Addi-
son, Spectator*.

2. Consume tediously.

What masks, what danc
To *wear* away this long age of three hours!
— *Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

3. Carry appendant to the body.

Why art thou angry?
That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword,
Who *wears* not honesty.
— *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.
This is unconceivable dealing, to be made a
slave, and not know whose liveries I *wear*. — *Dryden*,
— *Spanish Friar*, i. 2.
On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore*,
Which Jews might kiss, and maidens adore.
— *Pope, Rape of the Lock*, canto ii.

4. Exhibit in appearance.

Such an infectious face her sorrow *wears*,
I can bear death, but not Cylinia's tears.
— *Dryden, Indian Emperor*.

5. Affect by degrees.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in
the first essay, displeased us. — *Locke*.
A man who has any relish for true writing, from
the masterly strokes of a great author every time he
peruses him, *wears* himself into the same manner.
— *Addison, Spectator*.

Wear. out.

a. Harass.

He *wear* out the saints. — *Daniel*, vii. 23.

b. Waste or destroy by degrees.

This very recent fever, quite *worn* out
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout.
— *J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal*, xiv. 76.

Wear. v. n.

1. Be wasted with use or time: (commonly with some particle, as, out, away, off).

Thou wilt surely *wear* away. — *Kroesus*, xviii. 18.
In those who have lost their sight when young, in
whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly
taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite
wear out. — *Locke*.

2. Be tediously spent: (with out).

Thus *wore* out night, and now the herald lark
Left his ground-nest, high towering to dewy
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song.
— *Milton, Paradise Regained*, ii. 279.

3. Pass away by degrees: (with off).

If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon
wears off; and inclination will easily learn to alight
such scarecrows. — *Locke*.

Wear. s. Act of wearing; thing worn.

It was th' enchantment of her riches
That made 'm apply t' your envious witches;
That in return would pay th' expenses,
The *wear* and tear of conscience.
— *Hudibras*, ii. 1, 1179.

Wear. v. a. In *Navigation*. Bring a ship round.

Wear. s. See Weir.

Wearable. adj. Capable of being worn.

A proposal for the universal use of Irish manu-
facture in clothes and furniture of houses, &c. ut-
terly rejecting every *wearable* that comes from
England. — *Swift*. (Ord MS.)

Wearer. s. One who, that which, wears.

1. One who has anything appendant to his person.

Were I the *wearer* of Antonius' beard,
I would not shave 't to-day.
— *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.
Curls, hoods and habits with their *wearers* twist,
And flutter'd into rags.
— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 490.

Armour bears off insults, and preserves the *wearer*
in the day of battle; but the danger ones repelled,
it is laid aside, as being too rough for civil conver-
sation. — *Dryden*.

We ought to leave room for the humour of the
artist or *wearer*. — *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

2. That which wastes or diminishes.

Take away this measure from our dress and habits,
and all is turned into such painted and glitter,
and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to the
wearer. — *Latw*.

Weariness. s. Attribute suggested by Weary; lassitude; state of being spent with labour.

Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the
weakness of sleep and *weariness*, spreads the cover-
ment of night and darkness to conceal it. — *South, Ser-
mons*.

Wearing verbal abs.? Clothing.

It was his bidding;
Give me my nightly *wearing*, and adieu.
— *Shakespeare, Othello*, iv. 3.

Wearith. adj. See Weerish.

Wearisome. adj. Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.

The soul prefergeth rest in ignorance, before
its labour to know. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity*.
Satiety from all things else doth come,
Then life must to itself grow *wearisome*.
— *Sir J. Denham, The Old Age*, pt. iv.

Wearisomely. adv. In a wearisome manner; tediously; so as to cause weariness.

As of Nimrod, so are the opinions of writers dif-
ferent touching Assur, and the beginning of that
great state of Assyria; a controversy *wearisomely*
disputed, without any direct proof or certainty. —
— *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Wearisomeness. s. Attribute suggested by Wearisome.

A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without
brittleness, desirous of good things without new-
fangledness, diligent in painful things without *weari-
someness*. — *Ascham, Schoolmaster*.

Weary. adj. [A.S. *wearg*.]

1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.

Fair Phœbus woe decline in haste
His *weary* wagon to the western vale. — *Spenser*.
Let us not be *weary* in well-doing. — *Galatians*,
vi. 9.
An old man broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity.
— *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, iv. 2.

2. Impatient of the continuance of anything painful or irksome.

The king was as *weary* of Scotland as he had been
impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed
to him without consideration of his honour or in-
terest. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion*.

3. Desirous to discomjigue.

See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent,
If *weary* of solid firmness, melt itself
into the sea.
— *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II*, iii. 1.

4. Causing weariness; tiresome.

Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the *weary* way were travelling,
And one sat waiting over them before
To call in comers by that needy were and poor.
— *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, i. 10, 36.
The *weariest* and most loathed life
That age, ache, penury, imprisonment,
1389

Can lay on nature, his paradise
To what we fear of death.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Wear. *v. a.*

1. Tire; fatigue; harass; subdue by labour.

Better that the enemy seek us;
So shall he waste his means, weary his soldiers,
Doing himself offence.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

It would not be difficult to continue a paper by
repeating the same subjects, and *wearying* out the
reader with the same thoughts in a different phrase.
—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Make impatient of continuance.

I stay too long by thee, I weary thee.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Should the government be *wearyed* out of its
present patience, what is to be expected by such turbu-
lent men? — *Addison.*

3. Subdue or harass by anything irksome.

Mastering all her wiles,
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries; she succeeded not any nor night
To storm me over-watch'd and *wearyed* out.
— *Milton, Samson Agonistes, 402.*

Weasand. *s.* See Weasend.

Weasch. *s.* [A.S. *weascl.*] Native carnivorous animal of the genus *Mustela* (ermine).
See extracts.

Ready in zibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
Asquarrous as the *weasel*.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

The chief groups . . . of the Mustelidae are com-
posed of the *weasels* and the polecats. — *Swainson, On the Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds, § 162.*

The stoat is brown above, dirty white beneath;
the tail always black at the tip, longer and more
bushy than that of the *weasel*; and the former ani-
mal is twice as large as its elegant little congener.
The *weasel*, on the other hand, is red above, pure
white beneath, the tail red and uniform. Their
habits also, though generally similar, are, in many
of their details, considerably distinct; and we are
fully borne out by observation, in saying that the
accusations which are so current against the *weasel*,
of the mischief which he is said to perpetrate in the
farm-yard and the hen-roost, as well as amongst
game of every description, on hares and rabbits no
less than on the fatted red tribes, are principally due
to the stoat. — *Fall, A History of British Quad-
rupeds, meosids, p. 1.*

Weasel-snout. *s.* Native plant of the ge
Galeobdolon (luteum).

Weasend. *s.* [A.S. *weasend.*] Windpipe;
throat; (variously spelt, and often without
a final *d*; the letter, however, is present in
the oldest form).

Had his *weasend* been a little wider,
He would have devoured both ladder and shidder.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Cut his *weasend* with the knife.
Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 3.
Matter to be discharged by expiration must
first pass into the lungs, then into the *aspiria* arteria,
or *weasend*, and from thence be coughed up and
spit out by the mouth. — *Wicam, Surgery.*

Weather. *s.* [A.S. *weaþer, weaþer.*]

1. State of the air respecting either cold or
heat, wet or dryness.

Who's there besides foul *weather*? — One minded
like the *weather*, most unquietly. — *Shakespeare, King
Lear, iii. 1.*

2. Change of the state of the air.

It is a reversed thing to see an ancient castle not
in decay; how much more to behold an ancient
family, which have stood against the waves and
weathers of time. — *Baron.*

3. Tempest; storm.

What gusts of *weather* from that gathering cloud
My thoughts presage!

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 19.

Weather. *v. a.*

1. Expose to the air.

He perch'd on some branch thereby,
To *weather* him and his moist wings to dry.

Spenser.

2. Pass with difficulty.

He *weather'd* fell Charybdis; but ere long
The skies were dark'n'd, and the tempests strong.

Garth, Translation from Virgil, Voyage of Æneas.

Weather a point. Gain a point against the
wind; accomplish against opposition.

• We have been tugging a great while against the
stream, and have almost *weather'd* our point; a
stretch or two more will do the work. — *Addison.*

Weather out. Endure.

When we have pur'd these gloomy hours,
And *weather'd* out the storm that beats upon us.

Addison, Cato.

Weatherbeaten. *adj.* Harassed and sea-
soned by hard weather.

They perceived an aged man and a young, both
poorly arrayed, extremely *weatherbeaten*; the old
man blind, the young man leading him. — *Sir P.
Sidney.*

She enjoys sure peace for evermore,
As *weatherbeaten* ship arrived on happy shore.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 1, 2.

Thrice from the banks of Wyre,
And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him bootless home, and *weatherbeaten* back.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

The old *weatherbeaten* soldier carries in his hand
the Roman eagle. — *Addison.*

Weatherboard, or Weatherbow. *s.* In
Navigation. Side of a ship that is to the
windward.

Weatherbound. *part. adj.* Detained by
stress of weather, by unfavourable wea-
ther: (in extract, used figuratively).

The author that thinks himself *weatherbound*
will find with a little help from heliobore, that he is
only idle or exhausted. — *Johnson, Lives of the Poets,
Milton.*

Weathercock. *s.*

1. Artificial cock set on the top of a spire,
which, by turning, shows the point from
which the wind blows.

But alas! the sun keeps his light, though thy faith
be darkened; the rocks stand still, though thou
change like a *weathercock*. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Anything fickle and inconstant.

He break my promise and dissolve my vow . . .
The word which I have given shall stand like fate,
Not like the king's, that *weathercock* of state.

Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. iii. 1.

Weatherdriven. *part. pref.* Forced by
storms or contrary winds.

Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was
weatherdriven into Weymouth. — *Curtis, Survey of
Cornwall.*

Weatherfind. *v. a.* Shelter. *Rare.*

In the lime-grove which *weatherfinds* your cell.
Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1.

Weathergage. *s.* Anything that shows the
weather.

To veer and tack, and steer a course
Against the *weathergage* of laws.

Baile, Hudibras, iii. 3. 777.

A ship to windward of another is said to
have the *weather-gage* of her. (Braude.)

Weathergall. *s.* See Watergull.

Weatherglass. *s.* Barometer; glass that
shows the weight of the air.

John's temper depended very much upon the air;
his spirits rose and fell with the *weatherglass*. — *Ar-
buthnot.*

As in some *weatherglass* my loss I hold,
Which fall or rises with the heat or cold;
I will be constant yet. — *Dryden.*

Weathering. *verbal abs.* Action of the
atmosphere on rocks, &c. exposed to it.

The rapidity with which the rock undergoes dis-
integration and destruction from *weathering* varies
greatly in different localities. — *Audet and Latham,
Channel Islands, p. 402.*

Weatherlogy. *s.* Coined and hybrid word
for the philosophy of the weather.

The London winter's ended in July —
Sometimes a little later. I don't err
In this: winter-weather blunders lie
Upon my shoulders, here I must aver
My Muse a glass of *weatherlogy*;
For parliament is our barometery;
Let radicals its other acts attack,
Its sessions form our only almanack.

Byron, Don Juan, canto xiii.

Weatherproof. *adj.* Proof against rough
weather.

Our bark's not *weatherproof*. — *Quarles, History
of Jonah, B. I. l. 1020.*

Weatherpsy. *s.* One who is weatherwise.
Rare.

And sooner may a galling *weatherpsy*,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly
What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits, next year
Our giddy-headed antic youth will wear. — *Donne.*

Weatherwise. *adj.* Skillful in foretelling
the weather.

A man that is more *weatherwise*, though he find
an abatement of the storm, yet will not stir from
under the shelter whilst he sees it thick in the
wind. — *Bishop Hall, Saint in David's Cove.*

Weatherwiser. *s.* Anything that foreshows
the weather. *Rare.*

Several discourses about thermometers, hygro-
scopes, baroscopes, and other *weatherwises*. —
Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society, p. 353.

Most vegetables expand their flowers and down
in warm sunny weather, and again close them
toward the evening, or in rain, as is in the flowers of
pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are
the countryman's *weatherwiser*. — *Derham, Physi-
cal Theology.*

Weave. *v. a.* pret. *wove, weaved*, past part.
woven, weaved. [A.S. *weftan.*]

1. Form by texture; form by inserting one
part of the materials within another.
The women *wove* hangings for the grove. — *3 Kings,
xviii. 7.*

White seem'd her robes, yet *woven* so they were,
As snow and gold together had been wrought.

Dryden.

These purple vests were *woven* by Dardan dames.
Id.

2. Unite by intermixture.

When religion was *woven* into the civil govern-
ment, and flourished under the protection of the
emperors, men's thoughts and discourses were full
of secular affairs; but in the three first centuries of
Christianity, men who embraced this religion had
given up all their interests in this world, and lived
in a perpetual preparation for the next. — *Addison.*

3. Interpose; insert.

The duke be here to-night! the better! best!
This *weaves* itself perform into my business.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.

Weave. *v. a.*

1. Work with a loom.

2. Become interwoven.

The amorous vine which in the elm still *weaves*.
W. Browne.

Weaver. *s.* One who, that which, weaves;
makes threads into cloth.

My days are swifter than a *weaver's* shuttle, and
are spent without hope. — *Job, vii. 6.*

Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, *weavers*.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. 1.

Weaver. *s.* In Ichthyology. See Weever.

Weaving. *verbal abs.* Process by which tex-
tile articles are woven.

Weaken-faced. *adj.* Wizen-faced, i.e. wi-
thered.

The door . . . was opened, and a little black-eyed,
weaken-faced ancient man came creeping out. —
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xi.

Web. *s.* [A.S. *weab, web.*]

1. Texture; anything woven.

Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devised a *web* her weavers to deceive;
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did again unweave.

Spenser.

By day the *web* and loom,
And homely household task, shall be her doom.

Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 30.

2. Blade of a sword.

The sword, whereof the *web* was steel;
Pommel, rich stone; hilt, gold, approved by touch.

Keats.

3. Kind of dusky film that hinders the sight;
suffusion.

This is the foul Filbertigibbet; he gives the *web*
and the pin, squints the eye, and makes the lar-
rip. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 6.*

Webbed. *adj.* Joined by a film.

Such as are whole-footed, or whose *weavers* *webbed*
together, their legs are generally short, the most
convenient size for swimming. — *Derham, Physi-
cal Theology.*

Webfooted. *adj.* Palmipede; having films
between the toes.

Webfooted fowls do not live constantly upon the
land, nor fear to enter the water. — *Ray, On the
Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the
Creation.*

Webster. *s.* [for the import of *-ster* see
under *Spinner*.]

After local names, the most in number have been
derived from occupations; as Taylor, *Webster*,
Wheeler. — *Camden.*

Wed. *v. a.* [A.S. *weddan* = marry, pledge;
connected with *Wage*.]

1. Marry; take for husband or wife.

If one by one you *wedded* all the world,
Or, from the all that are, took something good
To make a perfect woman; she you kill'd
Would be unparallel'd.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

Ween. v. n. [A.S. *weenan*.] Think; imagine; form a notion; fancy. *Obsolete*, or *rhetorical*.

Al! lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I ween your grief is woundrous great.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
When you of better luck,
I mean, in perjured witness, than your minder,
Whom minister you are, while here he lived
Upon this naughty earth.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 1.
They would
That self-same day, by sight or by surprise,
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To set the envious of his state, the proud
Aspire; but their thoughts proved fond and vain.

Weep. v. n. pret. and past part. *wept*, *weeped*. [A.S. *wepan*.]

1. Show sorrow by tears.
Have you *wept* for your sin, so that you were
Indeed sorrowful in your spirit? Are you so sorrow-
ful that you hate it? Do you so hate it that you
have left it?—*Jeremy Taylor*.
Away, with women *weep*, and leave me here,
Fie'd, like a man, to die without a tear;
Or save, or slay us both.

Drayden, Quinlan and Gaiscard, 577.
2. Shed tears from any passion.
Then they for sudden joy did *weep*,
And I for sorrow sung.
That such a king should play bo-peep,
And go the fools among.

Shakespeare, King Lear, I. 4, song.
3. Lament; complain.
They *weep* unto me, saying, Give us flesh, that we
may eat. *Agabus, xl. 13.*

Weop. v. n.

1. Lament with tears; bewail; bemoan.
If thou wilt *weop* thy fortunes, take my eyes.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.
Nor was I near to close his dying eyes,
To wash his wounds, to *weop* his obsequies.
Drayden, Translation of the Ruins, ix. 647.
We would ring go
Through dreary wastes, and *weop* each other's woes.
Pope, Eloisa to Abbot.

2. Shed moisture.
Thus was this place
A happy rural seat of various view,
Groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gums and
balm. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 216.*

Weeper. s. One who, that which, weeps.

1. One who sheds tears; lamenter; bewailer; mourner.
If you have served God in a holy life, send away
the women and the *weepers*; tell them it is as much
intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too
much; if thou art alone, or with fitting company,
die as thou shouldst; but do not die impatiently;
and like a fox enticed into a trap. *Jeremy Taylor*.
Laughter is easy; but the wonder how
What store of brine supplied the *weeper's* eyes.
Drayden, Translation of Juvenal, 2. v.
2. White border on the sleeve of a mourning
coat.

Weeping. part. adj.

1. Drooping.
Let India boast her plants, nor envy so
The *weeping* amber of the balmy tree,
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. Drooping; (applied to certain trees, e.g. *weeping* aspen, *weeping* willow, &c.).

3. Abounding with wet.
Rye grass grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds.
Mortimer, Huddersley.

Weepingly. adv. In a weeping manner; with weeping; tears.

She took her son into her arms *weepingly* laugh-
ing. *Sir H. Wallon, Memoirs of Architecture.*
Such as these, *weepingly* inclined, should be as
full of all outward expression of devotion, as if they
were just then to be converted. *Richard, Answer to
Grounds and Reasons of Contempt of the Clergy,*
p. 133.

Weerish. adj. [?] s.

1. Applied to tastes, it means insipid; applied
to the body, weak and washy; (here it
seems to mean sour; surly). *Obsolete*.
A voice not soft, weak, piping, womanish;
audible, strong, and manlike; a countenance not
sweary and crabbed, but fair and comely. *Ascham,*
Schoolmaster.
Also is *weerish* taste called unsavoury. *Old Poem,*
in *Ascham's Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 73.
Yielding her pleasure *weerish*, and her amours
tasteless. *Florio, Translation of Montaigne's Es-*
says, p. 440: 1613.

2. Crabbed; (in temper).
Democritus was a little *weerish* old man, very
melancholy by nature. *Barton, Anatomy of Mel-*
ancholy, preface.
A grinning, over-rich and wide for many of their
sweaty and ill-disposed bodies. *Carow, Survey of*
Cornwall.

Weel. v. n. See Wit.

Him the prince with gentle court did board;
Sir knight, mought I of you this court'ry read,
Th' *weel* why on your shield, so goodly scored,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Spenser, Faerie Queen, II. 9, 2.
I bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to *weel*
We stand up
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, I. 1.
But well I *weel* thy cruel wrong
Adorns a nobler poet's song. *Prior, Alma, II. 280.*

Weetless. adj. Unknowing.

And now all *weetless* of the wretched stormes
In which his love was lost, he slept full fast.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Wéver. s. [Fr. *river*.] In Ichthyology,
Native fish of the genus *Trachinus*.
The *wever*, which although it prickles venom
be,
(By fishers cut away, which buyers seldom see,
Yet for the fish he bears, is not accounted bad.)
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiv.

Weevil. s. [A.S. *wefel*.] Larva of insect of
the genus *Cureulio*, long known for the
mischief it does by the destruction of grain.
A worm called a *weevil*, bred underground, feedeth
upon roots; as parsnips and carrots. *Bacon, Nat-*
ural and Experimental History.
Corn is so innocent from breeding of mice, that it
doth not produce the very *weevils* that live in it and
consume it. *Bentley*.

West. s.

1. That of which the claim is generally
waived; anything wandering without an
owner, and seized by the lord of the manor.
His horse, it is the herald's *west*.
B. Jonson, Underquads.
2. Used by Bacon for *west*, a gentle blast.
The smell of violets *westeth* in sweetness that of
spices, and the strongest sort of shells are best in a
west blast off. *Bacon*.

West. s. [A.S. *west*, *westa*.] Web.

Westage. s. Texture. *Rare*.
The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones,
might be truly tanned; whereby the *westage* of the
flesh might more easily be observed. *Grew, Ana-*
tomy.

Weigh. v. n. [A.S. *weagan*.]

1. Examine by the balance.
Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and
preserved, so as not to be wet nor wasted, and
weighed daily, will not alter weight until the seven-
teenth of June, when the river beginneth to rise;
and then it will grow more and more ponderous, till
the river cometh to its height. *Bacon*.
The Eternal huzer forth his golden scales,
Wherein all things created first he *weigh'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 698.
2. Be equivalent to anything in weight.
They that must *weigh* out my afflictions,
They that my trust must grow to, live not here;
They are, as all my comforts are, far hence.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. III. 1.
3. Offer by weight for the purpose of pay-
ment.
They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver.
Zachariah, xl. 12.
4. In Navigation. Raise; take up the anchor.
Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness of
his soldiers, *weighed* up the fourteen gallees he had
wink. *Kudler, History of the Turks.*
They having freight
Their ships with spoils on board, *weigh* anchor
straight.
Here he let me, long time here delay'd
His parting kiss, and there his anchor *weigh'd*.
Drayden, Translation from Ovid, Iliads of Sleep.
5. Examine; balance in the mind; consider.
Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh*
only what is spoken. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
You chose a retreat, and not till you had maturely
weighed the advantages of rising higher, with the
hazards of the fall. *Drayden*.
He is the only proper judge of our perfections who
weighs the goodness of our actions by the sincerity
of our intentions. *Addison, Spectator*.
6. Compare by the scales.
Poetic Justice, with her lifted scale,
Where in nice balance truth with gold she *weighs*,
And solid pudding against empty praise.
Pope, Dunciad, I. 62.

7. Regard; consider as worthy of notice.
I *weigh* not you. You do not *weigh* me; that is
you care not for me. *Shakespeare, Love's Labour*
lost, v. 2.

With down.

a. Overbalance.
Fear *weighs* down faith with shame.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
b. Overburden; oppress with weight; de-
press.

In thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To *weigh* thy spirits down.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 513.
My soul is quite *weigh'd* down with care, and asks
The soft refreshment of a moment's sleep.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Weigh. v. n.

1. Have weight.
Exactly weighing and strangling a chicken in the
scales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could
discover no difference in weight; but suffering it to
lie eight or ten hours until it grew perfectly cold, it
weighed most sensibly lighter. *Sir T. Browne*.
2. He considered as important; have weight
in the intellectual balance.
A wise man is then best satisfied, when he finds
that the same argument which *weighs* with him has
weighed with thousands before him, and is such as
hath borne down all opposition. *Bishop Atterbury*.
3. Raise the anchor.
When gathering clouds overshadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, *weigh*, my boys, he
cries.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xi
4. Bear heavily; press hard.
Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart?
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.

5. Sink by its own weight.
The Indian fig boweth so low, as it taketh root
again; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the
stalk, making the bough, being overladen, sink
down. *Bacon*.

Weigh. s. In Navigation. Act of leaving
the moorings; (with under).
The wind has, at last, come about, so that we
all in high spirits, getting *under weigh*. *Can-*
ham, Observer, ix.

Weighed. adj. Experienced.

In an embassy of weight, choice was made of a
person of known experience, and not of a
man, not *weighed* in state matters. *Bacon*.

Weigher. s.

1. One who, that which, weighs.
Where is the scribe? where is the receiver? [in
the margin, *weigher*.] *Booth, xxviii. 18.*
Where is the *weigher*, that is, the receiver of
money? *Hammond, Works, vol. II. p. 511.*
2. Anything which weighs, or is considered
important.
The worst [choice], most avend, was the *weigher*.
Milton, History of England, b. iii.

Weight. s.

1. Quantity measured by the balance.
Tolmeco cut and weighed, and then dried by the
fire, loath *weight*; and after being laid in the open
air, recovereth *weight* again. *Bacon, Natural and*
Experimental History.
2. Mass by which, as the standard, other
bodies are examined.
Just balances, just *weights* shall ye have. *Leri-*
ticus, xix. 36.
When the balance is entirely broke; by mighty
weights fallen into either scale, the power will never
continue long in equal division, but run entirely
into one. *Sirist*.
3. Ponderous mass.
A man lengtheth better with *weights* in his hands
than without; for that the *weight*, if proportionable,
strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them;
otherwise where no contraction is needful, *weight*
hindereth; as we see in horse races, men are curious
to foresee that there be not the best *weight* upon
the one horse more than upon the other. In leaping
with *weights*, the arms are first cast backwards and
then forwards, with so much the greater force. *Bacon, Natural and*
Experimental History.
Pride, like a gulf, swallows us up; our very vir-
tues, when so leavened, becoming *weights* and plun-
gets to sink us to the deeper run. *Dr. H. More,*
Government of the Tongue.
Then shun the ill; and know, my dear,
Kindness and constancy will prove
The only pillars fit to bear
So vast a *weight* as that of love. *Prior, Ode*.
4. Gravity; tendency to the centre.

Heaviness or *weight* is not here considered as being such a natural quality, whereby condensed bodies do of themselves tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby they may be measured. — *Bishop Wilkins*.
The slant, that slightly was impressed,
Now from his heavy fall with *weight* increased,
Drove through his neck. — *Dryden*.

5. Pressure; burthen; overwhelming power.
Thou art no Atlas for so great a *weight*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.
We must those who groan beneath the *weight*
Of age, disease, or want commiserate.

The prince may carry the plough, but the *weight*
Lies upon the people. — *Steele, T. Extrange*.
Possession's load was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the cumbrous *weight*. — *Swift*.

6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy;
consequence; moment.
How to make ye suddenly an answer,
In such a point of *weight*, so near mine honour,
In truth I know not.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 1.
An author's arguments lose their *weight*, when we
Are persuaded that he only writes for argument's
sake. — *Addison*.

Weightily. *adv.* In a weighty manner.

1. Heavily; ponderously.

2. Solidly; importantly.

In his poetry the worse, because he makes his
arguments speak *weightily* and sententiously. — *Brown*,
On the Idleness.

Weightiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Weighty.

1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness; force.

I fear I have dwelt longer on this passage than
the *weightiness* of any argument in it requires. —
Locke.

2. Importance.

The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to
the *weightiness* of the adventure, caused many to
marvel. — *Steele, J. Haycraft*.

Weightless. *adj.* Light; having no gravity.

How by him balanced in the *weightless* air
Came thou the wisdom of his words declare?
It must both *weightless* and immortal prove,
Because the centre of it is above. — *Dryden*.

Weighty. *adj.*

1. Heavy; ponderous.

You have already wearied Fortune so,
She cannot further be your friend or foe;
But sit all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so *weighty*, that it stops her wheel.
Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 129.

2. Important; momentous; efficacious.

I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye
— *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.*
Thus spoke to my lady the knight full of care,
‘Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair.’
Swift, The Great Question debated.

3. Rigorous; severe.

If, after two days' shine, Athens contains thee,
Attend our *weighty* judgment.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Weir. *s.* [A.S. *wer*.] Dam across a stream,
forming a small waterfall, or rapid.

Weird. *adj.* [A.S. *wyrd*.] Fatal. *Rhetorical, archaic.*

The *weird* sisters hand-in-hand,
Powers of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.*

Weilaway. *interj.* [A.S. *wa-la-wa*, i.e. *wae*
+ *lo*, the interjection + *wae*.] Alas.

Harrow now out, and *welaway*, he cried.
Spenser.

Welcome. *adj.* Received with gladness;
admitted willingly; to any place or enjoy-
ment; grateful; pleasing.

I serve you, madam;
Your graces are right *welcome*.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.

He that knows how to make those he converses
with easy, has found the true art of living, and being
welcome and valued every where. — *Locke*.

• Used interjectionally.

Welcome, he said, . . .
O long expected, to my dear embrace!
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 351.

Welcome now, great monarch, to your own,
Id., Astræa Recluz.

With *bid*. Receive with professions of kind-

Some stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to
welcome us; and divers put their arms a little
abroad, which in their gesture when they *bid* any

— *Locke*.

Vol. II.

Welcome. *s.*

1. Salutation of a new comer.

Welcome ever smiles, and farewell goes out sigh-
ing. — *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.*

2. Kind reception of a new comer.

should be free from injuries, and abound as
much in the true causes of *welcome*, as I should
find want of the effects thereof. — *Air P. Sidney*.

Where diligence opens the door of the under-
standing, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an
entrance and a *welcome* too. — *South, Sermons.*

Welcome. *v. a.* Salute a new comer with
kindness.

I know no cause
Why I should *welcome* such a guest as grief,
Nave bidding farewell to so sweet a guest
As my sweet Richard. — *Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 2.*

To *welcome* home
His warlike brother, is first to come.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 363.

Welcomely. *adv.* In a welcome manner.

Justified, by a handsome and metrical expression,
more *welcomely* engravings it in our junior memories.
— *Steele, Theatrical Repository, (Oct. 1814.)*

Welcomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Welcome; gratefulness.

Our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem
to have grown older, by having been enjoyed so
many ages; yet will they really still continue new,
not only upon the score of their *welcomeness*, but
by their perpetually equal, because infinite distance
from a period. — *Boyle*.

Welcomer. *s.* One who welcomes; one who
receives with welcome.

Farewell, thou wast a *welcomer* of glory.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 1.

Weld. *s.* See Woad.

Weld. *v. a.* [A.S. *weldan*.] Beat one mass
into another, so as to incorporate them.

Sparkling or welding heat is used when you
double up your iron to make it thick enough, and
so *weld* or work in the doubling into one another. —
Moson, Mechanical Exercises.

Some few metals are susceptible of being united
by pressure or hammering, or of being *welded* to-
gether. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Li-
terature, and Art.*

Weld. *v. a.* *Wield.* *Obsolete.*

Those that *weld* the awful crown.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Welder. *s.* Manager; actual occupier.

Such immediate tenants have others under them,
and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it
comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a
rack-rent, and lives miserably. — *Swift*.

Wellare. *s.* Happiness; success; pros-
perity.

If friends to a government forebear their assistance,
they put it in the power of a few desperate men to
run the *wellare* of those who are superior to them
in strength and interest. — *Addison*.

Wolk. *v. a.* [Dutch, *welken*.] Wither;
fade; decline. *Obsolete.*

Now sad Winter *welked* both the day,
And Phoebus, weary of his yearly task,
Established both his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes lake. — *Spenser*.

As gentle shepherd in sweet evenside,
When ruddy Phoebus runs to *welk* in west,
Masks woe to date their lady's supper best. — *Id.*

Welked. *part. adj.* Faded; declining. *Ob-
solete.*

The *welked* Phoebus can avail
His weary wain. — *Spenser*.

Welked. *adj.* [?] Set with protuberances,
Methought his eyes

Were two full moons: he had a thousand in
Horns *welked* and waved like the enridged sea.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

Wolkin. *s.* [A.S. *wolcen*; German, *wolken*.]
clouds. In Danish the ordinary word
for cloud is *sky*. Visible regions of the air.

He leaves the *wolkin* way most beaten plain,
And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the skyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine.
Spenser.

The swallow peeps out of her nest,
And cloudily *wolkens* clearth. — *Id.*

Spar your proud horses hard, and ride in blood;
Amaze the *wolken* with your broken slaves.
Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

With fests of arms
From either end of heaven the *wolkin* burns.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 337.

Now my task is smoothing
I can fly, or I can run
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd *wolkin* slow doth bend.
Id., Comus, 1012.

Wolkin. *adj.* See Whittle.

To my this boy were like me! Come, sir, pass,
Look on me with your *wolkin* eye, sweet villain.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Well. *s.* [A.S. *well*, *wyrl*, *wyrl*.]

1. Spring; fountain; source

Beaten, then, waters of the sacred *well*,
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring.
Milton, Paradise Lost, 15.

As the root and branch are but one tree,
And *well* and stream do but one river make;
So if the root and *well* corrupted be,
The stream and branch the same corruption take.
Steele, J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

2. Deep narrow pit of water.

Now up, now down, like buckets in a *well*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 82.

3. Enclosed place near the mainmast con-
taining the pumps.

4. Cavity in which stairs are placed.

Used *adjectively*, or as the first element in
a compound.

The muscles are so many *well-buckets*: when one
of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the other
must obey. — *Dryden*

Hollow newelled stairs are made about a square
hollow newel: suppose the *well-hole* to be eleven
feet long, and six feet wide, and we would bring up
a pair of stairs from the first floor eleven foot high,
it being intended a sky-light shall fall through the
hollow newel. — *Moson, Mechanical Exercises.*

Well. *v. a.* [A.S. *weldan*.] boil, bubble]

Spring; issue as from a spring.
Thereby a crystal stream did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountain *welkd* forth alway.
Spenser.

A dreary course, whose life away did pass,
All *welkd* in his own yet lukewarm blood,
That from his wound yet *welkd* fresh, alas!
Id., Ecce Queen, i. 9, 30.

Himself assists to lift him from the ground,
With closted lock, and blood that *welkd* from out
the wound.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1183.

Well. *v. a.* Four anything forth.

To her people wealth they forth do *well*,
And health to every foreign nation. — *Spenser*.

Well. *adj.* [A.S.]

1. Not sick; being in health.

La-z-y, I am not *wel*, else I should answer
From a full flowing stomach.
Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

While thou art *wel*, thou may'st do not ill good;
but when thou art sick, thou canst not tell what
thou shalt be able to do; it is not very much nor
very good. Few men mend with sickness, as there
are but few who by ravel and a wandering life be-
come devout. — *De Witt Taylor, Guide to London.*

Neither pills nor laxatives I like;
They only serve to make the *wel* man sick.
Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, 400.

2. Happy.

To my the dead are *wel*.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Holdings were so plentiful, and hold
as *wel* was the landlord who could get one to his
tenant. — *Cox, Survey of Cornwall.*

3. Convenient; advantageous

It would have been *wel* for Genoa, if she had fol-
lowed the example of Venice, in not permitting her
nobles to make any purchase of lands in the domi-
nion of a foreign prince. — *Addison*.

4. Being in favour.

He followed the fortunes of that family; and was
wel with Henry the fourth. — *Dryden*.

5. Recovered from any sickness or misfor-
tune.

For your displeasure; and all will soon be *wel*.
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 1.

Just thoughts and modest expectations are easily
satisfied. If we don't over-rate our pretensions, all
will be *wel*. — *Cotton*.

Well. *adv.*

1. Not ill, amiss, unsuccessfully, defectively,
or unhappily; in a laudable manner.

The merchant adventurers being a strong com-
pany, and *wel* understood with rich men, held out
bravely. — *Bacon*.

Bewares and govern *wel* thy appetite.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 510.

'Tis almost impossible to translate verily and
wel. — *Dryden*.

What poet would not mourn to see
His brother write as *wel* as he?
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

2. Conveniently; suitably; adequately.

In measure what the mind may *wel* contain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 127.

3. To a sufficient degree: (a kind of slight sense).

We are *well* able to overcome it.—*Numbers*, xiii. 23.

A private caution I know not *well* how to sort, unless I should call it polluted, by no means to build too near a good neighbour.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

4. It is a word by which something is admitted as the ground for a conclusion.

Well, let's away, and say how much is done.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 3.
Well, by this author's confession, a number superior are for the succession in the house of Hanover.—*Swift*.

Like the French *bien*, a term of concession.

The knot might *well* be cut, but untied it could not be.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

As *well as*. Together with; not less than.

Coptos was the magnificence of all the trade from Ethiopia, by the Nile, as *well as* of those commodities that came from the west by Alexandria.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Well in him or me. *Bene est*—he is happy.

Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of understanding, and that hath not slipped with his tongue.—*Ecclesiasticks*, xxv. 8.

Well met. Term of salutation.

Once more to-day *well met*, distemper'd lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight.—*Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 3.

Well nigh. Nearly; almost.

I freed *well nigh* half the angelic name.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 142.

Well enough. In a moderate degree; tolerably.

Common as the *first element* in a combination; in which, however, the pronunciation generally gives us *two words* rather than a true compound. This is probably always the case when it means *adequately*, *sufficiently*, as, *'Well stricken in years'*. Otherwise, or in its ordinary sense, signifying something done that is praiseworthy, it combines, as a prefix, with the *participles* and *verbal abstracts*, as *wellbred*, *well-meaning*, *wellwisher*. Even here it often gives two words. The test, which is only certain so far as it goes, is the extent to which the combination has a similar one compounded of *ill*, or some equivalent opposite prefix to contrast it with. Here the opposition fixes the accent on the first syllable.

Welladay. interj. *Welaway*.

O *welladay*, mistress Ford, having an honest man to your husband, to give him such cause of suspicion.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.
Ah, *welladay*! I'm shent with baneful smart.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, 53.

Wellbeing. s. Happiness; prosperity.

Man is not to depend upon the uncertain dispositions of men for his *wellbeing*, but only on God and his own spirit.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*.

The most sacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude: such as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a subject to his sovereign. From the former there is required love and honour, in recompense of being; and from the latter obedience and subjection, in recompense of protection and *wellbeing*.—*South, Sermons*.

He who does not co-operate with this holy spirit, receives none of these advantages which are the perfecting of his nature, and necessary to his *wellbeing*.—*Spectator*.

Wellborn. adj. [contrast *low-born*.] Not meanly descended.

One whose extraction from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that *wellborn* men may shine.
Waller.

Heav'n, that *wellborn* souls inspires,
Prompts us through lifted words, and rising fires,
To run where quaking grins and clamour calls,
And rush undaunted to defend the walls.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 453.

Wellbred. adj. [contrast *ill-bred*.] Elegant of manners; polite.

None have been with admiration read,
But who, beside a their learning, were *wellbred*.
Lord Bacon.

Both the poets were *wellbred* and well-natured.—*Dryden*.

Wellbred spirits civilly delight
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Welldone. construction interjectional. Word of praise.

Welldone, thou good and faithful servant.—*Matthew*, xxv. 21.

Wellfavoured. adj. [contrast *ill-favoured*.] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

His wife seems to be *wellfavoured*. I will use her as the key of the cuckoldry regent's collar.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Wellhead. s. Source; fountain; wellspring.

From dame nature's fruitful pap
Their *wellheads* spring. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
Holding it a point of discretion to draw water as near as I could to the *well-head*.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 11.

Wellmannered. adj. [contrast *ill-mannered*.]

Polite; civil; complaisant; munnerly.

By which *well-mannered* and charitable expressions I was certain of his wet before I knew him.—*Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs*.

Wellmeaner. s. One who means well.

Wellmeaners think no harm; but for the rest
Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 205.

Wellmeaning. adj. Having a good intention.

Only may I be allowed to be a plain and *well-meaning* monitor.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 320.

Wellnatured. adj. [contrast *ill-natured*.]

Good-natured; kind.

On their life no grievous burthen lies,
Who are *well-natured*, temperate, and wise;
But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind
Not any easy part in life can find.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age.

Wellnigh. adv. Almost.

The same so more annoyed has the knight,
That, *well-nigh* choked with the deadly stink,
His forces fail. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 1, 22.

Notwithstanding a small diversity of positions, the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos, would retain *wellnigh* an uniform tenacity of texture.—*Bentley*.

Wellspent. adj. Passed with virtue.

They are to lie down without any thing to support them in their age, but the experience of a *well-spent* youth.—*Sir E. L. Estlin*.

What a refreshment then will it be to look back upon a *wellspent* life!—*Calamy, Sermons*.

The constant tenour of their *wellspent* days
No less deserved a just return of praise. *Pope*.

Wellspring. s. Fountain; source.

The fountain and *wellspring* of impiety is a resolved purpose of mind to reap in this world what sensual profit or sensual pleasure savor the world yieldeth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Understanding is a *wellspring* of life.—*Proverbs*, xvi. 22.

Wellwiller. s. One who means kindly.

Disarming all his own countrymen, that no man might slew himself a *wellwiller* of mine.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

There are fit occasions ministered for men to purchase to themselves *wellwillers*, by the colour under which they oftentimes prosecute quarrels of envy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Wellwish. s. Wish of happiness. *Rare*.

Let it not enter into the heart of any one that hath a *wellwish* for his friends or posterity, to think of a peace with France, till the Spanish monarchy be entirely torn from it.—*Addison*.

Wellwisher. s. One who wishes the good

of another.

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the law; the secret *wellwisher* of the cause is so before the tribunal of conscience.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

No man is more your sincere *wellwisher* than myself, or more the sincere *wellwisher* of your family.—*Pope*.

Wellspoken. adj. [compare *freespoken*.]

Speaking well; speaking finely; speaking gracefully; speaking kindly.

A knight *well-spoken*, neat, and fine.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

Welsh. adj. Relating to the people or country of Wales.

This gives a proper, rather than a common, name. The origin of the word, however, is the A.S. *wealh*—foreign, a common term.

In some shape or other this element is found as a word in use wherever a German population comes in contact with one other than German; the word being German, the population to which it applies *non-German*. Thus, Italy is, to a German, *Welschland*; the *Walloons*,

a French-speaking population, on the German frontier; *Wallachia*, probably a name similarly given by the Germans of Transylvania to the Roumanians of the Danube; the *Valais*, a like name in Switzerland. *Wallnut* is the foreign nut, *nux Gallica*.

Heavens defend me from that *Welsh* fairy!—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 6.

Welter. s. [Welsh, *gwild*.] Border; hem.

His coat was green.

With *wells* of white wadded between. *R. Greene*.
Little low edges made round like *wells*, with some pretty pyramids, I like well.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Gardens*.

Certain school, or smatterers, are busy in the skirts and outskirts of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature to recommend them. They may have some edging or trimming of a scholar, a *well*, or so; but no more.—*H. Johnson*.

Welt. v. a. Sew anything with a border.

The bodies and sleeves of green velvet, *welted* with white satin. *Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pt. iii. ch. xiii.

Welter. v. n. [German, *wälzen*.]

1. Roll in water or mire.

He must not float upon his wat'ry Bier
Unwept, nor welter to the parching winds.
Milton, Lycidas, 12.

He sung Darius, great and good,
By too severe a fate,
Fallen from his high estate,
And *welt'ring* in his blood.

Dryden, Alexander's Feast, 75.

2. Roll voluntarily; wallow.

By this bedde is understood the filthy voluptuousness of the body, wherein the synner *welt'eth* and wrappeth himself, like as a sow walloweth in the styngunge gore pytte, or in the puddle. *Bishop Fisher, Palmar*, p. 18.

If a man incline himself with vanity, or *welt'eth* in stinkiness like a swine, all learning, all goodness, is soon forgotten.—*Ascham*.

Such hopes and such principles of earth, as these wherein the *welters* from a young one, are the immediate generation both of a slavish and tyrannous life to follow.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Welter. s. Mess; state of confusion.

Danton... was heard to ejaculate, 'I leave the whole business in a frightful *welter* (such a equivocal); not one of them understands a ything of government.'—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. vi. ch. iii.

Welter stakes, *Welter cup*, or *Welter race*, is the term usually applied to the heaviest weighted race in a meeting: (in the old Racing Lists the word is *Suetter*).

Wem. v. a. [A.S. *wemman*.] Corrupt; vitiate; spot. *Obsolete*.

The verie crowns and sceptres of bea't monarchs and princes had been rustie, *wemmed*, and warped with oblivion.—*Drant, Translation of Horace*, sign. * ij. : 1567.

Wem. s. [A.S.] Spot; scar. *Obsolete*.

Although the wound be healed, yet the *wem* or scar still remaineth.—*Brev. word, On Longinus*.

Wem. s. [A.S. *wenn*.] Fleely or callous excrecence, or protuberance.

Warts are said to be destroyed by the rubbing them with a green elder stick, and then burying the stick to rot in muck. It would be tried with corns and wens, and such other excrecences.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

A promontory *wen*, with grisly grace,
Stood high upon the handle of his face.

Dryden, Translation of Æneid, vi. 153.

Wench. s. [?]

1. Young woman.

What do I, silly *wench*, know what love hath prepared for me!—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Now... how dost thou look now? Oh, ill-star'd *wench*!

Pale as thy smock! when we shall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurt my soul more than hell's fire.
And friends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
Be'th like thy chastity. *Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 2.

Thou wouldst persuade her to a worse offence
Than that, whereof thou didst accuse her *wench*. *Bacon*.

2. Bold, forward girl. *Contemptuous*.

But the rude *wench* her answer'd naught at all.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 3, 11.

Men have these ambitious fancies,
And wanton *wenchers* read romances.

Prior, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

3. Strumpet.

It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a discourse upon *wenchers*.—*Spectator*.

Wench. v. n. Frequent the company of loose women.

They asked the knight whether he was not ashamed to go *as weaching* at his years.—*Addison*.

Wencher. s. Fornicator.

He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper; no gamster, *wencher*, or fop.—*Gree, Cosmologia Sacra*.

Wenching. verbal abs. Habit of frequenting the company of loose women.

The youth who trains to ride, or run a race, must bear privations with unruffled face; he called to labour when he thinks to dine, And, harder still, leave *weaching* and his wine.

Byron, Hints from Horace.

Wend. v. n. [A.S. *wendan* = turn; this being the original meaning of the word; the preterit is *went*, now laxly called the preterit of *go*: except in combination with *way* (*wend your way*), all the other forms are obsolete, or archaic.]

1. Go; pass to or from.

Back to Athens shall the lovers *wend*
With leisure, whose date till death shall never end,
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.
When Rome shall *wend* to Benevento,
Great feats shall he achieve! *Arbutnot*.

2. Turn round.

A ship of six hundred tons will carry as good ordnance as a ship of twelve hundred tons; and though the greater have double the number, the lesser will turn her broadsides twice, before the greater can *wend* once.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Wenel. s. Animal newly weaned from the dam; Weanel.

Punch never thy *wenels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope for to have them good meat.
Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Wenish. adj. Having the nature of a wen.
The incision of a *wenish* tumour.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 43k.

Wenny. adj. Having the character of a wen; having a wen. *Rare*.

Some persons, so deformed with these, have suspected them to be *wenny*.—*Wicam, Surgery*.

Went. s. Way; course; path. *Rare*.
By wondrous skill and many hidden ways
To the three fatal sisters' house she went,
Farre under ground from tract of living *went*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

But here my weary toome nigh over spent
Shall breathe itself a while after so long a *went*.
Ibid.

He knew the diverse *went* of mortal ways. *Ibid*.

Were. s. See Weir.

Wera. s. See Was.

Weregild. s. [A.S. *were* = man + *gild* = payment, fine.] In the old German laws, fine for homicide, its amount being regulated by the rank of the person killed.

The Roman *conviva Regis*... was estimated in his *weregild* at half the price of the barbarian. Antiquity, the highest known class at the Merovingian court, and above the common about proprietor. *Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, note to c. ii.

Wewerwolf. s. [A.S. *were* = man + *wolf*.] One under the delusion of lycanthropy; William and the *Wewerwolf* is the title of one of the old alliterative poems of the fifteenth century.

Went. See Was. Rare.

Wenil. s. Weason.
The *wenil*, or windpipe, we call *Aspera arteria*.—*Baron*.

West. s. [A.S.] Region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

The *west* yet glimmers with some streaks of day.
No sursurs the latest traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 3.
All bright Phoebus views in early morn,
Or when his evening beams the *west* adorn. *Pope*.

West. adj. Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.

The Lord turned a mighty strong *west* wind,
Which took away the locusts.—*Ezekiel*, x. 10.
The Phenicians had great fleets; so had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *west*.—*Baron*.

West. adv. To the west of any place; more westward.

West of this forest...
In goodly form comes on the enemy.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

West. v. n. Pass to the west; set, as the sun.

And twice hath risen, where he now doth *west*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Westering. adj. Passing to the west.

The star that rose at evening bright,
Toward heaven's descent had sloped his *westering* wheel.
Milton, Lycidas, 30.

Westerly. adj. Tending or being towards the west.

These hills give us a view of the most *westerly*, southerly, and *westerly* parts of England.—*Grant, Observations on the Hills of Mortality*.

Western. adj. Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

Now fair Phœbus can decline in haste
His weary wagon to the *western* vale. *Spenser*.

Westward. adv. Towards the west.
The grove of Aspidochelone
That *westward* roseth from the city side,
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

When *westward* like the sun you took your way,
And from benighted Britain bore the day,
Dryden, Epistles, To the Duchess of Ormond, 43.

The storm that flies
From *westward*, when the show'ry kids arise. *Addison*.

At home then stay,
Nor *westward* curious take thy way. *Prior*.

Westwardly. adv. With tendency to the west.

If our loves faint, and *westwardly* decline,
To me thou falsely thinkest,
And I to thee mine actions shall disguise. *Donne*.

Wet. adj. [A.S. *wæt*.]

1. Humid; having some moisture adhering: (opposed to *dry*).

They are *wet* with the showers of the mountains.
—*Joh. xxi. 8.*

2. Rainy; watery.
The weather seldom turns the most unwise,
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 811.

Wet. s. Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.

Plants appearing *wet* and stubby, and curled,
is the effect of immoderate *wet*.—*Baron*.

Your master's riding coat turn inside out, to preserve the outside from *wet*.—*Swift, Directions to Servants*.

Wet. s. n. 1. Make wet.
Better learn of him, that learned be,
And has been watered at the muses well;
The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,
And *wet* the little plants, that lowly dwell.

A drop of water running swiftly over straw, *wet* the soil.—*Baron*.

Wet the thirsty earth with falling showers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 100.

2. Moistened with drink.
Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles, and so sing away all sad thoughts.—*L. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Wether. s. [A.S. *wæðer*.] Ram castrated.

I am a tainted creature of the flock,
Meetest for death. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

When blow-zelind expired, the *wether*'s bell
Before the drooping trees toll'd forth its knell.
Gay, The Shepherd's Week, *Friday*, 60.

It is much more difficult to find a fat *wether*, than if all that species were fairly knocked on the head. *Swift*.

Wetness. s. Attribute suggested by Wet; being wet; moisture; humidity.

The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Wetshod. adj. Wet over the shoes.
The valley all did swimme with streams of blood,
So great that time a slaughter was there made:
It staid the mightie mouthes of Nilus flood,
And on the shores you might blood *wetshod* wade.
Mirour for Magistrates, p. 182.

Wex. v. n. Wax.
She first taught men a woman to obey;
But when her son to man's estate did rear,
She it surrender'd. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, li. 10, 20.

Whale. s. [A.S. *hwæl*, *head*.] Large aquatic mammalian of the order Cetacea.

God created great *whales*, that swim the sea.
The greatest *whale* that swims the sea.
Does instantly his power obey. *Swift*.

The terms with which we are here most concerned are names of classes of natural objects; and when we say that the principle and the limit of such names are their use in expressing propositions concerning the classes, it is clear that much will depend on the kind of propositions which we mainly have to express: and that the same name may have diffe-

rent limits according to the purpose we have in view.

For example, is the *whale* properly included in the general term Fish? When men are concerned in catching marine animals, the main feature of the process are the same however the animals may differ; hence *whales* are classed with fishes, and we speak of the *whale-fishery*. But if we look at the analogy of organization, we find that, according to those, the *whale* is clearly not a fish, but a beast. (confusing this term, for the sake of distinctness, with sucking beasts or mammals). In natural history, therefore, the *whale* is not included among fish.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 102: 1838.

Whalebone. s.

1. Horny plates attached to the upper jaw of certain whales, serving as teeth (no true bone).

Bar'd up with ribs of *whalebone*, she did leave
None of the *whale's* length, for it reach'd her knees.
Bishop Curbet.

2. Ivory (from a confusion between the walrus and elephant). *Obsolete*.

This is the flower that smiles on every one,
To show his teeth as white as *whalebone*.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

Whally, and Whally. adj. See Whaule.

Whame. s. [?] See extract.

The *whame*, or burrly, is venacious to horses in summer, not by stinging, but by their bombilous noise, or tugging them in sticking their tails on the hair.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Wharf. s. [A.S. *hwærf*.] Perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of loading or emptying vessels; quay.

Duller should'st thou be, than the fat *wharf*,
That rot'st itself in case on Lethe's *wharf*,
Would'st thou not stir in this. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, l. 5.

Wharf. v. n. Hold up water, or earth, by a construction like a wharf.

Two claus... upon the very brink of a ditch... *wharfed* with a wall of a brick and a half in thickness... are since grown to goodly and equally spreading trees.—*Keightley, Spenser*, b. i. ch. ii. (Ord MS.)

Wharfing. verbal abs. Wharflike construction to hold up water or earth.

A strong stone wall, which was a kind of *wharfing* against rivers running into it.—*Keightley, Spenser*, b. i. ch. ii. (Ord MS.)

Wharfinger. s. One who attends a wharf.

Boat-lakers and *wharfingers* ought to be diligent to provide for the transport of the provisions where ordered.—*Majdman, Naval Speculations*, p. 121: 1801.

What. pron. [the true neuter of *who*, as it (hit) of *he*, and *that* of the root of *the*, *them*, &c. See under *Who*. In some of its senses superseded by *which*, which is no true neuter, but a compound of *who* and *like*.]

1. Interrogatively.

What art thou, man, if man thou art at all,
That here in desert hast thine habitation?
Spenser, Faerie Queen, li. 7.

What is't to thee if he neglect thy arm?
Dryden, Translation of Persius, vi. 80.

What one of an hundred of the *whans* lives in all parties ever examined the *whans* he is so stiff in?—*Lucke*.

2. Interjection by way of surprise or question.

What! must thou not forbear me half an hour?
Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

What if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers?—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

3. That which.

What you can make her do,
I am content to look on; what to speak,
I am content to hear. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.

I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 4.*

5. Which of several.

Colors are rather *used* upon than *wisely* observed; that is, *what* kind of count for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or landing, producing *what* kind of effect.—*Ibid*.

Shew *what* allusion is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution.—*Arbutnot*.

6. To how great a degree: (used either interrogatively or indefinitely).

1895

Am I so much deform'd?
What partial judges are our love and hate!

Dryden.

7. Sometimes used for *whiterer*.

Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the crazing of his suspicious, or what it was, certain it is, that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main errors in his nature.—*Bacon*.

Used *adverbially* for partly; in part.

The enemy having his country wasted, what by himself, and what by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Thus, what with the war, what with the sweat, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom-drunk.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

The year before, he had so used the matter, that what by force, what by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles.—*Kudlak, History of the Turks*.

If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time, what by the clandestine practices of the coiner, what by his own counterfeits and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled.—*Swift*.

What ho! Interjection of calling.

What ho! then coming of the climate, what ho!
Ilest thou sleep beneath these hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs.

Dryden, *King Arthur*, iii. 3.

What though. What imports it though? notwithstanding: (an elliptical mode of speech).

What though a child may be able to read? There is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifices: did this make sacrifice of no effect?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

What though none live my innocence to tell?
I know it; truth may own a generous pride:
I clear myself, and care for none beside.

Dryden.

What time, What day. At the time when; on the day when.

What day the genial angel to our sire
Brought her, more lovely than Pandora.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 712.

He stole the daughter of the deep address'd,
What time, with hummer pined, my absent mates
Round'd the wild isle in search of rural rates.

Pope, *Translation of the Odyssey*, iv. 426.

Used *substantively*.

If thee lust to holden chat
With seely shepherds' swains,
Come down, and learn the little what,
That Thomalin can sayne.

Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*.

Such homely what as serves the simple clown.

Id., *Faerie Queen*.

Whatever, Whatso, Whatsoever. See under Who.

Whatness. *s.* Attribute suggested by What. Rare, but sometimes needed to translate the scholastic (logical) term Quiddity.

Whaele. *adj.* This is, probably, the best spelling, inasmuch as it represents the sound, and, at the same time, disconnects the word with *weal*. Its ordinary application is to horses having the white of the eye inordinately large. Generally used as the first element in composition with *eye*. See extract from Wedgwood.

A pair of *weal-eyes* in a face forced.

Id., *Johnson, Cynthia's Revels*.

Wall-eyed slave! whither wouldst thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face?

Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

[This word is written not *weal* but *weall*, in our old language: 'whally' does, the sign of glory; (Spenser, *Faerie Queen*, l. 3, 24.) 'Whale-eyes', 'glaucope' (Hulst.) As the term *weal-eyes* denotes an eye, of which the white is very large, and, beside, it may have been formed, as the editor of the *Craven Glossary* suggests, from the Welsh *gwael*, light; *gwael-eyes*, light eyes.—*Todd*.]

Welkin is, perhaps, the same word, though the common explanation is sky-coloured.

Wheel. *s.* See Weal.

Wheat. *s.* [A.S. *hwæte*.] Well-known plant of the genus *Triticum*.

He moweth the white wheat, and hurts the poor creature of the earth.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Next to rice is wheat; the grain of which is highly aromatic.—*Ardathus, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Wheaton. *flor.* Made of wheat.

Wheaton flour shall thou make them.—*Ecclesi.*, xxix. 2.

There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheaten straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly so many tun of the straw hats.—*Swift*.

Wheatear. *s.* [corruption, probably *pudic-tic causid*, for *white tail*; tail = Fr. *cul*.] Bird of the genus *Saxicola* (cunantho).

What cock would lose her time in picking larks, wheatears, and other small birds?—*Swift*.

Wheedle. *v. a.* Entice by soft words; flatter; persuade by kind words.

His business was to pump and wheedle,
And men with their own keys unridable,
To make them to themselves give answers,
For which they pay the necromancers.

Butler, *Hudibras*, ii. 3, 335.

A fox stood looking at his lips at the cock, and wheedling him to get him down.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*. He that first brought the word *whine*, or *wheedle*, in use, put together, as he thought fit, ideas to make it stand for *Love*.

The world has never been prepared for these trifles by prefaces, wheedled or troubled with excuses. Pope.

John y wheedled, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her tinkets pawn'd.

Swift.

Wheedle. *s.* Enticement by soft words; flattery; cajolery.

Selected by the carvers and wheedles of the Romish priests.—*Dorington, Journey through Germany*, preface: 1689.

Wheedling. *part. adj.* Enticing.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimp'ring also, Shall make him mumble on a gossip's message.

Race, *Jane Shore*.

Wheel. *s.* [A.S. *hweol*, *hweowol*.]

1. Circular body that turns round upon an axis.

Carnality within raises all the combustions without: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes its motion.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

When never yet did pry
The busy morning's curious eye;
The wheels of thy bold coach pass quick and free,
And all's an open road to thee.

Cowley.

[Fortune] sits all breathless, and admires to feel,
A fate so weighty, that it stops her wheel.
Dryden, *Epiques*, to the Lord Chancellor Hyde.

Some watches are made with four wheels.—*Locke*.

2. Circular body.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 4.

3. Instrument on which criminals are tortured.

Let them pull all about mine ears, prevent me Death on the wheel, or at wild horses' heels.

Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

For all the torments of her wheel
May you as many pleasures share.
His examination is like that which is made by the rack and wheel.—*Addison*.

4. Instrument of spinning.

Verse sweetens care, however rude the sound,
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as she turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad vicissitudes of things.

Gifford.

5. Rotation; revolution.

Look not too long upon those turning wheels of vicissitude, lest we become giddy.—*Bacon*. According to the common vicissitude and wheel of things, the proud and the insolent, after long trampling upon others, come at length to be trampled upon themselves.—*South, Sermons*.

6. Compass about; tract approaching to circularity.

He throws his sight in many an airy wheel.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 731.

Wheel. *v. n.*

1. Move on wheels; turn on an axis.

The moon carried about the earth always shew the same face to us, not once wheeling upon her own center.—*Bentley*.

2. Revolve; have a rotatory motion.

The course of justice wheel'd about,
And left thee but a very prey to time.

Shakespeare, *Richard III.* iv. 4.

3. Fetch a compass.

Hold me in chase, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles about.

Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, l. 6.

You, my myrrour, Mark what I say, attend me where I wheel.

Id., *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 7.

Continually wheeling about, he kept them in so strait, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horse.—*Kudlak, History of the Turks*. Half these draw off, and coast the south With strictest watch; those other wheel the north:

Our circuit meets full west: as flame they part,
Half wheeling to the shield, half to the spear.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 782.

4. Roll forward.

Thunder...
[Must] wheel on the earth, devouring where it rolls.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xii. 282.

Wheel. *v. a.*

1. Put into a rotatory motion; make to whirl round.

Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand
First wheels their course.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vii. 469.

2. Provide with wheels.

Wheellbarrow. *s.* Carriage driven forward on one wheel.

Carry bottles in a wheellbarrow upon rough ground, but not filled full, but leave some air.—*Bacon*.

Wheeled. *part. adj.* Provided with wheels.

A string of mules or a wheeled carriage might pass.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Wheeler. *s.*

1. Maker of wheels.

After local names, the most have been derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Brasier, Wheelwright.—*Cumtlen*.

2. Horse next the wheels of the carriage.

The very positions of him have heard of Mirabeau: when an impatient traveller complains that the team is insufficient, his position answers, 'Yes, Monsieur, the wheelers are weak, but my Mirabeau (your horse) you see, is a right one.'—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vi. ch. ii.

Wheeling. *part. adj.* Moving on wheels.

Who sees a clock moving in every part,
A sailing pinace, and a wheeling cart,
But thinks, that *what* ere it came to pass,
The first impulsive cause and mover was?

Sir J. Bacon, *Orchestra*.

Wheelwright. *s.* Maker of wheels, or wheel-carriages.

It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the wheelwrights.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Wheely. *adj.* Circular; suitable to rotation. Rare.

Hinda exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a *whelly* form
To the expected grinder.

J. Philips, *Cyphers*.

Wheez. *v. n.* [A.S. *hweosan*.] Breathe with noise.

It is easy to run into ridicule the best descriptions, when once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he wheezes at his own dull jest.—*Dryden*.

Wheezing. *verb. abs.* Breathing as one who wheezes.

The constriction of the trachea straightens the passage of the air, and produces the wheezing in the asthma.—*Sir J. Floyer*.

Wheel. *s.* [A.S. *hweol*.] Univalve mollusc (shellfish) of the genus *Buccinum*.

Whelm. *v. a.* Overwhelm *con. moner*.

1. Cover with something not to be thrown off; bury.

Grievous mischiefs which a wicked fry
Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly pain.

Spenser.

This pink is my prize, or even *whelm* them all.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

On these cursed engines' triple row
They saw them *whelm'd*, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 630.

So the sad offence discover'd,
Plunged in the deep for ever let me lie,
Whelm'd under waves.

Addison, *Milton's Style imitated*.

Discharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of the mountains under which the poets say, the giants and men of the earth are *whelm'd*.—*Pope*.

2. Throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.

Whelm some things over them, and keep them there.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Whelp. *s.* [A.S. *hwelp*.]

1. Young of a dog; puppy.

They call'd us, for our fierceness, English dogs:
Now, like to *whelps*, we crying run away.

Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part I.* i. 3.

Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a year.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*. Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to see: as generally believed; but, as we have elsewhere declared, it is rare that their eyelids open until the twelfth day.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Young of any beast of prey.

The lion's *whelp* shall be to himself unknown.—
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 4.
Those unloft bear *whelps*. *Dante.*

3. Son; young man. *Contemptuous.*

The young *whelp* of Talbot's ruling brood
Did flash his puny sword in Frenchmen's blood.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.
Slave, I will strike your soul out with my foot.
Let me find you again with such a foe:
You *whelp*. *R. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*
That awkward *whelp*, with his money-lings, would
have made his entrance.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Whelp. *v. n.* Bring young: (applied to beasts, generally *beasts of prey*).

A lioness hath *whelped* in the streets,
And graves have yawn'd.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters *whelp'd*
And stabled. *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 750.*

When. *adv.* [see under *Who*.]

1. At what time?

When was it she last walk'd?—Since his majesty
went into the field. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 1.*
If there's a power above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in must be happy.
But *when*? or *where*? *Addison, Cato, v. 1.*

2. At the time that.

Divers curious men judged that one Theodosius
should succeed, *when* indeed Theodosius did.—
Cædmon.

3. Which time.

I was adopted heir by his consent,
Since *when*, his oath is broke.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

Used substantively (with *since*). See under *Why*.

I went thee late a rosy wreath,
Not so much honouring thee,
As giving it a hope that there
It should not withered be;
And thou thereon didst only breathe,
And wend'st it back to me;
Since *when* it blows and smells, I swear,
Not of itself, but thee. *B. Jonson.*

When as. At the time when; what time. *Obsolete.*

This *when* as Guyon saw, he can enquire
What meant that peace about that lady's throne.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 7. 49.
When as sacred light began to dawn
In Eden, on the humid flowers, that breathed
Their morning incense, came the human pair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 102.

Whence. *adv.* [see *Thence*.] From what origin, or starting-point, immediate or remote, in the way of place, time, cause (physical or logical), or person.

Whence, and what art thou, everable shape?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 641.
Their practice was to look no farther before them
than the next line; *whence* it will follow, that they
can drive to no certain point.—*Dryden.*
Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is
turned into an alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline
salts, taken into a human body, have the power of
turning its benign salts into fiery and volatile.—
Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.
I have shown *whence* the understanding may get
all the ideas it has.—*Locke.*

From whence. A vicious mode of speech. (Johnson.)

From *whence* he views with his black-bidded eye,
Winked the heaven in his wide vault contains.

To have his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his titles, in a place
From *whence* himself drew fly.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 2.
O how unlike the place from *whence* they fell!
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 75.

Of whence. Another barbarism. (Johnson.)

It is less common than the first.
He asked his airy guide,
What and of *whence* was he who press'd the hero's
sides? *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1102.*

Whencesoever. *adv.* [the sound of the *er*, being that of *s*, is doubled in sound as well as in spelling. Contrast *whencesoever*.]

From what place or cause soever.
Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it, contains in it
all the properties it has.—*Locke.*

Whenever, Whencesoever. *adv.* See *Who*.**Where.** *adv.* [see *Who* and *There*.]

1. At what place?

Where were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidas?
Milton, Lycidas, 60.

2. At which place or places.

She visited that place, *where* first she was so
happy as to see the cause of her unhapp.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

God doth in publick prayer respect the solemnity
of places *where* his name should be called on
amongst his people.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In every land we have a larger space
Than what is known to you of mortal race,
Where we with green adorn our fairy bowers.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 408.

3. At the place in which.

Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full resolved to take a wife.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Any where. At any place.

TI
dissolution of the exterior earth could not be made
any *where* but it would fall into waters.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Where, like here and there, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification: (as, *whereof* = of which).**Used substantively.**

He shall find no *where* safe to hide himself.
Spenser.
Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou lovest here, a better *where* to find.

Though the number of evil angels be probably very
great, yet it is but finite, and every one of them
hath a limited power, and though they be very
active, yet they can be but one *where* at once.—
Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons, vol. vii. p. 108. (Ord MS.)

(See also under *Why*.)**Whereabout, Whereabouts.** *adv.*1. Near what place; (as, '*Whereabout* did you lose what you are seeking?')

2. Concerning which.

The greatness of all actions is measured by the
worthiness of the subject from which they proceed,
and the object *whereabout* they are conversant: we
must of necessity, in both respects, acknowledge
that this present world affordeth not any thing com-
parable unto the duties of religion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Used substantively.

Thou sure and firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prate of my *whereabout*.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Whereas. *adv.*

1. When on the contrary.

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who
are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal
should always begin with true knowledge.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice;
whereas animals live upon very different sorts of
substances.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. The thing being so that: (always referred to something different).

Whereas we read so many of them so much com-
mended, some for their mild and merciful disposi-
tion, some for their virtuous severity, some for
integrity of life; all these were fruits of true and
unfailing principles delivered unto us in the word of
God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Whereas all bodies seem to work by the commu-
nication of their natures, and impressions of their
motions; the diffusion of species visible seemeth to
participate more of the former, and the species
invisible of the latter.—*Bacon.*

Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty, the
special nature of this war with Spain, if made by
sea, is like to be a lucrative war.—*Id.*

3. But on the contrary.

One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which is
showered down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the
earth; another fancies that the earth will ere long
all be washed away by rains, and the waters of the
ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry land:
whereas by this distribution of matter, continual
provision is every where made for the supply of bod-
ies.—*Hoodger.*

4. At which place. *Obsolete.*

They came to fiery flood of Phlegmon,
Whereas the damned ghosts in torments fry.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Prepare to ride unto St. Albans,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 2.

Whereat. *adv.*

1. At which.

This he thought would be the fittest resting-place,
all we might go further from his mother's fury;

whereat he was no less angry and ashamed than
desirous to obey Neptune.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

This is, in man's conversion unto God, the first
stage *whereof* his race towards heaven beginneth.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Whereat I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 309.

2. At what? (as, '*Whereat* are you of-
fended?')**Whereby.** *adv.*

1. By which.

But even that, you must confess, you have re-
ceived of her, and so are rather gratefully to thank
her, than to press any further, till you bring some-
thing of your own, *whereby* to clear it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Present those cells *whereby* the hearts of men are
lost.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

You take my life.

When you do take the means *whereby* I live.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince
whereby he was a king, he may refresh himself by
considering all that is left him, *whereby* he is a man.

—*J. Hey Taylor.*

This is the most rational and most profitable way
of learning languages, and *whereby* we may best
hope to give account to God of our youth spent
herein.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

This delight they take in doing of mischief,
whereby I mean the pleasure they take to put any
thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than
a foreign and introduced disposition.—*Locke.*

2. By what? (as, '*Whereby* wilt thou ac-
complish thy design?')**Wherefore.** *adv.*

1. For which reason.

The ox and the ass desire their food, neither pur-
pose they unto themselves any end *wherefore*.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

There is no cause *wherefore* we should think
God more desirous to manifest his favour by tem-
poral blessings towards them than towards us.—
Ibid.

Shall I tell you why?—Ay, sir; and *wherefore*:
for, they say, every city hath a *wherefore*. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.*

2. For what reason?

Wherefore was this goodly company.

As if they saw some wondrous monument?

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

O *wherefore* was thy birth from heav'n's foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton, Samson Agonistes, 23.*

Wherein. *adv.*

1. In which.

Wherein yet was your appeal denied,

Wherein you have been called by the king?

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Try waters by weight, *wherein* you may find some
difference, and the lighter account the better.—
Bacon.

Heaven

Is as the book of God before thee set,

Wherein to read his wondrous works.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 60.

To soon for us the circling hours

This devoted time have compass'd, *wherein* we

Must bide the stroke of that long threaten'd wound.

Id., Paradise Regained, i. 37.

Their treaty was finished, *wherein* I did them
several good offices, by the credit I now had at court,

and they made me a visit. *Swift.*

2. In what?

Yet we say, *wherein* have we wearied him?—
Malachi, ii. 17.

Whereinto. *adv.* Into which.

Where's the palace, *whereinto* foul things

Sometimes intrude not? *Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.*

Another disease is the putting forth of wild oats,
whereinto corn oftentimes degenerates.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Whereof. *adv.* Attribute suggested by**Where;** *adv.*

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *where-*
ness, and is next to nothing.—*Grew, Chymologia*

Lucra.

Whereof. *adv.*

1. Of which.

A thing *whereof* the church hath ever since the

first beginning, receiv'd singular commoditie.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their

armies did consist.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in
such a project, *whereof* I have not had the best
hint from any of my predecessors, the poets.—
Dryden.

2. Of what: (used indefinitely).

How this world, *when* and *whereof* created.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 61.

3. Of what? (used *interrogatively*; as, 'Whereof was the house built?').

Whereon. adv.

1. On which.

As for those things *whereon*, or else *wherewith*, superstition worketh, polluted they are by such abuse.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Infected be the air *whereon* they ride.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.
So looks the strand, *whereon* the imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation.

He lick'd the ground *whereon* she trod.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 526.

2. On what? (as, 'Whereon did he sit?')

Whereso. adv. [see Who.] Wheresoever.
Obsolete.

That short revenge the man may overtake,
Whereso he lay, and soon upon him light. *Spenser.*

Frequented their assemblies, *whereso* met.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 721.

Wheresoever. adv. [see Who.]

1. In what place soever.

Poor naked wretches, *wheresoever* you are,
That hide the pining of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 4.

2. To what place soever.

Can misery no place of safety know?
The noise pyrates use *whereso'er* I go.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

Wherethrough. adv. Through which.

It *wherethrough* all the people went.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xix. 8.

Wheretó, Whereunto. adv.

1. That which.

She bringeth forth no kind of creature, *wheretó*
she is wanting in that which is needful.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the
first place both of credit and obedience is due; the
next *wheretó* is whatsoever any man can neces-
sarily conclude by force of reason; after these, the
voice of the church succeedeth.—*Ibid.*

I hold an old newton'd feast,
Wheretó I have invited many a guest.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 2.

Wheretó the Almighty answer'd, not displaced.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 309.

2. To what? to what end? (as, 'Wheretó is this expense?')

Whereupon. adv. Upon which

The townsmen mutinied, and sent to Essex; *where-*
upon he came thither.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Wherever. adv. [see Who.] At whatsoever place.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they moudht him find.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 8. 11.
He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Wherewith, Wherewithál. adv.

1. With which.

As for those things *wherewith* superstition work-
eth, polluted they are.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Her bliss is all in pleasure and delight,
Wherewith she makes her lovers drunken mad.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 1. 52.
Northumbria's lord, thou kilder *wherewithál*
The mounting Holmdrooke ascends my throne.

Shakespeare, Richard II, v. 1.
Builders of Babel still, with vain design,
New Babels, had they *wherewithál*, would build.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 367.
You will have patience with a debtor, who has an
inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had
wherewithál ready about him.—*Wycherley*.

But it is impossible for a man, who openly declares
against religion, to give any reasonable security that
he will not be false and cruel, whenever a tempta-
tion offers, which he values more than he does the
power *wherewith* he was trusted.—*Swift*.

2. With what? *Interrogatively.*

Wherewithál shall a young man cleanse his way?
Even by rubbing himself after Thy word.—*Psalms*,
cxix. 9.

If the salt have lost its savour, *wherewithál* shall it
be salted?—*Matthew*, v. 13.

Where. s. [quern = handmill.] In the fol-
lowing example it means, perhaps, a spin-
ning-wheel.

Take the thrifty huswife in the Proverbs, her
hands are on the *where*, and her fingers on the
distaff.—*Dr. Clarke, Sermon*, p. 472: 1637.

Wherret. v. a. [see Worrit.]

Wherry. s. [ferry.] Light boat used on
rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury somewhat it doth slake.

He calleth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float.

As safe as in a *wherry*. *Drayton, Nymphidia*.

Let the vessel split on shelves;
With the freight enrich themselves:
Safe within my little *wherry*.

All their madness makes me merry. *Swift*.

Wherryman. s. One who rows a wherry.

He that is an excellent *wherryman* looketh to-
wards the bridge, when he pulleth towards West-
minster.—*Bacon*.

Whet. v. a. [A.S. *hwettan*.]

1. Sharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet* a knife to kill thyself.
Shakespeare, Richard III, i. 3.

This visitation
Is but to *whet* thy almost blunted purpose.
Id., Hamlet, iii. 4.

There is the Roman slave *whetting* his knife, and
listening.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Rapine, smooth and cutting, is like a razor
whetted with oil.—*Swift*.

2. Edge; make angry or acrimonious: (used
with *on* and *forward*, but improperly).

Pence, good queen;
O *whet* not on these too too furious peers;
For blessed are the peacemakers.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, ii. 1.
He favoured the Christian merchants; and the
more to *whet* him *forward*, the less he cunningly
insinuated into his acquaintance one Mulciber.—
Knutson.

Let not thy deep bitterness beget
Careless despair in me; for that will *whet*
My mind to scorn.

'Tis said that we should sacrifice the church's peace
to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain cu-
riosity.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Himself invented first the shining share,
And *whetted* human industry by care.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 181.

Whet. s. Act of sharpening by, or as by, a
whetstone; anything that gives an appe-
tite, or makes hungry, &c. a dram.

An iv'ry table is a certain *whet*
You would not think how heartily he'll eat.

Conybeare, Translation of Juvenal, xl. 200.
He assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not
to mention sops, drums, and *whet*, &c.—*Spectator*.

Prepare for meads as jockeys take a sweat,
Oh, nauseous! an emetic for a *whet*!

Cope, Progress of Error.

Whether. pron. [A.S. *hwæðer*.] Which of two.

Whether when they came, they fell at words
Whether of them should be the lord of lords.

Spenser.
Whether of them twain did the will of his father?
—*Matthew*, xxi. 31.

Let them take *whether* they will; if they deduce
all animals from siffle pairs, even to make the
second of a pair is to write after a copy.—*Bentley*.

Whether. adv. [A.S. *hwæðer*.] Particle
expressing one part of a disjunctive ques-
tion in opposition to the other: (answered
by *or*).

As they, so we have likewise a publick form, how
to serve God both morning and evening, *whether*
sermons may be had or no.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Resolve *whether* you will or no.
Shakespeare, Richard III, iv. 2.

Perkins's three counsellors registered themselves
sanctuary-men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained,
or continuance within the privilege, they were not
pre-ceeded with.—*Bacon*.

Whether by health or sickness, life or death, mercy
is still contriving and carrying on the spiritual good
of all who love God.—*South, Sermons*.

This assistance is only offered to men, and not
forced upon them, *whether* they will or no.—*Arch-
bishop Tillotson*.

Whether it be that the richest of these discoveries
fall not into the pope's hands, or for some other
reason, the prince of Farnese will keep this sent
from being turned up, till one of his own family is in
the chair.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Whetstone. s. [A.S. *hwæðstean*.]

1. Stone on which anything is whetted, or
rubbed to make it sharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they
have fully conceived the weight or measure of their
own woe: they use their affliction as a *whetstone* both
to wit and memory.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Stone for hones.

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone*
to the razor; but the will is the hand, that must
apply the one to the other.—*South, Sermons*.

Whetter. s.

1. One who whets or sharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whettors* and quick-
eners of the spirit of life in all animals.—*Dr. H. More*.

No more! I have too much on't,
Too much by you, ye *whettors* of my follies,
Ye angel formers of my sins, but devils!

Love, like other sweet things, is no whetler of the
stomach.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

2. Tippler; one who frequently takes a whet.

The *whetter* is obliged to refresh himself every
moment with a liquor, as the snuff-taker with a
powder.—*Tatler*, no. 131.

Whew. interj. Often a whistle rather than
an articulate combination of vocal sounds,
suggestive of surprise, not unmixed with
incredulity.

Lepid suppressed a *whew*.—*Hannay, Singleton Poutenoy*.

Whey. s. [A.S. *hwæg*.] Thin or serous
part of milk, from which the fatty ele-
ments are separated.

I'll make you feed on curds and *whew*.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being
diluted with a greater quantity of serum or *whew* in
the glandules of the breast.—*Harvey, Discourse on
Consumptions*.

Wheyey. adj. Partaking of the nature of,
resembling, whey. *Rare*.

These medicines, being opening and piercing,
fortify the operation of the liver, in sending down
the *whewey* part of the blood to the veins.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Whetfish. adj. Somewhat wheyey. *Rare*.

He that gaffs
Such *whetfish* liquors, oft with cholick pangs
He'll roar. *J. Philips, Coder*.

Whiblen. s. [? *wiseling*; German, *whib-
lin*.] In the first extract, probably,
cunuch: in the others of doubtful usag-
ing. *Obsolete*.

God's my life, he's a very mandrake, or else (God
bless us) one of those *whiblen*; and that's worse.
Tickler, Hecatomb. (Sares by H. and W.)

'Come sir! let go your *whiblen*! R. Sir, come, look-
ack Coast, v. 1. (Sares by H. and W.)

Planting the Isle of Bo's with *whiblen*, &c.
whiblets, mushrooms, and tobacco. *Faylor (the
Whetfish)*. (Sares by H. and W.)

Which. pron. [A.S. *hwile*; Scotch, *whilk*—
who I like, i.e. *what-like*.]

1. So called neuter of Who.

The apostle terms it the pledge of our heavenly
inheritance, sometimes the hand-sell or ear-sell
that *which* is to come.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

To which their want of judging faculties, add also
their want of opportunity to apply to such con-
sideration as may let them into the true goodness
and end of things *which* are opinions *which* sel-
dom display themselves to the first view.—*South, Sermons*.

The queen of furies by their side is set,
And smatches from their mouths the untested meat,
Which, if they touch, her hissing snakes she rears.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 820.

2. With the before it.

Do they not blaspheme that worthy name, by the
which ye are called?—*James*, ii. 7.

3. Who, as in the first words of the Lord's
prayer.

The Almighty, *which* giveth wisdom to whom-
ever it pleaseth him, did, for the good of his church,
may those eager affections.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Do you hear, sir, of a battle?—Every one hears
that.

Which can distinguish sound.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

Had I been there, *which* am a silly woman,
The soldiers should have toss'd me ... their pike
Before I would have granted to that act.

Id., Henry VI, Part III, l. 1.

4. With *whose* as a genitive.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 1.

5. As a demonstrative: (as, 'Take *which*
you will').

What is the night?
Almost at odds with morning, *which* is *which*.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

6. As an interrogative: (as, 'Which is the
man?').

Which of you convinceth me of sin?—*John*, viii. 46.

WHIC

For which of these works do ye stons meet?—John, 1. 32.

Two fair twins,
The puzzled stranger which is which enquire.

Whichever, Whichsoever. *pron.* [see Who.] Whether one or the other.

Whichever of these he takes, and how often *soever* he doubts it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out.—Locke.

Whiz. *s.* [from the same origin as Waft and Wave.]

1. Blast; puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword,
Th' unarm'd father falls.

Frank carves very ill, yet will palm all the meats;
He eats more than six, and drinks more than he
can.

Four pipes after dinner he constantly smokes,
And reasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes;
Yet sighing he says we must certainly break,
And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak,
For of late I invite him but four times a week.

Prior, Epigrams.
Nick pulled out a bowdoin's whistle: upon the
first *whiff* the tradesmen came jumping in.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

2. Transient scent.

That *whiff* of Russia leather, and all those rows
on rows of volumes, neatly arranged within; what
happens did they suggest?—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. v.

Whiz. *v. a.*

1. Consume in whiffs; emit with whiffs, as in smoking.

The gourmand sacrifices whole hecatombs to his
paunch, and *whiffs* himself in Nicotian incense to
the idol of his vain intemperance.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

They are bound by their law of good fellowship to
be pouring in at their mouths, or *whiffing* out at
their noses!—*Janus, His Stigmatized*, p. 239: 1630.

2. Puff.

It was scornfully *whiffed* aside.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. 1. b. v. ch. ii.

Whime. *v. n.* Move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Whime. *v. a.*

1. Disperse as by a puff; blow away; scatter.

This is a plain and obvious sense—against such as
would *whiff* away all these truths by resolving
them into a mere moral allegory.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, ch. ix.

2. Clut.

The main things of religion are so plainly revealed,
and he so obvious to every ordinary capacity, that
every man may discern them; and when he hath
once entertained them, ought to be steadfast and
unmovable in them, and not suffer himself to be
whiffed out of them by an insignificant noise about
the infidelity of a visible church.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, vol. v. p. 117. (Oxf MS.)

Whime. *s.* Anciently, a life or small flute.

Whime. *s.*

1. Harbinger, probably one with a horn or trumpet: (see extract from Douce).

The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outdo the deep-mouth'd
trump.
Which, like a mighty *whiff*er 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way.

Shakespeare, Henry V. v. chorus.
A new company of counterfeit vizards, *whiffers*,
maskers, mummers.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface.

The *whiffers* had long staves, white and red.—*Old Meg of Herefordshire*, 1600.

Now he is at the payments among the *whiffers*.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Honble Remonstrance*, § 4.

Whiffers were originally those who preceded
armies or processions, as flutes or pipers.—*Douce, Illustrations of Shakespeare*, 1. 507.

2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff; trifle.

Our due young ladies retain in their service a
great number of supernumerary and insignificant
fellows, which they use like *whiffers*, and commonly
call shooting-horns.—*Spectator*.

Every *whiff*er in a laced coat, who frequents the
chocolate-house, shall talk of the constitution.—*Swift*.

Whiffing. *part. adj.* Moving inconstantly; shifting; puffing

WHIL

Nothing is more familiar, than for a *whiffing* top,
that has not one grain of the sense of a man of
honour, to play the hero.—*Sir R. L. Knapp*.
Was our reason given, to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather,
The sport of every *whiffing* blast that blows?

Whig. *s.* Whey; kind of sour or thin milk:
(in some parts of the north of England, it
means the watery part or whey of a baked
custard).

With leeks and onions, *whig* and whey,
I must content me as I may.

Arcton, Works of a Young Wit, 1677.
Sweet growie, or *whig*, his bottle had.
Warner, Albion's England.

Whig. *s.* See Tory.

With fool and sense are consequents to *whig* and tory;
and every man is a knave or an ass to the contrary
side.—*Arglen, Abolition and Abolitionist*, preface.
Whoever has a true value for church and state,
should avoid the extremes of *whig* for the sake of
the former, and the extremes of tory on the account
of the latter.—*Swift*.

Whiggarchy. *s.* [Gr. *ἀρχή* = government.]
Government by whigs. A coined and
hybrid word.

Let them come roundly to the business, and in
plain terms give us to understand that they will
not recognise any other government in Great Brit-
tain, but *whiggarchy* only.—*Swift, Conduct of the Allies*, appendix.

Whiggish. *adj.* Relating to the whigs.

She'll prove herself a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggish* cause,
Her topics from the tories draws.

Whiggism. *s.* Notions of a whig. *Hybrid.*
I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets,
wholly made up of *whiggism* and atheism.—*Swift*.

While. *s.* [A.S. *hwil*.] Time; space of
time.

I have seen her rise from her bed, and again re-
turn to bed; yet all this *while* in a most fast sleep.
—*Shakespeare, Much to*, v. 1.

One *while* we thought him innocent,
And then 'twas accused him foul.

—*Ben Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy*.
Pausing a *while*, thus to herself she mused.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 744.
That which I have all this *while* been endeavour-
ing to convince men to, is no other but what God
himself doth particularly recommend.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Few, without the hope of another life, would think
it worth their *while* to live above the allurements of
sense.—*Bishop Atterbury*.
What fate has disposed of the papers, 'tis not
worth *while* to tell.—*Locke*.

While. *adv.*

1. During the time that.

Repeated, *while* the sedentary earth
Attends her end.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 32.

2. As long as.

Use your memory, you will sensibly experience a
practical improvement, *while* you take care not to
overload it.—*Watts*.

3. At the same time that.

Like Cato, gave his little senate laws,
And sit attentive to his own applause,
While wits and Triumphant every sentence raised,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

While. *v. n.* Loiter.

Men guilty this way never have observed that the
whiling time, the gathering together, and waiting a
little before dinner, is the most awkwardly passed
away of any.—*Spectator*.

While. *v. a.* Draw out; consume in a tedious way.

To learn new mows and dresses, or to *while* away
the time that lies useless upon their hands.—*Brasse, On the Parable*, vol. i. p. 17: 1724.

The word 'while' has been the father of a verb,
which gives me an opportunity of lamenting, that I
should have caused you to *while* away so much time
in perusing this dissertation.—*Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language*, p. 220.

Whilere. *adv.* A little while ago; erewhile.
Obsolete.

That cursed wight, from whom I 'scaped *whilere*,
A man of hell, that calls himself Despair.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, 1. 9, 22.
Let us be jocund: will you trol the catch
You taught me but *whilere*?

Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 2.
He who, with all heaven's heraldry, *whilere*
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us ease.

Milton, Ode, Upon the Circumcision, 10.

Whiler. *adv.* Obsolete form of While.

WHIM

What we have, we prize not to the worth,
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lackt and lost,
Why, then we rack the value.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.
Whiles by the experiment of this immutation
they glorify find, for your professed subjection unto
the gospel.—2 *Corinthians* ix. 13.

Whist. *adv.* While.

Can he imagine that God sends forth an irresol-
uble strength against some sins, *whilst* in others he
permits men a power of repelling his grace?—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Whilom. *adv.* [A.S. *hwilon*, *hwilon*, the
dative plural of *hwil*: *hwil*, with an adver-
bial construction.] Formerly; once; of
old. *Obsolete.*

In northern clime a valiant knight
Did *whilom* kill his bear in fight,
And wound a fiddler.—*Bulwer, Hudibras*, 1. 1, 597.
Apollo, with unweeding hand,
Whilom did slay his dearly loved mate.

Milton, Ode, On the Death of a Fair Infant, 23.

Whim. *s.* [?] Freak; odd fancy; caprice;
irregular motion of desire.

All the superfluous *whims* relate,
That fill a female summer's night.

Sir R. Journal of a Modern Lady.
He learnt his *whims*, and high-blown notions too,
Such as the men adopt, and the men rue.—*Marble*.

Whim. *v. a.* Influence by an odd fancy;
lead capriciously. *Rare.*

He complained that he had for a long season been
in as good a way as he could almost wish, but he
knew not how he came to be *whimmed* off from it as
his expression was.—*Ward, Life of Dr. Henry More*.

Whimper. *v. n.* Cry without any loud noise.

The father by his authority should always stop
this sort of crying, and silence their *whimpering*.—
Locke, Thoughts on Education.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimpering* sho,
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message.

Rowe, Jans Shore.

Whimpering. *verbal abs.* Act of uttering a
small cry; squeak.

The noise of little birds, the *whimpering* of mice,
every small stirrer, waketh them.—*Tranquer, Com-
mentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 320: 1621.

He will not be put off with solemn *whimpering*,
hypocritical confessions, sinful faces.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity*, p. 500: 1630.

Whimpled. *adj.* Distorted with crying.
Rare.

This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This squire Juno's giant dwarf, Pig Cupid,
Regent of love-rhimes, lord of folded arms,
Th' annotated sovereign of sighs and groans.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iii. 1.

Whimsey. *s.* Freak; caprice; odd fancy;
whim.

I can feel
A *whimsy* in my blood.—*R. Johnson, Volpone*.
At this rate a pretended freak or *whimsy* may be
palliated.—*Sir R. L. Knapp*.

All the ridiculous and extravagant shapes that
can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimsies* of
poets and painters, and Egyptian idolaters, if so be
they are consistent with life and propagation,
would be now actually in being, if our atheistic
notion were true.—*Key, On the Wisdom of God mani-
fested in the Works of the Creation*.

The extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, *whimsy*, and incongruity.—*Swift*.

Whimsy. *v. a.* Fill with whimsies.

To have a man's brains *whimied* with his wealth.
—*Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife*.

Whimsical. *adj.* Frankish; capricious;
oddly fanciful.

In other circumstances I am particular, or, as
my neighbours call me, *whimsical*; as my garden
invites into it all the birds, I do not suffer any one
to destroy their nests.—*Addison*.

Whimsicality. *s.* Whimsical character of
anything. *Rare; hybrid.*

For three generations at least this tenet in favour
of long noses had gradually been taking root in our
family. Tradition was all along on its side, and in-
terests were every half year stepping in to strengthen
it; so that the *whimsicality* of my father's brawn
was far from having the whole honour of this, as it
had of almost all his other strange notions.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. iii. ch. xxiii.

Whimsically. *adv.* In a whimsical manner;
oddly fanciful.

Your situation and mine are *whimsically* odd in
relation to the present dispute about articles and
subscriptions.—*Dean Tucker, Letter to Dr. Kippis*,
p. 67.

WHIM

Whimsicalness. *s.* Attributive suggested by Whimsical; state of being whimsical.

Every one values Mr. Pope, but every one for a different reason; one for his grave behaviour, another for his whimsicalness.—*Pope, Letter to Miss Blount.*

Whimwam. *s.* Plaything; toy; odd device; strange fancy; freak.

A whim-wham.
Knit with a trim-tram. *Skelton, Poems, p. 123.*
They'll pull ye all to pieces for your whim-whams,
Your garters, and your gloves.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.
I have told thee this as a parallel to those monstrous fables of Egypt; such as that of King Ganem's, being carried in a pavilion on the shoulders of spirits, his magical tables, and the rest of his glorious whimsicalness.—*Turkish Spy, vol. v. b. ii. letter 11.*

Whin. *s.* [Welsh, *chryn* = weeds.] Furze; gorse.

With whins or with furzes thy hovel renew.
Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Whinchat. *s.* Small bird of the genus Saxicola (puebra).

Whine. *v. n.* [Danish, *hine*; German, *weinen* = weil, lament.] Lament in low murmurs; make a plaintive noise; mourn medly and effeminately.

He whines and howls away your victory,
That pages bluish'd at him.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.
Till, like a boy, you see him cringe his face,
And whine aloud for mercy.

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.
He made a viler noise than a wail
In windy weather, when they whine.

Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 623.
Some, under sheep's clothing, had the properties
Of wolves, that is, they could whine and howl, as
well as bite and devour.—*South, Sermons.*

Whine. *s.* Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint.

The favourable opinion of men comes oftentimes
by a few demure looks and affected whines, set off
with some odd devotional postures and grimaces.—*South, Sermons.*

Thy lateful whine of woe
Breaks in upon my sorrows, and distracts
My jarring senses with thy beggar's cry.
Keats, Jane Shore.

Whiner. *s.* One who whines.

One pitiful whiner, Melchior.—*Gayton, Festive
Notes on Don Quixote, p. 232.*

Whinny. *adj.* Abounding with whins. *Rare.*

Gatesdale being a whinny place.—*Nicholson and
Burn, Westmorland and Cumberland, ii. 319.*

Whinny. *v. n.* [Lat. *hinnio*.] Make a noise like a horse or colt.

The horse . . . while he is whinnying.—*Dr. H.
More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 1, 13.*

Whinstone. *s.* In *Geology*. Variety of basalt so called; general name for greenstone, and the harder trap rocks.

Whinyard. *s.* [?] Sword. *Contemptuous.*

His pistol next he cock'd anew,
And out his nut-brown whinyard drew.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 479.

Whip. *v. n.* [A.S. *hceppan*.]

1. Strike with anything tough and flexible.

He took
The harness'd steeds, that still with horror shook,
And plied them with the lash, and whips 'em on;
And, as he whips, upbraids 'em with his son.
*Addison, Translation from Ovid,
Metamorphoses, b. ii.*

2. Sew slightly: (used *adjectively* in the extract).

In half *whipt* muslin needles useless lie.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 339.

3. Drive with lashes.

The king . . . is well prepared
To *whip* this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.

4. Correct with lashes.

I have you to the hearing of the cause,
Hoping you'll find soon cause to *whip* them all.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

WHIP

Hourly we see some raw pin-feather'd thing
Attempt to mount, and lights and loaves sing,
Who for false quantities was *whipt* at school.
But t'other day, and breaking grammar-rule,
Dryden, Translation of Persius, l. 134.

5. Lash with sarcasm.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits, till I
was as crest-fallen as a dried pear.—*Shakespeare,
Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5.*

6. Enwrap.

Its string is firmly *whipt* about with small gut,
that it may the easier move in the edge of the rowler.
—*Mozon, Mechanical Exercises.*

7. Take anything unably: (always with a particle, ascertaining the sense; as, *out, on, up, away*). *Ludicrous.*

He *whips* his rapier out, and erica, a rat!
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 1.
She in a hurry *whips* up her darling under her
arm.—*Sir R. L. Knappe.*

Brisk Susan *whips* her linen from the rope,
Whilst the first drizzling shower's in born asleep.
Swift, Description of a City Shower.

Whip. *v. n.* Move nimbly. *Ludicrous.*

The simple 'quire made a sudden start to follow;
but the justice of the quorum *whipped* between.—*Tatler.*

Whip. *s.* [A.S. *hceopp*.] Instrument of correction, tough and pliant.

My father chastised you with *whips*, but I will
chastise you with scorpions.—*1 Kings, xii. 11.*
Put in every honest hand a *whip*.

To lash the rascal naked through the world.
Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.

O'er the pulpit about the Fury shaken
Her sounding *whip*, and brandishes her snakes.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 771.

Whip and spur. With the utmost haste.

Each staunch polemic stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician, still expelling Locke,
Came *whip and spur*, and dash'd thro' thin and
thick.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 195.

Whipcord. *s.* Cord of which lashes are made.

In Raphael's first works are many small foldings,
often repeated, which look like so many *whipcords*.
—*Dryden.*

Whiplash. *s.* Advantage.

The archangel, when *disceat* was restive, and
would not be drawn from her beloved monastery
with fair words, has the *whiplash* of her, and drags
her out with many stripes.—*Dryden.*

Whiplash. *s.* Lash or small end of a whip.

Have *whiplash* well knotted and cartpole enough.
*Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good
Husbandry.*

Whipper. *s.* One who punishes with whipping.

Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well a
dark-house and a whip as madmen do; and the
reason why they are not so punished is, that the
whippers are in love too.—*Shakespeare, As you like
it, iii. 2.*

Whipper-in. *s.* In *Hunting*. One who, in conjunction with the huntsman, has the management of a pack of hounds in the field, his business being to bring each hound home after the hunt is over.

In *Politics* the term is applied to those members of a party whose business it is to keep the members of it together, especially for the purpose of voting at divisions.

The House was in no mood to think of facts and
figures. Early in the evening . . . the Speaker's
sonorous voice sounded 'Strangers must withdraw.'
The *whippers-in* was whispering to Audley.—*Lord
Lytton, My Novel, b. x. ch. xiv.*

Whipper-snapper. *s.* Diminutive, irritable and irritating, insignificant person.

Whipping. *verbal abs.* Correction with a whip or rod.

Let it be with us, as with some good-natured
children, whom I have seen even after their *whippings*
unquiet, till with their continued tears and
importunities they have made their peace with
their offended parent. *Richard Hall, Remarks, p. 108.*

Whipping [is] Virtue's governess;
Tutress of arts and sciences,
That mends the gross mistakes of Nature.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 811.

Whippingpost. *s.* Pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

Could not the *whippingpost* prevail,
With all its rick-rick, nor the jail,
To keep from slaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from iron gin.
Butler, Hudibras, l. 2, 965.

WHIR

Whipsaw. *s.* See *extract*.

The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great
pieces of stuff that the hand saw will not easily run
through.—*Mozon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Whipstax. *s.* Piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship.

Whipster. *s.* Nimble fellow.

I am not valiant neither;
But every puny *whipster* gets my sword.
Shakespeare, Othello, v. 3.

Give that *whipster* but his errand,
He takes my lord chief justice's warrant.
Prior, An English Pullack.

Whipstock. *s.* Handle of a whip; whip itself.

By his rusty outside he appears
To have practised more the *whipstock* than the
lance.
Shakespeare, Pericles, ii. 2.

He broke his *whipstock*, and exclaim'd 'against
The horses of the sun, but whisper'd to
The lowliness of his fury.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Whir. *v. n.* Turn round rapidly, with noise: (a bird that flies with a quick motion, accompanied with noise, is still said to *whir* away).

Gather dust with *whirling* fiercely round,
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. xiv.

Spelt whirry.

Through pools and ponds
I *whirry*. *Old Ballad of Robin Goodfellow.*

Whir. *v. n.* Hurry.

This world to me is like a lasting storm,
Whirling me from my friends.
Shakespeare, Pericles, iv. 1.

Whir. *s.* Whirling-sound.

The cry . . . came in the wide simultaneous *whir*
of shouldered muskets.—*Cutcliffe, The French Revolution, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. m.*

Whirl. *v. n.* Turn round rapidly.

My thoughts are *whirl'd* like a potter's wheel:
I know not where I am, nor what I do.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 5.

He *whirls* his sword around without delay,
And hews through adverse foes an ample way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 715.

They have ever been taught by their senses, that
the sun, with all the planets and the fixed stars, are
whirl'd round this little globe.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Whirl. *v. n.*

1. Run round rapidly.

Five moons were seen to-night,
Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four in wondrous motion.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

As young striplings whip the top for spurs,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,
Admired with clamours of the heedless rout.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 328.

2. Move hastily.

She what he swears regards no more;
Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;
But *whirls* away, to shun his hateful sight,
Hid in the forest.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 625.

Whirl. *s.*

1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution.

What flaws and *whirls* of weather,
Or rather storms, have been aloft these three days!
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

'Twere well your judgments but in plays did
range;
But ev'ry your follies and debauches change
With such a *whirl*, the poets of your age
Are tired, and cannot score them on the stage.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, prologue.

I have been watching what thoughts came up in
the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth communicating.
—*Pope.*

How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels
Smoke in the *whirl*: the circling sand ascends,
And in the noble dust the chariot's best.
Smith.

2. Anything moved with rapid rotation.

For though in dreadful *whirls* we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save.
Addison, Spectator.

Whirlbat. *s.* Anything moved rapidly round to give a blow: (frequently used by the poets for the ancient *castus*).

At *whirlbat* he had slain many, and was now him-
self slain by Pollux.—*Sir R. L. Knappe.*

The *whirlbat's* falling blow they nimbly shun,
And win the race ere they in arms to run.
Cock, Translation of Meneias.

The whirlbat and the rapid race shall be
Reserved for Cæsar, and ordain'd by me.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 30.

Whirlbore. *s.* [A.S. *hworban*, *hwyrifban*.]
Kneecap.

Whirligig. *s.*

1. Toy which children spin round.

He found that marbles taught him percussion,
and whirligigs the axis in peritrochio.—*Arbuthnot*
and *Pope, Martinus Scriblerus*.

2. Applied ludicrously to the terrestrial globe.

The sceptics think 'twas long ago
Since gods came down incoenito. . .
That since they gave things their beginning,
And set this whirligig a spinning,
Supine they in their heaven remain.
Prior, The Lullie.

Whirlpit. *s.* Whirlpool.

In the fathomless profound
Down sunk they like a falling stone,
By raking whirlpits overthrowen.
Sandys.

Whirlpool. *s.*

1. Place where the water moves circularly,
and draws whatever comes within the circle
towards its centre; vortex: (Whirlwind
of water).

Poor Tom! whom the foul fend hath led through
ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and quagmire.—*Shake-
spear, King Lear, iii. 4.*
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unseen whirlpool draws you fast,
And in a moment sinks you.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

There might arise many vertiginous motions or
whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the
atoms must be thrust and crowded to the middle
of those whirlpools, and there constitute one an-
other into great solid bodies.—*Bentley.*

2. Whale. *Obsolete.*

The ork, whale, whirlpool, or huffing physeter.—
*Spenser, Translation of Du Bartas, First Day of
First Week.*

Whales and whirlpools called Baleene.—*Holland,
Translation of Pliny, p. 235.*

Both the above extracts are from Arch-
bishop Trench's work, *Deficiencies in Eng-
lish Dictionaries*.

Whirlwind. *s.* Stormy wind moving circu-
larly: (Whirlpool of air).

In the very torrent, tempest, and (as I may say)
whirlwind of your passion, you must acquire and
breathe a temperance that may give it smoothness.—
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.

With whirlwinds from beneath she toss'd the ship,
And bare exposed the bosom of the deep.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 61

Whirrit. *s.* Box on the ear.

Then there's your nose, your whirrit, and your
downy,
Toss on the hair, your bob o' the lip—a whelp out!
I ne'er could find much difference.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour, iii. 1.

Whisk. *s.*

1. Small besom, or brush.

If you break any china with the top of the whisk
on the mantel-tree, gather up the fragments.—*Swift.*

2. Quick violent motion; hence perhaps a
sudden gale.

One shower of hail with sudden whisks
Makes all not worth a pin.
Turberville, Translation of Mantuan: 1567.

This first and whisks
Takes off thy dukedom.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

3. Part of a woman's dress; ? narrow and
long light veil, capable of being thrown
back and round the neck; called also neck-
whisk, falling whisk, and forget.

A easy means to prevent being one farthing the
worse for the statement of interest, is wearing a
lawn whisk instead of a point de Venise.—*Sir J.
Child, Discourse on Trade.*

Whisk. *v. a.*

1. Sweep with a small besom.

For I suppose that he is
Of Jeremy the whisking rod;
Till he's aye, the scourge,
Of Almighty God.
Skilton, Poems, p. 174.

2. Move nimbly, as when one sweeps.

He whisk'd his party-coloured wings.
And down to earth he comes.
Sir W. Raleigh.

Whisk. *v. n.* Move with velocity.

Cardan believed great states depend
Upon the tip o' the beard's tail's end;
That as the whisk'd it towards the sun,
Strow'd 'nighty empires up and down.
Bulter, Hudibras, ll. 3, 395.

Whisker. *s.* Hair growing on the upper lip
or cheek unshaven; mustachio.

A swartie to fall of state,
Whose thread of life the fatal sisters
Did twist together with its whiskers.
Bulter, Hudibras, l. 1, 274.

Behold four kings in majesty revered,
With heavy whiskers and a forked beard.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face.—
Addison, Spectator.

Whiskered. *adj.* Formed into whiskers.

Preferred sense from chin that bare,
To nonsense throned in whisker'd hair.
Grew, The Spleen.

Whiskery. *adj.* Having, or with a ten-
dency to have, whiskers

The old lady is not only a woman in the parish,
and as tall and whiskery as a groundier.—*Thackeray,
Book of Snobs, ch. xxiv.*

Whisky. *s.* [Gaelic, *uisge* water; whence
usquebaugh = water of life; *fratha*.] Dis-
tilled liquor so called in Ireland and Scot-
land; Usquebaugh is the same, flavoured
with licorice.

At the volume of Grotus the young pair may be
united by a fisherman, a joiner, or a blacksmith,
who marry from two guineas a job to a dram of
whisky.—*Pendant.*

The Highlanders regale themselves with whisky,
a milk spirit as strong as Geneva.—*Snodell, Repetition
of Humphrey Clinker.*

Whisper. *v. n.* [A.S. *hwisprian*.] Speak
with a low voice, so as not to be heard but
by the ear close to the speaker; speak with
suspicion or timorous caution.

All that hate me whisper together against me.—
Psalm, xli. 7.

The king . . . Acestis calls; . . .
Then softly whisper'd in her faithful ear,
And bade his daughters at the rites appear.
*Pope, Translation of the First Book of the
Thebais of Statius.*

Whisper. *v. a.*

1. Address in a low voice.

When they talk of him, they shake their heads,
And whisper one another in the ear.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

He first whispers the word in the ear, that such a
man should thus such a card.—*Bacon, Natural
and Experimental History.*

The slow whisper'd the young Templar, That's
true to my knowledge.—*Tatler.*

2. Utter in a low voice.

Sit and eat your bread,
Nor whisper more a word; or get ye gone,
And weep without it.
Translation of the Odyssey.

They might buzz and whisper it one to another,
and, tacitly withdrawing from the apostles, noise it
about the city.—*Bentley.*

3. Prompt secretly.

Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to see the queen his son
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came
To whisper Worcester, here makes visit
Shakspeare, Henry VIII. l. 1.

Whisper. *s.* Low soft voice; cautious and
timorous speech.

The extension is more in tones than in speech;
therefore the inward voice or whisper cannot give a
tone.—*Bacon.*

Strictly observe the first hints and whispers of
good and evil that pass in the heart, and this will
keep counsel nee quick and vigilant.—*South, Ser-
mons.*

He uncall'd, his patron to controul,
Divulged the secret whispers of his soul.
Dryden.

Whisperer. *s.* One who, that which,
whispers.

1. One who speaks low.

St. Gregory had no manner whisperer, under the
shape of a pigeon, sitting quietly upon his head.—
Brevint, Saint and Saviour of Endor, p. 37.

2. Private talker; teller of secrets; conveyer
of intelligence.

Kings' trust in counsellors hath rather been as to
good spirits and good whisperers, than good magis-
trates.—*Bacon.*

Whisperhood. *s.* Initial condition of a
rumour; time when it is whispered as a
secret. Probably coined by the writer of
the extract.

I know a lie, that now disturbed half the kingdom
with its noise, which although too proud and great
at present to own its parents, I can remember its
whisperhood.—*Swift, Examiner, no. 15. (Ord MS.)*

Whispering. *verb. abn.* Act of speaking
in a low voice; cautious speech.

The court and city were full of whisperings and
expectation of some sudden change.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In speech of man, the whisperings or murmur,
whether louder or softer, is an inter-bar sound.—
Bacon.

God comes, not only within the ken of our nerv-
ousness, but within the hearing of the softest whisper-
ings of our prayers.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 95.*

Birds will bear thy whisperings on their wings.
Spenser, Paraphrase of Ecclesiastes.

Whisperingly. *adv.* In a whispering man-
ner; in a low voice.

The one is uttered usually, the other whisperingly.
—*Dalrymple, Deaf and Dumb May's Tutor, p. 167.*

Whist. *interj.* [Onsh.] Be still; be silent.

Whist, wahton, still ye.—*Lodge, Epiphany's Golden
Leporello.*

Be whist, be still; be silent censors now
R. Greene, Poems, Melicertus Eclogues.

Whist. *v. a.* Silence; still.

So was the Titans put downe and whist.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

The ayre is cleere, and southerne winde is whist.
Marlow and Nash, Ido: 1301.

The wild waves whist,
(i.e. being still'd).
Shakespeare, Tempest, l. 2, 300.

Whist. *v. n.* Become silent.

They whist'd all,
Lord Surrey and Phoebe, Translation of the Æneid.

This is the rendering of *Conticere om-
nes*, the first two words of b. ii.

Whist. *adj.* Silent.

In dead of night, when all was whist and still.
Sandys, Translation of Virgil's Metamorphoses.

The winds with wonder whist,
Smoothly the waters kiss'd,
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean.
*Milton, Odes, On the Morning of Christ's
Nativity, 64.*

Whist. *s.* Game of cards, requiring close
attention and silence.

But what was this? a game at whist
Unto our Plowden canonist.
Second Part of Hudibras (apocryphal), 1633.

The clergyman used to play at whist and swindlers.
—*Swift.*

Whistle. *v. n.* [A.S. *hwistlan*; Lat. *fistulo*.]

1. Form a kind of musical sound, by an in-
articulate modulation of the breath.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard;
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whistle.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and
hold your ear at the other, and the sound shall strike
so sharp as you can scarce endure it.—*Bacon, Nat-
ural and Experimental History.*

He trudged along, unknowing what I meant,
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 84.

2. Make a sound with a small wind-instru-
ment.

They skip from stem to stern; the boatswain
whistles,
The master calls, and troubles their confusion.
Shakespeare, Pericles, iv. 1.

3. Sound shrill.

His big manly voice
Changing again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound.
Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7.

Whistle. *v. a.* Call by a whistle.

Let him whistle them backwards and forwards,
till he is weary.—*South, Sermons.*

He chanced to miss his dog; we stood still till he
had whistled him up.—*Addison.*

Whistle. *s.* [A.S. *hwistle*.]

1. Sound made by the modulation of the
breath in the mouth.

My
Can with a breath their clamorous rage appease;
They fear his whistle, and forsake the sea.
Dryden.

2. Sound made by a small wind-instrument.

Behold,
Upon the hempen tackle shipboys climbing;
Hear the shrill whistle, which with order give
To sounds confused.
Shakespeare, Henry V. Hicchorus.

3. Small wind-instrument.

Small whistles, or shepherds' eaten pipes, give a
sound, because of their extreme slenderness, who reb-
the air is more pent than in a wider pipe.—*Bacon,
Natural and Experimental History.*

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew,
The bells she jangled, and the whistle blew.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

4. Noise of winds.

5. Cull, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

Madam, here comes my lord.—
I have been worth the whistle.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

The knight... perusing this epistle,
Believed he'd brought her 'n his whistle.

*Butler, Hudibras, Heroical Epistle
to his Lady, 337.*

Wet your whistle. Take a draught.

Let's drink the other cup to wet our whistles, and
so sing away all sad thoughts.—*F. Walton, Complete
Angler.*

Whistler. s. One who whistles.

The prize was a guinea to be conferred upon the
ablest whistler, who could whistle clearest, and so
through his tube without laughing.—*Addison, Spec-
tator.*

Whistling. part. adj. Sounding shrill.

When winged death in whistling arrows fly,
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay?

By and Edmund, 133.

Whistling. s. [A.S. *hwistling*.] Act of
one who, that which, whistles: (as, 'the
whistling of the wind').

Whistly. adv. Silently.

I, upon a life's rising hill,
Stood *whistly* watching for the herd's approach.

Arden of Feckenham: 1599.

Whit. s. [A.S. *wiht*.] Point; jot.

The motive cause of doing it is not in ourselves,
but carrieth us as if the wind should drive a feather
in the air; we no *whit* fearing that whereby we
are driven.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Nature's full blessings would be well dispensed
in unperpetuous, even proportion,
And she no *whit* encumber'd with her store.

Milton, Comus, 772.

In accounts of ancient times it ought to satisfy
any enquirer, if they will be brought any *whit* near
one another.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

White. adj. [A.S. *hwit*.]1. Having such an appearance as arises from
the mixture of all colours; snowy.

When the paper was held nearer to any colour
than to the rest, it appeared of that colour to which
it approached nearest; but when it was equally, or
almost equally, distant from all the colours, so that
it might be equally illuminated by them all, it ap-
peared *white*.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Having the colour of fear; pale.

My hands are of your colour, but I shame
To wear a heart so *white*.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado
About Nothing, iv. 1.*

3. Having the colour appropriated to happi-
ness and innocence.

Let this auspicious morning be express
With a *white* stone distinguish'd from the rest;
White as thy fame, and as thy honour clear,
And new joys attend on thy new-added year.
—*Dryden, Translation of Persius, ii. 1.*

4. Grey with age.

I call you servile ministers,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-encumber'd battles 'gainst a head
So old and *white* as this.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

5. Pure; unblemished; unclouded.

Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
Rosecommon only boasts unspotted lays;
And in our own, excuse some courtly stains,
No *whiter* page than Addison's remains.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

As the first element in a compound.

Welcome, pure-eyed faith, *white-headed* hope:
Thou lowering angel with golden wings,
And thou unblemish'd form of elasticity.

Milton, Comus, 213.

Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
And *white-robed* innocence from heaven descend.
—*Pope, Messiah, 19.*

White. s.

1. Whiteness; anything white; white colour.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of *white*.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

A friend coming to visit me, I stopped him at the
door, and before I told him what the colours were,
or what I was doing, I asked him which of the two
whites were the best, and wherein they differed?
and after he had at that distance viewed them well,
he answered that they were both good *whites*, and
that he could not say which was best, nor wherein
their colours differed.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Mark at which an arrow is shot, which
used to be painted white.

Let a mark be set for an archer at a great distance,
let him aim as exactly as he can, the least wind
shall take his arrow, and divert it from the *white*.—
Dryden.

3. Albuminous part of eggs.

I'll fetch some fax and *whites* of eggs
To apply to 's bleeding face.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 7.

What principle manages the *white* and yolk of an
egg into such a variety of textures, as is requisite to
fashion a chick?—*Boyle.*

4. White part of the eye.

Our general himself
Sanctifies himself with 's hands,
And turns up the *white* of 's eye to his discourse.

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie
in the same superficies with the *white* of the eye,
but riseth up as a hillock above its convexity.—*Ray,
On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of
the Creation.*

White. v. a. Whiten.

His raiment became shining, exceeding *white* as
snow; so as no fuller on earth can *whiten* them.—
Mark, ix. 3.

Thou... dost never
Wear thy own face, but putt'st on his, and gather'st
Darts for his ears; liv'st wholly at his back;...
—*Macbeth* over all his vicer.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.

Whitebait. s. Until the publication of Yar-
rell's History of British Fishes, the fry of
the shad (*Clupea albus*); then, a fish of the
species *Clupea alba*; thirdly, the fry of the
pilchard. The exact zoology of this well-
known fish has yet to be generally recog-
nized.Whitescaps. s. Mushroom so called; Aga-
ricus arvensis; horse mushroom.Whiteland. s. [two words, or a compound,
according to its opposition to red lead.]
See extract.

White lead is made by taking sheet-lead, and
having cut it into long and narrow strips, they make
it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may re-
main between every spiral revolution. These rolls
are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the lead
may not sink down above half way, or some small
matter more in them: these pots have each of them
very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost
to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have
both been put into the pot, it is covered up close,
and so left for a certain time; in which space the
corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the sur-
face of the lead into a mere white calx, which they
separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are
two sorts of this sold at the colour shops, the one
called ceruse, which is the most pure part, and the
other is called *white lead*. *Quincy.*

Whitelimed. adj. Covered with white
plaster.

Ye *white-limed* walls.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

Whitelivered. adj. Envious; malicious;
cowardly.

Whitelivered ruffian, what doth he there?
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.
Whitelivered wretches, without one word to ask a
reason why!—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Bro-
ther.*

Whitely. adj. Nearly white; pale in co-
lour.

A *whitely* wench, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch-balls stuck in her face for eyes.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iii. 1.

Now, governor, I see I must blush
Quite through this veil of night a *whitely* shame,
To think I could design to make these free,
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern, Oronoko.*

Whitemeat. s. Food made of milk.

Much saltiness in *whit meat* is ill for the stone.
*Tusser, Five Hundred Points of
good Husbandry.*

The Irish banished into the mountains, lived only
upon *whitmeat*.—*Spencer, View of the State of
Ireland.*

Whiten. v. a. Make white.

The smoke of sulphur will not black a paper, and
is commonly used by women to *whiten* tiffanies.—
Sir T. Browne.

Striking her ruff, the storm confirms her pow'r;
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant shore.

Prior, Epistle presented to the King in 1666.

Whiten. v. n. Grow white.

Whitener. s. One who makes anything
white.Whiteness. s. Attribute suggested by
White.1. State of being white; freedom from co-
lour.

This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my first love the fatal band,
Where whiteness doth for ever sit;
Nature herself enamell'd it.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having
disposed itself indifferently to them all, so as with

equal facility to be tinged with any of them.—*Sir I.
Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Paleness.

Thou tremblest, and the *whiteness* of thy cheek
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

3. Purity; cleanness.

The least spot is visible on ermine; but to pre-
serve this *whiteness* in its original purity, you have,
like that ermine, forsaken the common track of
business, which is not always clean.—*Dryden.*

Whitopot. s. Dish so called; custard;
furnety.

Cornwall squash-ple, and Devon *whitopot* brings.
King, Art of Cookery.

Whitopot thick is my Roxanna's fare,
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 62.

Whiten. s. In Medicine. White discharge
from the vagina; leucorrhœa.

Whitester. s. Whitest.

Whitethorn. s. Hawthorn; may.

As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree seem of
kin, a cion of the latter will sometimes prosper well,
being grafted upon a stock of the former.—*Boyle.*

Whitethroat. s. Songbird of the genus
Curruca.

Whitewash. s.

1. Wash to make the skin seem fair.

The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were
very much taken up in reforming the female world;
I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*.—
Addison.

2. Liquid plaster with which walls are
whitened.

Four rooms, above, below, this mansion graced,
With *whitewash* deck'd, and river-sand o'er-cast.

Harte.

Whitewash. s. a. 1

1. Cover with whitewash.

2. Acquit a person of any dishonourable
charge, so as to give a new and good cha-
racter, or throw a thin cover over his old
one.

Whitewash him, *whitewash* him; Party, they say,
Can wash the foulest stains away.

Purity, probity, oh, oh, oh!
Whitewash him, *whitewash* him, white as snow.

Praed.

Whitewine. s. Species of wine produced
from the white grapes.

The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and
infused in *whitewine*.—*Wiceman, Surgery.*

Whither. adv.

1. To what place? Interrogatively.

Sister, well met; *whither* away so fast?
No farther than the Tower.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 1.

Ah! *whither* am I hurry'd? ah! forgive,
Ye shades, and let your sister's issue live.

*Dryden, Translation from Ovid,
Aeschylus and Alakata.*

2. To what place? Absolutely.

I stry'd I knew not *whither*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 283.

3. To which place? Relatively.

Whither, when as they came, they fell at words,
Whether of them should be the lord of lords.

Spenser.

At Canterbury, *whither* some voice was run on
before, the mayor seized on them, as they were
taking fresh horses.—*Sir H. Walton, Life of the
Duke of Buckingham.*

4. To what degree. Obsolete.

Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?
Still shall thy fury mock us?

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

5. Whithersoever.

Thou shalt let her go *whithersoever* she will.—*Deute-
ronomy, xxi. 13.*

Whithersoever. adv. To whatsoever place.

For whatever end faith is designed, and *whithersoever*
the nature and intention of the grace does
drive us, *whither* we must go, and to that end we
must direct all our actions.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Whitlaw. s. Whitlow. Rare.

Paronychia is a small swelling about the nail and
ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally
called *whitlaw*.—*Wiceman, Surgery.*

Whiting, or Whiting. s. Chalk prepared
by washing and levigation for whitewash.

That this impregnated liquor may be improved,
they pour it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk,
or clay finely powdered, cleaned, and made up into
balls.—*Boyle.*

When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting*
plainly to be seen in all the chinks.—*Swift.*

WHIT

Whiting. *s.* British sea-fish (akin to the cods and haddocks); *Gadus merlangus*; *Merlangus vulgaris*.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle, as *whitons* and *unekerel*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Whiting-pout. *s.* [two words.] Morrhuan lusc: bib; kleg; smeltie; bleus; blinds.

Whitish. *adj.* Somewhat white.

The same aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redness of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitish* substance, as with copper it did a bluish. *Boyle.*

Whitishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Whittish; quality of being somewhat white.

Take a universal vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with some of the entire crystals, purposely reserved, some of the subtle powder of the same salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness*.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Whitethor. *s.* Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.

Whole bridle and saddle, *whitethor* and nail, With collars and harness.

Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Nor do I care much, if her pretty snout Meet with her furrow'd chin, and loath together Hem in her lips, as dry as good *whitethor*.

Sir J. Sackling.

Whitlow. *s.* [A.S. *hwitlawa*.] Abscess between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow; eminently painful from the pressure of the nail, which prevents the skin yielding; Whitflaw.

Whitster. *s.* Whitener; bleacher of linen. Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchel mead.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Whitstall. *s.* [?] See extract.

Their meat was *whitstall*, as they call it, namely, milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, butter. — *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Whitsun. *adj.* Pertaining to, observed at, Whitsuntide.

Based with a *Whitsun* morrice-dance. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* ii. 4.

This is a tale, Would belit our *Whitsun* ale.

W. Ligon, Shepherd's Pipe. *Whitsun* are in the common name, in the midland counties, for the rural sports and festivities at Whitsuntide. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 129.

Whitsuntide. *s.* Feast of Pentecost. Striphon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree, A garland made on temples for to wear; For he then chosen was the dignity Of village lord that *Whitsuntide* to bear.

Sir P. Sidney. This they employ in brewing and baking against *Whitsuntide*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Whittawer. *s.* [the sound of the *t* double.] Worker in white leather.

Whittle. *s.* [A.S. *hwetel*.] White dress for a woman.

Whittle. *s.* [for *thrittle*; A.S. *hwitlan* = cut.] Knife.

There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp, But I do prove it at my love, before The reverend'st throat in Athens.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, v. 2. The knot a very dull *whittle* may cut asunder. — *Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 34.

Whittle. *v. a.* Cut with a knife; cut to an edge.

When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled*, then shall you have them cast their wanton eyes upon men's wives. — *Blackwell, Apology.*

Whitybrown. *adj.* Of a colour between white and brown; (as, *whitybrown* paper, *whitybrown* bread).

Whiz. *v. n.* Make a loud humming noise.

The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air, Give so much light, that I may read by them.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1. Soon all with vigour bend their trusty bows, And from the quiver each his arrow chose: Hippocoon's was the first; with forceful way It bow, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way.

Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, v. 681.

Whiz. *s.* Loud humming noise. He never once ducked at the *whiz* of a cannon-ball. — *Guardian*, no. 92.

WHOL

Who. *pron.* [In Anglo-Saxon this pronoun was more decidedly declined than at present; the sign of the neuter being *t*; of the genitive masculine *x*; of the dative masculine *m*; of the dative feminine *re*; of the accusative masculine *n*; of the instrumental *i*; of the genitive plural *ra*: (*hwā, hwel, hwes, hwem, hwere, hwane, hwi, hwera*). Of these, each has undergone some change. *What*, which is the true neuter (compare *that* and *it*) is to a great extent superseded by *which*, a compound of *hwa* + *lic* (*what-like*), the elements whereof are more clearly seen in the Scotch *whilk*; *hwaes* has its genitive character disguised by the transposition of its last two letters (*whose* for *whoes*); *hwem* is treated as an accusative rather than a dative; *hwere* has become an adverb of place (compare the Latin *quo*); the form in *n*, *hwene*, *hwonne*, &c., is an adverb of time (Latin *quum*); *hwi* is limited to the expression of 'for what reason'; *hwera* is lost altogether.

1. Pronoun interrogative, applied to persons. *Who* is this that darkened counsel by words without knowledge? — *Job*, xxxviii. 2.

In the grave *who* shall give thee thanks? — *Psalm*, vi. 5.

Who first seduced them to that dire revolt? The infernal serpent. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 33.

Who taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise? The man of Ross, each liping babe repeat. — *Pope, Moral Essays*, iii. 261.

2. Relative.

Of *who* I seen a timely-parted *who*d, Of as-y semblance, measure, pale, and bloodless, Being all devoted to the labring heart, *Who*, in the conflict that it holds with death, Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2. Were the graced person of our Banquo present, *Who* I may rather challenge for unkindness, Than pity for mischance. — *Id.*, *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

3. Which of many.

Who can never be obliged to submit to power, unless he can be satisfied, *who* is the power to exercise it. — *Locke.*

We are still as *who* at a loss, *who* civil power becomes to. — *Id.*

4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense. There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire; *Who* fall, *who* rise, *who* triumph, *who* do mourn.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 1. Tell *who* loves *who*; what favours some partake, And *who* is pitted.

As *who* should say. Elliptically for *as one who should say*.

Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill usage; and looks like a handsome dance of a misfortune; as *who* should say, You are a somewhat troublesome now, but I shall conquer you. — *Cotton, Essays, Against Asperity*.

Wh sometimes used instead of 'of which.'

The question *whose* solution I require, Is what the sex of women must.

Dryden, Works of Roderick's Tale, 96.

In the combinations with *erer*, and *owerer*, whatever may be the spelling, there are in reality two or three separate words; i.e. the pronoun, as shown by its inflection, always stands by itself; the analysis being *who-erer*, *who-so*, *who-so-erer*, *what-erer*, &c.; *whose-erer*, *whose-so-erer* (in which the *s* is doubled in sound as well as sense), *whom-erer*, &c.; *where-erer*, &c.; *when-erer*, &c.; the same applying to *Which* and *Whence*. Of these combinations, that with *whom* is the rarest.

They freely pursue the truth wherever they can trace her, *who-erer* she may oppose, *who-owerer* she may countenance. — *Harris, On Lord Kames*.

Whole. *adj.* [A.S. *hæl*.]

1. All; total; containing all. Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* duty of man. — *Ecclusiastes*, xii. 13.

All the *whole* army stood agreed at part. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I.* i. 1.

This I my glory account, My exaltation, and my *whole* delight.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 721.

WHOLE

Wouldst thou be soon dispatch'd, and perchance *whole* Trust Maurus with the life and Milbourne with the soul. — *Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman John Dryden*, 86, 9.

2. Complete; not defective. The elder did *whole* regiments afford. The younger brought his fortune and his sword.

3. Uninjured; unimpaired. Ayrish is come upon me, because my life is yet *whole* in me. — *Scott, I. 9.*

For *whole* unharmed, divine Jordan, Thy works and wonders, Thy power, Thy might, Thy body, Thy soul, Thou know'st his body, Thy soul, He lives and breathes, rested and *whole*. — *Prior, On a Picture of Seneca*.

4. Well of any hurt or sickness. When they had done circumcising all the people, they abode in their places in the camp till they were *whole*. — *Joshua*, v. 8.

Whole. *s.*

1. Totality; no part omitted; complex of all the parts. It contained the *whole* of religion amongst the ancients; and made philosophy more agreeable. — *Brown.*

There is a metaphysical *whole*, when the essence of a thing is said to consist of two parts, the genus and the difference, i.e. the general and the special nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. — *Watts, Logic*.

2. System; regular combination. Still follow sense, of every age the soul, Parts answering parts, shall slide into a *whole*. — *Pope, Moral Essays*, iv. 65.

Wholesale. *s.*

1. Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.

2. Whole mass. Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*. — *Watts.*

Wholesale. *adj.* Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities.

These are *wholesale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

This cost me at the *wholesale* merchant's a hundred drachmas; I make two hundred by selling it in retail. — *Adelphi, Spectator*.

Wholesome. *adj.*

1. Sound; orthodox. So the doctrine contained be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlooked. — *Bishop's Address*.

2. Contributing to health. Night not now, as ere now fell, With *wholesome* and cool and mild; but with black air Accompanied, with damps and dreadful rain. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 847.

Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen-garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orchery. — *Adelphi*.

3. Preserving; salutary. *Obsolete*.

The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand. — *Book of Common Prayer, Psalm*, xx. 6.

4. Healthy.

It is not to be expected that a diseased father should beget *wholesome* children; like wyl come from like, whether the principle be good or evil. — *John Taylor, Sermons*, v. 10. (Ord MS.)

5. Useful; conducive to happiness or virtue. They suffer us to furnish, repeat daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

6. Kindly; pleasing.

To wait friends lost, Is not by much so *wholesome*, profitable, As to rejoice at friends but newly found. — *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

Used equivocally.

I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Wholesomely. *adv.* In a wholesome manner; salutarily; salutiferously.

He caused him to be more *wholesomely* kept, concerning his diet, than he was before. — *Pope, Book of Martyrs*, T. Bishop.

Wholesomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wholesome.

1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity. His palate was so tractable and subdued to the dictates of an higher choice, that he really thought

no most pleasant, but in proportion to its *wholesomeness*.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.
We made a standard of the healthfulness of the air, from the proportion of acute and epid diseases, and of the *wholesomeness* of the food from that of the phlogiston.—*Craut, Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.
And now concerning the *wholesomeness* of dis-couraging.—*Gentleman, Winter Evening Conference* pt. 1.

Wholly, adv.

1. Completely; perfectly.

This story was written before Boccaccio; but its author being *wholly* lost, Chaucer is now become an original.—*Dryden*.

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.

For *wholly* lost we so deserved a prey;
For *wholly* repenting part of it restored.
Dryden, Annae Mirabilis, xxxi.

They employed themselves *wholly* in domestic life; and, provided a woman could keep her house in order, she never troubled herself about regulating the commonwealth.—*Johnson*.

Whom, Whomsoever, Whomsoever. See under Who.

Whop, v. n. Bent; thrash.

If I can just *whop* that infernal intruder, he may offer, himself, to enter into partnership.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*.

Whobub, s. Hubbub.

In the time of lethargy, I picked and cut most of their bestial purses; and had not the old man come in with a *whobub* against his daughter, and scared my chouchis from the cliff, I had not left a purse in the whole army.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Whoop, s. Shout of pursuit.

Let them *whoop* awhile, and then
Cry *whoop*, and set them on men.
Butler, Hudibras, l. 2, 165.

A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapped spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and hallooos.—*Adrian*.

Whoop, v. n. Shout.

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to evil's purpose:
Working so closely in a united cause,
That admiration did not *whoop* at them.
Shakespeare, Henry V., ii. 2.

One cries and shouts; another sings, *whoops*, and hallooos.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 254.

Whoop, v. n. Insult with shouts.

While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray; I should be hiss'd
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

Whooping-cough, s. In *Medicine*. Disease (Pertussis) characterised by the whooping-character of the cough: (often spelt *hooping-cough*.)

Whoop, v. n. Shout.

Says . . . run *whooping* to the hills. *Drayton*.

Whoop, v. n. Insult with shouts.

The man, who shows his heart,
Is *whooped* for his audacity.
Long, Night Thoughts, night viii.

Where, s. [A.S. *hære*.]

1. Prostitute; woman who receives men for money.

Conveys his wealth to *Where's* hungry shores,
And fattens Italy with foreign *where's*.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 110.
We wariest should lie down in death:
This cheat of life would take no more,
If you thought false but empty breath,
I, Phyllis but a perjured *where*.
Prior, Epistles, To the Hon. C. Montague.

2. Woman who converses unlawfully with men; fornicatress; adulteress; strumpet.

To put out the word *where*, thou dost me woe,
Throughout my book; truth, put out woman too.
B. Jonson.

Where, v. a. Corrupt with regard to chastity.

That kept'st me brave at court, and *where'd* me;
Then married me to a young noble gentleman,
And *where'd* me still.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.
Have I *where'd* your gift?—*Conway*.

Where, v. n. Converse unlawfully with the other sex.

'Tis a noble general's prudent part,
To cherish valour, and reward desert;
Let him be dubb'd with lace, live high, and *where*;
Sometimes he loyals, but he never poor.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, xvi. 33.

Whoredom, s. Fornication.

Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet strive for an holy-day, as for their life.—*Bishop Hall*.

Whoremaster, s. One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.

As if we were drunkards by a planetary influence; an admirable evasion of *whoremaster* man, to lay his gaudy disposition on the change of a star.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, l. 2.

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings: but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremasters* perpetually hovering over his house?—*Addison, Guardian*.

Whoremonger, s. Whoremaster.

Art thou fully persuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer shall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and dost thou continue to practise those vices?—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.

Whoreson, s. Bastard: (generally used in a ludicrous dislike).

Thou *whoreson*! Tell thou unnecessary letter.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.

From was a sly *whoreson*, the ravener of John.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Whorish, adj. Unchaste; incontinent.

By means of a *whorish* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread.—*Proverbs*, vi. 21.

You, like a lecher, out of *whorish* joins
Breed your miseries.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 1.

Whorishness, s. Attribute suggested by Whorish; character of a whore.

I would faine know how they could be chaste, brought up in *whorishness*.—*Bale, Tyl a Course at the Rumpshire*, fol. 67, h.

Censure *whorishness* with the emblem of labour, the cart.—*Bishop Burnet, Sermon*, p. 28: 1654.

Whorl, s.

1. In *Botany*. Arrangement of a number of leaves or flowers around the stem in the same plane.

2. In *Conchology*. Turn of the spire of a univalve shell.

Whortleberry, s. [A.S. *hwort-berg*.] Native plant, akin to the bilberries, cranberries, of the genus *Vaccinium* (myrtillus).

Whose, Whoso, Whosoever. See under Who.

Whurt, s. Whortleberry; Gillberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, strawberries, pears, and plums, though the meaner sort come short, the gentlemen step not far behind those of their parts.—*Carter, Survey of Cornwall*.

Why, adv. [A.S. *hwi*; instrumental case of Who.]

1. For what reason? *Interrogatively*.
They both deal justly with you; *why* I not from any regard they have for justice, but because their fortune depends on their credit.—*Swift*.

2. For which reason.
No ground of enmity between us known,
Why he should mean me ill.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1151.

Such, whose sole bliss is eating; who can give
But that one brutal reason, *why* they live,
Conybeare, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 23.

3. For what reason.
I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard;
And listen *why*, for I will tell you now.
Milton, Comus, 42.

4. It is sometimes used emphatically.
Nimble tomb, man; *why*, you must not speak that yet: that you answer to Pyramus.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

You have not been a-bed then?—
Why, no; the day had broke before we parted.
Id., Othello, iii. 1.

If her chill heart I cannot move,
Why I'll enjoy the very love,
Cowley.

Used substantively.
We examine the *why*, the what, and the how of things.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

But, in parting with these, I was puzzled again.
With the how, and the *why*, and the *where*, and the *when*.
Goldsmith, House of Trinimon.

To state the explanation, the *why* of the empirical law, would be to state the laws from which it is derived.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iii. ch. xvi. § 1.

Why, s. [Danish, *qvæg* = cattle.] Young heifer: (a *why* calf is a cow calf).

Whynot, s. Cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Captain'd your rabbins of the synod,
And stamp'd their canons with a *whynot*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 323.

Wich-elm, s. [two words, generally spelt *wych*, and even *wick*; the prefix, however,

is probably a corruption of *quick*] In *Botany*. Native species of elm; *Ulmus montana*.

What doubts may be entertained in regard to the origin, or first introduction of the *Ulmus campestris* and its allied kinds, there can be none as to the indigenous growth of the *wich-elm*, which is allowed by all to be a native of the British Isles.—*Schuy, History of British Foreign Trees*.

Wich-hazel, s. [see *Wich-elm*.] *Witch-hazels* (so spelt in Lindley) is the English rendering of the Hamamelidaceæ, the name of the order in the same alliance as the Dogwoods and Ives.

Wick, s. [German, *wicke* = lint; Dutch, *wiecke*.] Substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is spent,
The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away;
So when he had resign'd his regiment,
His daughter ran drooping his drooping day.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 30.

The fungous parcels about the *wicks* of candles only smother a moist and pluvius air about them.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Wicked, adj. [connected with *wreak*.]

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling place of the *wicked* shall come to nought.—*Job*, viii. 22.

He of their *wicked* ways shall them admonish.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 512.

2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame.
That some *wicked* bastard of Venus, that blind
rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because
his own are out, let him be judg'd how deep I . . .
love.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iv. 1.

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect, as medicinal things are called virtuous.

The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay,
From underneath his head he took away. *Spenser*.

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen
Drop on you both! *Shakespeare, Tempest*, i. 2.

Wickedly, adv. In a wicked manner; criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now send him where they all should see,
(Clear as the light, his heart shone: where no man
Could be so *wickedly* or fondly stupid,
But should cry out, he saw, too late, did *wickedness*,
And grasp'd it. *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy*.

This phrase absurd to call a villain great:
Who *wickedly* is wise, or mildly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 230.

Wickedness, s. Attribute suggested by Wicked; corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children should know any *wickedness*; old folks, you know, have discretion, as they say, and know the world.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

These tents thou saw'st so pleasant, were the tents
Of *wickedness*; wherein shall dwell his race
Who slew his brother.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 607.

Wicker, adj. [?] Made of small sticks, twig, or osiers.

His halfe milke up for cheese, and in a presse
Of *wicker* prest it.
Chapman, Translation of the Odysses.

Each one a little *wicker* basket hurl,
Made of fine twigs entangled curiously,
In which they gather'd flow'rs. *Spenser*.

Wickerwork, s. Basketwork; work composed of osier or wicker.

Ceylon . . . had often been reached from Africa by the sailors of the Red Sea, in *wickerwork* boats, made of papyrus.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, cu. ix.

Wicket, s. [[N.Fr. *guichet*.]

1. Small gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page,
With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent,
And let her in. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, l. 3, 13.

The chattering with dissenters, and dooking about
this or the other ceremony, is like opening a *wicket*, by which no more than one can get in at a time.—*Swift*.

2. At *Cricket*. Set of three straight pieces of wood, supporting the balls.

Full fast t'is Kentish *wickets* tell.
Duncombe, Ballad.

Wide, adj. [A.S. *wid*, *wyd*.]

1. Broad; extended far each way.
They found fat pasture, and the land was *wide*
and quiet.—*1 Chronicles*, iv. 40.

WIDE

2. Broad to a certain degree: (as, three inches *wide*).

3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the understanding of this place.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.
Consider the absurdities of that distinction between the act and the obliquity, and the contrary being so *wide* from the truth of Scripture and the attributes of God, and so noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatsoever sin, there is not at all any predestination of God.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals*.

Used adverbially.

a. At a distance.

A little *wide*
There was a holy chapel edify'd,
Wherein the hermit wont to say
His holy things each morn and eventide.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, l. 1, 34.
The Chinese, a people whose way of thinking seems to be as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does.—*Sir W. Temple*.

b. With great extent.

She open'd, but to shut
Excell'd her power; the gates *wide* open stood.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 383.
Yet *wide* was spread their fame in ages past,
And poets once had promised they should last.
Pope, Temple of Fame, 31.

Wide-awake. s. Kind of hat so called.

Wide-awake. adj. Thoroughly on the watch for, alive to, anything.

Widely. adv. In a wide manner.

1. With great extent each way.

Any that considers how immense the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atom, will hardly induce himself to believe, that particles so *widely* disseminated could ever throng one another to a compact texture.—*Bentley*.

2. Remotely; far.

Let him exercise the freedom of his reason, and his mind will be strengthened, and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another will so assist his judgment, that he will seldom *widely* out.—*Locke*.

Widen. v. a. Make wide; extend.

So now the gates are open; now prove good sequents;
'Tis for the followers fortune *widens* them,
Not for the flyers. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 4.
These accidents, when they first happen, seem but small and contemptible; but by degrees they branch out and *widen* themselves into a numerous train of mischievous consequences. *South, Sermons*.

Widen. v. n. Grow wide; extend itself.

It is in this that the species of brutes are discriminated from man, and that proper difference, wherein they are wholly separated, and which at last *widens* to so vast a distance.—*Locke*.
With her the temple every moment grew,
And simpler vistas open'd to my view;
Iward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches *widen*, and long aisles extend.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Wideness. s. Attribute suggested by Wide.

1. Breadth; large extent each way.

The rugged hair began to fall away;
The sweetness of her eyes did only stay,
Though not so large; her crooked horns decrease;
The *wideness* of her jaws and nostrils cease.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. 1.

2. Comparative breadth.

Within the same annual time, the centre of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whose *wideness* we now assume to be twenty thousand terrestrial diameters.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Widow. s. [A.S. *wuduwe*; Lat. *vidua*.]

Woman whose husband is dead.
To take the *widow*,
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril.
Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 1.

He warns the *widow* and her household gods
To seek a refuge in remote abodes.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 461.

Used adjectively.

Who has the paternal power whilst the *widow* queen is with child?—*Locke*.

Widow. v. a.

1. Deprive of a husband.

In this city he
Hath *widow'd* and uncivilized many a one.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 5.

2. Endow with a widow-right.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do insist and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better husband.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

WIFE

3. Strip of anything good.

Frothy blots of flesh
The blithesome year, tress of their shrivell'd fruits
Are *widow'd*, dreary storms o'er all prevail.
J. Phillips, Cyder, ll. 71.

Widower. s. [A.S. *wuduwa*.] One who has lost his wife.

The king, waking up all thoughts of love under the image of her memory, remained a *widower* many years after.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
The main contents are laid, and here we 'belay
To see our *widower's* second marriage-day.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 3.
They that marry, as that they shall get no children; and they that marry not, as the *widowers*.—*Edwards*, vi. 44.

Widowhood. s.

1. State of a widow.

Cecropia, having in her *widowhood* taken this young Arctia into her charge, had taught her to think that there is no wisdom but in including both heaven and earth in one's self.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
Censur'd thy husband's *widowhood* with the gold Of matrimonial treason; so farewell.
Milton, Samson Ag.

2. Estate settled on a widow. *Obsolete*.

For that dowry, I'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Widowhunter. s. One who courts widows for a jointure.

The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great diversion. *A*

Widowmaker. s. One who deprives women of their husbands.

It grieves my soul
That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a *widowmaker*. *Shakespeare, King John*, v. 2.

Width. s. Breadth; wideness.

For the *width* of the mistress gave this side, then for the tenant, once on that end of the quarter you intend the tenant shall be made.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.
Let the vines in intervals be set . . .
Induce their *width*, and add a roomy space,
That their extraneous lines may scarce embrace.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 386.

Wield. v. a. [A.S. *wieldan*.]

1. U-e with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder.

His looks are full of peaceful majesty,
His hand by nature framed to wear a crown,
His hand to *wield* a sceptre, and himself
Likely in time to bless a royal throne.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III, iv. 6.
The best of whom could *wield*
These elements, and arm him with the force
Of all their regions.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 221.

If Rome's great senate could not *wield* that sword,
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord;
What hope had ours, while yet their pow'r was new,
To rule victorious armies, but by you?
Wallis, Panegyric to my Lord Protector.

2. Handle: (an ironical sense).

Base Hungarian *wield*, wilt thou the spirit *wield*?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II, i. 3.

Wieldless. adj. Unmanageable.

That with the weight of his own *wieldless* might
He fall'd high to ground, and scarce recover'd
flight.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Wiry. adj. Wiry.

Wiry. adj. [A.S. *wer* = place for catching or keeping fish.] Wet; moist. *Obsolete*.

Where but by chance a silver drop hath fall'n,
Ev'n to that drop ten thousand *wiry* friends
Do glew themselves in sociable grief.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 4.

Wife. s. pl. *wives*. [A.S. *wif*.]

1. Woman that has a husband.

There's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness; your *wives*, your daughters,
Your untrons, and your maids could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.
Fond of his friend, and civil to his wife.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

2. Used for a woman of low employment.

Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great strawberries at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest are little ones.—*Bacon*.

Wifehood. s. State and character of a wife.

She hath neither manners, honesty, behaviour,
Wifehood, nor womanhood.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Tamer tamed.

Wifeless. adj. Without a wife; unmarried.

Wifely. adj. Becoming a wife.

WIFE

I met you
With all the tenderness of *wife's* love.

Wiferidden. s. [catchphrase after the analogy of *Bedridden*.] Unduly influenced, commanded, tyrannized over, by a wife.

Listen not to those flatterers who advise you always to scorn the counsel of a woman, and if you comply with her requests pronounce you *wife-ridden*.—*Mrs. Piozzi*.

Wig. s. [corruption of the -*uke* in *peruke*, *periwig*.]

1. False hair worn on the head.

Triumphing Tories and Responding Whigs
Forget their lends, and join to save their *wigs*.
Swift.

2. Sort of cake; bun or muffin. *Provincial*.
Home to the only lenden supper I have had of *wigs* and ale.—*Pope's Dunciad*, under 1661, p. 291.

Wigeon. s. [Fr. *ringron*.] Bird akin to the ducks, of the genus *Anas* (penelope).
Among the first sort we reckon *crayons*, *curlews*, *Widgeons*.—*Carter, Survey of Cornwall*.

Wiggling. s. [A.S. *wig* = war.] Scolding; rating; oburgation. *Colloquial*.

I apologized to the young lady, and promised to return immediately if she would wait for me; but she replied if that was my captain, it was her idea that I should have a confounded *wiggling* and be sent on board. *Maryat, Peter Simple*, ch. iv.

Wight. s. [A.S. *wiht*.] Person; being.

Beshrew the wight! with ve *wights* she stays
Tediuous as I; but flit he grasps of love
With wings
entary swift than thought.

A *wight* he was whose very sight would
Enlure him mirror of knighthood.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 2.
Ridley, Hudibras, l. 1, 15.

His station he yielded up to a *wight* as disagreeable as himself. *Addison, Guardian*.
In Fame's full bloom lies Florio down at night,
And wakes next day a most inglorious *wight*;
The tulip's dead.
Tenny, Love of Fame, ll. 31.

Wight. adj. [A.S. *wigena* = warrior.] Swift; brave.

He was so wimble and so *wight*,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And off the pinnies latched.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Wightly. adv. In a wight manner; swiftly; nimbly. *Obsolete*.

Her was her, while it was day-light,
But now her is a most wretched wight;
For day that was is *wightly* past,
And now at last the night doth hast.
Spenser.

Wigwam. s. Native name for the hut of the North American Indians.

The roof is formed of boughs like a *wigwam*.—*Pennant*.
Poor Murphy was mauled in passing through the different *wigwams* or villages of the Miami.—*Saunders*.

Wild. adj. [A.S.]

1. Not tame; not domestic.

All beasts of the earth since *wild*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 341.

2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.

Whatever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make a garden tree to have less core or stone.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

3. Desert; uninhabited.

The wild beast where he *wild* in forest *wild*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 467.

4. Savage; uncivilized: (used of persons or practices).

Affairs that walk,
As they say spirits do, at midnight, have
In them a *wilder* nature than the business
That seeks dispatch by day.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, v. 1.

When they might not converse with any civil men without peril of their lives, whether should they fly but into the woods, mountains, and there live in a *wild* and barbarous manner?—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.

His passions and his virtues he confused,
And mix'd together in so *wild* a tumult,
That the whole man he quite disfigured in him.
Addison, Cato.

6. Licentious; ungoverned.

The barbarous dissonance
Of that *wild* rout of at tore the Thracian bard.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 34.

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.

March then the ruling passion; there alone,
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known.
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 174.

8. Inordinate; loose.

Other bars by lays before me,
My riots past, my wild society.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.
Besides, thou art a heau; what's that, my child?
A fop well dress'd, extravagant, and wild;
She that orients herbs has less impudence,
And in her calling more of common sense.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 42.

9. Uncouth; strange.

What are these,
So either'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like the inhabitants of the earth,
And yet are on't? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.

10. Done or made, without any consistent order or plan.

With mountains as with weapons arm'd, which
unseen
Wild work in heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 697.

11. Merely imaginary.

As universal as these appear to be, an effectual
remedy might be applied; I am not at present upon
a wild speculative project, but such a one as may be
easily put in execution. — *Nesbit*.

Wild. s. Desert; tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

Whereas the scorching sky
Doth singe the sandy wilds of spacious Barbary.
Dryden.

We sometimes,
Who dwell this wild, constrain'd by want come
To town or village nigh.
Milton, Paradise Regain'd, l. 330.

Then Libya first, of all her moisture drain'd,
Became a barren waste, a wild of sand.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phæar.

You raised the hallow'd walls: the desert
smiled,
And paradise was open'd in the wild.
Pope, Epistle to Abenard.

Wilder. r. a. Lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract: (See wilder commoner).

The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,
Where interests meet, and cross so oft, that they
With too much care are wilder'd in the way.
Dryden, Amurath, i. 1.

Wilderness. s.

1. Desert; tract of solitude and savageness.

He travel'd through wide waste-ful ground,
That might but desert wilderness should all
around.
Spenser.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a wilderness again.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

But who can always on the low lies he?
The wat'ry wilderness yields no supply. *Waller*.
All those animals have been obliged to change
their woods and wildernesses for lodgings in cities.
— *Arbuthnot and Pope*.

2. State of being wild or disorderly. Rare.

The paths and bowers, doubt not, but our joint
hands
Will keep from wilderness by case.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 216.

Wildfire. s. Composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

When thou rann'st up Gadshill in the night to
catch my horse, I did think thou had'st been an
ignis fatuus, or a ball of wildfire. — *Shakespeare*,
Henry IV. Part I. iii. 3.

Brimstone, pitch, wildfire, . . . though they burn
crucially, and are hard to quench, yet they make no
such fiery wind as gunpowder doth. — *Bacon, Nat-
ural and Experimental History*.

In flames, like Semeler's, he brought to bed,
While opening hell spouts wildfire at his head.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 313.

Wildgoose. s. Domestic goose, or its near congener, in a wild state; grey goose; grey lag; Anser ferus.

Wildgoosechase. s. Race on the principle of Follow-my-leader; pursuit of anything in ignorance of the direction it will take.

If our wits run the wildgoosechase, I have done;
for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy
wits, than I have in my whole five. — *Shakespeare*,
Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

Let a man consider the time, money, and vexation,
that this wildgoosechase has cost him, and then say,
What have I gotten to answer all this expense, but
wildly frolic? — *Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Wilding. s. Wild sour apple.

Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And stood on top-lock, reaching from the ground.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 107.

The red streak of all cyder fruit, hath obtained
the preference, being but a kind of wilding, never
pleasing to the palate. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

The wilding's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
its ferulence. *J. Phillips, Cyder*, l. 228.

Wildly. adv. In a wild manner.

1. Without cultivation.
That which grows wildly of itself, is worth no-
thing. — *Dr. H. More*.

2. With disorder; with perturbation or dis-
traction.
Put your discourse into some frame, and start not
so wildly from my affair. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Young mothers wildly stare with fear oppress'd,
And strain their helpless infants to their breast.
Dryden.

3. Without attention; without judgement; heedlessly.

As the unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

4. Capriciously; irrationally.

Who is there so wildly sceptical as to question
whether the sun shall rise in the east? — *Bishop Wil-
kins*.

She, wildly wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labours done by day.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 1.

Wildness. s. Attribute suggested by Wild.

1. Rudeness; disorder like that of unculti-
vated ground.

The heath, which was the third part of our plot, I
wish to be framed, as much as may be, to a natural
wildness. — *Bacon, Essays, Of Gardens*.
Vainly thou tell'st me, what the woman's care
Shall in the wildness of the wood prepare.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 419.

2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of man-
ners.

This same starved justice hath done nothing but
prated to me of the wildness of his youth, and the
fests he hath done about Turnbul-street; and every
third word a lie. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*
iii. 2.

3. Savageness; brutality.

He came in like a wild man; but such a wildness
as showed his eye-sight had faded him, full of
withered leaves; which though they fell not, still
threatened falling. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

4. Uncultivated state.

Their wildness lose, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and discipline of art.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 73.

5. Deviation from a settled course; irregu-
larity.

A delirium is but a short wildness of the imagina-
tion; a settled irregularity of fancy is distraction
and madness. — *Watts*.

6. Alienation of mind.

Ophelia, I wish
That your good husband be the happy cause
Of Hamlet's wildness; so shall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Wile. s. [A.S.] Deceit; fraud; trick; strata-
gem; artful, sly, and insidious practice.

Their leader by his wiles had much obtain'd,
And done much mischief on the English state.
Daniel.

My sentence is for open war; of wiles
More unexpected, I heard not; then let those
Contrive who need. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 61.

The heart of man is so full of wiles, artifices, and
deceit, there is no guessing at what he is from his
speeches. — *Addison*.

Wile. v. a. Deceive; impose upon; beguile.

Rare.
So perfect in that art was Paridell,
That he Maluccio's halfe'd eye did wile,
His halfe't eye he wiled wondrous well.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10. 4.

Wilful. adj.

1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; in-
flexible.

A child left to himself will be wilful. — *Ecclési-
astes*, xxx. 3.

2. Done or suffered by design.

Stenoborn . . . herself did cloak
With wilful cord, for wanting of her will.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 5. 50.

Art all things under heaven, all places thou,
Who for my wilful crime art banish'd hence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 617.

The silent stranger stood amazed to see
Contempt of wealth, and wilful poverty.
Dryden, Lind and Panther, ii. 714.

Wilfully. adv. In a wilful manner.

1. Obstinate; stubbornly.

The mother, who being determinately, lost
I should say of a great lady wilfully, bent to marry
her to Denngoras, tried all ways which a witty and
hard-hearted mother could devise. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Religion is matter of our freest choice; and if men
will obstinately and wilfully set themselves against
it, there is no remedy. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. By design; on purpose.

If you do not wilfully pass over any of your
greater offences, but confess particularly, and repent
seriously of them, God will more easily pass by your
lesser infirmities. — *Jeremy Taylor*.

Wilfulness. s. Attribute suggested by
Wilful; obstinacy; stubbornness; per-
verseness.

No full of wilfulness and self-liking is our nature,
that without some definitive sentence, which, being
given, may stand, small hope there is that strife
will end. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Thy causeless ruth reproves . . .
He that his sorrow sought through wilfulness,
And his too fetter'd would release again,
Deserves to taste his folly's fruit.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 5. 24.

Never hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this kind. — *Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 1.*

A stiff and stubborn obstinacy is not so much
firmness and resolution, as wilfulness. — *Sir R. L. Estrange*.

That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or
wilfulness, which is the natural product of their age.
— *Lacke*.

Wily. adv. In a wily manner; by strata-
gem; fraudulently.

They did work wily, and went and made as if
they had been ambassadors. — *Joshua*, ix. 4.

Willness. s. Attribute suggested by Wily;
cunning; guile.

The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the
poor: let them be taken in the crafty willness that
they have imagined. — *Book of Common Prayer*,
Psalm, x. 2.

Will. s. [A.S. will.]

1. Power by which we desire, and purpose;
volley; volition; choice; determination.

Two principal faculties there are of human
actions, knowledge and will; which will, in things
tending towards any end, is termed choice. — *Hooker*,
Ecclesiastical Polity.

2. Discretion.

Reason was observed in the beginning of the
world, before there were civil laws amongst them;
I mean any other than the mere wills of their
princes and governors. — *Bishop Wilkins*.

Go, then, the guilty at thy will chastise. *Pope*.

3. Command; direction.

At his first sight the mountains are shak'n, and
at his will the south wind bloweth. — *Revelations*,
xliii. 10.

Our prayers should be according to the will of
God; they should have nothing in them but what is
wise, and holy, and heavenly. — *Lake*.

4. Disposition; inclination; desire.

I make bold to press up on you with so little pre-
paration. — You're welcome: what's your will? —
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

He said, and with so good a will to die,
Did to his breast the fatal point apply,
It found his heart. *Dryden*.

5. Power; government; desire: (with have).

Deliver me not over unto the will of mine ene-
mies. — *Psalm*, xxvii. 12.

He had his will of his mind before he could go;
he had the mastery of his parents ever since he
could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, must
he be restrained? — *Lacke*.

6. Testament; disposition of a dying man's
effects.

Another branch of their revenue still
Remains, beyond their boundless right to kill,
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a will.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, xvi. 74.

Good will.

a. Favour; kindness.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my good-will,
And none but he, to marry with Nan Page.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 1.

b. The good will of a business is inclination
on the part of the person who puts with

it to put his successor in the same position,
as far as possible, in respect to custom.

c. Right intention.

Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and
strife; and some also of good-will. — *Philippians*,
i. 15.

Will. Malice; malignity.

Thereto he may gather
The ground of your *ill-will*; and so remove it.
Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 3.

Will. v. a. [A.S. *willan*; Lat. *velle*, *volo*.]

1. Desire that anything should be, or be done; or not be, or not be done.

To *will* is to bend our souls to the having or doing of that which they see to be good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Let Richard be restored to his blood;
As *will* the rest, so *will*eth Winchester.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Whoever *will* the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whoever does not do that thing, which he has in his power to do, does not properly *will* it.—*South, Sermons*.

A man that *will* still, is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *will* it.—*Locke*.

2. Be inclined or resolved to have.

She's too rough for me;
There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife?
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, l. 1.

3. Command; direct.

St. Paul did *will* them of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat on the Sunday, and to reserve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

How rarely does it meet with this time's guise,
When man was *will'd* to love his enemies!
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

He *will'd* him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should win.—*Knollys, History of the Turks*.

The work, which duty binds me to fulfil,
will you, O queen, I to *will*.

Dryden, Translation of the Ecceci, l. 112.

4. It has a loose and slight signification.

Let the circumstances of life be what or where they *will*, a man should never neglect improvement.—*Watts*.

Will. v. n. Dispose of effects by will.

The which *will'd* in his testament.—*Brand, Observations on Popular Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 214.

For Will, the auxiliary verb, see under Shall and Would.

Will with a wisp. s. Jack with a lantern.

Will-o'-wisp misleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills and sinking bogs.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, 57.

Willor. s. One who wills. *Rare*.

Cost a glance on two considerations; first, What the will is, to which, secondly, who the *willor* is, to whom we must submit.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. iv.

Willing. adj.

1. Inclined to anything; consenting; not disposed to refuse.

Some other able, and as *willing*, pays
The rigid satisfaction. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 211.

Can any man trust a better support under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how to relieve him?—*Bentley*.

2. Pleased; desirous.

He, *willing* to please one in authority, forced all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion.—*Window of Solomon*, xiv. 19.

He stoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet,
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 73.

3. Favourable; well disposed to anything; (as the first element in a compound).

As many as were *willing-hearted* brought bracelets and ear-rings.—*Esdras*, xxv. 22.

4. Ready; complying.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conscience, inferiors for conscience sake the *willing* to obey.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

5. Chor-n.

They're held with his melodious harmony
In *willing* chains, and sweet captivity.
Milton, Ode, At a Vacation Exercise, 51.

6. Spontaneous.

Forbear, if thou hast pity;
These grapes proceed not from a senseless plant;
No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree.
Dryden, King Arthur, iv. 1.

7. Consenting.

How can hearts not free be tried whether they
Willing or not? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 552.

Willing. verbal abs. Act of one who wills; volition. *Rare*.

What have we then to think of him whose *willings* are powers, and whose thoughts are desires? who is an infinite myself, in comparison of the brightness wherewith our minds are but shadows.—*Trenhouse of the Christian Religion*, 22. (Ord. M.S.)

Willingly. adv. In a willing manner.

1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.

That preservation of peace and unity amongst Christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most *willingly* and gladly with them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. By one's own desire.

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it.—*Addison*.

Willingness. s. Attribute suggested by Willing; consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.

We praise the things we hear with much more *willingness* than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and over-ruled by the other.—*B. Jonson*.

Fear never yet a generous mind did gain;
We yield on parley, but are storm'd in vain;
Constraint, in all things, makes the pleasure less;
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

Willow. s. [A.S. *welig*.] Tree, and shrub, of the genus *Salix*.

There is a *willow* grows ascant the brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 7.

Used adjectively.

Tell him, in hope he'll prove a *willow* shortly,
I'll wear the *willow* garland for his sake.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

I offered him my company to a *willow* tree,
To make him a garland, as being forsaken; to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt.—*Id.*, *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Willow. v. a. Supply with willows.

Willowed. adj. Abounding with willows.

Gentle river, gentle river,
Lo, thy streamers are stain'd with gore,
Many a brave and noble captain
Flies along thy *willow* shore.
Bishop Percy, Translation of Spanish Song.

Willowherb. s. Native plant of the genus *Hydrocotyle*.

Willowish. adj. Resembling the colour of willow.

Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or *willowish* colour.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Willowweed. s. Native plant of the genus *Polygonum*.

Willowy. adj. Abounding with willows.

Ye brown o'er-arching groves,
That contemplation loves,
Where *willowy* Canus lingers with delight!
Gray, Installation Ode.

Where the lazy old Cam rolls his *willowy* flood.
Andrey.

With. v. n. [?] Begin to wither; shrink.

To *with*, for wither spoken of green herbs or flowers, is a general word.—*Key*.

Wily. adj. Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; mischievously artful.

In the *wily* snake
Whatever slights, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 91.

Since this false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind, is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Canes.—*South, Sermons*.

Wimble. adj. [?] Active; nimble; shifting to and fro.

He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the panies laughed.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Wimble. s. [?] Instrument with which holes are bored; auger; gimlet.

At harvest-home . . . trembling to approach
The little larret, which he fears to broach,
He essays the *wimble*, often draws it back,
And dreads to thrust it forward but a snail.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 64.

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the *wimble* some huge beam to bore;
Urged on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep-piercing till it scowps it out.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 468.

The trepan is like a *wimble*, used by joiners.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Wimble. v. a. Bore.

The soldier . . . *wimble*d a hole into the coffin that was largest, probably fancying there was something well worthy his adventure.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memoir of King Charles I.* p. 142.

Wimple. s. [A.S. *wimpu*; N.Fr. *guimpe*; *guimpe*.] Hood.

So fair and fresh, as fresh'd flower in May,
For she had hid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like and *wimple* thrown away.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 12, 22.

The Lord will take away the chaste suits of apparel, and the *wimple*, and the crisping-plum.—*Isaiah*, ii. 22.

The veil and the *wimple* were two different articles in the dress of a nun.—*T. Harton, The Relations on Spenser*.

Wimple. v. a. Draw down as a hood or veil.

The same did hide,
Under a veil that *wimple*d was full low.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Win. v. a. *win* (archaic), and *won*; past part. *won*. [A.S. *winnan*.]

1. Gain by conquest.

The town of Gaza, where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be *won*.—*Knollys, History of the Turks*.

2. Gain the victory in a conquest.

Loyalty is still the same
Whether it *win* or lose the game;
True as the dial to the sun,
Altho' it be not shined upon.
Rutler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 173.

I live years at Tarantum *win*
The quondam, and then our love began.
Sir J. Denham, Of the Age, induction.

Impels the flying ear, and *wins* the course.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 315.

3. Gain something withheld, or something valuable.

When you see my son, tell him that his sword can never *win* the honour that he loses.—*Shakespeare, All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 2.

Resolved to *win*, he meditates the way,
By force to ravish, or by fraud to beguile.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

4. Obtain; allure to kindness or compliance.

Thy virtue *win* me; with virtue preserve me.
Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Devilish Macheth

By many of these trains hath sought to *win* me.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

5. Gain by play.

He had given a disreputable vote in parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much correspondence with him as to win his money.—*Addison*.

6. Gain by persuasion.

They *win* great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 502.

7. Gain by courtship.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore to be *won*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

That flood witness'd his instant flame,
When thus he swore, and *won* the yielding dame.
Gay.

Win. v. n. [A.S.]

1. Gain the victory.

Not as it ought but just,
That he who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 121.

2. Gain influence or favour.

You express yourself very desirous to *win* upon the judgment of your master, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon*.

Thy words like musick every breast controul;
Steal thro' the air, and *win* upon the soul. *Pope*.

3. Gain ground.

The rabble will in time *win* upon power.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.

4. Be conqueror or gainer at play.

Charles, I will play no more to-night;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.—
Sir, I did never *win* of you before.
But little, Charles;
Nor shall not when my fancy's on my play.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 1.

Wince. v. n. [wink.] Kick as a horse impatient of a rider, or of pain.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not stir, nor *wince*, nor speak a word.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 1.

Room, room, for my horse will *wince*.
If he came within so many yards of a prince.
B. Jonson.

The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his fundament;
He began to kick, and fling, and *wince*,
As if he had been beaten his whole.

Batter, Hudibras, i. 2, 105.

Wince. s. One who winces.

A slowly *wince* of a confutation.—*Milton, Apology for Smeagmunda*, preface.

Winch. s. [A.S. *winca*.] Winch's; s. m.

WIND

thing held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a *winch* with the wheel.—*Mortimer, Handbury.*

Winch, v. n. [*wink*; compare *drink* and *drench*.] Wince.

We who have free souls
It touches not; let the gall'd jade *winch*;
Ours withers are unruined.

Have these bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled?
Nor did I ever *wince* or grudge it.

This last allusion gall'd the panther more;
Yet would she not to *wince*, though shrewdly
pained. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*, iii. 131.

Their consciences are gall'd, and this makes them
wince and fling, as if they had some nettles. —*Arch-
bishop Tillotson.*

Winch, s. Kick of a beast impatient of the rider or of pain.

The mule, frightened by that terrible blow, ran
away as fast as it could about the fields, and within
two or three *winsches* overthrew him to the ground.
—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pt. ii. ch. i.

Winchpipe, s. [?] See extract: (the flower is, probably, the Anemone, or Shepherd's Weatherglass). *Rare.*

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields,
which country people call the *winchpipe*; which if
it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair day
will follow. —*Bacon.*

Wind, s. (the i short). [A.S.]

1. Air set in motion, with a certain amount of force.

Thou shalt be free as mountain *winds*.
Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.
Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air,
produced by its rarefaction more in one place than
another, by the sunbeams, the attractions of the
moon, and the combinations of the earth's motions.
—*Cheyne.*

2. Direction of the blast from a particular point; as eastward, westward.

In the year 1300, one Flavio of Malphi, in the
realm of Naples, found out the compass, or *pinx
nautica*, consisting of eight *winds* only, the four
principal, and four collateral; and not long after,
the people of Bruges, and Antwerp perfected that
excellent invention, adding twenty-four other sub-
ordinate *winds* or points. —*Huylen.*

3. Breath; power or act of respiration.

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my
prayers, I would repent. —*Shakespeare, Merry Wives
of Windsor*, iv. 5.

His *wind* he never took whilst the cup was at his
mouth, but justly observed the rule of drinking with
one breath. —*Halewell, Apology.*

The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to
cure shortness of *wind* in puffy old men, seems to
agree most with the orange. —*Sir W. Temple.*

4. Air caused by any action.

On each side her
stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With diverse-colour'd furs, whose *wind* did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

In an organ from one blast of *wind*,
To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 708.

5. Breath modulated by an instrument.

Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the *bow*, and some for breathing *wind*.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 350.

Used adjectively.

Where the air is pent, there breath or other blow-
ing, which carries but a gentle percussion, suffices
to create sound; as in pipes and *wind* instruments.
—*Bacon.*

3. Air impregnated with scent.

A *hore* had long escaped pursuing hounds,
By often shifting into distant grounds,
Till, finding all his artifice vain,
To save his life he leap'd into the main.
But there, alas! he could not safely find,
A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind*. *Swift.*

7. Flatulence; windiness.

It turns
Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to *wind*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 129.

8. Anything insignificant or light as wind.

Nor think thou with *wind*
Of airy threats to awe, whom yet with deeds
Thou canst not. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 282.

Down the *wind*. Decay.

A man that had a great veneration for an image
in his house, found that the more he prayed to it to
prosper him in the world, the more he went down
the *wind* still. —*Sir R. B. K. Extrange.*

WIND

Take or have the *wind*. Gain or have the upperhand.

Let a king in council beware how he opens his
own inclinations too much, for else counselors will
but take the *wind* of him, instead of giving free coun-
sel. —*Bacon.*

Between *wind* and *water*. Exactly in the
right line, as along the wave-line of a ship.

But, though in general we prefer Mr. Southey's
poetry to his prose, we must make one exception.
The *Life of Nelson* is, beyond all doubt, the most
perfect and the most delightful of his works. . . . It
would not be easy to find, in all literary history, an
instance of a more exact hit between *wind* and
water. —*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays,
Southey's Colloquies on Society.*

Take the *wind* out of one's sails. Circumvent,
as one between the wind and another; bring
down.

Wind, v. a. (the i long), pret. *wound*; some-
times, though rarely, *winded*; past part.
wound. [A.S. *windan*.]

1. Blow; sound by inflation.

The quire 'gan nigher to approach,
And *wind* him under the castle wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall.

Ye vicious swains! while youth ferments your
blood.

Wind the shrill-horn, or spread the waving net.

2. Turn round; twist; twine.

Nero could touch and tune the harp well; but in
government sometimes he used to *wind* the pins
too high, and sometimes let them down too low. —
Bacon.

Wind the woodbine round this arbour.

3. Regulate in motion; turn to this or that direction.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship.

4. Nose; follow by scent.

If you hurt these bears, beware, when beware;
The dam will wake, and if she *wind* you once . . .
Will she do what she list.

5. Ventilate.

6. Turn by shifts or expedients.

Whence turning of religion's made
The means to turn and *wind* a trade.

7. Introduce by insinuation.

You have contrived to take
From Rome all season'd officers, and to *wind*
Yourself into a power tyrannical.

8. Change.

When our legislature vested in the prince, he
might *wind* and turn our constitution at his plea-
sure, and shape our government to his fancy. —
Addison.

9. Entwist; enfold; encircle.

Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Wind out. Extricate.

When he found himself dangerously embarked,
he bethought himself of all possible ways to
tangle himself, and to *wind* himself out of the laby-
rinth he was in. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the
Grand Rebellion.*

Wind up.

a. Bring to a small compass, as a bottom of
thread.

Without solemnly *winding* up one argument,
and intimating that he began another, he lets his
thoughts, which were fully possessed of the matter,
run in one continued strain. *Locke.*

b. Convolue the spring.

I frown the while, and perchance *wind* up my
watch, or play with some rich jewel. —*Shakespeare,
Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

c. Put into a state of renovated or continued motion.

Fate seem'd to *wind* him up for fourscore years,
Yet freshly ran he on ten winters more;
Till, like a clock worn out with calling time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still.

Will not the Author of the universe, having made
an automaton which can *wind* up itself, see whether
it hath stood still, or gone true? —*Grew.*

WIND

Is there a tongue, like Delia's o'er her cup,
That runs for ages without *winding* up?
Young, Love of Fame, l. 281.

d. Raise by degrees.

These he did so *wind* up to his purpose, that they
withdrew from the court. —*Sir J. Haywood.*

When they could not easily contain him, they
railed, and called him an heretic; times they *wind*
up his temper to a pitch, and trencherously made
use of that infirmity. —*Bishop Atterbury.*

e. Struten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; put in tune.

Alas! why sit we mute,
Now that each bird salutes the spring?
Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute,
Never canst thou want matter to sing.

Your lute may *wind* its strings but little higher,
To tune their notes to that immortal quire.

f. Put in order for regular action: (as ap-
plied to a watch).

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach of his abused nature;
Th' untuned and jarring senses O *wind* up
Of this child-changed father.

Peace! the charm's *wound* up. —*Id., Macbeth*, i. 3.

These mathematical engines cannot be so easily
and speedily *wound* up, and so certainly levelled as
the other. —*Bishop Wilkins.*

Applied, in commerce, to the final settle-
ment of any interest, estate, or company.

Wind, v. n. (the i long).

1. Turn; change.

No swift your judgments turn and *wind*,
You cast our dearest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

2. Turn; be convoluted.

Some plants can support themselves, and some
others creep along the ground, or *wind* about other
trees, and cannot support themselves. —*Bacon,
Natural and Experimental History.*

Stairs of a solid newel spread only upon one small
newel, as the several folds of him spread about their
center; but these, because they sometimes *wind*,
and sometimes fly off from that winding, take more
room up in the staircase. —*Morson, Mechanical
Exercises.*

3. Move round.

If I should obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But *wind* about till thou hast topp'd the hill.

4. Proceed in flexures.

It shall not *wind* with such a deep index,
As rob me of so rich a bottom here.

5. Be extricated; be disentangled: (with
out).

Long labouring underneath, ere they could *wind*
Out of such prison. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 630.

Windage, s. [the i long.] Winding.

1. Difference in guns between
the diameter of the bore and that of the
shot.

Windbag, s. Bag swollen with wind, but
containing nothing substantial; bag of
moonshine: (term applied to empty non-
sense).

Windbound, adj. Confined by contrary
winds.

Yet not for this the *windbound* navy weigh'd;
Slack were their sails, and Neptune disobei'd.

2. When I bestir myself, it is high sea in his house;
and when I sit still, his affairs forsooth are *wind-
bound*. —*Addison, Spectator.*

Is it reasonable that our English fleet, which used
to be the terror of the ocean, should be *windbound*?
—*Ibid.*

Windegg, s. Egg not impregnated; egg
that does not contain the principles of life.

Mound eggs sink, and such as are addle *wind*, as
do also those termed lymphemia, or *windeggs*. —*Sir
T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Winder, s. [the i long.] One who, that
which, winds.

1. Instrument or person by which anything
is turned, or wound round.

The *winder* shows his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew.

2. The *winder* shows his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew.

3. The *winder* shows his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew.

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As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew.

6. The *winder* shows his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew.

7. The *winder* shows his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew.

8. The *winder* shows his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;
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9. The *winder* shows his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew.

10. The *winder* shows his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew.

WIND

To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, leave the *wind* sticking on the jack to fall on their heads.—*Swift*.

2. Plant that winds itself round others.

Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have their bodies not proportionally to their length; and therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and bryony. — Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

3. Winding step in a staircase.

Windfall. s.

1. Fruit blown down from the tree.

Their haunches were too great for their stem, they became a *windfall* upon the midden.—Bacon, *Essays, Of the true Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates*.

Gather now, if ripe, your winter fruits, as apples, to prevent their falling by the great winds; also gather your *windfalls*. — Evelyn, *Kalendar*.

2. Unexpected legacy; any unexpected advantage.

He had a mighty *windfall* out of doubt. — R. Johnson, *Every Man out of his Humour*.

Windfallen. part. pref.

Blown down by the wind.

To gather *windfall's* sticks, his greatest care.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, song xiii.

Windgall. s. In Furriery. See extract.

His horse infected with the fashions, full of *windgalls*, and sped with spavins.—Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt. They are caused by violent straining, or by a horse's standing on a sloping floor, or from extreme labour and heat, or by blows. — Barre's *Dictionary*.

Windgun. s. Airgun: (this latter being now the commoner term).

The *windgun* is charged by the forcible compression of air, being injected through a syringe; the strife and distention of the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little balls or slugs within, to set up and keep close the vents by which it was admitted. — Bishop Wilkins, *Mathematical Magick*.

Forced from *windguns*, loud itself can fly, And ponderous slugs cut swiftly through the sky. — Pope, *Dunciad*, l. 181.

Windiness. s. Attribute suggested by Windy.

1. Fulness of wind; flatulence.

A *windiness* and puffing up of your stomach after dinner, and in the morning. — Harvey, *Discourses of Consumption*.

2. Tendency to generate wind.

Seminal-seeds somewhat of its *windiness* by decomposition, and generally, subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. — Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

3. Tumour; puffiness.

From this his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling *windiness* of much knowledge, issued this. — Brevint, *On Language*.

Winding. verbal abs. [the *i* long.] Flexure; meander.

It was the pleasantest voyage in the world to follow the *windings* of this river thence, through such a variety of pleasing scenes as the course of it naturally led us. — Addison, *Travels in Italy*.

Windingsheet. s. Sheet in which the dead are enveloped.

These arms of mine shall be thy *windingsheet*; My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre; For from my heart thine image ne'er shall go. — Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part III.* ii. 5.

The chaste Penelope, having, as she thought, lost Ulysses at sea, employed her time in preparing a *windingsheet* for Laertes, the father of her husband. — Spectator.

Windlass. s.

1. Handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.

The *windlass* . . . used in many vessels instead of a capstan, for raising the anchor or lifting other heavy weights, usually consists of a horizontal pulley beam of timber, supported at a short distance above the deck by strong uprights called *windlass bits*, and in the older forms of the machine it is rotated by means of short poles called hand spokes, which are introduced into mortices in the body of the *windlass*, and by which it is turned round, winding up the chain-cable as it revolves. To prevent the *windlass* from turning back when the strain of the chain comes upon it, a strong ratchet wheel is fixed on its centre into the teeth of which a number of pallets, hinged on an upright timber called the pallet-bit, fall as the wheel revolves. Modern *windlasses* are rotated either by wheel-work or by a ratchet or friction contrivance, moved by

WIND

handles like those of a pump, which catch a wheel on the *windlass* and turn it round through certain distance at each stroke. — Brands and Cox, *Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

2. Handle by which anything is turned.

Thus do we of wisdom and of reason, With *windlasses*, and with means of bias, By indirections find directions out. — Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, ii. 1.

Which by ale drifts, and *windlasses* aloots, They brought about. — *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 336.

Windlass. v. n. Act indirectly; go warily to work. Rare.

Who is not so much at leisure as to *windlass*, or use craft, to satisfy them. — Hammond, *Works*, iv. 504.

A skillful woodsman, by *windlassing*, presently gets a shoot, which without taking a compass, and thereby a commodious stand, he could never have obtained. — Ibid. iv. 615.

Windle. v. n. Dwindle. Rare.

Tender plants and new-planted have need to be watered; they are in danger else to *windle* and wither away. — Galscher, *Daniel's Instructor*. (Ord. M.)

Windless. adj. Wanting wind; out of breath.

The weary hounds at last retire, *Windless*, displaced, from the fruitless chase. — Fairfax.

He flutters up and down, *windless*, without recovery. — Sir T. Overbury, *Characters*, sign. G. 4.

Windlestraw. s. [A.S. *winlet-streow*.]

Straw for winding or plaiting.

Tall sprigs of *windlestraw* Threw their thin shadows down the rugged slope. — Shelley, *Alastor*.

Windmill. v. Mill turned by the wind.

Such a sailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable sails, whose force may be increased from their motion, equivalent to those in a *windmill*. — Bishop H. Allen.

Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that watermills do. — Macfarlane, *Handbook*. His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill*, and he's now encasing it. — Bishop Atterbury.

Window. s. [Norse, *vinduga*, *vineue* = wind-eye.]

1. Aperture in a building by which air and light are intermitted.

Being one day at my *window* all alone, Many strange things happened me to see. — Spenser.

2. Frame of glass or any other material that covers the aperture.

To thee I do commend my watchful soul, Ere I let fall the *window* of mine eyes; Sleeping or waking, oh defend me still! — Shakespeare, *Richard III.* v. 3.

3. Lines crossing each other like those of a window.

The fair're, that just begins to prattle, Is very humorous, and makes great clutter, Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter. — King.

Window. v. n.

1. Furnish with windows.

Between these half columns above, the whole room was *windowed* round. — Sir H. Wotton, *Elements of Architecture*.

With pert full eyes she *window'd* well his head, A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead. — Pope, *Dunciad*, ii. 43.

2. Place at a window.

Wouldst thou be *window'd* in great Rome, and see Thy master thus with pleach arms, bending down His corruscous neck, his face subdued To penetrative shame? — Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 12.

Windowed. part. adj. Having apertures, or holes, opening what is intended for shelter to the weather.

Poor naked wretches, whoso'er you are, That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm, How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides, Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness, defend you From seasons such as these? — Shakespeare, *King Lear*, iii. 4.

Windowy. adj. Like a window; having little crossings.

Or treacherously poor fish betwixt With struggling snare, or *windowy* net. — Donne, *Poems*, p. 38.

Windpipe. s. Passage for the breath; trachea.

Let gallows gaze for doves, let man go free, And let not bump his *windpipe* suffocate. — Shakespeare, *Henry V.* iii. 6.

WINE

The quacks of government, who state At the unwarmed helm of state . . . Consider'd timely how I withdraw, And save their swanpipes from the law. — Butler, *Hudibras*, iii. 2, 535.

The *windpipe* divides itself into a great number of branches called *bronchiae*; these end in small air-bladders, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. — Arbuthnot, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Windrow. s. Hay or grass raked in rows to be cocked.

Windsail. s. Funnel of canvas, conveying a stream of fresh air to the lower parts of a ship.

Windshook. s. Crack or damage in the body of a tree, supposed to be occasioned by high winds.

The *windshook* is a bruise and shiver throughout the tree, though not constantly visible. — Evelyn.

Wintight. adj. Fenced against winds. Cottages in a valley, though not high-built, yet *wint-tight* and *water-tight*. — Bishop Hall, *Remains*, p. 46.

Windward. adv. Towards the wind.

Windward. adj. Lying towards the wind: (The Windward Isles, as opposed to the Leeward).

Windward. s. Point towards the wind.

I observed to the *windward* of me a black cloud falling to the earth in long trains of rain, which made me betake myself for shelter to a house. — Teller, no. 218.

Windy. adj.

1. Consisting of wind.

See what showers arise, Blown with the *windy* tempest of my soul Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. — Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part III.* ii. 5. Subtle or *windy* spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. — Bacon.

2. Next the wind.

Lady, you have a merry heart. — Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool, it keeps on the *windy* side of care. — Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

3. Empty; airy.

Why should calannity be full of words? . . . *Windy* attorneys to their client woe, Poor breathing orators of miseries. — Shakespeare, *Richard III.* iv. 4.

What *windy* joy this day had I conceived, Hopeful of his delivery, which now proves Alas! as the first-born blason of spring, Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's frost! — Milton, *Samson Agonistes*, 1074.

Look, here's that *windy* poplana, that poor transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonoured. — South, *Sermons*.

4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.

On this *windy* sea of land the fiend Walk'd up and down. — Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 110.

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water; and when we see it *windy* and dusky, the wind does not make but only raise dust. — South, *Sermons*.

5. Puffy; flatulent.

In such a *windy* colic, water is the best remedy after a surfeit of fruit. — Arbuthnot, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Wine. s. [A.S. *win*.] Fermented juice of the grape.

The *wine* of life is drawn, add the mere lees Is left this vault to brag of. — Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Wine. v. n. Supply with wine. Rare.

One of the prime sort of white wines is that of Beaune, and of clarets that of Orleans, though it be interdicted to *wine* the king's cellar with it, in respect of the corrosiveness it carries with it. — Howell, *Letters*, b. ii. letter 55. (Ord. MS.)

Wine-coloured. adj. Approaching the colour of red wine.

In the East, Christ is . . . of delicate complexion, dark . . . (it is sometimes called *wine-coloured*) beard. — Milman, *History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. 2.

Winebibber. s. Intemperate drinker of wine; drunkard.

Be not among *winebibbers*. — Proverbs, xxiii. 29. Behold a man gluttonous and a *winebibber*. — Matthew, vi. 19.

Wineglass. s. Small glass from which wine is drunk.

Wineless. adj. Not having, not using, wine.

You will be able to pass the rest of your *wineless* life in ease and plenty. — Swift to Gay, *Pope's Works*, p. 6. (Ord. MS.)

WINEWORMS } WINE, WINTER

Wine measure. *s.* Liquid measure by which wines and spirits are sold.

Winepress. *s.* Press in which the juice is squeezed from grapes.

There was a certain householder which planted a vineyard, and hedged it round about, and digged a winepress in it.—*Matthew*, xxi. 33.

Winesap. *s.* Kind of plum.

As a choice selection for a small garden Nicol recommends the following varieties:—red magnum bonum, white ditto, ... missel damson, *winesap*, &c.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopedia*.

Winstone. *s.* Tartar deposited by wine.

Wing. *s.* [German, *winge*; Danish, *vinge*.]

1. Anterior extremity or limb of a bird, by which it flies.

As Venus' bird, the white swift lovely dove,
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the grips of falcon fierce not fur.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. Fan to winnow.

Wing, cartuave, and bushel, peck, ready at hand.
Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good & Husbandry.

3. Flight; passage by the wing.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes *wing* to the rooky wood!
Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouse.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

I have pursued her, as love hath pursued me, on
the wing of all occasions.—*Id.*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

You are too young your power to understand;
Lovers take *wing* upon the least command.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

4. Motive or incitement of flight.

Fearful commenting
Is lenten servitor to full delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary:
Then fiery expedition be thy *wing*,
Jove's Mercury, and heralds for a king.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 3.

5. Side bodies of an army.

The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined
as wings certain companies of Italians.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.
The left wing put to flight,
The chiefs o'erborne, he rushes on the right.
Dryden.

6. Any side piece.

The plough proper for stiff clays is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earthboard, the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large wing.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

7. Figuratively. Protection: (generally, but not always, in the plural).

Under the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice.—*Psalm*, lxxii. 8.

8. In *Architecture*. Structure on the side of the main building, bearing the same relation to it that a wing does to the body.

9. In *Botany*. Side leaves of a papilionaceous flower (i.e. a plant akin to the peas and beans).

On the wing. Flying; speeding to its object.

When I had seen this hot love on the wing.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Wing. *v. a.*

1. Furnish with wings; enable to fly.

The speed of gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest minutes wing'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 90.
Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,
Who heaves old ocean, and who wings the storms,
Pours fierce ambition in a Cesar's mind,
Or turns young Amun loose to scourge mankind?
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 127.

2. Supply with side bodies.

We ourself will follow
In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse.
Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

3. Transport by flight.

I, an old turtle,
Will wing me to some wicker'd bough, and there
Will mate, that's never to be found again,
Lament till I am lost.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

4. Exert the power of flying.

Ward'd with more particles of heavenly flame,
He wing'd his upward flight, and soar'd to fame;
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name.
Dryden.

5. Wound a bird in the wing: (a term amongst sportsmen, extended to wounds

WINK

given between man and man, when not fatal, i.e. affecting the extremities rather than the trunk).

What are the odds now, that he does not wing me?
These greenhorns generally hit everything but the man they aim at.—Do they? Zounds! then the odds are that he'll wing me. I'll be principal, if you please.—*O. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, v. 3.

Wingcase. *s.* In *Entomology*. Outer pair of wings when hardened (as in the beetles) sufficiently to form a case, or, in the language of entomology, an *elytron* (pl. *elytra*) to the under ones; wingshell.

Winged. *adj.*

1. Furnished with wings; flying.
And shall grace not find means, that finds her way,
The speediest of thy winged messengers,
To visit all thy creatures?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 228.

2. Swift; rapid.

Now we hear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* v. chorus.
3. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds.
The earth cumber'd, and the wing'd air dark'd
with plumes.
Milton, Comus, 730.

Wingfooted. *adj.* Swift; nimble; fleet.

Wingfooted coursers him did bear so fast away.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Wingfooted time them farther off doth bear.
Dryden, Polydoron, song x.

Wingless. *adj.* Not having wings; not able to ascend.

Wingless flies, which suck a living out of the corrupt blood of uncleanness.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 130: 1639.

Wingshell. *s.* Wingcase.

The long-shelled goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the wingshell of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad; so deep as to come down below the belly on both sides. *Grove*.

Wingy. *adj.* Having wings; resembling wings.

They spring together out, and swiftly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air
With wingy speed outstrip the eastern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaeton.

Wink. *v. n.* [?]]

1. Shut the eyes.

Let's see thine eyes; wink now, now open them:
In my opinion, yet thou seem'st not well.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.
In despite of all this, he runs foolishly into his sin and ruin, merely because he winks hard, and rushes violently like a horse into the battle.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

The Scripture represents wicked men as without understanding; not that they are destitute of the natural faculty: they are not blind, but they wink.

Archbishop Tillotson.
If any about them should make them think there is any difference between being in the dark and winking, get it out of their minds.—*Locke*.

2. Hint, or direct, by the motion of the eyelids.

You saw my master wink and laugh upon you.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.
Send him a spoon when he wants a knife: wink at the footman to leave him without a plate.—*Swift*.

3. Close and exclude the light.

When you shoot, and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the other friendly aid.
Of wink, as coward, and afraid.
Prior, Alma, ii. 139.

4. Connive; seem not to see; tolerate: (with at).

They be better content with one that will wink at their faults, than with him that will reprove them.—*Archbishop Whig*.

Let not night see my black and deep desires;
The eye wink at the hand!
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 4.

The king gave him great gifts, and winked at the great spoil of Bosworth-field, which came almost wholly to this man's hands.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

(Ordinary cannot be winked at, but must be subdued.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.
Cato is stern, and awful as a god:
He knows not how to wink at human frailty,
Or pardon weakness that he never felt.
Addison, Cato.

WINT

7. Be dim; flicker

The sullen tyrant slept not all the night,
But, lonely walking by a twinkling light,
Sob'd, wept, and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast.
Dryden, Sigismunda and Guicardo, 288.

Wink. *s.*

1. Act of closing the eye.

You doing thus,
To the perpetual wink for my might put
This ancient moral. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, ii. 1.
It rag'd so all night, that I could not sleep a wink.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Not write? but then I think;
And for my soul I cannot sleep a wink.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. 1.

2. Hint given by motion of the eye.

Her wink each bold attempt forbids.
Sir P. Sidney.
The stockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a wink:
'Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink.'
Swift.

Winker. *s.*

1. One who winks.

A set of nodders, winkers, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all others' offspring of wit in their birth.—*Pope*.

2. Leather contrivance for the eyes of a horse, to prevent his starting aside.

He wears a pair of winkers over his eyes, like a millhorse, being ashamed to show either his face or name.—*Dr. Falke, Confutation of the Papists*, p. 32: 1583.

Winkingly. *adv.* In a winking manner; with the eye almost closed.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it winkingly, as those that are purblind; but if anything that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye.—*Poacham, De Draconibus*.

Winner. *s.* One who wins.

A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his next fellow-gamester somewhat to maintain his play; which he setting unto him again, shortly winneth all from the winner.—*Spenser*.

Whether the winner laughs or no, the loser will complain; and rather than quarrel with his own skill, will do it at the dice.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Winning. *part. adj.* Attractive; charming.

Yet less fair,
Less winning soft, less amiably mild,
Than that smooth wat'ry image.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 478.

Cato's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks.
While winning mildness and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Softens the rigour of her father's virtues.
Addison, Cato.

Winning. *s.* Sum won.

A simile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer to a buttering gamester, that stakes all his winnings upon every cast: so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

Winnow. *v. n.* [A.S. *windian*]

1. Separate by means of the wind; part the grain from the chaff.

Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
We shall be *winnow'd* with so rough a wind,
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

In the sun your golden grain display,
And thrust it out and winnow it by day.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 399.

2. Fan; beat as with wings.

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnow the buzzy air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 393.

3. Sift; examine.

Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind.
Dryden.

4. Separate; part.

Bitter torture shall
Winnow the truth from falsehood.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.

Winnow. *v. n.* Part corn from chaff.

Winnow not with every wind, and so do it in every way.—*Ecclusiasticus*, v. 3.

Win some. *adj.* [A.S. *win* = gladness]

Merry; cheerful. *Obsolete, or Provincial*.

Winter. *s.* [A.S.] Cold season of the year.

Though he were already steep into the winter of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his soul far more exorable.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

After summer evermore succeeds
The barren winter with his nippling cold.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 4.

The two beneath the distant poles complain
Of endless winter and perpetual rain.

*Dryden, Translation from Ovid,
Metamorphoses, b. 1.*

To define winter, I consider first wherein it agrees
with summer, spring, autumn, and I find they are
all seasons of the year; therefore a season of the
year is a genus; then I observe wherein it differs
from these, and that is in the shortness of the days;
therefore this may be called its special nature, or
difference; then, by joining these together, I make
a definition. Winter is that season of the year
wherein the days are shortest.—*Watts, Logic.*

Winter. v. n. Pass the winter.

The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the
heads of the earth shall winter upon them.—
Isaiah, xviii. 6.

Because the haven was not commodious to winter
in, the more part advised to depart thence.—*Acts,
xxvii. 12.*

Winter. v. a. Feed or manage in the winter.

The cattle generally sold for slaughter within, or
exportation abroad, had never been handled or win-
tered at handment.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Winterbeaten. adj. Harassed by severe
weather.

He compareth his careful ease to the sad season of
the year, to the frosty ground, to the frozen trees,
and to his own winter-beaten flock.—*Spenser.*

Wintergreen. s. In *Botany*. Native plant
of the genus *Pyrola*.

Wintering. verb. n. Keeping and
management during winter.

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for
their wintering, and so be ready to fat next sum-
mer.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Wintery. adj. Such as is suitable to win-
ter; of a wintry kind.

It's but summer news,
Smile to't before it's wintery, thou need'st
But keep thy countenance still.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Winter's-bark. s. In *Botany*. See extract.

Winter's bark [is] the bark of the Drims Winter,
or Winters arbution, a large forest tree
growing in Chili, Peru, and New Granada, and
which was first brought to England by Captain
Winter, who accompanied Sir Francis Drake, in
1578, to the straits of Magellan, where he ob-
tained his specimens. It is found in the market in
large quills or rolled pieces of a dull yellowish grey
colour, and has an aromatic odour and warm pun-
gent flavour.—*Brown and Cox, Dictionary of
Science, Literature, and Art.*

Wintertide. s. Winter season.

Pledge of fruits
Which in wintertide shall star
The black earth with brilliance rare.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

Wintry. adj. Brumal; hiemal; suitable to
winter.

He saw the Trojan fleet dispersed, distress'd
By stormy winds, and wintry heaven oppress'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Ecce, i. 182.

Winy. adj. Having the taste or qualities
of wine.

Set cucumbers among musk melons, and see
whether the melons will not be more winy, and
better tasted.—*Bacon.*

Wipe. s. Green plover; also *pie-wipe*: (this
latter word being supposed to be a corrup-
tion of *perwit*; but more probably, a cor-
ruption of *epops* or *upupa*).

Wipe. v. a.

1. Cleanse by rubbing with something soft.

Such a handkerchief,
I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day
See Cassio wipe his beard with.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

Who a gentle tear let fall
From either eye, as I wiped them with her hair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 130.

Then with her vest the wound she wipes, and
dries.
Sir J. Du

2. Take away by torsion.

Calumniate slowly; for though we wipe away
with never so much care the dirt thrown at us,
there will be left some sullage behind.—*Dr. H.
More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. Strike off gently.

Let us wipe off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.

Some natural tears they dropp'd, but wiped them
soon.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 615.

A young man, having suffered many tortures, ex-
posed with life, and told his fellow-Christians, that
the pain of them had been rendered tolerable by
the presence of an angel, who stood by him and wiped
off the tears and sweat.—*Addison.*

4. Clear away.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wiped the black scruples.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

5. Cheat; defraud.

The next bordering lords commonly encroach one
upon another, as one is stronger, or he still in wait
to wipe them out of their lands.—*Spenser, View of
the State of Ireland.*

Wipe out. Efface.

This blot, that they object against your house,
Shall be wiped out in the next parliament.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, ii. 4.
Take one in whom deep-set old age has blotted
out the memory of his past knowledge, and clearly
wiped out the ideas his mind was formerly stored
with, and stopped up all the passages for new ones
to enter; or if there be some of the inlets yet left
open, the impressions made are scarce perceived.—
Locke.

Wipe. s.

1. Act of cleansing.

The dignity and liberties of this kingdom shall
receive no wipe of abatement during my reign.—
Proceedings against Gerard, R. i. b. 1: 1060.

To statesmen would you give a wipe,
You print it in Italian type:
When letters are in vulgar shapes,
The ten to one the wit escapes;
But when in capitals express'd,
The duldest reader smokes the jest.

Swift, On Poetry.

Wiper. s. Instrument or person by which
anything is wiped.

The maids and their makes,
At dancing and wakes,
Had their napkins and posies,
And the wipers for their noses.
B. Jonson.

Wire. s. Metal drawn into slender threads.

Tune was the dance; and without remorse
The king condemn'd her, unwilling, to the fire:
Her veil and mantle pluckt they off by force,
And bound her tender arms in twisted wire.

Fairfax.

And the cherubick host, in thousand quires,
Touch their immortal harps of golden wire.

Milton, Ode, At a solemn Music, 12.

Wire-draw. v. a.

1. Draw off into wire.

2. Draw out into length.

A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when
small, by its friction will naturally lengthen, and
wire-draw the sides of the canal, according to the
direction of its axis.—*Arbutnot.*

3. Draw by art or violence.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense
wire-drawn into blasphemy.—*Dryden.*

Wire-drawer. s. One who spins wire.

Those who have need of unmix'd silver, as gilders
and wire-drawers, must, besides an equal weight of
silver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to
reward the roller's skill.—*Locke.*

Wireworm. s. See extract.

The wireworm, the grub of a coleopterous
insect, the *Elater obscurus* of Marsham. . . It
lives in the larva (or feeding) state upwards of
five years; during all which time it commits its
ravages on the roots of grass and grain, particularly
that growing on newly broken up land. The true
wireworm has been confounded with the larva and
pupa of crane flies, hence the contradictory ac-
counts of this insect to be found in different agri-
cultural works.—*London, Cyclopaedia of Gardening,
1629.*

Wiry. adj. Consisting of, abounding in,
resembling, wire; as applied to a thin, but
tough and elastic-looking horse. See under
Weed, s. 3.

Spelt wiry. Nares prefers wiry. Dr. John-
son has chosen *wiry*, after the example, I
suppose, of *fiery*. Yet we write *wiry* and
spiry. (Todd). *Fiery*, however, is only
justified by usage.

Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging
loose about her shoulders, resembling *wiry* gold.—
Prædium, On Drawing.

Off with that wiry coronet, and shew
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow.

Donne.

Wis. v. n. See Wit, and Y wis under Y clad.

Wisdom. s.

1. Sapience; power of judging rightly; know-
ledge of divine and human things.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and
that which ordereth his work is wisdom, and that
which perfecteth his work is power.—*Hooker, Ec-
clesiastical Polity.*

As from senses reason's work doth spring

No many rigorous understanding rain,
And many understandings knowledge bring,
And by much knowledge, wisdom we obtain.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Wisdom is that which makes men judge what are
the best ends, and what the best means to attain
them, and gives a man advantage of counsel and
direction.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Prudence; skill in affairs; judicious con-
duct.

'Tis much he dars,
And to that dauntless temper of his mind
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in safety.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.*

Wise. adj. [A.S. *wis*.]

1. Sapient; judging rightly; having much
knowledge.

Heaven is for thee too high; be lowly wise.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 178.

All the writings of the ancient Greeks were com-
posed in verse, which were called ruses, or verses,
and from thence the term of wise came.—*Sir W.
Temple.*

The wisest and best men in all ages have lived
up to the religion of their country, when they saw
nothing in it opposite to morality.—*Addison.*

2. Judicious; prudent; practically knowing.

Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto
ten virgins . . . five of them were wise, and five were
foolish.—*Matthew, xxv. 1.*

3. Skillful; dexterous.

Do we count him a wise man, who is wise in any
thing but his own proper profession and employ-
ment, and wise for every body but himself?—*Arch-
bishop Tillotson.*

4. Skilled in hidden arts: (a sense somewhat
ironical).

There was an old fat woman even now with me,—
Pray was't not the wise woman of Brimford?—
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5.

5. Grave; becoming a wise man.

One rising emergent in wise deport
Spoke much. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 606.*
It must be a wise being that is the cause of those
wise effects.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Wise. s. Manner; way of being or acting.

This song she sings in most commanding wise;
Come, shepherd's boy, let now thy love be lov'd
To make itself to my least look a slave.

Sir P. Sidney.

Ere we further pass, I will devise
A passport for us both, in fittest wise.
In this wise ye shall bless Israel.—*Numbers,
vi. 23.*

The lovers standing in this doleful wise,
A warrior bold approached.

With foam upon thy lips, and sparkling eyes,
Thou say'st and dost in such outrageous wise,
That mad Orpheus, if he saw the show,
Would swear thee wert the madder of the two.

Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 235.

Wiseacre. s. [German, *weisager*.]

1. Wise, or sententious man. *Obsolete.*

Pythagoras learned much, . . . becoming a
mighty wiseacre.—*Leland.*

2. Ironical and contemptuous for fool, dunce,
simpleton.

Why, says a wiseacre that sat by him, were I as
the king of France, I would scorn to take part with
foolmen.—*Addison.*

Wiseling. s. One pretending to be wise.
Contemptuous.

This may well put to blush these wiselings,
That shew themselves fools in so speaking.—*Donne,
History of the Scepticist, p. 214.*

Wisely. adv. In a wise manner; judiciously;
prudently.

If thou covest death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to evade
The penalty pronounced, doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1020

The doctors, tender of their fame,
Wisely on me lay all the blame;
We must confess his case was nice,
But he would never take advice.

Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Wiseness. s. Attribute suggested by Wise;
wisdom, sapience. *Obsolete.*

No less deserveth his wittiness in deciding his
pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his
moral wiseness.—*Spenser.*

Wish. v. n. [A.S. *wiscan*; German, *wün-
schen*; Danish, *önske*.]

1. Have strong desire; long.

The son best upon the head of Jonah, that he
sinned, and wished in himself to die.—*Jonah, iv. 8.*
1411

If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work;
But when they seldom come, they wish'd for come.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. l. 2.

With lowliness majestic from her seat,
And grace, that won who saw to wish her stay,
Rose, and went forth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 41.

2. Be disposed or inclined.
Those potentates, who do not wish well to his
affairs, have shewn respect to his personal character.
Addison.

3. It has a slight signification of hope, or fear.
I wish it may not prove some ominous foretoken
of misfortune, to have met with such a misor as I
am.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Wish. *v. a.*
1. Desire; long for.
How was I vain to pull him out by the heels, and shew
him the beast as dead as he could wish it.—*Sir P.*
Sidney.

2. Recommend by wishing.
Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.

3. Imprecate.
If heavens have any grievous plague in store,
Exceeding those that I can wish upon thee;
O let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,
And then hurl down their indignation.
Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 3.

4. Ask.
Dighy should find the best way to make Antrim
communicate the affair to him, and to wish his
assistance.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand*
Religion.

Wish. *s.*
1. Longing desire.

Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spied,
To his wish,
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 423.
A wish is properly the desire of a man sitting or
lying still; but an act of the will, is a man of busi-
ness vigorously going about his work.—*South, Ser-*
mons.

2. Thing desired.
What next I bring shall please thee; be assured,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,
Thy wish, exactly to thy heart's desire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 449.

3. Desire expressed.
Shame fall on Romeo!—Blister'd be thy tongue
For such a wish.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.
I admire your whig principles of resistance in the
spirit of the Barcelonians: I join in your wish for
them.—*Pope.*

Wishedly. *adv.* According to desire. *Ob-*
solete.

What could have happened unto him more wish-
edly, than with his great honour to keep the town
still?—*Knollys, History of the Turks.*

Wisher. *s.* One who wishes.
Wishers and woulders are never good household-
ers.—*Old Proverb.*
With half that wish the wisher's eyes be press'd.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3.

Wishful. *adj.*

1. Longing; showing desire.
From Scotland am I stol'n ev'n of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my wishful sight.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

2. Desirable; exciting wishes.
Nor could I see a smile when'er I came,
More sweet and wishful.
Chapman.

Wishfully. *adv.* In a wishful manner; with
longing.
I was weary of this day, and began to think wish-
fully of being again in motion.—*Boswell, Tour to*
the Hebrides, p. 93.

Wishly. *adv.* With longing; wishfully.
Rare.
Deveraux, that undaunted knight,
Who stood stern by his ship, and wishily eyed
How deep the skiffish drew on either side.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 863.

Wisp. *s.* [A.S.] Small bundle, as of hay or
straw.

A wisp of straw was worth ten thousand crowns,
To make this shameless callot know herself.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.
A gentleman would fast five days, without meat,
bread, or drink; but the same used to have conti-
nually a great wisp of herbs that he smelt on;
and amongst those, some excellent herb of strong
scent, as onions.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimen-*
tal History.
Banish'd Jews, who their whole wealth can lay
In a small basket, on a wisp of hay.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 23.

Wistful. *adj.*
1. Attentive; earnest; full of thought.
Why, Grubbin', dost thou so wistful seem?
There's sorrow in thy look.
Guy, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 1.

2. It is used by Swift, as it seems, for wish-
ful; though it may mean earnest, eager.
Lis'ning up one of my ashes, I cast many a wistful
melancholy look towards the sea.—*Swift.*

Wistfully. *adv.* In a wistful manner; at-
tentively; earnestly.
With that he fell again to pray
Through perspective more wistfully.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 463.

Wistly. *adv.* Attentively; earnestly.
Speaking it, he wistly look'd on me;
As who should say,—I would thou wert the man.
Shakespeare, Richard II. v. 4.

Wit. *v. n.* [A.S. *witan.*] Know.
Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay;
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave;
As willing I no other comfort have.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

The A.S. form was *witan* = know:
(whence *wit, wise, &c.*)
The vowel was long, hence the spelling
weet.

(For example see under *We* &c.)
This gives *Weetless* as a derivative.
The old pretérite was in *s, wis or wiss*;
of which the second person *wist* came to be
used for both the other persons.

Thus proud and fierce, unto the hearts he stept
Of them poor souls; and, cutting reason's reins,
Made them his own before they had it *wist*.
Sir P. Sidney.

When as Mammon saw his purpose mist,
Him to outtrap, unawares, another way he *wist*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 24.
Another preterite was *wot*; also *wote* as
if from *weot*; which was also used as a
present.

The things that grievous were to do or bear,
Them to renew, I *wote*, exceeds no delight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
More water gleedth by the mill
Than *wote* the miller of.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

For the confusion with *wis*, see under
Y clad.

When the construction is, as in the
extract, passive, it arises out of the ge-
nerundial combination, to *witanne*; which
means to be known, as to *blame* means to
be blamed, in 'You are to blame.'
There is an officer, to *wit*, the sheriff of the shire,
whose office it is to walk up and down his bailwick.
Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.

Wit. *s.*
1. Powers of the mind; mental faculties;
intellects.

Who would set his wit to no foolish a bird?—
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 1.
Will puts in practice what the wit deviseth;
Will ever acts, and wit contemplates still;
And as from wit the power of wisdom riseth,
All other virtue's daughters are of will.
Will is the prince, and wit the counsellor,
Which doth for common good in counsel sit;
And when wit is resolved will lends her pow'r
To execute what is advised by wit.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

2. Imagination; quickness of fancy.
They never meet but there's a skirmish of wit be-
tween them.—Alas! in our last conflict four of his
five wits went halting off, and now the whole man
governed by one.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about*
Nothing, l. 1.
Wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and
putting these together with quickness and variety,
wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity,
thereby to make up pleasant pictures in the fancy.
Judgment, on the contrary, lies in separating care-
fully one from another, ideas, wherein can be found
the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled
by similitude.—*Locke.*

3. Sentiments produced by quickness of
fancy, or by genius; effect of wit.
I am not only witty in myself, but the cause of
that wit in other men.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
Part II. l. 2.
His works become the frippery of wit. *B. Jonson.*
The definition of wit is only this; that it is a pro-
prietty of thoughts and words; or, in other terms,
thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the sub-
ject.—*Dryden.*

Let a lord once but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, and the style refines!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 429.

4. Man of fancy or genius (real or supposed).
Intemperate wit will spare neither friend nor
foe; and make themselves the common enemies of
mankind.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*
A poet, being too witty himself, could draw nothing
but wits (in a comely way) even his fools were infected
with the disease of their author.—*Dryden.*
How vain that second life in others' breath,
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign,
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine!
The great man's curse without the gain endure;
Be envied, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

5. Sense; judgement.
Strong was their plot,
Their practice close, their faith suspected not;
Their states far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*
Come, leave the leath'd stage,
And this more leath'dome age;
Where pride and impudence, in faction knit,
Usurp the chair of wit. *B. Jonson.*
Though his youthful blood be fired with wine,
He wants not wit the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

6. Soundness of understanding; intellect not
crazed; sound mind.
Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating; he riseth
early, and his wife are with him; but the pain of
watching, and cholera, and pangs of the belly, are
with an unsteady man.—*Erasmus, xxii. 20.*
I had a son,
The grief hath crazed my wit.

Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life:
The grief hath crazed my wit.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.
No man in his wits can make any doubt, whether
there be such things as motion, and sensation, and
continuity of bodies.—*Bishop H. Hall.*
Wickedness is voluntary frenzy, and every sinner
does more extravagant things than any man that is
crazed, and out of his wits, only that he knows
better what he does.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

7. Faculty of the mind: (generally plural).
If our wits run the wildgoose chase, I have done;
for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy
wits, than I have in my whole five.—*Shakespeare,*
Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

Be at one's wits' end. Have exhausted the
last contrivance, plan, or stratagem.
How can it chuse but bring the simple to their
wits' end! how can it chuse but vex and amaze
them?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The neighbourhood were at their wits' end, to con-
sider what would be the issue.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Live by one's wits. Live after the fashion of
one who with more versatility than solidity
(mental or material) lives on expedients.
Within a few hours of the time at this dedi-
cation was written, Addison sent to beg Gay, who
was then living by his wits about town, to come to
Holland House. *Marginal, Critical and Miscel-*
laneous Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.

Witch. *s.* [A.S. *wic.*] Winding sin
bank.

Leave me those lills where harlequin us to see,
Nor holy bush, nor briar, nor winding witch.
Spenser.

Witch. *s.* [A.S. *wicca, wicca.*] Woman
given to unlawful arts.

Wise judges have prescribed, that men may not
rashly believe the confession of witches, nor the evi-
dence against them. For the witches themselves
are imaginative; and people are credulous, and
ready to impute accidental and natural operations to
witchcraft.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental*
History.

The night-hag comes to dance
With Lapland witches, while the labouring man
Eclipses at their charms.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 614.
When I consider whether there are such persons
as witches, my mind is divided: I believe in general
that there is such a thing as witchcraft, but can
give no credit to any particular instance of it.—*Ad-*
dison, Spectator.

Witch. *v. a.* Bewitch. *Rare.*
No ill befalls, that in der-doing arises,
And honour's suit, my vowed days do spend,
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleasing charms.
With which weak men thou witchest, to attend.
Spenser.

I'll witch sweet ladies with my words and looks.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

Witchcraft. *s.*
1. Practices of witches.
People are credulous, and ready to impute acci-
dents and natural operations to witchcraft.—*Bacon,*
Natural and Experimental History.
Power more than natural.
Urania name, whose force he knew so well,
He quickly knew what witchcraft gave the blow.
Sir P. Sidney.

If you cannot
Bar his access to the king, never attempt
Anything on him, for he hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in a tongue.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.

Witchelm. *s.* See *Wich-elm*; the extract suggests an explanation of the spelling; i.e. that which connects it with *Witch*.

There's a good deal of virtue in that wand; I fancy 'tis made out of *witch-elm*.—*Addison, Drummer*.

Witchery. *s.* Enchantment.

Another kind of petty *witchery*, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beasts and birds.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

(Great Comus)

Deep-skil'd in all his mother's *witcheries*.—*Milton, Comus, 512.*

Witching. *part. adj.* Favourable to enchantment.

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When churchyards yawn.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Witchmeal. *s.* Powdery spores of the *Lycopodium*, used from their inflammatory nature to represent lightning in theatres.

The next experiment I made was with *witch-meal*, a substance which possesses very extraordinary properties.—*Conat Rumford*.

Witcraft. *s.* Contrivance; invention. *Obsolete*.

He was nobody that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witcraft*, and picture it accordingly.—*Camden, Remains*.

Witcracker. *s.* Joke; one who breaks a jest.

A college of *witcrackers* cannot flout me out of my humour; dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram?—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 4.*

Wite. *v. a.* [A.S. *witian*.] Reprerach. *Obsolete*.

The yron rusteth, thou wilt not *wite* it upon the smith; the wine soweth, thou wilt not *wite* it upon the vintner; the things that are created doe corrupt; as little also oughtest thou to *wite* it up the Creator.—*Tractatus of the Christian Religion, (Ord. M.)*

The palmer can most bitterly
Her to rebuke, for being loose and light;
Which not abiding, but more scornfully
Scolding at him, that did her justly *wite*,
She turn'd her head about.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 12, 14.

Wite. *s.* Blame; reprerach. *Obsolete*.

His own thought he knew most clear from *wite*.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Witeless. *adj.* Blameless. *Obsolete*.

No can Willie *wite* the *witeless* lordroom.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

With. *prep.* [A.S. *wið*; Danish, *red*; the root denotes not only association, but opposition, as in *Withstand*.]

1. By: (noting the cause).

Truth, tired with iteration,
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

2. Noting the means.

Rude and unpublish'd are all operations of the soul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated with art and study.—*Dryden*.

3. Noting the instrument.

Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,
And sweeps, with healthy wings, the rank polluted skies.
Rowe.

4. On the side of; for: (noting confederacy, or favour).

Fear not, for I am *with* thee.—*Genesis, xvi. 24.*

5. In opposition to; in competition or contest

I do contest
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever against thy valour.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 3.

6. Noting comparison.

Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare?
Saunders.

7. In society; noting connection.

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasing fellow:
That so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living *with* thee, nor without thee.
Tulley.

8. In company of.

At the instant that your messenger came, in loving
visitation was *with* me a young doctor from Rome.
—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1, letter.*

9. In appendage; noting consequence, or concomitance.

Men might know the persons who had a right to royal power, and *with* it to their obedience.—*Locke*.

10. In mutual dealing.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following; but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.*

11. Noting confidence: (as, 'I trust you with all my secrets'; or, 'I trust all my secrets with you').

12. In partnership.

Though Jove himself no less content would be,
To part his throne, and share his heaven *with* thee.
Pope.

13. Noting connection.

Ply your own, or pity our estate,
Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate.
Dryden.

14. Immediately after.

With that she told me, that though she spake of her father Chremes, she would hide no truth from me.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

In falling, both an equal fortune tried;
Would fortune for my fall so well provide!
W'ld this he pointed to his face, and shew'd
His hands and all his habit smear'd with blood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 466.

15. Amongst.

Jasper duke of Bedford, whom the king used to employ *with* the first in his wars, was then sick.—*Baron*.

Immortal powers the term of conscience know,
But interest is her name *with* men below.
Dryden.

16. Upon.

Such arguments had invincible force *with* those
mean philosophers who became Christians.—*Ad-*

17. In consent: (noting parity of state).

See! where on earth the flow'ry glories lie;
With her they flourish'd, and *with* her they die.
Pope, Pastoral, Winter.

With in composition (except in the word *withal*) signifies opposition, or privation

A present natural good may be *parted with*, upon a profitable expectation of a future moral good.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

With change: (generally with *for*; in extract with *with*).

Changing a good word *with* a worse.—*Ascham*.

Withal. *adv.*

1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

Yet it must be *withal* considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be farthest from perfection.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
How well supply'd with noble counsellors!
How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution!

Shakespeare, Henry V, ii. 4.

The one of them contains my picture, prince;
If you chuse that, then I am yours *withal*.

Id., Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

This that prince did not transmit as a power, to make conquest, but as a retinue for his son, and *withal* to enable him to recover some part of Ulster.
Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.
(God, when he gave me strength, to shew *withal*
How slight the gift was, hung it in my hair.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 68.

'Tis necessary men should be out of their nomage before they can attain to an actual use of this principle; and *withal* that they should be ready to exercise their faculties.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

Christ had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but an equal wisdom to know the just force and measure of every argument, to persuade, and *withal* to look through and through all the dark corners of the soul of man, and to discern what prevails upon them, and what does not.—*South, Sermons*.

2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with*, but I think improperly.

Time brings means to furnish him *withal*:
Let him but wait his occasions as they fall. *Daniel*.
It is to know what tid loves and delights in, and is pleased *withal*, and would have us do in order to our happiness.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Withdrew. *v. a.*

1. Take back; bereave.

It is not possible they should observe the one, who from the other *withdrew* unnecessarily obedience.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Call away; make to retire.

Nauicaia is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praise of Ulysses.—*Brown*.

3. Liberate; take away from.

From her husband's hand her hand
Roft she *withdrew*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 305.*

Withdrew. *v. n.* Retire; retreat.

At this excess of courage all amazed,
The foremost of his foes while *withdrew*:
With such respect in enter'd Rome they stood,
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Dunmire has passed the moon of life; but cannot
withdraw from entertainments, which are pardonable only before that stage of our being.—*Talfer*.

Withdrawal. *s.* Act of one who withdraws; state of being withdrawn.

The *withdrawal* of the allowance... seriously inter-
fered *with* my plan.—*Fieling, Tim Jones*.
The *withdrawal* of his hand offended me.—*Theodore Hook, Gills & Gurney*.

Withdrawer. *s.* One who, that which, withdraws.

He was not a *withdrawer* of the corn, but a seller.
—*Outred, Translation of Cope on Proverbs, fol. 192, b. 1383.*

Withdrawingroom. *s.* Room behind another room for retirement; drawing-room.

For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a *withdrawingroom*, with a kitchen, butlers, and other conveniences, is sufficient.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Withdrawment. *s.* Withdrawal. *Rare*.

Notwithstanding the *withdrawment* of those
papers deemed most ominous, it appeared that the
king had consented to put the whole power of the
government into the hands of the Presbyterians.—*Belsham, History of England*.

With. *s.* See *Withy*.

Wither. *v. a.*

1. Fade; grow sapsless; dry up.

That which is of God we defend, to the uttermost
of that ability which he hath given: that which is
otherwise, let it *wither* even in the root from whence
it hath sprung.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

When I have pluck'd thy root again;
I cannot give it vital growth again;
It needs must *wither*.—*Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.*
The soul may sooner leave off to subsist, than to
love; and like the vine, it *withers* and dies, if it has
nothing to embrace.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Waste, or pine away.

Are there so many left of your own family, that
you should desire wholly to reduce it, by suffering
the last branch of it to *wither* away before its time?
Sir W. Temple.

3. Lose, or want animal moisture.

Vain men, how vanishing a bliss we crave,
Now warm in love, now *wild* in the grave!
Dryden.

Wither. *v. a.* [A.S. *wiðerian*.]

1. Make to fade.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat,
but it *withers* the grass, and the flower thereof
faleth.—*James, i. 11.*

2. Make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture.

Age cannot *wither* her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Who are these,
So *with*er'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on 't?

Id., Macbeth, i. 3.

Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will
change

To *with*er'd, weak, and grey.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 539.

In Spain our springs, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and *with*er'd from their infancy;
So kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely birth.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, l. 1.

Witherband. *s.* See extract.

A *witherband* [is] a piece of iron, which is laid
under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's
thighs, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that
form the bow.—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

Witheredness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Withered; state of being withered; mar-
cidity.

The dead *witheredness* of good afflictions.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, li. iv.*

Water them as soon as wet, till they have recovered
their *witheredness*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Withers. *s.* [P.] In *Farriery*. Joining
of the shoulderbones at the bottom of the
neck and mane, towards the upper part of
the shoulder.

Let the gall'd beast winch;
Our *withers* are unwring.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.

WITH

Witherwung. Rather than let your master take long journeys, contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his withers.—*Swift*.

Witherwung. In *Furriery*. See extract. The hurt expressed by *withering* sometimes is caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebrae of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders.—*Furrier's Dictionary*.

Withhold. *v. a.* [the *h* here is doubled in spelling, yet not in sound, inasmuch as the *h* in *with* is no second sound, but a mere element in the spelling, of the sound of the A.S. *þ*, *ð*, the Greek *θ*, &c.] Restrain; keep from action; hold back; withdraw.

Soon as Titan ran his head afloat,
And soon again as he his light *withdrew*,
Their wicked engines they against it bent. *Sponser*.
What difficulties there are, which as yet *withhold* our ascent till we be further and better satisfied, I hope no indifferent amongst them will scorn or refuse to hear.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Valition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or *withholding* it from any particular action.—*Locke*.

Withholder. *s.* One who, that which, withholds.

The words are spoken against them that invade tithes and church rights; and that which is thus threatened, happened to this *withholder*.—*Stephens, Additions to Spelman on Sacrilege*, p. 158.

Within. *prep.*

1. In the inner part of.
Who shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is *within* him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 2.

2. In the compass of; not beyond.
Next day we saw, *within* a kenning before us,
thick clouds, which put us in hope of land.—*Bacon*.
Bounding desires *within* the line which birth and fortune have marked out, is an indispensable duty.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

3. Not longer ago than.
Within these three hours, Tullus,
Alone I fought in your Corioli walls,
And made what work I pleased.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

4. In the reach of.
I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting ought *within* my power
For your relief.
He informed how much your husband's revenue amounts to, and he so good a computer as to keep *within* it.—*Swift*.

As the first element in a compound.
Sedentary and *within-door* arts, and delicate manufactures, that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrivance to a military disposition.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Within. *adv.* In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.

This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design. *Within* rests more of fear,
More dread of sad event yet undiscover'd. *Daniel*.
Yet sure, though the skin
Be closed without, the wound festers *within*. *Carew*.

Death thou hast seen
In his first shape on man; but many shapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave: all dismal, yet to sense
More terrible some entrance, than *within*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 466.

Withinside. *adv.* In the interior parts.
The force for extracting the stone is represented a little open, that the teeth may be better seen *withinside*.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Without. *prep.*

1. In a state of absence from.
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Tatler*.

2. In the state of not having.
The virtuous leazar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains; and that *without* virtue from those that feed in the valleys.—*Bacon*.
If the idea be not innate, there was a time when the mind was *without* those principles; and then they will not be innate, but be derived from some other original.—*Locke*.

3. On the outside of; beyond; not within the compass of; beyond the compass of.
Kitchens of diet in costly meats and drinks, fetched from beyond the seas, would be avoided: wise men will do it *without* a law; I would there might be a law to restrain fools.—*Bacon*.

WITL

Without the gate...
Some drive the cars, and some the corners rein.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 217.
The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the Irishry might not be naturalized *without* damage to themselves or the crown.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse of the State of Ireland*.

Happiness under this view every one constantly purges. Other things, acknowledged to be good, he can look upon *without* desire, pass by, and be content *without*.—*Locke*.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach: but that little spot of ground that lieth betwixt those two great oceans, this we are to cultivate.—*T. Barne, Theory of the Earth*.

Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French must end in our destruction.—*Addison*.

Without. *adv.*

1. Not on the inside, exterior, or external, to anything.

Forming trees and shrubs into sundry shapes, is done by moulding them *within*, and cutting them *without*.—*Bacon*.

These were from *without* the growing miseries.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 715.

2. Out of doors.

The reception of light into the body of the building was very prompt from *without* and from *within*.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter frost;
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without*.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, i. 216.

Without. *conj.* Unless; if not; except: (not in use, according to Johnson, except in conversation).

I find my love shall be proved no love, *without* I leave to love, being too unfit a vessel in whom so high thoughts should be engraven.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
You will never live to my age, *without* you keep yourselves in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness.—*Id.*

Withouten. *prep.* Without. *Archaic*.

Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, *withouten* blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew.

Withstand. *v. a.* Stand against; oppose; resist.

The violence of sorrow is not 'till the first 'to be striven withal, being like a mighty brook, sooner driven with following, than overthrown by *withstanding*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have *withstood* the revived orders of this church, was the first thing which caused me to enter into consideration, whether every Christian man, fearing God, stand bound to join with you.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

They soon set sail; nor now the fates *withstand*; Their forces trusted with a foreign hand.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 230.
When Elymas *withstood* Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul says of Alexander, he hath greatly *withstood* our words, do we think the *withstanding* there was without speaking?—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Withstander. *s.* One who, that which, withstands, opposes, or resists; opponent; resisting power.

War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against *withstanders*; force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Withstanding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who withstands.

(For example, see last extract under *Withstand*.)

Withy. *s.* [A.S. *widig*.] Willow, or osier, twig.

The *withy* is a reasonable large tree, for some have been found ten feet about.—*Keelyn*.

Used adjectively.

I learnt to fold my net,
And *withy* labyrinthine in straits to set.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Reliques, i. 5.

Also *withle*, and *with*.

An Irish rebel put up a petition, that he might be hanged in a *with*, and not a halter, because it had been so used with former rebels.—*Bacon*.

There let him lie
Till I, of cut-up osiers, did imply
A *with*, a fathom long, with which his feet
I made together, in a sure league meet. *Chapman*.

These cords and *withes* will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them.—*Eikon Basilike*.

Birth is of use for ox-yokes, hoops, screws; *withes* for fagots.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Witless. *adj.* Wanting understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought.

WITN

Why then should *witless* man so much misween
That nothing is lost that which he hath seen?
Sponser

I have ever loved the life removed;
And held in little price to haunt assemblies,
Where youth, and east, and *witless* bravery keeps.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 4.
So 't pleased my destiny,
Guilty of my sin of going, to think me
As vain, as *witless*, and as false as they
Which dwell in court.

With none to watch her and carens,
No arm to clasp, no voice to bless,
The *witless* child grew up alone,
And made all Nature's book her own.

Præd, Lillian.

Witlessly. *adv.* In a witless manner; inconsiderately; without understanding.

I have transgress'd all goodness, *witlessly*
Raised mine own curses from posterity;
I'll follow, to redress in what I may.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Witlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Witless*; want of consideration.

Where wilful *witlessness* doth not bar against it.

—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, R. 2. b.

Witling. *s.* Pretender to wit; man of petty smartness.

You have taken off the senseless ridicule, which for many years the *witlings* of the town have turned upon their fathers and mothers.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Those half-learn'd *witlings*, num'rous in our tale
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile;
Unfinished things.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 40.

A beau and *witling* perish'd in the throng;
One died in metaphor, and one in song.

Id., Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Ye newspaper *witlings*, ye pert scribbling folks,
Who copied his squibs, and pre-echo'd his jokes.

Goldsmith, Colation.

Witness. *s.*

1. Testimony; attestation: (often with *with*).

Many bare false *witness*, but their *witness* agreed not.—*Mack*, xiv. 56.

If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true.

—*John*, v. 31.

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;
An evil soul producing holy *witness*
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
A goodly apple rotten at the heart.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Nor was long his *witness* unconfuted.

Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 29.

Ye moon and stars, bear *witness* to the truth!
His only crime, if friendship can offend,
Is too much love to his unhappy friend.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 574.
Our senses bear *witness* to the truth of each other's report, concerning the existence of sensible things.—*Locke*.

2. One who gives testimony.

God is *witness* betwixt me and thee.—*Genesis*, xxxi. 50.

The king's attorney
Urged on examinations, proofs, confessions
Of divers *witnesses*. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, ii. 1.

Thy trial chosen
With me, best *witness* of thy virtue tried.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 316.

Nor need I speak my deeds, for these you see;
The sun and day are *witnesses* for me.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.

With a witness. Effectually; to a great degree, so as to leave some lasting mark or testimony behind; with a vengeance: (condemned by Johnson as 'A low phrase').

Here was a blessing handed out with the first pairs of animals at their creation; and it had effect *with a witness*.—*Wardlaw*.

Now gall is bitter *with a witness*;
And love is all delight and sweetness.

Prior, Alma, i. 45.

Witness. *v. a.* Attest; tell with asseveration.

There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief *witnessed* the rather.
For that I saw the tyrant's power a-foot.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Though by the father he were hired to this,
He ne'er could *witness* any touch or kiss.

Donne.

These be those discourses of God, whose effects show that live *witness* in themselves; the sensible in their sensible nature, the reasonable in their reasonable souls.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Witness. *v. n.* Bear testimony.

The sea strive with the winds which should be louder,
And the shrouds of the ship with a gusty

noise to them that were in it, *witnessed* that their ruin was the wages of the others' contention. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Another beareth witness of me, and I know that the witness which he *witnesseth* of me is true. — *John, v. 32*.

Witness, you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witness that here Iago now doth give
The execution of his wit, hands, and heart
To wronged Othello's service.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.
The Americans do acknowledge and speak of the deluge in their continent, as *Aecula witnesseth*, and last in the histories of them. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Lord Falkland *witnesses* for me, that in a book there were many subjects that I had thought on for the stage. — *Dryden*.

Construction interjectional, the verb being either in the imperative mood, or else with *be* understood, in which case it is no verb, but a substantive.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness, when I was worried with thy peals.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 905.

Witnesser. s. One who gives testimony.
He was now so well become a constant *witnesser* of the passion of Christ, that, by crucifying the desires of his flesh, he gave an example of an heavenly conversation unto all his subjects. — *Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests, sign. K. iii.*

Witnesser. s. One who affects repartee.
Go in, sirrah; bid them prepare for dinner. —
That is done, sir; they have all stomachs. —
What a *witnesser* are you!

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

Witnesser. s. Poor wit; pretender to wit.
The mention of a nobleman seems quite sufficient to arouse the spleen of our *witnesser*. — *Milton, (Ord. M.)*

Witnesser. s. Mean attempt at wit: (this word, according to Johnson, Dryden innovated; but a correction of the statement is given in the first extract).

'Tis no wonder that such a three-lettered man as you [Pur, a Thief] should make such a *witnesser* on three letters. — *Milton, Defence of the English People, c. ii. (French.)*

A mighty *witnesser*, parson a new word. — *Dryden, State of Innocence, preface.*

We have a libertine fooling even in his last smiles, with a *witnesser* between his teeth, without any regard to sobriety and conscience. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *witnessers*, all which are below the dignity of heroic verse. — *Addison*.

Wittily. adv. In a witty manner.

1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.
But is there any other beast that lives,
Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives?
Dryden, Essay upon Satire, 132.

2. With a flight of imagination.
In conversation *wittily* pleasant, pleasantly game-some. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

The old hermit, that never saw pen and ink, very *wittily* said to a niece of King Gorboduck, That that is, is. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 2.*

Obstinate contemners of all laws and arts, such as, presuming on their natural parts, dare deride all diligence, and seem to mock at the terms when they understand not the things; think that way to get off *wittily* with their ignorance. — *B. Jonson*.

Witness. s. Attribute suggested by Witty; quality of being witty.

No less dowereth his *witness* in devising, his pitiless in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral wisdom. — *Spenser*.

Wittily. adv. In a witting manner; knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design.

Whatever we work as men, the same we do *wittily* work and freely; neither are we, according to the manner of natural agents, any way so tied,

but that it is in our power to leave things we do undone. — *Hunter, Ecclesiastical Poetry*.

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor *wittily* have I intruded my vow.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.
During that dreadful siege, every particular accident for brevity I *wittily* pass over. — *Knollys, History of the Turks*.

No former of lies willingly and *wittily* furnished out the means of his own detection. — *West, On the Resurrection*.

Wittol. s. [A.S.] Man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented; tame cuckold.

The Thoban *wittol*, when he once desorins
Jove in his rival, falls to sacrifice. — *Cleveland*.

Used adjectively.

O Mars, for what doth serve thy armed ax,
To let that *witold* beast consume in flames
Thy Venus' child? — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Amazon sounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the names of devils; but cuckold, *witold* cuckold, the devil himself hath not such a name. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.*

Wittol. s. Cuckoldly.

The jealous *wittol* knave hath masses of money.
— *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.*

Witty. adj.

1. Judicious; ingenious; inventive.

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *witty* in thy words. — *Julius, xi. 23.*

The deep revolving, *witty* Buckingham
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsel.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 2.

2. Full of imagination.

Historians make men wise, poets *witty*, the mathematic subtle. — *Bacon*.

Where there is a real stock of wit, yet the *wittiest* sayings will be found in a great measure the issues of chance. — *South, Sermons*.

In gentle verse the *witty* told their flame,
And graced their choicest songs with Emma's name.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 82.

3. Sarcastic; full of taunts.

Howe'er, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. — *Addison, Spectator*.

Witworm. s. One who feeds on wit; canker of wit.

Thus to come forth so suddenly a *witworm*.
B. Jonson.

Wive. v. n. Marry; take a wife.

Were she as rough
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,
I come to *wive* it wealthy in Padua.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Design or chance makes others *wive*.
But nature did this chance contrive. — *Waller*.

Wive. v. a.

1. Match to a wife.

She dying save it me;
'And bid me, when my fate would have me *wived*,
'To give it her. — *Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 4.*

'She would, smug upon his fancy, though already *wived*,
'As [to cause him] to demand her in marriage.
Milton, History of England, b. iii.

2. Take for a wife.

If he had the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should shrive me than *wive* me. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 2.*

Her whom the first man did *wive*.
Donne, Poems, p. 206.

Wifehood. s. Wifehood.

That kittle gave the virtue of chaste love,
And *wifehood* true to all that did it bear.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 5. 3.

No less than counsel on your *wifehood*, wife.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.

Wifeless. adj. Wifeless.

The gift of *wifeless* life. — *Consolation of Nicholas Shanton, II. vi. b. 15th.*

They in their *wifeless* state run into open abominations. — *Book of Homilies, Of Matrimony*.

Wiver. s. Old form of Wivern.

The erle of Kent beareth a *wiver* for his crest and supporters. — *Thynne, Animadversions on Chaucer*.

Wivern. s. In Heraldry. Winged dragon.

A *wivern* [is] a chimerical animal, the upper part resembling a dragon. — *Manual of Heraldry*.

Wiving. verbal abs. Taking a wife.

The ancient saying is no heresy.
Hanging and *wiving* goes by destiny.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

A shop of all qualities that man loves woman for;
besides that hook of *wiving*, fairness, which strikes the eye. — *Id., Cymbeline, v. 3.*

Wizard. s.

1. Wise person; learned person.

The antique *wizards*. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Light . . . whose nature yet so much is marvelled
Of mortal wights, that it doth much amaze
The greatest *wizards* which theworld do gaze.

Id., Hymn on Heavenly Beauty.

Upon the eastern road
The star-led *wizards* bade with odours sweet.

Milton, Ode, On the Morning of the Nativity, 23.

2. Conjuror; magician; enchanter.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter U;
And says, a *wizard* told him that by U
His issue disinherited should be.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.

The wily *wizard* must be caught.
For, unconstrain'd he nothing tells for nought.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Georgics, iv. 571.

Used adjectively.

Where Dea spreads her wizard stream.
Milton, Lycidas, 45.

Wizardry. s. Practice of magic, conjuring, or enchantment.

William of Plaisan produced his charges, charges of the most monstrous heresy, infidelity, and, what was perhaps worse, *wizardry* and dealing with evil spirits. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity, ii. xl. ch. 12.*

Wizen. v. n. [A.S. *visianian*.] Wither.

Woad. s. [A.S. *wad*; sometimes so written and spoken at present.] Plant used in dyeing, of the genus *Isatis* (tinctoria); the *weld* is *Raseta tinctoria*, a plant akin to the mignonette.

In times of old, when British nymphs were known
To love no foreign fashions like their own;
When dress was monstrous, and tie-loves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but *woad*. — *Garth*.

Woe. s.

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.

The king is mad; how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! Better I were distract;
No should my thoughts be sear'd from my griefs;
And *woe*, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. d.

Her rash hand, in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, Ee pluck'd, she eat:
Earth felt the wound; and Nature from her seat
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe
That all was lost. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 750.*

Me thinks we wandering so
Through dreary wastes, and woe each other's woe.

Pope, Elina to Abchurch.

2. It is often used in denunciations, *woe be*;

or in exclamations of sorrow, *woe is*; anciently *woe worth*: (see under **Worth**, c.).

All is but lip wisdom which wants experience: I
now, *wo* is me, do try what love can do. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

'Wo be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed
themselves. — *Ezekiel, xxiv. 2.*

'Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. — *Jeremiah, s. 19.*

'Wo is my heart!

That poor soldier, that so richly fought,
Whose rage shamed gilded arms, whose linked breast
Stept before shields of proof, cannot be found.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.

Happy are they which have been my friends; and
one to my lord chief-justice. — *Id., Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.*

Many of our princes, woe the while!
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood.

Id., Henry IV. Part I. v. 7.

He took and laid it by, and wept for woe.

Chapman.

If God be such a being as I have described, woe to the world if it were without him: this would be a thousand times greater loss to mankind than the extinguishing of the sun. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

'Woe to the vanquish'd, woe!

Dryden, Albion and Albanicus.

3. Denunciation of calamity; curse.

Can there be a woe or curse in all the stores of
vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice;
of which one single instance could involve all man-
kind in one confusion? — *South, Sermons*.

Woe. adj. See extract from Todd.

He wozed wondrous woe.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

'Woe are we, sir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

'Woe seems in phrases of denunciation or imprecation to be a substantive, and in exclamation an adjective, as particularly in the preceding lines of Shakespeare, which, Dr. Johnson says, seem improper and ungrammatical. This is a mistake; as an adjective, *woe* is pure Saxon, *wa*, *weatus*. And our old authors so use it. — *Todd*.

Woebegone. adj. Lost in woe; distracted in woe; overwhelmed with sorrow.

Such a man!

No dull, no dead in look, no *woebegone*;
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Who an *woebegone*

For Oehy, as the Isle of ancient Avalon? — *Drayton*.

Taunder he saw his life's joy set at naught,
No *woebegone* was he with pains of love.

Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Woolful. adj.

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.

The woful Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease,
had left her inlaid lodging, and gotten herself into the solitary places those douries were full of. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

How many *wolf* wolves left to bow
To and diagram!
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
In a tower, and never to be housed,
The *wolf* captive kismen are inclosed.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 100.

2. Calamitous; afflictive.
Wifful extravagance ends in *wolf* want.—*Old Prov.*
(O *wolf* day! O day of woe! A. Phillips.

3. Wretched; pultry; sorry.
What *wolf* stuff this *wolf* would be,
In some starved haggard *wolf*, or well!
But let a lord once own the happy line,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 418.

Woolly, *adv.* In a *wolf* manner; wretchedly; (in a sense of contempt).

He who would pass such a judgment upon his condition, as shall be construed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himself *wolf*ly deceived, if he judges of his spiritual estate by any of these measures.—*South, Sermons.*

Wooliness, *s.* Attribute suggested by *Wool*; misery; calamity.
I would you to be void of care and *wolfiness*.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests, Y. ii. b.*

Wold, *s.* [A.S. *wald*, *wald* = forest.] Plain open country.

St. Withold footed thrice the *wold*.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4, song.
Who was not a great difference betwixt the *wolds* in Lincolnshire and the fens?—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 257.*

The wind that beats the mountain, blows
More gently round the open *wold*,
And gently comes the world to those
That are cast in gentle mould. *Tennyson.*

Wolf, *s.* [A.S. *wulf*.]

1. Kind of wild dog that devours sheep; thence anything ravenous or destructive.
No, rather I abjure all rooks, and chuse
To be a comrade with the *wolf* and owl,
Necessity's sharp pinch. *Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.*

2. In *Medicine*. Malignant ulcer so called; lupus (which is *wolf* translated); *Noli-melanger* (touch-me-not)

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions, and what absurd conceits the vulgar will swallow in the literal, an example we have in our profession, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehension conceives a reality therein.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Wolfish, *s.* [The *f* doubled in sound as well as spelling.] In *Ichthyology*. Fish of the genus *Anarrichas*.

The dental system of the *wolfish* is adapted for feeding on hard crustacea and testacea. But, in order to secure the capture of the shell-fish, the teeth of the *wolfish* are not all crushers, some present the laniary type, with the apices more or less recurved and blunted by use, and consist of strong cones spread abroad, like grappling-hooks, at the anterior part of the mouth.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates, vol. iii. p. 378.*

Wolfdog, *s.* Dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep.

The luckless prey how treach'rous tumbler gains,
And dauntless *wolfdogs* shake the lion's mane. *Tickell.*

Of this magnificent breed, it is probable that there now remain no pure, unmixed samples, even in the country where it was once so much prized. It was used in hunting the wolf, when that animal still infested the forests of Ireland, and was carefully preserved, even to a late period, by a few persons in that part of the United Kingdom, by whom it was prized rather on account of its fine stature and noble bearing, than as being of any considerable utility. The figures of this dog usually indicate a considerable approach to the greyhound in form; but in this given in the third volume of the *Linnæan Transactions*, by my respected friend, Mr. A. B. Lambert, the venerable President of the Linnæan Society, this resemblance is very slight. It appears that the breed was originally produced from the great Danish dog, crossed by the greyhound; at least its points in general warrant this supposition; and the ancient Scottish *wolfdog* was doubtless derived from a similar origin. Almost the last person who kept this breed in Ireland was Lord Alton, who, in the year 1784, had eight of them from one of which Mr. Lambert's drawing was taken.—*Bell, A History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Wolfish, *adj.* Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

They desire
Are *wolfish*, bloody, starved, and ravenous.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
I have another daughter;
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable;
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails
She'll dig thy *wolfish* vision. *Id., King Lear, i. 4.*
My people are grown half wild, they would not
Worry one another as in that *wolfish* belline manner else.—*Hood.*
Nothing more common than those *wolfish* back-friends in all our pretensions.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Wolfram, *s.* [?] Native tungstate of protoxide of iron.

Wolfram ... occurs in primitive formations along with the ore of tin, antimony, and lead, in the Bohemian Kraschberg, in Cornwall, Switzerland, North America, &c.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Wolfsbane, *s.*
1. Monkshood; *Aconitum napellus*.

Wolfsbane is an early flower.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Confounded with the Mithridate muslaun, and so called Mithridate, improperly.

Wolfsfoot, *s.* In *Botany*. Clubmoss: (of this it translates the Latin and Greek name *Arctostaphylos*, *Lycopodium*, from *λόκος* = wolf + *ποῦς*, *ποῦς* = foot).

Wolverine, *s.* Animal of the genus *Gulo*.

Wolfish, *adj.* Wolfish.

There is a base *wolfish* principle within, that is gratified with another's misery.—*South, Sermons.*

Woman, *s.* [A.S. *wemman*;] the Anglo-Saxon and the Frisian are the two languages in which the word is current; in the other German forms of speech it is rare.]

1. Female of the human race.

That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a woman.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

2. Female attendant on a person of rank.
I could not personally deliver to her
What you commanded me; but by her woman.
I sent your message. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 1.*

Woman, *c. a.* Make pliant like a woman.

Rare.
I've felt such quips of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start
Can woman me unto 't.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

Womaned, *part. adj.* Accompanied or united with a woman. *Rare.*

I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me womaned.
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 4.

Womanhater, *s.* One who has an aversion to the female sex; misogynist.

How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me, of all mankind,
Against the sex to write a satire,
And brand me for a womanhater!
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

Womanhead, **Womanhood**, *s.* Character and collective qualities of a woman.

Ne in her speech, ne in her behaviour,
Was lightness seen, or lower vanity,
But gracious womanhood and gravity.
When my grave eye broke up again,
Some second quest to entertain;
For graves have heard that womanhead
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*

Womanish, *adj.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; resembling a woman.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more *womanish*; since I assure you there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*, but audible, strong, and manlike.—*Achaem.*

She tried to him these *womanish* words *gan* say,
For love of me, leave off. *Spenser.*

Our fathers' winds are dead,
And we are governed with our mothers' spirits;
Our yoke and suffrage: shew us *womanish*.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 3.

During his banishment, he was so softened and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womanish* epistles.—*Barrow.*

In a bad look or *womanish* complaint.

The godlike hero in his breast
Dismain'd, or was ashamed to shew
So weak, so *womanish* a woe.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 270.

Womanishly, *adv.* In a womanish manner.
His hair curled, and *womanish* dishevelled.—*Commentary on Chaucer, p. 18: 1663.*

Womanishness, *s.* Attribute suggested by *Womanish*; state or quality of being womanish.

The *womanishness* of the church of Rome in this period is proverbial.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches, p. 78.*

Womanize, *v. a.* Emasculate; effeminate; soften: (proper, but not used, says Johnson; the word, however, is *hybrid*).

This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, b. i.*

Womankind, *s.* [like *mankind*, two words rather than a compound.] Female sex; race of women.

Misadours had over bitterly glanced against the reputation of *womankind*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

No easy 'tis to appease the stormy wind
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant *womankind*. *Spenser.*

Because thou dost not on *womankind*, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'st 't, but taken with such toys.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 175.

Justa might! make the proudlest of our sex,
Any of *womankind*, but Marcia, happy.
Addison, Cato.

She advanced, that *womankind*
Would by her model form their mind.
Swift, Cadogan and Vanessa.

Womanly, *adj.*

1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine, not masculine.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly; why then, alas!
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,
To my I'd done no harm? *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 2.*

All will spy in thy face
A blushing *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*
Rage chokes my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep. *Dryden.*

Let him be taught to put off all those tender airs,
affected smiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made him the object of his own admiration.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Not childish; not girlish.

Young persons, under a *womanly* air, are often troubled with some of the same symptoms.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Womanly, *adv.* In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

Sing lullabies as women do,
With which they charm their babes to rest:
And lullaby can I sing too,
As *womanly* as can the best. *Guinevere, Poems: 1570.*

Womb, *s.* [A.S. *wumb*.]

1. Place of the fetus in the mother.

When yet he was but tender-bosched, and the only son of my *womb*. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 3.*
New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, but some faint ideas of hunger and thirst which they may have felt in the *womb*.—*Locke.*
Conceiving, as she slept, her fruitful *womb*
Swoll'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison.*

2. Stomach; belly: (an old meaning, and still used in the north).

Nesh not your *womb* by drinking immoderately.
Old Poem, in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, p. 113.

3. Place whence anything is produced.

The earth was form'd, but, in the *womb* as yet
Of waters, embryo immature involved,
Appeared not. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 276.*
The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*

4. Any cavity.

An amphitheatre unpeopled Rome,
And held, unrecorded, nations in its *womb*.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Womb, *v. a.* Enclose; breed in secret.

Rare.

Not for all the sun new, or
The close earth *wombs*, will I break my oath
To this my belt beloved. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.*

Wombat, *s.* Native name of an Australian marsupial, of the genus *Phascogale* (wombat).

The *wombat* possesses fifteen pairs of ribs, whereas in other marsupials they never exceed twelve or thirteen pairs. Length of head and body measured in a straight line three feet; length of head, from top of nose to ear, seven inches; length of ear, one and three-quarter inches; fore-foot (without the

(claws) two and three-quarter inches; of hind foot (without including the claws) three and a half inches. The *wombat* is found in New South Wales, South Australia, and Van Diemen's Land, as well as in some of the islands in Bass's Straits. It is a burrowing animal, not very active in its movements, and feeds chiefly upon roots and grass. Its flesh is said to resemble pork in its fatness and flavour, though not in colour, being red and coarse. When provoked, it will emit a hissing sound, which can be heard at a considerable distance.—*Naturalists' Library, Marsupialia, Phascodomy Wombat*.

The free or thoracic ribs consist of bony pleurapophyses and costal hemapophyses, acquiring bone-earth only in aged mammals; in the *wombat* the six anterior pairs articulate directly with the sternum; in the nine following, the hemapophyses are attached to one another. The pressure which the trunk of the *wombat* must occasionally have to resist in its burrowing work may be the condition of the unusual number of bony arches of the trunk.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata*, vol. iii. p. 330.

Womby. *adj.* Cupacious. *Obsolete*.

He'll call you to no hot an answer for it,
That caves and *womby* vaults of Franco
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock,
In second accent to his ordinance.

Shakespeare, Henry V. ii. 4.

Wom. *v. n.* [A.S. *wonian, wunian.*] Dwell; live; have abode. *Rare*.

Him fortune'd (hard fortune, ye may guess),
To come where vile Acrasia does *wom*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. l. 51.

Out of the ground uprose
As from his lair, the wild beast where he was *wom*
In forest wild. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 438.*
A people near the northern pole that *wom*,
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forests home.

Fairfax.

Wom. *s.* Dwelling; habitation.

What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold
So huge a mass, as should from heaven's eye?
Or where hast thou thy eye, that so much could
Thou canst preserve from wrong and robbery?

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. l. 20.

The solitary *wom*
Of dreaded Luana, the Libyan lion's moun.

Beaumont, Pyrrhus.

Wónder. *v. n.*

1. Be struck with admiration; be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished: (with *at*).

The want of these magazines of victuals I have
complained of in England, and *wondered at* in other
countries.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

No wonder to us, who have conversed with too
many strange actions now to *wonder at* any thing:
wonder is from surprise, and surprise comes upon
experience.—*South, Sermons.*

King Turnus *wonder'd at* the sight renew'd.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 372.

Who can *wonder* that the sciences have been so
overcharged with insignificant and doubtful expres-
sions, capable to make the most quick-sighted little
the more knowing?—*Locke.*

I could not sufficiently *wonder at* the intrepidity
of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture
to mount and walk upon my body.—*Swift, Gulliver's
Travels, pt. i. ch. i.*

With *after.* *Rare*.

His deadly wound was healed: and all the world
wondered after the feat.—*Revelations, xlii. 3.*

2. Doubt: (as, 'I *wonder* whether he will be
here in time'). *Colloquial*.

Wónder. *s.*

1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement;
surprise caused by something unusual or
unexpected.

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immovable
posture of the body; for in *wonder* the spirits fly
not as in fear, but only settle.—*Bacon, Natural and
Experimental History.*

2. Cause of wonder: strange thing; some-
thing more or greater than can be expected.

Great effects come of industry in civil business;
and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth
wonder.—*Bacon.*

What woman will you find,
Though of this age the *wonder*; and the fame,
On whom his leisure will vouchsafe an eye
Of fond desire? *Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 208.*

It is no *wonder* if part of the matter of this
disease, which so easily adheres to the glands, and
augments and distends them to an unnatural di-
mension, should at length stop in the lungs.—*Sir
R. Blackmore.*

No *wonder.* Elliptic for 'it is no wonder.'

No *wonder* sleep from careful lovers flies,
To bathe himself in Sacherias's eyes. *Waller.*

3. Anything mentioned with wonder.

There Babylon, the *wonder* of all tongues.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 280.

Var., II.

Ample souls among mankind have arrived at that
prodigious extent of knowledge which renders them
the *wonder* and glory of the nation where they
live.—*Watts.*

Wonderful. *adj.* Admirable; strange; as-
tonishing.

I uttered that which I understood not; things
too *wonderful* for me, which I knew not.—*Job,
xliii. 3.*

Strange

Hath been the cause, and *wonderful* to hear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 861.

Used *adverbially*.

The house which I am about to build shall be
wonderful great. *2 Chronicles, ii. 2.*

Wonderfully. *adv.* In a wonderful manner;
to a wonderful degree.

The pope, knowing himself to be unprofitable to
the Christian world, was *wonderfully* glad to hear
that there were such echoes of him sounding in
remote parts.—*Bacon.*

Wonderfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Wonderful; state or quality of being
wonderful or amazing.

There stood between them a young maid, whose
wonderfulness took away all beauty from her.—*Sir
P. Sidney, Arcadia, b. i.*

Wonderment. *s.*

1. Astonishment; amazement. *Obsolete*.

When my pen would write her titles true,
It wish'd it with fancy's *wonderment*. *Spenser.*
Those things which I here set down, do naturally
take the sense, and not respect petty *wonderments*.
—*Bacon.*

The patterns of perfection, and the *wonderment*
of women. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-
Hater.*

The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it, and
asked him what he meant.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Wonderful appearance; wonderful rela-
tion. *Obsolete*.

But Britomart would not thereto assent,
Nor her own Ancients force so light
For that strange dame, whose beauty's *wonderment*
She less esteem'd than th' other's virtuous govern-
ment. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 5. 20.*

Some strangers of the wiser sort
Made all these idle *wonderments* their sport.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 407.

Wonderstruck. *adj.* Amazed.

Ascanius, *wonderstruck* to see
That image of his filial piety.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 384.

Wonder-worker. *s.* One who works wonders.

Statesmen are often considered by speculative
men in their closets to be mightier *wonder-workers*
than they prove to be.—*1. Disraeli, Curiosities of
Literature, An English Academy of Literature.*

Wonder-working. *part. pref.* Doing sur-
prising things.

The *wonder-working* ill he gets.
Dryden, Polyolbon, song xlii.
He commends the mathematicks, as the only
wonder-working knowledge, and therefore requir-
ing the best spirits.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson,
ch. xxii.*

Wóndrous. *adj.*

1. Admirable; marvellous; strange; sur-
prising.

The credit of whose virtue rest with thee;
If *wondrous* indeed, it cause of such effects.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 648.
In such charities she pass'd the day,
'Twas *wondrous* how she found an hour to pray.

Researches into the springs of natural bodies
and their motions should awaken us to admire the
wondrous wisdom of our Creator in all the works
of nature.—*Watts.*

2. Used *adverbially*: (condemned by Johnson
as *barbarous*).

From that part where Moses remembereth
the giants, begotten by the sons of good men upon the
daughters of the wicked, did they steal those
wondrous great acts of their ancient kings and
powerful giants.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
There is a place deep, *wondrous* deep, below
Which genuine night and horrors do o'erflow.
Cowley.

To shun the allurement is not hard
To minds resolved, forewarn'd, and well prepared;
But *wondrous* difficult, when once beset,
To struggle through the straits, and break th' in-
volving net.
Dryden.
Scylla, yet mindful of their ancient race,
Are, as when women, *wondrous* fond of place.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Wóndrously. *adv.* In a wondrous manner.
1. To a strange degree.

My lord led *wondrously* to discontent.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

This made Prosperina take heed
And made to them the greater speed,
For fear that they too much should bleed,
Which *wondrously* her troubled.

Dryden, Symphidia.

Such doctrine in the pigeon-house were taught:
You need not ask how *wondrously* they grieved.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1033.

Of injured fame, and mighty wrongs received,
Cloe complain, and *wondrously* 's aggrieved.

Grauville.

2. In a strange manner.

Then medicines *wond'rously* composed, the skillful
leech apply'd. *Chapman.*

Wont. *v. n.* Be accustomed; use; be used.

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make,
The day that first doth lead the year around.

Spenser.

Through power of that, his cunning thievery
He *wont* to work, that none the same espies. *Id.*
Jason the Thessalian was *wont* to say, that some
things must be done unjustly, that many things
may be done justly.—*Bacon.*

I this night have dream'd,
If dream'd, not as I oft am *wont*, of thee,
But of offences and trouble.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 31.

The eagle's fate and mine are one.
Which on the shaft that made him die
Espied a feather of his own.

*Walter, To a Lady singing a Song of his
companion.*

A mother was *wont* always to indulge her
daughters, when any of them desired squirrels or
birds, but then they must keep them well.—*Locke.*
Another sort of sophism is *wont* to be called an
imperfect enumeration or false induction, when
from a few experiments men infer general theorems.
—*Watts, Logic.*

Wont. *s.* Custom; habit; use.

Passing their time according to their *wont*, they
waited for the coming of Phalaris.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Things natural in that regard forget not their
ordinary natural *wont*, that which is heavy mounting
sometime upwards of its own accord.—*Hawker, Ec-
clesiastical Polity.*

They are by sudden alarm or watchword to be
called out to their military motions under sky or
cover, according to the season, as was the Roman
wont.—*Milton.*

Wonted. *part. adj.* Accustomed; used;
usual: (used both of persons and things).

Her champion stout, to aid his friend,
Again his *wonted* weapon proved. *Spenser.*
No pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts
Firm peace recover'd soon and *wonted* calm.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 209.

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other
frog over; but she was *wonted* to the place, and
would not remove.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

[Who have no house,] sit round where once it was,
And with full eyes each *wonted* room re-view;
Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place,
As murder'd men walk where they did expire.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, epist.

Wóntedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Wonted; state of being accustomed to.

Rare.

Did I see anything more of Christ in those that
pretend to other modes of government, I might sus-
pect my judgement biased with prejudice or *wonted-
ness* of opinion.—*Essex Basilike.*

Wóntless. *adj.* Unaccustomed; unusual.
Obsolete.

Whither, love, wilt thou now carry me?
What *wontless* fury dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast, when full of thee? *Spenser.*

Woo. *v. a.* [A.S. *wogan, wury.*]

1. Court; sue to for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do;
We should be *woo'd*, and were not made to *woo*.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting souls,
That *woo'd* to the slimy bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by.

Id., Richard III. i. 4.

Fancies and notions he pursues,
Which ne'er had been but for thought:
Each like the Grecian artist as he
The image he himself has wrought.

Prior, Epistles, To the Hon. G. Montague.

Oh, stretch thy reign, fair power! from shore to
shore,
Till conquest cease, and slavery be no more;
Till the freed Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits, and sow their sabbie loves.

Pope, Windsor-Forest, pt. 2.

2. Court solicitously; invite with impor-
tunity.

Yet can she love a foreign emperor,
Whom of great worth and pow'r she hears to be:
If she be *woo'd* but by a ambassador,
Or but his letters or his pictures see:

So while the virgin soil on earth doth stay,
She scold'd and tempted in ten thousand ways
By these great powers, which on the earth bear
away.
The wisdom of the world, wealth, pleasure, praise,
Sir J. Davies, *Immortality of the Soul*.
Sweet bird, that shunt'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among,
I love to hear thy even-song.

Milton, *Il Penseroso*, 61.

Woo. v. n. Court; make love.
With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they woo,
When true felicity is but in two.
Dryden.

Wood. adj. [A.S. *wood*.] Mad; furious;
raging.

Winds do rage as winds were wont to do,
And cause spring tides to rise a great flood.
Tasso, *Five Hundred Points of Good*
Husbandry.

Coal-black steeds yoked of hellish brood,
That on their rusty bits did clasp as they were
wood.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, l. 5, 20.
Sure these wanton swains are rude,
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*.

Wood. s. [A.S. *wod*, *wudu*, *wude*.]

1. Large and thick collection of trees.

Tight thickets, and the crow
Makes wing to the rocky wood.
Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, iii. 2.

Amongst his well-grown woods, the shag-haired
satyr staid.
Dryden.
Heute, when she gave to rule the woods,
Then led me trembling through those dire shades.
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 706.

2. Substance of trees; timber.

'Twas his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet wood to make the lodging sweet.
Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, scene 1.

Of long growth these woods
A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood.
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 88.

As the first element in a compound.
The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted
cement, made of pitch, rosin, and wood-ashes, well
incorporated.—Boyle.

Having filled it about five inches with thoroughly
kindled wood-coals, we let it down into the glass.—Id.

Woodbine. s. Honeysuckle.

Beatrice, even now
Conch'd in the woodbine coverture.
Shakespeare, *Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 1.
The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn,
upon their heads garlands of woodbines and wild
rose.—Purcell.

Woodcock. s. Native bird, akin to the
snipes, of the genus *Scolopax* (*rusticola*).

He hath bid me to a calve's head and a canon;
shak I not find a woodcock too?—Shakespeare, *Much*
Ado About Nothing, iii. 1.

Roon as the grey-eyed morning streaks the skies
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies,
Her cleanly jail the pretty housewife bears.
Gay, *Tricia*, l. 233.

Woodcut. s. Engraving on wood.

I illustrated them by figures delineated with all
the fidelity and animation I was able to impart to
mere woodcuts without colour.—Beck, *History of*
British Birds, preface to sixth edition.

Wooddrink. (the *d* double in sound as well
as in spelling.) *s.* [translation of the *De-*
coction lignorum of the old Pharmacopœias.]
In *Medicine*. Decoction or infusion of
medicinal woods, as saffron.

The drinking elder-wine or wooddrinks is very
useful.—Sir J. Floyer, *Præternatural State of the*
Animal Humours.

Wooded. part. adj. Supplied with wood.

It makes a spring of all kinds that grow.
Chapman.

The lord Strutt has been possessed of a very
graveland estate, well-conditioned, wooded, and
watered.—Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull*.

Wooden. adj.

1. Lignaceous; made of wood; timber.

They used to vault or leap up; and therefore they
had wooden horses in their houses and abroad.—Sir
T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.
Frow'd with the burden, Cæneus pants for
breath;

And on his shoulders bears the wooden death.
Dryden, *Translation from Ovid, Story of Cæneus*.
The haberdasher stole off his hat that hung upon
a wooden peg.—Addison, *Spectator*.

2. Clumsy; awkward.

'Till win this lady Margaret; for whom?
Why, for my king; tush, that's a wooden thing.
Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part I*, v. 3.
When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes
a very wooden figure of it.—Collier, *On Confidence*.

As the first element of a compound: (as,
wooden-headed, wooden-legged).

Woodfall. s. Fall, cutting, of timber.

And because it is apparent that the woodfalls this
year do not amount to half that sum of twenty-five
thousand pounds, your majesty is to give charge
that consideration be had how the same shall be
supplied by some other extraordinary for the present
year.—Bacon, *Works*, vol. v. p. 493. (Ord M.S.)

Woodgod. s. Sylvan deity.

The wild woodgods arrived in the place.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*.

Woodhole. s. Place where wood is laid up.

What should I do? or whither turn? amazed,
Confounded to the dark recess I fly
Of woodhole.
J. Phillips, *Splendid Shilling*.

Woodiness. s. Attribute suggested by
Woody; state of containing much wood.

The vine, which was grown to that bulk and
woodiness, as to make a statue of Jupiter and
columns in Juno's temple.—Aescylus, *Spica*, l. iii. ch. iii.
§ 4.

Woodish. adj. Sylvan. Rare.

She pleasantly reports
The many mirthful jests, and wanton woodish sports
In Maxfield they have had.
Dryden, *Poliglotton*, song xl. (Ord M.S.)

Woodland. s. District, tract, or ground
covered with woods.

He that rides post through a country, may, from
the transient view, tell how the parts lie; here a
moor, and there a river, woodland in one part, and
savanna in another.—Locke.

Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again.
Pope, *Windsor Forest*.

Used adjectivally.

This household beast that used the woodland
grounds

Was view'd at first by the young hero's hounds.
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 678.

By her awaked, the woodland choir

To hail the common God prepare.
Penton.

Woodlark. s. Species of lark (*Alauda*
arborum).

Where, snit with undissembled pain,
The woodlark mourns her absent love.
Shenstone.

Woodlouse. s. Millipede.

There is an insect they call a woodlouse,
That folds up itself in itself, for a house.
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd cap-a-pe in a strong coat of mail.
Swift.
The millipede or woodlouse is a small insect; it has
only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift
runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the
form of a ball. They are found under old logs of
wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood
of decayed trees.—Sir J. Hill, *Material Medica*.

Woodman. s. Sportsman; hunter.

Their cry being composed of so well-sorted mouths,
that any man would perceive therein some kind of
proportion, but the skillful woodman did find a mus-
sick.—Sir P. Sidney.

The duke is a better woodman than that takes
him for.—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*, iv. 8.
This is some one, like us, night-battered here,
Or else some neighbour woodman.
Milton, *Comus*, 483.

A skillful woodman, by windlassing, presently
gets a shoot.—Hammond, *Works*, vol. iv. p. 615.

So when the woodman's toil her cave surrounds,
And with the hunter's cry the grove resounds,
With grief and rage the mother-lion stung,
Furrows herself, yet trembles for her young.
Pope.

Woodmonger. s. Woodseller.

A carman of one Smith, a woodmonger in West-
minster, found a paper.—Sir H. Wotton, *Remarks*,
p. 597.

Woodness. s. Attribute suggested by
Wood, *adj.*; anger; rage; madness.

When that he should strike upon his harp, the
woodness of the wicked myrtle should be myt-
ic and swaged.—Bishop, *Fisher's Poems*.

With full woodness he offered was,
And wilfully him throwing on the grass,
Did beat and bounce his head and breast full sore.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*.

Woodnote. s. Wild music.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on,
Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native woodnotes wild.
Milton, *L'Allegro*, 131.

Woodnymph. s. Fabled goddess of the
woods.

Soft she withdrew, and like a woodnymph light,
Orvad, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the grove.

By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
The woodnymphs, deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep.
Id., *Comus*, 119.

Woodpeck. s. Woodpecker. Rare.

Nor woodpecks, nor the swallow, harbour near.
Addison, *Translation of the fourth Georgic*.

Woodpecker. s.

1. Native bird of the genus *Picus*.

The structure of the tongue of the woodpecker is
very singular, whether we look at its great length,
its bones and muscles, its incompressible parts of
neck and head, the better to exert itself in length,
and, again, to retract it into its cell; and lastly,
whether we look at its sharp, horny, bearded point,
and the juicy matter at the end of it, the better to
stab and draw little maggots out of wood.—Derham,
Physico-Theology.

2. As a cant term; see extract.

In the former sense of sharpening they derived their
cant terms from a rabbit-warren, but in the present,
their allusions partly relate to an aviary, and truly
the proverb suited them, of 'birds of a feather.'
Those who first propose to sit down to play are
called the Leaders; the ruined gamblers are the
Followers; the great winner is the Eagle; a
stand-by, who encourages, by little ventures him-
self, the freely imported gambler, who is called the
Gull, is the Woodpecker; and a monstrous bird of
prey, who is always hovering round the table, is the
Gull-groper.—L. Dierckx, *Curiosities of Literature*,
Usurps of the seventeenth century.

Woodpigeon. s. Stockdove.

If Semiramis be a wood-pigeon in Greece, it may
perchance have been a house-pigeon in the country
of Ashur.—Gregory, *Posthuma*, p. 236.

Woodroof. s. In *Botany*. Native plant of
the genus *Asperula* (*odorata*).

Woodware. s. [P] Matter like saliva found
on herbs; in reality, a kind of cocoon or in-
vestment of the larvæ of the frog-hoppers.
Rare, though wanted; no term for the se-
cretion, which is common, being current.

The froth called woodware, being like a kind of
spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage.—
Bacon.

Woodware. s. [P] Time when there is no
sap in the tree. *Obsolete*.

From May to October leave cropping, for why,
In woodware, whatever thou croppest shall die.
Tasso, *Five Hundred Points of good*
Husbandry.

Woodsorrel. s. Native plant of the genus
Oxalis (*acetosella* and *corniculata*). The
true *surrels* belong to the genus *Rumex*
(*acetosa* and *acetosella*); both genera,
however, yield oxalic acid. The *woodsor-*
rels with the trefoils divide the claim to the
name of Shamrock.

Woodward. s. Forester; warden of woods.

A chase or park hath only keepers and woodwards.
—Hovell, *Letters*, iv. 16.
He used to ride to the woods, and visit all the
coppiers, and ask the woodward several questions.
—Dr. Pope, *Life of Bishop Ward*, p. 76.

Woody. adj.

1. Abounding with wood.

Of innumerable bowers and glades
He met her, and in secret shades
Of woody Ida's utmost grove.
Milton, *Il Penseroso*, 27.

Diana's woody realms he next invades
And crosses through the conspurcated shades.
Addison.

2. Lignaceous; consisting of wood.

In the woody parts of plants, which are their
bones, the principles are so compounded as to make
them flexible without joints, and also elastic.—
Grew.

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and
have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock.
—Locke.

3. Relating to woods; sylvan.

All the satyrs scorn their woody kind,
And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they
find.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, l. 6, 18.

Wooer. s. [A.S. *wogere*.] One who woos
a woman.

The wooers most are touched on this content,
To whom are dangers great and imminent.
Chapman, *Translation of the Odyssey*.

Aristippus said, that those that studied particular
sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Pen-
elope's wooers, that made love to the waiting-woman.
—Bacon, *Aprophthegms*.

Usurping wooers felt his thundering avoet,
And willing nations knew their native lord.
Creech.

Woof. s. [from root of *weave, weft*, &c.]

1. Set of threads that crosses the warp; the
weft.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the woof of textile, in more inward or more outward.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Texture; cloth.

A vest of purple flow'd,
Iris had dipp'd the woof.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 248.

I must put off
These my sky-robes, span out of Iris' woof.

Id., Comus, 82.

Woofingly. *adv.* In a wooing manner; pleasantly; so as to invite stay.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his loved mansionry, that heaven's breath
Smells woofingly here. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 6.*

Woof. *s.* [A.S. *wul*, *wull*.]

1. Fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth.

A gown made of the finest wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold.
Thou ow'st the sheep no wool, the cat no perfume.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

Concerning their complaint for price of wool, he would give orders that his commissioners should raise clothiers to take wool, paying only two parts of the price.—*Sir J. Heyward.*

2. Any short thick hair.

Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
Wool of bat, and tongue of dog.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Woolcumber. *s.* One whose business is to comb wool.

Of 'The Fleece,' which never became popular, and is now universally neglected, I can say little that is likely to recall it to attention. The woolcumber and the poet appear to me such discordant natures, that an attempt to bring them together is to 'couple the serpent with the dove.'—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Dryden.*

Woolfel. *s.* [fel = skin.] Skin not stripped of the wool.

Wool and woolfels were ever of little value in this kingdom.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Woolgathering. *s.* An old expression coupled with *wits*, applied to an inattentive or careless person.

This gentle friar, whose wit was not gone of woolgathering, came to the church.—*Florio, World of Wonders, p. 319: 1608.*

His wits were a woolgathering as they say, and his head busied about other matters.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, pt. i. § 2.*

Woollen. *adj.* Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for anything coarse: (used in general for made of wool, as distinct from linen).

Woollen cloth will teazel, linen scarcely.—*Bacon.*
At dawn of day our general clift his pate,
Spite of his woollen nightcap.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, l. 1.

Woollen. *s.* Cloth made of wool.

I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face, I had rather lie in woollen.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.*

His breeches were of rugged woollen,
And had been at the siege of Bullen.

Author, Hudibras, l. 1, 302.

Odious! in woollen: 'twould a saint provoke! . . .
No, let a charming hint, and Buswell's lace
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.

Opie, Moral Essays, l. 214.

Woollen-draper. *s.* Dealer in woollen cloth.

He is a bel-spirit and a woollen-draper.—*Swift.*

Woolliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Woolly.

The woolliness of cotton gives a kind of nap to the cloth, which renders them soft to the touch, but apt to contract dust.—*Aiken, Arts of Life, letter 10. (Ord MS.)*

Woolly. *adj.*

1. Clothed with wool.

When the work of generation was
Between these woolly breeders,
The skilful shepherd peep'd me certain wands.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 3.

2. Consisting of wool.

Some few, by temptances taught, approaching slow,
To distant fate by easy journeys go;
Gently they lay 'em down as evening sheep
On their own woolly fleeces softly sleep.

Dryden.

3. Resembling wool.

What signifies
My fleece of woolly hair, that now uncurls?
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

Nothing profits more
Than frequent snows: O may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whitened by the woolly rain,
Nutritious! *J. Philips, Cyder, ll. 184.*

Woolpack. *s.* Bag of wool; bundle of wool.
As woolpacks quash the leaden ball.

Shawton, Progress of Taste.

Used adjectively. Heavy as a woolpack.
Chaos of proph'y, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.

Clarendon.

Wool sack. *s.*

1. Sack or bag of wool.

2. Sent of the lord chancellor in the House of Lords.

At bar abusive, on the bench unable,
Kneave on the wool sack, top at council-table.

Dryden, Essay upon Satire.

Woolward. *adv.* In the direction of wool.

Rare.

Some of them never eat any flesh; others go woolward, and in hair.—*Hartman, Translation of B-zo, p. 515: 1547.*

They go woolward, whip themselves, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 573.*

I have no shirt: I go woolward for penance.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

Woolra. *s.* See Wurali.

Woosy. *adj.* [A.S. *wasig*.] Onzy.

What is she else but a foul woosy marsh.
Dryden, Polyolbon, song xiv. (Ord MS.)

Wootz. *s.* Indian steel.

Wootz [is] a very hard steel made in India, and containing small portions of arsenic, manganese, nickel, and tungsten. It . . . exhibits very beautiful patterns when etched with acids.—*Watts, Dictionary of Chemistry.*

Wootz [is] a species of steel of excellent quality imported from India, and of which it is believed that the celebrated Damascus sword blades were made. It is made by melting small pieces of wrought iron mixed with some twigs from a tree and covered by a green leaf in small crucibles lined close with clay; these crucibles are then built up in a pyramidal form in a furnace and exposed to a strong heat. The pieces of wootz are taken out after the crucibles have cooled, and are of the size of about half a hen's egg. To form a Damascus sword blade, each piece of wootz was drawn out, under the hammer into a thin ribbon, and a bundle of these was then welded together. Wootz has been known from a remote antiquity. It contains traces of silicon and aluminium. *Brown and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Word. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Single part of speech.

If you speak three words, it will three times report you the three words.—*Bacon.*

As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itself, so are words or names the marks of those conceptions to the minds of them we converse with.—*South, Sermons.*

Amongst men who confound their ideas with words, there must be endless disputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.*

2. Short discourse.

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two?—*Two thousand, and I'll vouchsafe thee the hearing.*—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.*

A friend who shall own thee in thy lowest condition, answer all thy wants, and, in a word, never leave thee.—*South, Sermons.*

In a word, the Gospel describes God to us in all respects such a one as we would wish him to be.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Talk; discourse.

Why should calumny be full of words?—*Let them have scope, though what they do impart help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart.*

Shakespeare, Richard III, iv. 4.

He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every squadron, giving them such words as were proper for the occasion.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

If you dislike the play,
Pray make no words on't till the second day
(Or third be past; for we would have you know it,
The loss will fall on us, not on the poet.)

Sir J. Ingham, The Sophy, prologue.

If I appear a little scold-bound in my first solutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long disease of speech.—*Spectator.*

4. Dispute; verbal contention.

In argument upon a case,
Some words there grew 'twix Somerset and me.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, ll. 5.

5. Language; oral expression; living speech.

I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by word of mouth.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ll. 3.*

Why should she write to Edmund? Might not you transport her purposes by word?

Id., King Lear, iv. 5.

An easy way, by word of mouth communicated to me.—*Boyle.*

6. Promise.

Obey thy parents, keep thy word justly, swear not.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.*

I take your princely word for these redresses.—*I give it you, and will maintain my word.*

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iv. 2.

All of them stout and hard people, false of their words, treacherous in their practices, and merciless in their revenge.—*Hepha.*

The duke shall wield his conqu'ring sword.

The chancellor make a speech.

The king shall pass his honest word.

The pawn'd revenue shall afford.

And then, Come kiss my breech.

Dryden, On the Young Statesmen.

7. Signal; token; order.

Every soldier, kill his prisoners.

Give the word through.—*Shakespeare, Henry V, iv. 6.*

8. Account; tidings; message.

Bring me word thither
How the world goes, that to the pace of it
I may spur on my journey.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 10.

Two optick nerves she ties,
Like spectacles across the eyes;

By which the spirits bring her word,
Where'er the balls are fix'd or stirr'd.

Prior, Alma, l. 34.

9. Declaration; purpose expressed.

Old as I am I take thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword.

Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I, ll. 1.

10. Affirmation.

I desire not the reader should take my word, and therefore I will set two of their discourses in the same light for every man to judge.—*Dryden.*

11. Scripture a word of God.

They say this church of England neither hath the word purely preached, nor the sacraments sincerely ministered.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

12. In Theology. Second persons of the Trinity.

Thou my Word, begotten Son, by thee
Thus I perform. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 163.*

13. Motto; short sentence; proverb.

Round about the wreath this word was writ,
'Burnt I do burne.' *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

The word under her silver shield.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

The old word is, 'What the eye views not, the heart sees not.'—*Bishop Hall, Balas of Gilead.*

Word. *r. n.* Dispute.

He that descends not to word it with a shrew,
does worse than beat her.—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*

Word. *s. a.*

1. Express in proper words.

Let us blacken him what we can, said Harrison of the blessed king, upon the swording and drawing up his charge against approaching trial.—*South, Sermons.*

The apology for the king is the same, but worded with greater deference to that great prince.—*Addison.*

2. Affect by many words; overpower by words.

If one were to be worded to death, Italian is the fittest language.—*Howell, Letters, l. 1, 42.*

The laws will not be worded out of their course.—*South, Sermons, vii. 304.*

Wordcatcher. *s.* One who cavils at words.

Each wight who reads not, and but scans and spells,
Each wordcatcher that lives on syllables.

Poppe, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Wordier. *s.* One who uses words; speaker.

We could not say as much of our high wordier.—*Watcock, Observations on the Present Manners of the English, p. 349: 1654.*

Wordiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wordy; quality of abounding with words.

Wordish. *adj.* Respecting words.

Both [poetry and oratory] have such an affinity in the wordish considerations.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poetry.*

What I have hitherto said in these wordish testimonials.—*Hammond, Works, ii. 167.*

Wordishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wordish.

The truth they hide by their dark wordishness.
Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies, prefatory verse.

Wordless. *adj.* Silent; without words.

Her joy with heaved-up hands she doth express,
And, wordless, so greets heaven for his success.

Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Wordless quakers shall go down the wind.

Bishop Stillingfleet, Verba of a Quaker, Sermons, p. 78: 1655.

Wordy, *adj.* Verbose; full of words.

Phœon, beholding & wordy orator, while he was making a magnificent speech full of vain promises, said, I now fix my eyes upon a cypress-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height; but it bears no fruit.—*Spectator*.
We need not lavish hours in wordy periods
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight.
A. Phillips, *Briton*.

Work, *v. n.* [A.S. *wyrcan*.]

1. Labour; travail; toil.

Go and work; for no straw shall be given you.—*Exodus*, v. 18.
Good Kent, how shall I live and work
To watch thy goodness? life will be too short.
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, iv. 6.

Whether we work or play, or sleep or wake,
Our life doth pass, and with time's wings doth fly.
Sir J. Davies, *Immortality of the Soul*.

2. Be in action; be in motion.

In Morat your hopes a crown design'd,
And all the woman work'd within your mind.
Dryden, *Aurengzebe*, v. 1.

3. Act; carry on operations.

Our better part remains
To work in close design.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 635.

4. Operate as a manufacturer.

They that work in the flax.—*Isaiah*, xix. 9.

5. Ferment.

Into wine and strong beer put some like substances, while they work, which may make them fume and inflame less.—*Bacon*.
If in the wort of beer, while it worketh, before it is tunned, the burrace be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy.—*Id.*, *Natural and Experimental History*.

6. Operate; have effect.

All things work together for good to them that love God.—*Romans*, viii. 28.
With some other business put the king
From these and thoughts, that work too much upon him.
Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

Gravity worketh weakly, both far from the earth, and also within the earth.—*Bacon*.
Although the same tribute laid by consent, or by imposing, be all one to the purse, yet it works diversely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire.—*Id.*

These positive undertakings wrought upon many to think that this opportunity should not be lost.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.
Nor number nor example with him wrought
To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 901.

Objects of pity, when the cause is new,
Would work too sorely on the giddy crowd.
Dryden.

When this reverence begins to work in him, next consider his temper of mind.—*Locke*.
Hypocrisy and manners work more in the meaner sort than with the nobility.—*Addison, Tracels in Italy*.

The Iliabacca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long: his colours are white, black, and red: of all serpents his bite is the most pernicious, yet worketh the slowest.—*Grew*.

7. Obtain by diligence.

Without the king's assent
You wrought to be a lord.
Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

8. Act internally; operate as a purge, or other physic.

My medicine, work! thus credulous fools are caught.
Shakespeare, *Othello*, iv. 1.
Most purges heat a little; and all of them work ill; that is, cause the blood so to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room.—*Grew, Comologia Sacra*.

9. Act as on a subject.

Let it be pain of body, or distress of mind, there's matter yet left for philosophy and constancy to work upon.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.
Natural philosophy has sensible objects to work upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions.—*Addison*.
The predictions Bickerstaff published, relating to his death, too much affected and worked on his imagination.—*Swift*.

10. Make way.

Till body up to spirit work.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 478.
Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds
Of good and ill, which should work upward first?
Dryden.

11. Be tossed or agitated.

The sea wrought, and was tempestuous.—*Jonah*, i. 15.
Vex'd by wintry storms, Benacus raves,
Confused with working sands and rolling waves.
Addison.

Work, *v. a.* pret. and past part. *worked* or *wrought*.

1. Labour; manufacture; form by labour.

He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why they forbore to work them at that time, and when they left off from working them.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology*.
This mint is to work off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains.—*Addison*.
The young men acknowledged in love-letters, sealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words wrought upon the seals, that they died for her.—*Tutler*.

2. Bring by action into any state.

The industry of the people works up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture.—*Swift*.
So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines,
Till by degrees the floating mirror shines.
Addison, *Cato*.

3. Influence by successive impulses.

If you would work any man, know his nature and fashions, and so lead him.—*Bacon*.

4. Make by gradual labour, and continued violence.

Sidelong he works his way.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 512.
Through winds, and waves, and storms he works his way.
Impatient for the battle: one day more
Will see the victor thundering at our gates.
Addison, *Cato*.

5. Produce by labour; effect.

Our light affliction for a moment worketh for us a far more eternal weight of glory.—*2 Corinthians*, iv. 18.
We might work any effect, not helped by the co-operation of spirits, but only by the unity of nature.—*Bacon*.
Such power, being above all that the understanding of man can conceive, may well work such wonders.—*Drummond*.
God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this confusion wrought;
As the proud tow'rs, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues' confusion was to ruin brought.
Sir J. Davies, *Immortality of the Soul*.
Of the tree,
Which, tasted, works knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'st not: in the day thou eat'st, thou diest.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vii. 512.

6. Manage in a state of motion; put into motion.

More personal valour could not supply want of knowledge in building and working ships.—*Arbuthnot*.

7. Put to labour; exert.

Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;
Put forth thy utmost strength, work every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy soul.
Addison, *Cato*.

8. Embroider with a needle: (as, 'She worked an apron').

I worked a violet leaf.—*Spectator*.
Work out.
a. Effect by toil.
Not only every society, but every single person, has enough to do to work out his own salvation.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.
The mind takes the hint from the poet, and works out the rest by the strength of her own faculties.—*Addison*.

b. Erase; efface.

Tears of joy for your returning spill,
Work out and expiate our former guilt.
Dryden, *Astræa Redux*, 274.

Work up.

a. Raise.
That which is wanting to work up the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the story.—*Dryden*.
This lake resembles a sea, when worked up by storms.—*Addison*.
We should inure ourselves to such thoughts, till they have worked up our souls into alial awe and love of him.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

b. Expend in any work, as materials.

With wrought (the *o* and *r* transposed), as a preterite and past participle.

1. Effected; performed.

Why trouble ye the woman? for she hath wrought a good work upon me.—*Matthew*, xxvi. 10.
The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced the world of the falsehood of these miracles had they never been wrought.—*Stephens, Sermons*.

2. Influenced; prevailed on.

Had I thought the sight of my poor image
Would thus have wrought you, for the stone is mine,
I'd not have showed it.
Shakespeare, *Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

Nor number nor example with him wrought
To swerve from truth.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 901.

Do I not know him? could his brutal mind
Be wrought upon? could he be just or kind?
Dryden, *Aurengzebe*.

3. Produced; caused.

All his good proved ill in me,
And wrought but malice.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 94.

They wrought by their faithfulness the public safety.—*Dryden*.
This wrought the greatest confusion in the unbelieving Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles, who everywhere speak with astonishment of these truths they met with in this new magazine of learning, which was opened.—*Addison*.

His too eager love
Has made him busy to his own destruction;
His threats have wrought the change of mind in Pyrrhus.
A. Phillips, *Distressed Mother*.

4. Worked; laboured.

Moses and Knezer the priest took the gold of them, even all wrought Jewish.—*Numbers*, xxxi. 2.
They that wrought in silver, and were so careful, and whose works are unsearchable . . . are gone down to the grave.—*Baruch*, iii. 18.
Celestial panopoly, divinely wrought.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 700.

What might he wrought
Futile, or given in metal.
Ibid. xi. 572.

5. Gained; attained.

We ventured on such dangerous seas,
That if we wrought out life, 'twas ten to one.
Shakespeare, *Henry IV Part II*, i. 1.

6. Operated.

Such another field
They dreaded worse than hell; so much the fear
Of thunder, and the sword of Michael,
Wrought still within them.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ii. 292.

7. Used in labour.

Take an heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke.—*Leviticus*, xxi. 3.

8. Worked; driven.

As infection from body to body is received many times by the body passive, yet is it by the good disposition thereof repulsed and wrought out, before it be formed in a disease.—*Bacon*.

9. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own rashness wrought,
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought;
Believed me his, before I spoke him I fir,
And pitch'd his head into the ready snare.
Dryden, *Aurengzebe*.

10. Manufactured.

It had been no less a breach of peace to have wrought any mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace to take a town of his in Guiana and burn it.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

11. Formed.

He that hath wrought us for the selfsame thing is God.—*3 Corinthians*, v. 5.

12. Excited by degrees; produced by degrees.

The spirit is wrought,
To dare things high, set up, an end my thought.
Chapman.
The two friends had wrought themselves to such an habitual tenderness for the children under their direction, that each of them had the real pandon of a father.—*Addison, Spectator*.
Advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which so many successes had wrought the nation up to.—*Swift*.
Whatever littleness and vanity is to be observed in the minds of women, it is like the cruelty of butchers, a temper that is wrought into them by that life which they are taught and accustomed to lead.—*Law*.

13. Guided; managed.

A ship by skillful steersman wrought.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 518.

14. Agitated; disturbed.

We stay upon your leisure.—
Give me your favour: my dull brain was wrought
With things forgot.
Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, i. 2.

Work, *s.* [A.S. *weorc*.]

1. Toil; labour; employment.

Bread, correction, and work for a servant.—*Ben Sira*, xlii. 24.
The ground, unbid, gives more than we can ask;
But work is pleasure, when we choose our task.
Dryden, *State of Innocence*, iv. 1.

2. State of labour.

All the world is perpetually at work, only that our poor mortal lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess them, or else end the better when we lose them: upon this occasion riches came to be coveted, honours esteemed, friendship purged, and virtues admired.—*Sir W. Temple*.

3. Bungling attempt.

It is pleasant to see what work our adversaries

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make with this innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a more forgery of heretics, and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as they should have been.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.

Round her work she did amale
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenser.*
That handkerchief you gave me: I must take out the work: a likely piece of work, that you should find it in your chamber, and know not who left it there. This is some mix'd token, and I must take out the work. There, give it your hobbyhorse: wheresoever you had it, I'll take out no work on't.—*Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.*

5. Any fabric or compages of art.

Nor was the work impair'd by storms alone,
But felt the approaches of too warm a sun.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

6. Action; feat; deed.

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,
Than good works in her husband to promote.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 234.
Not in the works of bloody Mars enjoy'd,
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

7. Anything made.

Where is that holy fire, which verse is said
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?
Verse, that draws nature's works from nature's law,
Thou, her best work, to her work cannot draw.
Dante.

O fairer of creation! last and best
Of all God's works! creature, in whom excels
What ever can to sight or thought be form'd,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,
How art thou lost! *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 336.*

8. Operation.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixt
bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and re-
quires an intire application of the agents, water
hath the principality and excess over earth.—*Sir A. Nigby.*

9. Effect; consequence of agency.

Fancy, misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and meet in dreams.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 110.

10. Management; treatment.

Let him alone; I'll go another way to work with him.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 1.*
Set on work. Employ; engage.

It setteth those wits on work in better things,
which would be else employ'd in worse.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Workable. adj. Capable of being worked.

Rare.
The potter most cunningly doth cast his pottes
when his clay is soft and workable.—*Ascham, (Ord MS.)*

I am of opinion that the sums necessary for erect-
ing machines, should, in the first instance, be expend-
ed by the landlord, and the tenant bound to leave
them in a workable condition at his departure.—*Hunter, Geographical Essays, vol. ii. p. 378. (Ord MS.)*

Worker. s. One who, that which, works.

You fair nymphs, which oftentimes have loved
The cruel worker of your kindly smart,
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts.
Spenser.

His father was a worker in brass.—*1 Kings, vii. 14.*
Words are but slow workers.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Curious.

You spoke me fair; but betray'd me: depart
from me, you professors of illness, but workers of
iniquity.—*South, Sermons.*

Workfellow. s. One engaged with the same work as another.

Timothens, my workfellow, and Lucius, salute
you.—*Romans, xvi. 21.*

Workfolk. s. Persons employed in working.

Thou shalt . . . oversee my work-folk,
And at the week's end pay them all their wages.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

Workhouse. s.

1. Place in which any manufacture is carried on.

Protegenes had his workhouse in a garden out
of town, where he was daily finishing those pieces he
began.—*Dryden.*

2. Place where paupers are lodged.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and
pilferers? Keep'em and promote those useful chari-
ties which remove such pests into prisons and work-
houses.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Working. s.

1. Motion; operation.

Glory grows guilty of detested crimes,
When for fame's sake
We bend to that the working of the heart.
Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 1.

We see the workings of gratitude in the Israel-
ites.—*South, Sermons.*

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2. Fermentation.

Staying the working of beer.—*Bacon.*

Workingday. s. Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath: (it therefore is taken for course and common).

Will you have me, lady?—No, my lord, unless I
might have another for workingdays; your grace is
too costly to wear every day.—*Shakespeare, Much
Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.*

Used adjectically.

How full of briars is this workingday world!—
Shakespeare, As you like it, i. 3.

Workinghouse. s. Workshop; factory.

The quick forge and workinghouse of thought.
Shakespeare, Henry V. v. chorus.

Workman. s. Artificer; maker of any-thing.

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

If prudence works, who is a more cunning work-
man?—*Wisdom of Solomon, viii. 6.*

There was no other cause proceeding than his own
will, no other matter than his own power, no other
workman than his own work, and no other consid-
eration than his own infinite goodness.—*Sir W.
Baleigh.*

They have inscribed the pedestal, to shew their
value for the workman.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Workmanlike. adj. Skillful; well per- formed.

The sardener . . .
Their selected plants doth, workmanlike, bestow.
Dryden, Polyolbion, song xviii.

Workmanly. adv. Skillfully; in a manner becoming a workman.

In having but fortie foot workmanly dight,
Take saffron enough for a lord and a knight.
*Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good
Husbandry.*

We will fetch thee straight . . .
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds,
And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,
So workmanly the blood and tears are drawn.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

Workmanship. s.

1. Manufacture; something made by any-one.

Nor any skill'd in workmanship embow'd,
Nor any skill'd in loops of flinging line,
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this so curious network to compare. *Spenser.*
What more reasonable than to think, that if we
be God's workmanship, he shall set this mark of
himself upon all reasonable creatures.—*Archbishop
Tillotson.*

2. Skill of a worker; degree of skill discovered in any manufacture.

The wondrous stream, in whose entrancing
wise nature oft herself her workmanship admires.
Dryden.

3. Art of working.

If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how
Tubalcain could ever have taught the workmanship
and use of them.—*Warton, Essay towards a
Natural History of the Earth.*

Workmaster. s. Performer of any work.

What time this world's great workmaster did cast
To make all things, such as we now behold,
It seems that he before his eyes had placed
A goodly pattern, to whose perfect mould
He fashion'd them so comely. *Spenser.*
Every carpenter and workmaster that laboureth
night and day.—*Revelations, xxviii. 27.*

Deare, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great workmaster, leads to no excess.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 624.

Workshop. s. Place where the workman carries on his work.

Jordanov, the Goth, has called the north of
Europe the magazine or workshop of human kind.
—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of
Pope.*

Supreme beauty is seldom found in cottages or
workshops.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western
Islands of Scotland.*

Workwoman. s.

1. Woman skilled in needlework.

The most fine-finger'd workwoman on ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquish'd. *Spenser.*

2. Woman that works for hire.

Workyday. s. Workingday: (used adjectively).

Tell her out a workyday fortune.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

WORLD

Sunday, the other days, add thou
Make up one man, whose face thou art;
The workdays are the back part. *G. Herbert.*
Holidays, if haply she were gone,
Like workdays, I wish would soon be done.
Guy, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 67.

World. s. [A.S. we, world, weorold.]

1. Universe.

World is the great collective idea of all bodies
whatsoever. *Locke.*

2. System of beings.

Forgotten of his father before all worlds.—*Nicens
Creek.*
Gird . . . birth in these last days spoken unto us by
his Son, by whom he made the worlds.—*Hebrews,
i. 2.*

Know how this world
Of heaven and earth conspicuous first began.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 62.

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.

He the world
Built on circumfluous waters.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 289.
Ferdinand Magellan was the first that com-
pass'd the whole world.—*Haglin.*

4. Present state of existence.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometimes
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 2.*

Christian fortitude consists in suffering for the
love of God, whatever hardships can befall in the
world.—*Dryden.*

5. Secular life.

Happy is she that from the world retires,
And carries with her what the world admires;
Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts first above,
While she is lovely does to learn a make love;
I need not urge your promise, ere you find
An entrance here, to have the world behind.
Waller.

By the world, we sometimes understand the
things of this world; the variety of pleasures and
interests which draw away our affections from God.
Sometimes we are to understand the men of the
world, with whose solicitations we are so apt to
comply.—*Eggers, Sermons.*

6. Public life; the public.

Why dost thou shew me thus to th' world?
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 3.

7. Great multitude.

You a world of curses undergo,
Being the agents or base second means.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.
Nor doth this word lack worlds of company;
For you in my respect are all the world.
Id. Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

I leave to speak of a world of other attempts fur-
nished by kings.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*
In double little sable barks; with him a world of
men
Most strong and full of valour went. *Chapman.*
What a world of contradictions would follow upon
the contrary opinion, and what a world of con-
fusions upon the contrary practice!—*Bishop San-
deroon.*

Just so romances are, for what else
Is in them all, but love and battles?
O'th' first of these we have no great matter
To treat of, but a world o'th' latter.
Burton, Hudibras, i. 2, 3.

It brought into this world a world of woe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 12.

There were a world of paintings, and among the
rest the picture of a lion. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Marriage draws a world of business on our hands,
subjects us to law-suits, and loads us with domes-
tick care.—*Dryden.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a pamper,
And steel your heart to such a world of charms?
Addison, Cato.

8. Mankind: (an hyperbolical expression for many; all the world is a favourite phrase in French, for many).

This hath bred high terms of separation between
such and the rest of the world, whereby the one
sort are named the brethren, the godly; the other
worldlings, time-servers, pleasure of men more than
of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

Thus the world may see what 'tis to innovate!
Dryden.

He was willing to dedicate to all the world, that, as
he had been brought up in that religion established
in the church of England, so he could maintain the
same by unanswerable reasons.—*Lord Clarendon,
History of the Grand Rebellion.*

We turn them over to the study of beauty and
dress, and the whole world conspires to make them
think of nothing else.—*Laus.*

9. Course of life.

Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the
world unjustly.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

10. Universal empire.

Rome was to sway the world.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 406.

Antoniua fled from Actium's coast...

To save the fair, he gave the world.

Prior, Alma, i. 487.

11. Manners of men; practice of life.

Children should not know any wickedness. Old folks have discretion, as they say, and know the world.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

What start at this! when sixty years have spread Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head! Is this the all observing eye could gain? Or hast thou known the world so long in vain?

Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xii. 26.

If knowledge of the world makes man perdition's May I live in ignorance.

Aldrich, Cato.

The girl might pass, if we could get her To know the world a little better: To know the world! a modern phrase For visits, ombre, balls, and plays.

Swift, Cadogan and Vanessa.

12. Every thing that the world contains.

Had I now a thousand scorpions, I would give them all for one year more, that I might present to God one year of such devotion and good works as I never before so much as intended.—*Law*.

13. Large tract of country; wide compass of things.

'Tis I who love's Columbus am, 'tis I That must new worlds in it ducery. *Cowley*.

14. Collection of wonders; wonder. Obscure.

The banns having recommended Barbarossa, it was a world to see, how the court was changed upon him. —*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

15. Time: (a sense originally Saxon; now only used in World without end).

As the first element in a compound. Hequestrated is banished from the world; And world-erile is death.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

Here I set up my everlasting rest, And shake the yoke of man's suspicious stars From the world-revered flesh. *Ibid.*, v. 3.

In the world. In possibility.

All the precautions in the world were taken for the marriage of his younger brother.—*Addison*.

For all the world; all the world over. Exactly: ('A ludicrous sense; now little used,' says Johnson).

He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and for all the world so pleased. *Sir P. Sidney*.

World, v. a. Introduce into the world. Rare.

Opinion guides all our passions and affections, or at least begets them. It makes us love and hate, and hope and fear, and cry; for every thing we light upon is as we apprehend it. Like lightning, it can strike the child in the womb, and kill it ere 'tis worlded, when the mother shall remain unhurt. It can cast a man into speedy disease, and can as soon recover him. I have known some but conceiving they have taken a potion, have found the operation, as if they had taken it indeed. *Felltham, Rhetoric*, lix. 1. (Ord MS.)

Worldliness. s. Attachment to, predominant passion for, wealth and temporal enjoyments.

Worldling. s. Person set upon profit; worldly-minded person.

Reasoned wretches! are your thoughts so deeply bentured in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for respect of gain to let so much time pass. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

The four sort are named the brethren, the gully; the other worldlings, timeservers, and pleasers of men more than pleasers of God.—*Moorer, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

God of the world and worldlings, I me call, Great Mammon! greatest god below the sky. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, ii. 7. 8.

For his weeping in the needless stream; Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more To that which had too much.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 1.

That other on his friends his thoughts bestows: The covetous worldling, in his anxious mind, Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden*. If we consider the expectations of futurity, the worldling gives up the argument.—*Rogers*.

Worldly. adj.

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come.

He is divinely bent to meditation; And in no worldly suits would he be moved, To draw him from his holy exercise. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*, iii. 7.

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Hast thou not worldly pleasure at command?

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., i. 2. The fortitude of a Christian consists in patience, not in enterprises which the poets call heroic, and which are commonly the effects of interest, pride, and worldly honour.—*Dryden*.

Compare the happiness of men and beasts no farther than it results from worldly advantages.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

As to worldly affairs, which my friends thought so heavy upon me, they are most of them of our own making, and fall away as soon as we know ourselves. —*Law*.

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state.

They'll practice how to live secure, Worldly or dissolute, on that their lords Shall leave them to enjoy.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 802.

3. Human; common; belonging to the world.

Many years it hath continued, standing by no other worldly mean, but that one only hand which erected it.—*Moorer, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Times and places are approved witnesses of worldly actions.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Worldly. adv. In a worldly manner; with relation to the present life.

It is a token of a worldly wise man not to contend in vain against the nature of things wherein he liveth. —*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise By simply weak. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 568.

This cannot be done, if my will be worldly, or voluntarily disposed.—*South, Sermons*.

Since I see your mind is worldly bent, I'll do my best to further your content. *Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale*, 483.

Worldly-minded. part. pref. Attentive to the interests of this world rather than the world to come.

Worldly-mindedness. s. Attribute suggested by Worldly-minded.

We are full of worldly-mindedness.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, p. 148: 1681.

Worm. s. [A.S. *worm*; *wyrn*; Norw. *orm*.]

1. Snake: (this is the ordinary meaning in Norse, and for snake or serpent the ordinary term).

'Tis slander.

Whose edge is sharper than the sword; whose tongue Outvenoms all the scorpions of Nile.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

2. Animal of the Amelid order; i.e. class containing the common earthworm, and its congeners.

Both the princes

Thy broken faith hath made a prey to worms.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iv. 4.

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground, Insect or worm. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 475.

Physicians observe these worms engendered within the body of man.—*Harvey, Discourse of Conception*.

3. Silk worm.

Thou owest the worm no silk, the sheep no wool.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

4. Grub that gnaws wood and furniture; (generally as the first element in a compound: as, worm-eaten).

'Tis no awkward claim,

Pick'd from the worm-holes of long-vanish'd days, Nor from the dust of old oblivion raked.

Shakespeare, Henry V., ii. 4.

5. Something tormenting.

The worm of conscience still begnaw thy soul!

Shakespeare, Richard III., i. 3.

Chains of darkness, and the unliving worm.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 733.

6. In Machinery. Anything vermiculated, or turned round; anything spiral.

The threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in screw-plates, are called worms. The length of a worm begins at the one end of the spindle and ends at the other; the breadth of the worm is contained between any two grooves on the spindle; the depth of the worm is cut into the diameter of the spindle, viz. the depth between the outside of the worm, and the bottom of the groove.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.

7. Cylindrical fibrous body under the tongue of dogs, representing the bone which in birds and reptiles supports the tongue.

When you see a mad dog step aside out of his walk only to bite somebody, and then return to it again, you had best ask him the reason why he did

so? Why, the reason is that he is mad, and his worm will not let him be quiet, without doing mischief when he has opportunity.—*South, Sermons*, x. 102.

In dogs... the worm may help by its elasticity, and that of its sheath, in the art of lapping.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 197.

Worm. v. n. Work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

When debates and fretting jealousy Did worms and work within you more and more. Your colour faded. *G. Herbert*.

Worm. v. a.

1. Drive by slow and secret means, perhaps as by a screw.

They find themselves wormed out of all power by a new spawn of independents, sprung from your own bowels.—*Swift*.

2. Deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad. (Johnson).

Every one that keepeth a dog should have him wormed.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Worm-eat. s. [the m double in sound as well as spelling.] Food for worms, i.e. dead flesh.

Worm-eaten, Wormeaten. adj.

1. Gnawed by worms.

For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a wormeaten nut.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 4.

2. Old; worthless.

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls, And old records from ancient times derived; Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls, That were all wormeaten, and full of canker holes.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 9. 57.

Worm-eaten stories of old times.

Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 4. Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called *oxygia*, which we call *wormeaten*, or of decayed date.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Thine's like wormeaten trunks cloth'd in seal's skin; Or grave that's dust without, and stink within. *Jonne*.

Worm-eatenness. s. Attribute suggested by Wormeaten; state of being worm-eaten; rottenness. Rare.

By the ceasing of the teeth we must understand all those infirmities that are incident to them by reason of age, whether looseness, hollownes, rottenness, wormeatenness.—*South, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 83.

Worming. verbal abs. Freeing from worms. Rare.

The gardener challenges as his right the binding and unbinding of every flower, the clipping of every bush, the wedding and worming of every leaf.—*Milton*. (Ord MS.)

Wormling. s. Diminutive of worm; small; miserable worm; being as mean as a worm.

He his own life doth give, his blood doth shed, For wormlings lose such worthiness to see.

Drummond, Flowers of Stan, xiii. (Ord MS.)

Wormseed. s. See extract.

Wormseed [is] the flower-buds of *Artemisia Vulgaris*, A. Sieberi, and A. inculta. ... The first is indigenous in Persia and Asia Minor, and yields Levant wormseed; the second grows in Barbary, Persia, and Arabia, and yields Barbary or African wormseed; the third is said to yield the East Indian wormseed, which, however, according to some authorities, is merely the African variety mixed with turmeric or fustic. Wormseed contains santolin, a volatile oil, a brown bitter resin, a green soft resin, and a waxy substance, together with the ordinary plant-constituents. It is used, especially the Levant variety, as a remedy for ascariasis, being given either as an electuary or an infusion. It is not known which of the constituents of wormseed is the active principle.—*Watts, Dictionary of Chemistry*.

Wormwood. s. Native plant of the genus *Artemisia* (absinthium).

She was wear'd: I had then laid Wormwood to my dug.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 3. I ask whether one be not inevitably conscious to himself of a different perception, when he actually tastes wormwood, or only thinks on that flavour.—*Lake*.

Wormy. adj.

1. Full of worms.

Spirits that in crossways and floods have burins, Already to their wormy beds are gone.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2

WORN

Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corpse corrupts in earth's dark womb,
Or that thy beauty lie in wormy bed.
Milton, Ode, On the Death of a Fair Infant, 29.

2. Earthy; grovelling.

By greatness of mind we are brought to a just
contempt of sordid and wormy affections.—*Bishop*
Reynolds, On the Passions, ch. xxvii.

Worn. adj. Quite consumed; used up: (with out).

His is a maiden shield,
Quilted in fight; mine batter'd, hewn, and bored,
Worn out of service, must forsake his lord.
Dryden.

What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a
sickly age, worn out with study, and oppressed by
fortune.—*Id.*

The greatest part of mankind are given up to
labour, whose lives are worn out only in the provi-
sions for living.—*Locke.*

Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,
A worn-out trick; would'st thou be thought in
earnest,
Clothe thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury.
Addison, Cato.

Worn. s. [P] See extract.

In the backs of cows in the summer, are maggots
generated, which in Rome we call *worms*, being
first only a small knot in the skin.—*Dorham, Phy-*
sico-Theology.

Worrier. s. One who, that which, worries.

More material and coarser sort of demons, con-
ceive the worriers of souls.—*Spencer, Discourse*
concerning Prodiges, p. 229: 1666.

Worrit. v. a. Hurry; trouble; tease: (con- demned by Johnson as 'a low colloquial word').

Don't keep *worretting* me with your nonsense.—
Bickerstaff, Love in a Village.

Worry. v. a.

1. Tear or mangle, as a beast tears its prey.

If we, with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be *worried*.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. l. 2.*

'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep
the wolves from *worrying* the sheep, to be delivered
up to the enemy, for fear the sheep should *worry*
the wolves.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity
of the old heathen persecutors, wrapping up Chris-
tians in the skins of wild beasts, that so they might
be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs.—*South, Ser-*
mons.

2. Harass, or persecute brutally.

Then embraces his son-in-law; then again *worries*
he his daughter with clipping her.—*Shakespeare,*
Winter's Tale, v. 2.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness when I was *worried* with thy pen.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 905.

It has pleased Providence at length to give us
righteousness instead of exaction, and hopes of religion
to a church *worried* with reformation.—*South,*
Sermons.

All his care
Was to preserve me from the barbarous rage,
Which *worried* him only for being mine. *Northern.*
I shall not suffer him to *worry* any man's reputa-
tion, nor indeed fall on any person whatsoever.—
Addison.

Let them rail,
And *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Rome.*
Madam, I beg you, contrive and invent,
And *worry* him out till he gives his consent.
Swift, The Grand Question debated.

Worry. s. Harass; irritation.

Martin felt, from pure fatigue, and heat, and
worry, as if he could have fallen on the ground and
willingly remained there, if they would but have
had the mercy to leave him alone.—*Dickens, Martin*
Chuzzlewit, ch. xlii.

Worse. adj. [A.S. *yræc*.] More bad.

Why should he see your faces *worse* liking than
the children of your sort?—*Daniel, l. 10.*

1. Happiness and misery, the question still re-
mains, how men come often to prefer the *worse* to
the better, and to chuse that, which, by their own
confession, has made them miserable.—*Locke.*

Worse. s.

1. Loss; not the advantage; not the better.

Was never man, who most conquests achieved,
But sometimes had the *worse*, and lost by war.
Spenser.

Judah was put to the *worse* before Israel; and
they fled to their tents.—*3 Kings, xiv. 12.*

2. Something less good.

A man, whatever are his professions, always
thinks the *worse* of a woman, who forgives him for
making an attempt on her virtue.—*Richardson,*
Clarissa.

Worse. v. a. Put to disadvantage: ('this

word,' Johnson remarks, 'though analogi-
cal enough, is not now used').

WORS

Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vl. 439.

Worsen. v. a. Cause to grow, or to become

worse, to deteriorate, or to fall off. *Rare.*
It *worsens* and shows the most learned.—*Milton,*
Of Reformation in England, b. l.

Worsen. adj. Worse. Obsolete.

Gods! take my breath from me:
Let not my *worsen* spirit tempt me again
To die before you please.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

A dreadful quiet fell, and *worsen* fell
Than arms, a sullen interval of war.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, 3.

Worship. s. [A.S. *weorðscipe*.]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.

Elfin horn of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land,
Well could he journey, and in lists debate.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thou madest him lower than the angels, to crown
him with glory and *worship*.—*Psalm, viii. 5.*
My train are men of choice and rarest parts,
That all particulars of duty know;
And in the most exact regard support
The *worship* of their names.
Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 4.

2. Character of honour.

I belong to *worship*, and affect
In honour, honesty.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 1.

3. Title of honour.

Dinner is on table, my father desires your *wor-*
ship's company.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Wind-*
sor, l. 1.

The old Romans freedom did bestow,
Our princes *worship* with a blow.
Butler, Hudibras, ll. 1, 235.

What lands and lordships for their owner know
My quondam barter, but his *worship* now.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 350.

4. Term of ironical respect.

Against your *worship*, when had Sherlock writ?
Or Page pour'd forth the torrent of his wit?
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

5. Adoration; religious act of reverence.

'They join their *worship* to the quire
Of creatures waiting voice.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 198.

Under the name of church, I understand a body
or collection of human persons professing faith in
Christ, gathered together in several places of the
world, for the *worship* of the same God, and united
into the same corporation.—*Bishop Pearson, Expo-*
sition of the Creed.

He waved a torch aloft, and, mally vain,
Sought godlike *worship* from a servile train.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vl. 704.

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of reli-
gion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*;
hence religion is described as seeking God.—*Arch-*
bishop Tillotson.

There was a voyage of the Egyptians under Osiris
up the Danube; from thence the Sævi had their
worship of Isis.—*Acheson.*

6. Honour; respect; civil deference.

The humble guest shall have *worship* in the pre-
sence of those who sit at meat with him.—*Luke,*
xiv. 10.

Since God hath appointed government among
men, it is plain that his intention was, that some
kind of *worship* should be given from some to
others; for where there is a power to punish and
reward, there is a foundation of *worship* in those
who are under that power; which *worship* lies in
expressing a due regard to that power, by a care not
to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour
of it, which, among mankind, is called civil *worship*.
—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

7. Idolatry of lovers; submissive respect.

'Tis not your lily brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your *worship*.
Shakespeare, As you like it, ill. 5.

Worship. v. a

1. Adore; honour or venerate with religious

rites.
Thou shalt *worship* no other God.—*Ezekiel,*
xxiv. 14.
On the smooth rind the passenger shall see
Thy name engraven, and *worship* Helen's tree.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus, 74.

2. Respect; honour; treat with civil reve-

rence.
Our grave,
Like Turkish mule, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not *worship*'d with a wazir epithaph.
Shakespeare, Henry V. l. 2.

3. Honour with amorous respect.

With *worship* kneels I daily *worship* her,
Yet she consumes her own idolater.
Carver.

WORT

Worship. v. a. Perform acts of adoration.

The people went to *worship* before the [golden
calf.]—*1 Kings, xii. 30.*

Worshipful. adj.

1. Claiming respect, by any character or

dignity.

This is *worshipful* society.
And fits the mounting spirit like myself.
Shakespeare, King John, i. 1.

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone,
bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes to
wait upon a great and *worshipful* sinner, who for
many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended
with a long train of rheums.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Term of ironical respect.

Every man would think me an hypocrite; and
what avails your *worshipful* thought to think
so?—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ll. 2.*

Suppose this *worshipful* had been made, yet still it
wants sense and motion.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Worshipfully. adv. In a worshipful man-

ner; respectfully.
Hastings will lose his head, ere give consent
His master's son, as *worshipfully* he terms it,
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne.
Shakespeare, Richard III. ill. 4.

Worshipper. s. One who worships.

What art thou, thou idol economy?
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal griefs than do thy *worshippers*?
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 1.

These places did not contain the immensity of
God, nor give his *worshippers* a nearer approach to
heaven by their height.—*South, Sermons.*

If posterity takes its notions of us from our
medals, they must fancy one of our kings paid a
great devotion to Minerva, that another was a pro-
fessed *worshipper* of Apollo.—*Addison.*

By sanctifying the seventh day after they had
laboured six, they avowed themselves *worshippers*
of that only God, who created heaven and earth.—
Nelson.

Worshipping. verbal abs. Act of one who,

that which, worships.
Let no man beaile you of your reward, in a
voluntary humility and *worshipping* of angels.—
Columanus, ll. 14.

Worst. adj. [A.S. *yræc*.] Most bad.

If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been knave and falsecore.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

The pain that any one actually feels is still of all
other the *worst*; and it is with anguish they cry
out.—*Locke.*

Worst. s. Most calamitous or wicked state;

utmost height or degree of anything ill.
Who is't can say I'm at the *worst*?
I'm worse than ever I was,
And worse I may be yet; the *worst* is not;
So long as we can say, this is the *worst*.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.

'That you may be armed against the *worst* in this
unhappy state of affairs in our distressed country, I
send you these considerations on the nature and
immortality of the soul.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He, who can call to-day his own;
He who secure within can say,
To-morrow do thy *worst*, for I have lived to-day.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode xxix.

Sir Roger sets into the frontiers of his estate,
before he beats about in search of a hare, on pur-
pose to spare his own fields, where he is always sure
of finding diversion when the *worst* comes to the
worst.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Worst. v. a. Defeat; overthrow.

The case will be no *worse* than where two duellists
enter the field, where the *worsted* party hath his
sword given him again without further hurt.—*Sir*
J. Sackling.

The war was in a greater fright,
Beat down and *worsted* by the knight.
Butler, Hudibras, l. 2, 877.

The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the
captivated ark, which forced their country more
than a conquering army.—*South, Sermons.*

Worsted. s. [from the village in Norfolk

so called.] Woollen yarn; wool spun.
There Ridpath, *Boyer* cudn'd might yow view;
The very *worsted* still look'd black and blue.
Pope, Dunciad, ll. 149.

Wort. s. [A.S. *weort*, *weyr*.]

1. Plant of the cabbage kind.

Mending of broken ways, carrying of water,
Planting of words and onions.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian.

2. New beer either unfermented, or 'in the

act of fermentation.
If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it
be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh,
it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy.—
Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.

Worth. *v. a.* [A.S. *weorðan*, *wurthan*, *wyrðan*, *we weorðe, wo wurthe, wæ sit.* (Lye.)] Become; abide: (formerly common in conjunction with *was*; as, *was worth thee*, i.e. *was to be thee*, or *was to be beside thee*).

Wo worth the man
That first did teach the cursed steel to bite
In his own flesh, and make way to the living spirit.
Spenser.

My royal mistress' favour towards me,
Was worth ye, sir, you have givon'd, blasted!
Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

Worth. *s.* [A.S. *worð*, *wyrð.*]

1. Price; value.

Your clemency will take in good worth the offer
Of these my simple and mean labours.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What is worth in any thing,
But so much money as 't will bring?
Bulwer, Hudibras, li. 1, 405.

2. Excellence; virtue.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your worths implanted be?
Sir P. Sidney.

Is there any man of worth and virtue, although
not instructed in the school of Christ, that had not
rather and the days of this transitory life as Cyrus,
than to sink down with them of whom Elihu hath
said, 'memento moriuntur'?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Having from these suck'd all they had of worth,
And brought home that faith which you carried
forth,
I thoroughly love,
Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be wou'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 133.

A nymph of your own train
Gives us your character in such a strain,
As none but she, who in that court did dwell,
Could know such worth, or worth describe so well.
Waller.

Detected worth, like beauty disarray'd,
To covert flies, of praise itself afraid.
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 7.

3. Importance; valuable quality.

Peradventure those things whereupon time was
then well spent, have since lost their dignity and
worth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Take a man possessed with a strong desire of any
thing, and the worth and excellency of that thing
appears much greater than when that desire is quite
extinguished.—*South, Sermons.*

Worth. *adj.* [A.S. *weorð*, *wyrð.*]

1. Equal in price to; equal in value to.

Women will love her that she is a woman,
More worth than any man: men that she is
The rarest of all women.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

You have not thought it worth your labour to
enter a profound dissent against a philosophy,
which the greatest part of Europe have deserted as
a mere maze of words.—*Glanville.*

It is worth while to consider how admirably he
has turned the course of his narration, and made his
husbandman concerned even in what relates to
the battle.—*Addison.*

2. Deserving of: (either in a good or bad sense).

Your son and daughter found this trespass worth
The shame which here it suffers.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

The castle appeared to be a place worth the keep-
ing, and capable to be made secure against a good
army.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Re-
bellion.*

Here we may be secure, and, in my choice,
To reign is worth ambition, though in hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 261.

Haste hither, Eve, and, worth thy night, behold
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes hither moving.
Ibid., v. 308.

Whatsoever
Is worthy of their love is worth their anger.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

This is life indeed, life worth preserving;
Such life as Juba never felt till now.
Addison, Cato.

I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you
with a letter; but was discouraged for want of
something that I could think worth sending fifteen
hundred miles.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letter to Pope.*

Many things are worth enquiry to one man, which
are not so to another.—*Watts, Improvement of the
Mind.*

3. Equal in possessions to.

Dangerous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
Enrich the roaring waters with my silks,
And in a word, but even now worth this,
And now worth nothing.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Although worth nothing, he shall be proffered the
best endowed and most beautiful virgin of their
kind.—*Sandys.*

At Geneva are merchants reckoned worth twenty
hundred thousand crowns.—*Addison, Travels in
Italy.*

Worthily. *adv.* In a worthy manner.

1. Suitably; not below the rate of.

The divine original of our souls hath little influ-
ence upon us to engage us to walk worthily of our
extraction, and to do nothing that is base.—*Kay.*

2. Deservedly; according to merit.

They are betray'd
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To lascivious sickness worthily, since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 552.

You worthily merced, not only to the honours of
your ancestors, but also to their virtues.—*Dryden.*

3. Justly; not without cause.

Christian men having, besides the common light
of all men, so great help of heavenly direction from
above, together with the lamps of so bright exam-
ples as the church of God doth yield, it cannot but
worthily seem reproachful for us to leave both the
one and the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The king is present; if 't be known to him
That I kinsay my deed, how may he wound,
And worthily, my falsehood!

A Christian cannot lawfully hate any one; and
yet I affirm that some may very worthily deserve
to be hated; and of all, the deceiver deserves it
most.—*South, Sermons.*

Worthiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Worthy.

1. Desert; merit.

The prayers which our Saviour made were, for
his own worthiness, accepted; ours God accepteth
not, but with this condition, if they be joined with
a belief in Christ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

Determining never to marry but him, whom she
thought worthy of her, and that was one in whom
all worthiness was harboured.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He that is at all times good, must hold his virtue
to you, whose worthiness would stir it up where it
wanted, rather than slack it where there is such
abundance.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*,
i. 1.

Who is sure he hath a soul, unless
It see and judge, and follow worthiness,
And by deeds praise it? he who doth not this,
May lose an immortal soul, but 'tis not lost.
Donne.

What set my thoughts on work was the worthi-
ness and curiosity of the subject in itself.—*Holder.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deserv-
ing.

She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not some
feeling of her own worthiness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Worthless. *adj.*

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.

You, his false hopes, the trust of England's hon-
our,
Keep off aloof, with worthless emulation.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 4.

A little time will melt her frozen thoughts,
And worthless Valentine shall be forgot.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

On Laura's lap you lay,
Chiding the worthless crowd away.
Lord Roscommon.

2. Having no value.

Anxious pains we all the day,
In search of what we like, employ;
Scorning at night the worthless prey,
We find the labour gave the joy.
Prior, Epitaph, To the Hon. C. Montague.

And I then doom'd to fall
By a boy's hand? and for a worthless woman?
Addison, Cato.

Worthlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Worthless; want of excellence; want of
dignity; want of value.

But that mine own worthlessness spoils the con-
cept, I could think our company parallel to the
seven wise men of Greece.—*Dr. H. More, Divine
Dialogues.*

A notable account is given us by the apostle of
this windy inconsiderant charity of the will, and of
the worthlessness of it, not enlivened by deeds.—*South, Sermons.*

Worthy. *adj.*

1. Deserving; such as merits: (with of be-
fore the thing deserved).

She determined never to marry any but him
whom she thought worthy of her, and that was one
in whom all worthiness was harboured.—*Sir P.
Sidney.*

Further I will not flatter you,
That all I see in you is worthy love,
Than this; that nothing do I see in you
That should merit hate.
Shakespeare, King John, li. 2.

2. Valuable; noble; illustrious; having ex-
cellence or dig

If the best things have the perfectest and best
operations, it will follow, that seeing man is the
worthiest creature on earth, and every society of
men more worthy than any man, and of society that
most excellent which we call the church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He now on Pompey's basis lies along,
No worthier than the dust!

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon
any other (gentiles in point of religion and honour;
though hope of success might invite some other
choice.— *Bacon.*

Think of her worth, and think that God did mean.
This worthy mind should worthy things embrace;
Not her beauties with thy thoughts unlearn,
Nor her dishonour with thy passion learn.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

3. Having worth; having virtue.

The doctor is well wou'd, and his friends
Potent at court; he, none but he, shall have her;
Though twenty thousand worthier come to crave
her.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

The matter I handle is the most important with-
in the whole extent of human nature, for a worthy
person to employ himself about.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

We see, though order'd for the best,
Permitted laurels grace the lawless brow,
Th' unworthy raised, the worthy cast below.
Dryden.

4. Not good. Ironical.

My worthy with our arms mislaid,
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd;
The door unlatch'd, and with repeated calls
Invites her former lord within my walls.
Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, vi. 702.

5. Suitable for any quality good or bad;
equal in value; equal in dignity.

Flowers worthy of paradise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 241.

Thou, Drancee, art below a death from me;
Let that vile soul in that vile body rest,
The lodging is well worthy of the sordid.
Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, xi. 631.

My sufferings for you make your heart my due;
Be worthy me, as I am worthy you.
Id., Aurengzebe.

6. Suitable to anything bad.

The merciless Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that
The multiplying villainies of nature
Do swarm upon him.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2.

7. Deserving of ill.

If the wicked man be worthy to be beaten, the judge
shall cause him to be beaten.—*Deuteronomy*, xxx. 2.

What has he done to deserve that worthy death?
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Worthy. *s.* Man laudable for any eminent
quality, particularly for valour.

Such as are constellated unto knowledge come
short of themselves if they go not beyond others, and
must not sit down under the degree of worthiness.
Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.

It were a matter of more trouble than necessity,
to repeat in this quarrel what has been alleged by
the worthies of our church.—*Holliday.*

What do these worthies
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations?
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 74.

No worthies form'd by any muse but thine
Could purchase robes, to make themselves so fine.
Waller.

For this day's palm, and for thy former acts,
Thou, Arthur, hast acquired a future fame.
And of three Christian worthies art the first.
Dryden, King Arthur.

The next worthy came in with a retinue of his-
torians.—*Tatler.*

Worthy. *v. a.* Render worthy; aggrandise;
exalt. Rare.

He conjunct, tripp'd me behind;
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That worth'd him; got praise of the king,
For him attempting, who was self-splendid.
Shakespeare, King Lear, li. 2.

Wot. See Wit, *v. a.*

Would. Although a past tense of Will,
this word is entered separately in the pre-
vious editions, and is left to stand so in
the present. See Should.

1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb
with an infinitive, to which it gives the
force of the subjunctive mood.

If God's providence did not so order it, chaste
would daily be committed, which would justify pri-
vate men out of their rights, and unhinge statu-
es.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works
of the Creation.*

2. I was or am resolved; I wish or wished to; I am or was willing.

She could give her a lesson for walking so late that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

You would be satisfied to—

Would? nay, and will. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 3. They know not what they are, nor what they would be, any further than that they would not be what they are.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

It will be needless to enumerate all the simple ideas belonging to each sense; nor indeed is it possible if we could; there being a great many more of them belonging to most of the senses than we have names for.—*Locke*.

3. It is a familiar term for wish to do, or to have.

What wouldst thou with us?

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

I mean, Master Slender, what would you with me?—Truly for mine own part I would little or nothing with you.—*Id.*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 4.

4. Should wish.

Celia, if you apprehend The muse of your increased friend; Nor would that he record your blame, And make it live; repeat the name: Again devote him, and again, And then he swears he'll not complain. *Waller*.

5. It is used in old authors for should.

The excess of diet would be avoided. *Bacon*. As for perversion, which belongeth to separation, trial would be made by clarifying by adhesion, with milk put into new beer, and stirred with it.—*Id.*, *Natural and Experimental History*.

6. It has the signification of I wish, or I pray. This, I believe, is improper; and formed by a gradual corruption of the phrase, would God; which originally imported, that God would, might God will, might God decree. From this phrase, ill understood, came would to God; thence, I would to God; and thence I would, or elliptically would, came to signify I wish; and so it is used even in good authors, but ought not to be imitated.

I would my father look'd but with my eyes!

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1. Wise men will do it without a law; I would there might be a law to restrain fools.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

List! I would I could hear me.—*R. Johnson*.

Would thou hadst hearkened to my words.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 1134.

Would God we might prevent the need of such unkindly expedients.—*Dr. H. More*. And would to Heaven the storm you felt would bring

On Carthage's winds your wandering king. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, i. 606.

I would do it. My resolution is that it should be done by me.

Thou wouldst do it. Such must be the consequence to thee; that such should be thy act.

He would or it would. This must be the consequence to him or it; that such should be his act, or its effect.

This, like the notice under Should, stands in the words of Johnson.

As an auxiliary verb, will differs from shall in being a present tense; shall (see the word) being a perfect. It also differs in the extent to which its original meaning is modified. What this was in shall is by no means certain; different doctrines concerning it being current. The relation of will, the auxiliary, to will, denoting an act of volition, is beyond doubt. The bearing of this upon the construction of the two words, according to the person of the pronoun (I, thou, he, we, &c.), with which they combine, has been noticed under Shall.

Its use as a present tense of what may be called an Optative or Subjunctive Mood (in which should and were agree with it), is by no means evident.

It may be noticed, however—

a. First; that the wish which would denotes an unsatisfied one; one that implies want of power, opportunity, or the like.

When opportunity is wanting, is so often lost by allowing the time for it to pass by, that the use of a past tense serves to denote the wish, the wish in regret is more or less mingled.

b. Be this as it may, a comparison between certain constructions of the Greek optatives and conjunctives, with certain constructions of the imperfects and preterites of the subjunctive in Latin (*si quis dixit, and dicerem, dicam*), show how easily, in certain cases, a tense may pass for a mood, and a mood for a tense.

Woulder. s. Wisher, i.e. one given to use the word would optatively. *Rare*.

Wishers and woulders are never good householders.—*Old Proverb*, (Ord MN).

Woulding. s. Motion of desire; disposition to anything; propensity; inclination; incipient purpose. *Rare*.

It will be every man's interest to join good purposes to spiritual purposes, to subdue the carnal desires of the flesh, as well as to continue the workings of the spirit.—*Hammond*.

Wound. s. [A.S. *wund*.] Hurt given by violence.

I am faint; my ashes cry for help.—So well thy words become thee as thy wounds, They smack of honour both. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 2.

Now show the wound mine eyes have made in scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains some scar of it. *Id.*, *As you like it*, iii.

He, stopping, opened my left side, and took from thence a rib: wide was the wound, But suddenly with flesh fill'd up and heal'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 406.

Not poison but a wound the soldier slew. *Rare*.

The aliment of such as have fresh wounds should be mild, without stimulating or saline substances.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*. They feel the smart and see the scar of their former wounds; and know that they must be made a sacrifice to the least attempt towards a change.—*Swift*.

Wound. v. a. [A.S. *wundian*.] Hurt by violence.

I kill, and I make alive; I wound, and I heal.—*Isaiah*, xxxiii. 24.

The battle went sore against Saul, and the archers hit him, and he was sore wounded.—1 Samuel, xxi. 3.

He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for iniquities. *Isaiah*, liii. 5.

When ye sin as against the brethren, and wound their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ.—1 Corinthians, viii. 12.

Adonis from his native rock Ran purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood Of Thracian, yearly wounded. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 460.

Heroes of old, when wounded shelter sought. *Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*, lxi.

The savage wounded Atkins, and slew his followers.—*Defoe, Robinson Crusoe*.

Wounder. s. One who, that which, wounds, scathens themselves, who were appointed for the safeguarding of the church, prove in this kind to be the smiters and wounders of her.—*Archbishop Fisher, Substance of his Sermon*, p. 5: 1621.

Woundless. adj. Exempt from wounds.

Turn thee to those that wear the awful crowns; To doubtful knights, whose woundless armour rusts, And helms unbruised waxen daily brown. *Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar*.

Haply slander . . . may miss our name, And hit the woundless air. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 1.

Woundy. adj. Excessive. *Vulgar*.

— . . . such a world of holidays, that 'tis a woundy hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*. These stockings of Susan's cost a woundy deal of pains the pulling on. *Gay*.

Wrack. s.

1. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks.

Now with full sails into the port I move, And safely can unlade my breast of love, Quiet and calm: why should I then go back, To tempt the second hazard of a wrack? *Dryden*.

2. Destruction.

With use of evil, growing more and more evil, they took delight in slaughter, and pleased themselves in making others' wrack the effect of their power.—*Sir P. Sidney*. A world devote to universal wrack. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 821.

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3. Ruid.

But bear this ring, his own of old, And tell him: what thou dost behold! The wither'd frame, the ruin'd mind, The wrack by passion left behind, A shrivell'd soul, a scatter'd head, Scar'd by the autumn blast of grief! *Byron, The Giaour*.

Wrackful. adj. Ruinous; destructive.

The dent . . . of wrackful wars. *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 218.

Ships . . . with wrackful tempests roil. *Trayton, Polyolbion*, song 1.

Wracking. part. adj. Destructive; ruinous.

The sport and prey Of wracking whirlwinds. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 181.

Wrath. s. [? connected with *writh*.] Spectre.

The *wrath*, or spectral appearance of a person shortly to die, is a firm article in the creed of Scottish superstition. Nor is it unknown to our sister kindred. See the story of the beautiful Lady Diana Rich, in Aubrey's *Miscellanies*, p. 84.—*Scott, Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, p. cxxxi.

He felt a sort of awe, as if he had beheld the wrath of himself.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. x.

Wrangle. v. a. [*Norse, rangla*.] Dispute peevishly; quarrel perversely; altercate; squabble.

Some unhatch'd practice Hath puddled his clear spirit; and in such cases, Men's natures wrangle with inferior things, Though great ones are their object. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 4.

While the Convention was wrangling on one side of Old Palace Yard, the Parliament was wrangling even more fiercely on the other. The Houses, which had separated on the twentieth of August, had met again on the nineteenth of October.—*Marshall, History of England*, ch. xv.

Wrangle. v. a. Involve in quarrel or dispute.

When we have wrangled ourselves as long as our wits and strength will serve us, the honest, downright, sober English Protestant will be found, in the end, the man in the safest way, and by the surest line. *Bishop Sanderson, in D'Oyley's Life of Sanderson*, vol. ii. p. 112.

Wrangle. s. Quarrel; perverse dispute.

The giving the priest a right to the title would produce lawsuits and wrangles.—*Swift*.

None can hate

So much as I do this kind of wrangle. *Byron, Don Juan*, xv. 91.

Wrangler. s. One who wrangles.

1. Perverse, peevish, disputative man.

Tell him he hath made a match with such a

wrangler. *Shakespeare, Henry V*, i. 2.

That all the courts of France will distrust With chaw. *Shakespeare, Henry V*, i. 2.

Lord, the house and family are thine,

Though some of them reprove;

Turn out these wranglers who defile thy seat,

For where thou dwellest all is rent. *G. Herbert*.

You should be free in every answer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation, than like noisy and contentious wranglers.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind*.

The capacious turn of an habitual wrangler deadens the understanding, sours the temper, and hardens the heart.—*Beattie*.

2. One in the first class of mathematical honours at Cambridge, the first on the list being styled the Senior Wrangler.

Wrangling. verbal abl. Act of disputing peevishly; altercation.

If private wranglings were brought before him, he seldom granted to those parties his warrant to proceed.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 36.

Amongst unthinking men, who examine not scrupulously ideas, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute and wrangling.—*Locke*.

Wrap. v. a. pret. and past part. wrapped or wrapt. [North Frisian *wrappje*.]

1. Roll together; complicate.

Peter . . . with the napkin that was about his head not lying with the linen clothes, but wrapped together in a piece by itself.—*John*, xz. 7.

This said, he took his mantle's for most part,

He ran the same together fold and wrap. *Fairfax*.

2. Involve; cover with something rolled or thrown round.

Nilus opens wide His arms and ample bosom to the tide, And spreads his mantle o'er the winding coast, In which he wraps his queen, and hides the lying host. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, viii. 946.

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WRAPPER; WRAP

Wise poets, that wrap truth in tales,
Knew her themselves through all her veils.

Their violence to elude, I wrap in mist
Of midnight vapour glide obscure.

3. Comprise & contain.
Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness
was wrapped up, died in a few days after the death of
her daughter.—*Addison*.

With up. Involve totally.
Some dear cause
Will in concealment wrap me up a while &
When I am known again, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance.

King John fled to Lusius, who was careful how to
comfort him, wrapped up in so many caresses, after
the loss of his kingdom.—*Knoles, History of the
Turks*.

Things reflected on, in gross and transiently, carry
the show of nothing but difficulty in them, and are
thought to be wrapped up in impenetrable obscurity.
—*Locke*.

Wrap candles up in paper.—*Swift, Advice to Ser-
vants, Directions to the Butler*.

4. Snatch up miraculously: (for *rap*).
Whatever things were discovered to St. Paul,
when he was *wrapped up* into the third heaven, all
the description he makes is, that there are such
things as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it
entered into the heart of man to conceive.—*Locke*.

5. Transport; put in ecstasy: (for *rap*).
Much more the reverent sire prepared to say,
Wrapp'd with his joy, how the two armies lay.

Wrapp'd in amaze the matrons wildly stare.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 810.

With up.
Wrapp'd up in silent fear he lies.

- Wrapper. s.
1. One who, that which, wraps.
2. That in which anything is wrapped.

My arms were pressed to my sides, and my legs
closed together by so many wrappers, that I looked
like an Egyptian mummy.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Wrapping. verbal *abs.* That in which any-
thing is wrapped.

The sheep, that is near at hand, gives us shelter
enough from the cold: why should we hunt after
more costly furs and wrappings!—*Bishop Butler, Sermon, p. 15: 1635.*

Wrappascal. s. Kind of coarse upper coat.

Wrasse. s. [Welsh, *gwrach* = trench.] In *Zo-
ology*. British fish of the genus *Labrus*.

The examples are extremely few, and peculiar to
the class Pisces, of calcified teeth which consist of a
single fang, and this is always a modification of
dentine. The large pharyngeal teeth of the wrasse
consist of a very hard kind of keratous dentine.—*Queen, Anatomy of Vertebrates, vol. iii. p. 361.*

Wrath. s. [A.S. *wræth*.] Anger; fury; rage.
Thou dost the prayers of the righteous seed
Present before the majesty divine,
And his avenging wrath to clemency incline.

I fear, lest there be debates, envyings, wraths,
strifes.—*2 Corinthians, xii. 20.*

With one foot's head I came to woo,
But I go away with two.
Sweet, when I'll keep my oath,
Patiently to bear my wrath.

He hoped not to escape, but shun.
The present, fearing what his wrath
Might suddenly inflict.

Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumber'd, heav'nly goddess, sing.
—*Pope, Translation of the Iliad, i. 1.*

Wrathful. *adj.* Angry; furious; raging.
He cried, as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his wrathful wreck doth threaten.

The true evangelical zeal should abound more in
the mild and good-natured affections, than the
vehement and *wrathful* passions.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermon*.

Wrathfully. *adv.* In a wrathful manner
furiously; passionately.

Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

Wrathless. *adj.* Free from anger.
Before his feet so sheep and lions lay,
Fearless and *wrathless*, while they heard him play.

Wrawl. v. n. Cry as a cat.
Some were of dogs that barked day and night,
And some of cats that *wraveling* still did cry.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 12, 27.

WREA

To quiet and make still his *wreaving* cries.
Anderson, Exposition of Beneficent, vol. 5: 1875.

Wreak. v. n. For Reck; heed; care.
My master is of cheerful disposition,
And little *wreaks* to find the way to hear'n
By doing deeds of hospitality.

Wreak. v. a. old pret. and past part. *wroke*
and *wroken*; now *wreaked*. [A.S. *wreccan*.]
1. Revenge.

Him all that while Orsillon did provoke
Against Pyrrhus, and new matter framed
Upon the old, him stirring to be *wroke*
Of his late wrongs. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 5, 22.*
Pale death our valiant leader hath oppress;
Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain.

You could pursue
The son of Perus then, and did the goddess stir
That villain to *wreak* the tyrant did to her.

2. Execute any violent design.
On me let death *wreak* all his rage.

He left the dame,
Resolved to spare her life, and save her shame,
But that devoted object to remove,
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love.
—*Dryden, Nisimonda and Gulcardo, 685.*
Her husband scold'd away,
To *wreak* his humor on the destined prey.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, x. 181.

Wreak. s.
1. Revenge; vengeance. *Obsolete*.

Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her *wrathful* *wreaks* themselves do now allow.
—*Spenser*.
Some ill's behind, rude swains, for thee to leave;
That fear'd not to devour thy guests, and break
All laws of humanity: Jove sends therefore *wreaks*.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

2. Passion; furious fit. *Obsolete*.
What and if
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness?
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 3.

Wreakful. *adj.* Revengeful; angry. *Ob-
solete*.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spite
Of *wreakful* heaven.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
She in Cygnus' top
Must visit Vulcan for new arms, to serve her *wreak-
ful* son.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Wreakless. *adj.* For Reckless.

No flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf;
No first the harmless flock doth yield his fleece,
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III, v. 6.

Wreath. v. a. Wreite.

Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreaths* his shining body round;
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide.
Gay, Rural Sports, l. 235.

Wreath. s. [A.S. *wræth*.]

1. Anything curled or twisted.
The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five:
To these three first titles of the two houses, were
added the authorities parliamentary and papal.—
Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.

To dark all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky *wreaths* reluctant flames.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 56.

Let altars smoke,
And richest gums, and spice, and incense roll
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heaven.
Smith, Phœdra and Hippolytus.

2. Garland; chaplet.
Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths*,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments.

Dropp'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the
ground.
The boughs of ivy, form'd into a *wreath*,
This monument thy noble beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus.
When for thy head the laurel I prepare,
A second *wreath* shall bind Aminta's hair;
And when my choicest songs thy worth proclaim,
Alternate verse shall bless Aminta's name.
Prior, Reply to Love and Friendship.

Wreath. v. n. pret. *wreathed*; past part.

wreathed, wreathen.
1. Curl; twist; convolve.
About his neck
A green and gilded snake had *wreathed* itself,
Who, with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd

WREC

The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlik'd itself,
And with indented glides did slip away.

The heard of an oat is *wreathed* at the bottom, and
one smooth entire straw at the top: they take only
the part that is *wreathed*, and cut off the other.—
Bacon.

2. Interweave; entwine one in another.

As snakes breed in dunghills not singly, but in
knots; so in such base noisome hearts you shall ever
see pride and ingratitude indivisibly *wreathed* and
twisted together.—*South, Sermons*.

3. Encircle as a garland.

In the flow'rs that *wreath* the sparkling bowl,
Fell adders hiss, and poisonous serpents rowl.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 140.

4. Encircle as with a garland; dress in a
garland.

For thee she feeds her hair, she leads the dance.
And with thy winding ivy *wreaths* her lance.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 548.
The soldier, from successful camps returning,
With laurel *wreathed*, and rich with hostile spoil,
Severs the bull to Mars.

Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

Wreath. v. n. Be interwoven; be inter-
twined.

Wreathen. *part. adj.* Interwoven; wreathed.
Two chains of pure gold of *wreathen* work shall
thou make them, and fasten the *wreathen* chains to
the couches.—*Erasmus, xxviii. 14.*

Wreathing. *part. adj.* Intertwining: (as in
a wreath).

Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd a
how'r
Of *wreathing* trees, in singing waste an hour.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ix. 84.

Wreathy. *adj.*

1. Spiral; curled; twisted.
That which is preserved at St. Dennis, near Paris,
hath *wreathy* spires, and cochibary turnings about,
which agree with the description of an unicorn's
horn in Elam.—*Sir T. Browne*.

2. Covered with a wreath.
Less mild the Bæthian ladies appear,
When from afar their mighty god they hear,
And howl about the hills, and shake their *wreathy*
spear.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Wreck. s.

1. Destruction by being driven on rocks or
shallows at sea; destruction by sea.
Fair be ye sure; but hard and obstinate,
As is a rock amidst the raging floods;
Against which a ship, of succour desolate,
Doth suffer *wreck* both of herself and goods.

Like those that see their *wreck*
Ev'n on the rocks of death; and yet they strain,
That death may not them idly find t'at-
tend To their uncertain task, but work to meet their end.

Think not that flying fame reports my fate:
I present, I appear, and my own *wreck* relate.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metam. of Sisyphus.

2. Dissolution by violence.

Not only Paradise,
In this communion, but the starry cope
Of heaven, perlimps, or all the elements,
At least, had gone to *wreck*.

The soul . . . shall flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The *wreck* of matter, and the crash of worlds.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

3. Ruin; destruction.

Whether he was
Combined with Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage; or that with both
He labour'd in his country's *wreck*, I know not.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.

4. It is misprinted here for *wreak*.

He cried as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his *wrathful* wreck doth threaten.

5. The thing wrecked: (as, the ship was
considered as a *wreck*).

That most ungrateful boy there by your side
From the rude sea's enraged and foamy mouth
Did I redeem; a *wreck* past hope he was.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

6. Dead, undigested stems of grasses and
weeds in a ploughed land.

Wreck. v. a.

1. Destroy by dashing on rocks or sands.
Have there been any more such tempests, wherein
she hath *wrethfully* been *wrecked*?—*Spenser, View
of the State of Ireland.*

WREC

A pilot's thumb,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, I. 3.

2. Ruin.

Weak and envy'd, if they should conspire,
They wreck themselves, and he hath his desire.
Daniel.

3. In the following passages it is ignorantly used for *wreck*, in its different senses of *revenge* and *execute*.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy I wreck'd with a week of teen.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 1.
I faint! I die! the goddess cried:
O cruel, could'st thou find none other
To wreck thy spleen on? Paricide!
Like Nero, thou hast slain thy mother.
Prior, Cupid Mistaken.

Wreck. v. n. Suffer wreck.

With manlier objects we must try
His constancy, with such as have more show
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise,
Rocks whereon greatest men have oftentimes wreck'd.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 223.

Wrecker. s. One who seeks plunder from wrecked ships.

Wreckful. adj. Causing wreck.

There to they used one most accursed order,
To cate the flesh of men whom they mote fynde,
And strangers to devours, which on their border
Were brought by error, or by wreckfull wynde.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Wren. s. [A.S. *wrenna*.] Native bird of the genus *Trochilus*; the so-called golden-crested wren belongs to the widely different genus (*Regulus*).

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, with light,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 2.

Wrench. v. a. [A.S. *wringan*.]

1. Pull by violence; wrest; force.

Wrench his sword from him.
Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.

Oh form!
How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wise souls
To thy false seeming!
Id., Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

Cæsar's army, wanting something, demanded a mission or discharge, with no intention it should be granted, but thought by that means to wrench him to their other desire. — *Id.*

Struggling to get loose, I broke the strings, and
wrenched out the pegs that fastened my arm to the
ground. — *Swift, Gulliver's Travels, pt. I. ch. I.*

2. Sprain; distort.

O most small fault!
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!
Which, like an engine, wrack'd my frame of nature
From the fix'd place; drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall.
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

You wrenched your foot against a stone, and were
forced to stay. — *Swift.*

Wrench. s. [A.S. *wrenc* = turn.]

1. Violent pull or twist.

And their right hand with wrench and will
For bribes doth pluck and pull.
Old Metrical Versions of Psalms xvi.

2. Sprain.

Some small part of the foot being injured by a
wrench, the whole leg thereby loses its strength. —
Locke.

3. Contrivance; means.

He resolved to make his profit of this business of
Britain, as a quarrel for war; and that of Naples as
a wrench and mean for peace. — *Bacon, History of
the Reign of Henry VII.*

Wrest. v. a.

1. Twist by violence; extort by writhing or force.

To wring this sentence, to wrest thereby out of
men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is
without all reason. — *Ascham.*

To what wretched state reserved,
Better end here unborn! Vile is life given,
To be thus wrested from us?
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 301.

Where you charged in person, you were a con-
queror: the rebels afterwards recovered strength,
and wrested that victory from others that they had
lost to you. — *Dryden.*

Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now wrecks 'em from our
hand,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood,
Unprofitably shed.
Addison, Cato.

2. Distort; writhe; force.

So far to extend their speeches, is to wrest them
against their meaning. — *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical
Polity.*

WRET

My father's purposes have been mistook;
And some about him have too lavishly
Wretted his meaning and authority.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Wret once the law to your authority;
To do a great right, do a little wrong.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. Wind; screw; (applied to the tuning of instruments). *Obsolete.*

The claricord hath a tunely kynde,
As the wyre is wretted high and lowe.
Skelton, Poems, p. 291.

Wrest. s.

1. Distortion; violence.

Whereas it is concluded, out of weak premises,
that the retaining of divers things in the church of
England, which other reformed churches have cast
out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless
we can show that they have done ill: what needed
this *wrest*, to draw out from us an accusation of
foreign churches? — *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Acting or moving power.

Adown he kest it with so pulsant *wrest*,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a gronell sound.
Spenser.

3. Key or hammer used in tuning a stringed instrument.

The minstrel tempered a string or two with his
wrest. — *Laucham, Letter from Kenilworth: 1575.*
Antenor is such a letter in their affairs,
That their negotiations all must slacken,
Wanting his manage.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Wrester. s. One who wrests; one who uses a wrest.

Any instrument mistun'd shall hurt a true song,
Yet blame not the claricord the *wrester* doth wrong.
Skelton, Poems, p. 291.

Wrestle. v. a. [A.S. *wrestlian*.]

1. Contend who shall throw the other down.

If ever he goes alone again, I'll never *wrestle* for
prime more. — *Shakespeare, As you like it, i. 1.*
To play or *wrestle* well, it should be used with
those that do it better. — *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Struggle; contend; (followed by *with*).

I persuaded them if they loved Benedick,
To wish him *wrestle* with affection,
And never to let Beatrice know of it.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.
James knew not how to *wrestle* with desperate
contingencies, and so abhorred to be entangled in
such. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Re-
bellion.*

Wrestler. s.

1. One who wrestles; one who professes the athletic art.

When the young *wrestlers* at their sport grew
warm,
Old Milo wept, to see his naked arm.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age.

Great Julius, on the mountain brood,
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;
He that the world subdued had been
But the best *wrestler* on the green.
Waller.

2. One who contends in wrestling.

No earnest with thy God, can no now care,
No sense of danger, interrupt thy prayer?
The sacred *wrestler*, till a blessing giv'n,
Quits not his hold, but halting conquers heav'n.
Waller.

Wrestling. verbal abs. Act of one who wrestles.

Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of
the clavicle from the sternum. — *Wise man, Surgery.*

Wretch. s. [A.S. *wrecca*.]

1. Miserable mortal.

She weeps, and says her Henry is deposed;
He smiles, and says his Edward is install'd;
He smiles, and says his Edward is install'd;
That she, poor *wretch*, for grief to speak no more.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.
Illustrious *wretch*, repine not, nor reply;
View not what heav'n ordains with reason's eye;
For bright the object is, the distance is too high.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 835.

2. Worthless sorry creature.

Base-minded *wretches*, are your thoughts so deeply
bent in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for
respect of gain some paucity would may yield you, to
let so much time pass without knowing perfectly
her estate? — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Has these poor men in question: never saw I
Wretches so quake; they kneel, they kiss the earth,
Forwear themselves as often as they speak.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

Title of honour, worth and virtue's right,
Should not be given to a *wretch* so vile.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

When they are gone, a company of starved hun-
gry *wretches* shall take their place. — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

WRET

3. It is used by way of slight, or ironical pity, or contempt.

When moon away the weep doth go;
Poor *wretch* was never frightened so:
He thought his wings were much too slow,
To joy'd they so were parted.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Then, if the spider find him fast beset,
She issues forth, and runs along her loom:
She joys to touch the captive in her net,
And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home.
Quintus, Annae Mirabilis, clxxxi.

4. It is sometimes a word of tenderness (as we now say *poor thing*).

Chasten'd but thus, and thus his lesson taught,
The happy *wretch* she put into her breast.
Sir P. Sidney.

Excellent *wretch*! Pardon catch my soul
But I do love thee; and when I love thee not
Thou art come away. — *Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.*

Wretched. adj.

1. Miserable; unhappy.

These we should judge to be most miserable, but
that a *wretched* sort there are, on whom, whereas
nature hath bestowed ripe capacity, their evil dis-
position seriously galls them therewith to appre-
hend God, as being *not* God. — *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical
Polity.*

O cruel death! to those you are more kind,
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. — *Waller.*

To range all o'er a waste and barren place,
To find a friend? The *wretched* have no friends.
Dryden.

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless.
When God was served with legal sacrifices, such
was the miserable and *wretched* condition of some
men's minds, that the best of every thing they had,
being culled out for themselves, if there were in
their souls any poor, starved, or diseased thing not
worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for
the altar of God. — *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Affected noise is the most *wretched* thing
That to contempt can empty scribbles bring.
Lord Bacon, Baconian.

Forgive the many failings of those who, with their
wretched art, cannot arrive to those heights that
you possess. — *Dryden.*

4. Despicable; hatefully contemptible.

An adventure worthy to be remembered for the
times I example therein, as well of true natural
goodness as of *wretched* ingratitude. — *Sir P.
Sidney.*

Wretchedly. adv. In a wretched manner.

1. Miserably; unhappily.

From these two wars, so *wretchedly* entered into,
the duke's ruin took its date. — *Lord Clarendon,
History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Meanly; despicably.

When such little shuffling arts come once to be
ripped up and laid open, how poorly and *wretchedly*
must that man sneak, who finds himself guilty and
balled too! — *South, Sermons.*

Wretchedness. s. Attribute suggested by Wretched.

1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state.

My misery cannot be greater than it is; fear not
the danger of my blind steps, I cannot fall worse
than I am, and do not obstinately continue to in-
fect thee with my *wretchedness*. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

He can inquire
What hard mishap him brought to such distress,
And made that catiff's thrall the thrall of *wretched-
ness*. — *Spenser.*

Charles did at last decline
To lowest *wretchedness*; and is there then
Such rancor in the hearts of mighty men.
Id.

When they are weary of wars, and brought down
to extreme *wretchedness*, then they creep a little,
and sue for grace, till they have recovered their
strength again. — *Id., View of the State of Ireland.*

I love not to see *wretchedness* unrelieved,
And duty in his service perishing.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

We have with the feeling lost the very memory of
such *wretchedness* as our Fathers endured by those
wars, of all others the most cruel. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Wretchedness. adj. For Reckless.

For any man to put off his present repentance, on
contemplation of a *wretchedness* that his latter re-
pentance may *wretch* the turn, is the most *wretched*
presumption, and hath no promise of mercy an-
nexed to it. — *Hammond.*

If persons of so circumspect a piety have been
thus overtaken, what security can there be for our
wretchedness and folly? — *Dr. H. More, Government
of the Tongue.*

Wretchedly. adv. In a wretched (i.e. reckless) manner.

By which term he doth upbraid him with sot-
tishness and folly, which would so *wretchedly* and

WRIT

Writative. *adj.* Giving to writing: of Pope's coining, not to be imitated. (Johnson.)

Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *veritative*; to that degree, that I now write no letters but of plain how d'ye's.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Write. *v. a.* pret. *writ* or *wrote*; past part. *written*, *writ*. [A.S. *writan*.]

1. Express by means of letters.

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues We write in water. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* iv. 2. The time, the place, the manner how to meet, Were all in punctual order plainly writ. *Dryden, Sigismunda and Guicardo*, vi.

2. Engrave.

Cain was so fully convinced that every one had a right to destroy such a criminal, that he cries out, Every one that floudeth me shall slay me; no plain was it *writ* in the hearts of all mankind.—*Locke*.

3. Produce as an author.

When more indulgent to the writer's ease, You are so good, to be so hard to please; No such convulsive pangs it will require To write—the pretty things that you admire. *Granville*.

4. Tell by letter.

I chose to *writ* the thing I durst not speak To her I loved. *Prior, Solomon*, ii. 309.

Write. *v. n.*

1. Perform the act of writing.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, and *writ* upon't.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 1.

2. The author.

Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot Think, speak, cast, *writ*, sing, number His love to Antony. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 2.

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world than a man who has *written* himself down.—*Addison*.

3. Tell in books.

I past the melancholy flood, With that grim ferryman which poets *writ* of. *Shakespeare, Richard III.* i. 4.

4. Send letters.

No *scruple* for all the Jews concerning their freedom.—*1 Esdras*, iv. 39.

5. Call one's self; be entitled; use the stile of.

About it, and *writ* happy when thou'st done. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.

Let it not your wonder move, Less your laughter, that I love; Though I now *writ* fifty years, I have had and have my powers. *B. Jonson.* He *writes* himself 'divina providentia,' whereas other bishops only use 'divina permissione.'—*Aglyffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

6. Compose; join compositions.

They can *writ* up to the dignity and character of the authors.—*Fellon, Dissertation on Reading the Classics*.

Writer. *s.* One who writes; author.

All threes were ruined by justice and sentence, as delinquents; and all three famous *writers*.—*Racon*. When we look back upon human records, how the eye settles upon *writers* as the main land-marks of the past? We talk of the age of Augustus, of Elizabeth, of Louis XIV., of Anne, as the notable eras of the world. Why? Because it is their *writers* who have made them so. Intervals between one age of authors and another lie unnoticed, as the flats and common lands of uncultured history.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. xv.

Write. *v. a.* [A.S. *writan*.]

1. Distort; deform with distortion.

With hatefullest diabolical *written* their jaws, With soot and cinders fill'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 509.

2. Twist with violence.

Then Satan first knew pain, And *written* him to and fro convolved. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 327.

3. The monster how'd aloud, and rag'd in vain, And *written* his body to and fro with pain. *Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cadmus*.

4. Wreat; force by violence; torture; distort.

The reason which he yieldeth, sheweth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *written*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Write. *v. n.* Be convolved with agony or torture.

Let each be broken on the rack; Then, with what life remains, impaired, and left To *writhe* at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison, Cato*.

WRON

Writhing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, writhes.

Then on the white edge of the bursting surge, Where they had sank together, would the snake Relax his suff'ring grasp, and scourge The wind with his wild *writhings*. *Shelley, The Revolt of Islam*.

Writhe. *v. a.* Wrinkle; corrugate. *Rare.*

The skin that was white and smooth is turned tawny and *writhe'd*.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Complaint*.

But see! this whiteness is obscure, Cynthia spotted, she mourns; Her body *writhe'd*, and her eyes Departing lights at obsequies. *Lucelaco, Lucasta*, p. 151.

Writing. *s.*

1. Written paper of any kind.

In at his windows throw *Writings*, all tending to the great of That Rome holds of his name. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

2. Literary composition; book.

They thought on other *writings* in the world should be studied, inasmuch as one of their great prophets exhorting them to cast away all respect unto human *writings*, to his motion they condescended.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*. Such arguments had an invincible force with those pagan philosophers who became Christians, as we find in most of their *writings*.—*Addison*.

3. Legal instrument: (as, the *writings*, i.e. title-deeds, &c., of an estate).

Writingmaster. *s.* One who teaches to write.

The facility of which I spoke consists not in bold strokes, if it makes not a great effect at a distance: that sort of freedom belongs rather to a *writing-master* than a painter.—*Dryden*.

Written. *part. adj.* Reduced to writing.

Language is a connexion of audible signs, the most apt in nature for communication of our thoughts: *written* language is a description of the said audible signs, by signs visible.—*Muller*.

Wrisle. *v. a.* Wrinkle. *Rare.*

Wrisled. *part. adj.* Wrinkled. *Rare.*

Her *wrisled* skin, as rough as maple rind, So scaly grs, that would have laugh'd all woman-kind. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 8, 47.

Gild his dim eyes, and paint with ruddy hue His *wrisled* visage, dimly van before. *Gay, Wine*, 7.

Wrong. *adj.* [A.S. *wrang*.]

1. Not morally right; not just; not agreeable to propriety or truth; not true.

I find you are an invincible Amazon, since you will overcome, though in a *wrong* matter.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

When the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they give *wrong*, ambitious, and false ideas of what is good and laudable.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Not physically right.

Of Gloucester's treachery, And of the loyal service of his son, When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot, And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* side out. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 2.

We never think of the main business of life, till a vain repentance reminds us of it at the *wrong* end.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

3. Acting improperly.

Who want, while through black life they dream along, Sense to be right, and passion to be *wrong*. *Young*.

Wrong. *ade.* Not rightly; amiss; wrongly.

If he go *wrong*, she will give him over to his own ruin.—*Ecclesiastical Polity*, iv. 13.

A thousand odd capricious men's minds are acted by, may make one man quote another man's words *wrong*.—*Locke*.

Ten censure *wrong*, for one that writes amiss. *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, i. 6.

Wrong. *s.*

1. Injury; designed or known detriment; not right; not justice.

It is a harm and no *wrong*, which he hath received.—*Sir P. Sidney*. She resolved to spend all her years, which her youth promised should be many, in bewailing the *wrong*, and yet praying for the *wrongdoer*.—*Id.*

If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong* that bindeth him to bring them forth to be justified.—*Spenser*.

They ever do pretend To have received a *wrong*, who *wrong* intend. *Daniel*.

One spak's much of right and *wrong*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 606.

Imitation of an author is the most advantageous

WRON

{WRITATIVE
WRONGDOER

way for a translator to show himself, but the greatest *wrong* which can be done to the reputation of the dead.—*Dryden*.

2. Error; not right; not truth.

The multitude is always in the *wrong*. *Lord Bacon*.

Here was *wrong* on both sides; and what would follow but confusion?—*Leslie*.

When people once are in the *wrong*, Each hue they add is much too long: Who fastest walks, but walks astray, Is only farthest from his way. *Prior, Alma*, iii. 190.

Wrong. *v. n.* Injure; do unjustly, either by doing injury or imputing evil without justice.

For fear the stones her tender foot should *wrong*, Be strew'd with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenser*. Once more forward! And know thou *wrong'd* me, if thou think'st Ever was love or ever grief like mine. *Addison, Cato*.

Wrongdoer. *s.* Injurious person.

If any seat be taken away by a stranger, the churchwarden may have action against the *wrongdoer*. *Aglyffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*. (See, also, under *Wrong*.)

Wronger. *s.* One who, that which, wrongs.

That cuck-old lives in bliss, Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger*. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 3.

Many times a prince is driven to spend far more of his treasure in punishing by ear the *wrongers* of his people, than the loss of his people did amount unto.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Wrongful. *adj.* Injurious; unjust.

I am so far from granting thy request, That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit. *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2. Nor want they jobs, nor judges to review The *wrongful* sentence, and award a law. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 350.

Wrongfully. *adv.* In a wrongful manner; unjustly.

Jorus, said Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrongfully*, since the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourself to your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do require Moses to so great a disparagement as to her father's servant.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

I cry thee mercy, for suspecting a friar of the least ; ad-nature; what would you accuse him *wrongfully*?—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

Wronghead. *adj.* Wrongheaded.

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace This jealous, waspish, *wronghead*, rhyming race. *Pope, Imitations of Horace*, b. ii. ep. 1.

Wrongheaded. *adj.* Having a perverse, perverted, crochety, or impracticable turn of mind.

Whether we can propose to thrive, so long as we entertain a *wrongheaded* distrust of England?—*Bishop Berkeley, Quercus*, § 430.

Wrongheadedly. *adv.* In a wrongheaded manner.

He [Johnson] rose to be under the care of Mr. Hunter, the head-master, who, according to his account, 'was very severe, and *wrongheaded* severe.'—*Bowtell, Life of Johnson*, i. 40. (Ord MS.)

Wrongheadedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wrongheaded.

We shall seldom find, in a statesman so trained, Integrity, constancy, any of the virtues of the noble family of Truth. . . . There is nothing in the state which he could not, without a *scruple* or a blush, join in defending or in destroying. Fidelity to opinions and to friends seems to him mere dulness and *wrongheadedness*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. u.

Wrongly. *adv.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss.

What thou wouldst highly That wouldst thou hold; would not play false, And yet wouldst *wrongly* win. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 5.

Madmen having joined together some ideas very *wrongly*, err, as men do that argue right from wrong principles.—*Locke*.

Wrongness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Wrong; wrong disposition.

The best have great *wrongness* within themselves, which they complain of, and endeavour to amend.—*Bishop Butler, Analogy of natural and revealed Religion*.

Wrongous. *adj.* Constituting a wrong. *Rare.*

Every wrong must be judged by the first violent and *wrongous* ground, whereupon it proceeds.—*King James to Lord Bacon*, July 20, 1617. (Ord MS.) They supported with all their might a bill sent up

W R O T

from the common explaining and amending an act of the Scottish parliament for preventing *serpious* imprisonment.—*Smollett, History of England*, vol. ii. p. 2. (Ond MS.)

Wroth, *adj.* [A.S. *wroð*.] Angry; enraged.

The Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou wroth?—

Genesis, iv. 8.

Shall it not be sworn to me to harp on such a

gould's string?

I am afraid thro' all my nature to have loved so

slight a thing.

Weakness to be wroth with weakness!—

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Wrought, *part. adj.* [A.S. *wroht*.] Worked; (chiefly applied to iron, the wrought metals, as opposed to the cast, having been worked into a tough state by welding and hammering).

In the conversion of cast iron to wrought iron, by a very slight difference in the manipulations, a species of steel may be produced, called natural steel.—*Cro, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Wry, *adj.* [A.S. *wridan* = twist.] 1. Oblique; deviating from the right direction laterally.

Sometimes to her, news of myself to tell,
I go about, but then is all my best
Wry words and stammering; or else doltish dumb;
Say, then, can this but of enchantment come.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. Distorted.
It is but a kick with thy heels, and a wry mouth,
and Sir Roger will be with thee.—*Arbutnot*.

W R Y N

Cutting the wry neck is never to be practised, but when the disorder is a contraction of the mastoid muscle.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

3. Wring; perverted; wrested.

He mangles and puts a wry sense upon protestant writers.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Wry, *v. n.* Be contorted and withered; deviate from the right direction.

If each of you would take his course, how many Must murder wives much better than themselves For wrying but a little.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 1.

Thou wry too much on the right hand, ascribing to the holy scripture such kind of perfection as it cannot have.—*Samuel*.

Wry, *v. a.* Make to deviate; distort.

They have wryed and wry'd his doctrine.—*Robinson, Translation of Sir P. More's Utopia*; 1551.

To what pass are our minds brought, that from the right line of virtue are wryed to these crooked shifts?—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Wry-mouthed, *adj.* Having the mouth awry.

A shaggy tapestry...
Instructive work! whose wry-mouth'd portraiture
Display'd the fates her confessions endure.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 143.

Wryed, *part. adj.* Distorted.

Using his wry'd looks
(In nature of a vice) to wrest and turn
The good aspect of those that shall sit near him.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

Wryneck, *s.* Native bird of the genus *Iunx* (torquilla).

W Y V E

They learn to look down to the ground, to counterfeits *erynecks*.—*World of Wonders*, p. 300: 1608.
As the wryneck makes its appearance here about the same time as the cuckoo, it has, for some supposed connection with that bird, acquired the name of Cuckoo's mate and Cuckoo's maid. This bird is called a *eryneck* from the habit it exhibits of moving its head and neck in various directions; sometimes describing parts of circles, at others from side to side, with an undulating motion not unlike the actions of a snake, and in some of the counties of England this bird is called the snakebird from this circumstance.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds*.

Wryness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Wry; state of being wry; deviation from the right way.

Exploring the rectitude or wryness of their behaviour.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 143: 1638.

Wurail, *s.* [Guarani of Guiana.] Poison used by the Indians of Guiana for their arrows; also called Woorara, Urali, and Curail.

Strychnos toxifera is said to furnish the active ingredient of the celebrated *curail* poison in Guiana. *Strychnos cagana* is likewise used to poison arrows in Central America. *Strychnos Ticuté* (the bark of the root) yields the Javan poison called Upas Ticuté.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic*.

Wye, *s.* Last letter but one in the alphabet.

Wypo, *s.* See Wipe (bird).

Wyvern, *s.* See Wivern.

X.

X A N T

X. The statement of Johnson is that no English word begins with X. Todd gives Xebec, Xenodochy, and Xerophagy; also X, 'the numeral letter for ten.' This last is no word. The first of these three words is introduced from the Spanish, the other two from the Greek; the few additions made of late being all from that language. Indeed it is mainly, perhaps only, as the equivalent of the Greek χ , that the letter, as an initial, has any use.

Xanthic, *adj.* [Gr. $\chiανθός$ = flaxen (in the way of colour), yellow.] In *Medicine*. The xanthic oxide calculus is the name of a variety of stone in the bladder, characterised by the presence of xanthic acid.

X E B E

Uric oxide or xanthic oxide [is] a rare constituent of urinary calculi; first discovered by Marček.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 802: 1847.

Xanthous, *adj.* In *Ethnology*. Term introduced by Dr. Prichard to denote the fair races, or divisions of mankind.

The chestnut horse, which has the mane and tail of a light yellowish brown colour, is precisely analogous to the xanthous complexion in mankind. Prichard, *Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, h. ii. ch. vii. sect. I.

Xebec, *s.* [Spanish, *xebecque*.] Small three-masted, latteen-sailed vessel used in the Mediterranean.

[The] xebec . . . is distinguished from all other European vessels by the great projection of the prow and stern beyond the outwater and sternpost respectively.—*Falcoeur, Nautical Dictionary*. (Burney.)

X I P H

Xenodochy, *s.* [Gr. $\xiνοδοχία$, from $\xiνος$ = stranger, guest + the root of $\epsilonἰχομαι$ = I receive.] Reception of strangers, or guests.

Xerophagy, *s.* [Gr. $\ξηροφαγία$, from $\ξηρος$ = dry + $\φαγω$ = I eat.] Limitation in the way of food to dry aliments.

Xylography, *s.* [Gr. $\ξύλον$ = wood + $γραφω$ = I write.] Wood-engraving, the two words translating one another: (entered by Todd as a word of a very recent usage.)

Xiphoid, *adj.* [Gr. $\xiφος$ = sword; $\εισοειδής$ = swordlike.] In *Anatomy*. Cartilage so called.

The lower limit [of the heart] is a line across the sternum at the junction of the xiphoid cartilage.—*G. V. Ellis, Demonstrations of Anatomy*, p. 381: 1856.

Y.

Y A C H

Y. See for its power as a syllable (the pronunciation being not *i* but *ye*) rather than a single letter, under Yclad.

Yacht, *s.* [Dutch, *yagt*; German, *jagd* = chase.] Small vessel so called; etymologically on account of its swiftness. In the previous editions it is explained as 'a small ship for carrying passengers.' At present it is chiefly used for voyages of pleasure.

The evening before, we met, off the sound, Lord Sandwich in the Augusta yacht.—*Cook, Voyages*.

Yachts belonging to clubs recognised by the Admiralty have many of the privileges of the royal navy. This is an excellent arrangement, as they are an admirable nursery for daring women. . . . There are about thirteen hundred yachts in the several clubs of the United Kingdom, the average being about thirty tons.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Y A M

Yam, *s.* See extract.

Yagla, or *Yagel*.—The green woodpecker is so called in Surrey and Sussex. This name has reference to the repeated notes of the bird, which have been compared to the sound of a laugh. White of Selbourne says, 'The woodpecker laughs; and in the popular poem of "The Peacock at Home," the following couplet occurs—

'The sky-lark in ecstasy sang from a cloud,
And chanticleer crowed, and the yagla laughed loud.'

—*Yarrell, History of British Birds*.

Yam, *s.* [?] Fleishy edible root of several plants of the genus *Dioscorea*, especially *D. sativa*.

The principal part of the species belonging to the genus *Dioscorea*, produce what are called yams, large, fleshy, tuberculous tubers, which form as important an article of food in tropical countries as the potato in Europe.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Y A P P

Yankee, *s.* [Indian corruption of *English*.] Term applied in England to the Americans of the United States generally; in America, to those of the New England States.

I tell you what, Mr. Lieutenant, your vessel there will be another Hermonia if you press true-blooded Yankees.—*Murray, Peter Simple*, ch. xliii.

Yankee doodle. Ludicrous appellation given to Americans.

You know, my dear Freddy, how oft if we would, By the laws of Heaven we might have done good; We might have told Ireland we pitted her lot; Might have soothed her with hope, but you know we did not;

We might have withheld our political nooses From knocking their heads against hot Yankee doodles. *T. Moore, Two penny Postage*.

Yap, *v. n.* Bark.

Yapping, *verbal abs.* Barking; snapping.

A voice not unlike the yapping of a cur.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Translation of Quevedo*, p. 213.

Yárago. s. Manageable character of a vessel: neither this nor Yare are found in Falconer's Dictionary. *Obsolete.*

To the end that he might, with his light ships well manned with watermen, turn and environ the palis of the enemies, the which were heavy of *garage*, both for their bigness, as also for the lack of watermen to row them.—*North, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 941: 1003. (Nares by H. and W.)

Yard. s. [A.S. *gyrd, gearde*.]

1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house. One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's *yard*, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Measure of three feet.

A peer, a counsellor, and a Judge, are not to be measured by the common *yard*, but by the pole of special grace.—*Bacon*.

3. In Navigation. Spar supporting the sails. A breeze from shore began to blow; The mizzen ship their oars, and came to row; Then hoist their yards a-trip.—*Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cypri and Alcione*.

Yárdarm. s. In Navigation. Extremity of the yard; *yárdarm* to *yárdarm* meaning a close engagement between two ships.

Yárband. s. Measure of a yard made of tape: (often used for Yardwand).

Yárdland. s. See extract.

Yárdland [in] a quantity of land, various, according to the place; as, at Wimbledon in Surrey it is but fifteen acres; in other counties, twenty; in some, twenty-four; in some thirty; and in others, forty acres.—*Cowell*.

Yárdwand. s. Measure of a yard made of wood.

What affinity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllogism and a *yardwand*.—*Collier*.

For I trust if an enemy's fleet, came yonder round by the hill, And the rushing battle-bolt sang, from the three-decker out of the foam, That the smooth-faced, ambushed rogue would leap from his counter and till, And strike, if he could, were it but with his cheating *yardwand* home. *Tennyson, Maid*, l. 13.

Yare. adj. [A.S. *gearwe*; German, *ganz und gar* = wholly, thoroughly.] Ready; dexterous; nimble; eager.

Yare, yare, good lads, quick:—methinks I hear Antony call.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2. I do desire to learn, sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your turn, you shall find me *yare*.—*Id.*, Measure for Measure, iv. 2. The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave or take, and in *yare*; whereas the greater is slow.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Yárely. adv. In a yare manner; dexterously; skillfully.

Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands, That *yarely* frame the office.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Yarn. s. [A.S. *gearn*.] Threads of fibre for the coarser kinds of weaving; especially of hemp for rope-making.

You would be another *Penelope*; yet they say, all the *yarn* she spun in Ulysses's absence did but fill them full of moths.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, l. 3. It may be useful for the reeling of *yarn*.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

Spin a yarn. Nautical slang, or colloquial phrase for tell a tale or story

'Frank,' said Mustapha, 'the *yacha* has sent for you, 'taint he may hear an account of all the wonderful things which you have seen. You must tell lies, and you will have gold.'—'Tell lies! that is, spin a *yarn*; well, I can do that.'—*Wright, The Pacha of Many Tales, Story of the English Sailor*.

Yátrum. s. [?] Liquor: (connected with Jorum). *Slang*.

Hee's pannum and lap and good poplars of *yátrum*. *Jovial Crew*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Yárraw. s. [A.S. *gearwe*.] Native plant of the genus *Achillen* (*millefolia*).

The *garroce*, wherewithal he stops the wound? made gore. *Dryden, Polyolbion*, song xiii.

Yaw. s. [?] Irregular and temporary deviation of a ship from its direct course.

O, the *yaws* that she will make! Look to your stern, dear mistress, and steer right; Here's that will work like as the Bay of Portugal. *Messinger, A Very Woman*, iii. 5.

Yawd. s. [?] Jade: (applied to a horse).

O jyrthwe stay.—Nay, marry, I dare not. Your *yawds* may take cold, and never be good after it.—*Jovial Crew*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Yawl. s. [?] Decked boat carrying two masts.

There were about twenty thousand barges or *yawls* of different kinds upon the water.—*Drummond, Travels (Letter, 1744)*, p. 87.

Yáwl. v. n. Cry out.

There hideous *Scyllas yawling* round about,

Their serpents hissing. *Fairfax*.

Calls Jonah, Jonah: and yet louder *yawls*

Quarles, *History of Jonah*: 1620.

Yawn. v. n. [A.S. *geonan*.]

1. Gape; oscitate; have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness.

In *yawning*, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. When a man *yawns*, he cannot hear so well.—*Bacon*.

At length shook off himself, and ask'd the dame, And asking *yawn'd*, for what intent she came? *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep*.

2. Open wide.

The *yawns*, That bloodily did *yawn* upon his face.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 6.

'Tis now the very witching time of night,

When churchyards *yawn* for you. *Id.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

3. Express desire by yawning.

The chiefest thing at which lay reformers *yawn*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apostles were.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Yawn. s.

1. Oscitation.

These two, my *Paridel*, she mark'd there, there stretch'd on the rack of a too easy chair; And heard thy everlasting *yawn* confess

The pains and penitence of idleness.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 341.

2. Gape; hiatus.

Hence to the borders of the marsh they go, That mingles with the beauteous stream below; And sometimes with a flighty *yawn*, 'tis said,

'Opens a dismal passage to the dead.

Who, pale with fear, the rending earth survey,

And startle at the sudden flash of day. *Addison*

Yáwning. part. adj. Sleepy; slumbering.

Ere to black Hecate summons The shroud-borne beetle, with his drowsy hums, Hath rung night's *yáwning* psalm, there shall be done

A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 2.

Yaws. s. In Medicine. West Indian name for Frambesia, a skin disease in which the eruption resembles a raspberry (Fr. *framboise*).

Yéld. [The reason for this letter being found as an archaism in certain words varies with the part of speech: a. Combined with a past participle, it represents the Anglo-Saxon *ge-*, in the same relation as *lufan*, to love, *ge-lufad* loved; *sprecan* = speak, *ge-sprecan* = spoken. b. Combined with an adverb, it also represents *ge-*, but, in this case, its use in A.S. is less constant.] Clad; clothed.

Her words *yéld* with wisdom's majesty. *Spenser*.

Yéleped. Named: (from A.S. *clépan*.)

Yárad. Drended.

Ypight. Pitched.

Yfere. [A.S.] Together. *Obsolete*.

Ywiss. [A.S. *ge-wiss* = certainly.] This

word seems to have been misunderstood as early as the fifteenth century, and to have been treated as *Ywiss*—I know.

Ye. pron. Plural of You.

Yea. adj. [A.S. *gea*.]

1. Yes: (a particle of affirmation; meaning, it is so, or is it so?)

'Loe, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden?—*Genesis*, iii. 1.

Let your conversation be *yea*, *yea*: nay, nay.—*Matthew*, v. 37.

Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day,

Whilst one says *yea*, and t'other nay? *Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence*.

2. Particle by which the sense is intended or enforced: (not only so, but more than so).

I am *weary*; *yea*, my memory is tired.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 9.

They durst abide Jehovah thundering out of Zion, throng'd Within the cherubim: *yea*, often plac'd Within his sanctuary itself their shrines.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 385.

Yead, Yede. See Yode.

Yean. v. n. [A.S. *eantian*] Bring young: (used of sheep).

This I scarce'd drag along, Who *yeaning* on the rocks has lost her young.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, l. 19.

Ewes *yea* the pulsed lamb with the least danger.

—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Yéanéd. part. adj. Brought forth as a lamb: (in extract second element of a compound).

I love thee better than the careful ewe

The new-*yea*'d lamb. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*.

Yéanling. s. Young of sheep.

All the *yéanlings* which were strak'd and pled, Should fall as Jacob's hire.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 3.

Year. s. [A.S. *gear*.]

1. Period of three hundred and sixty-five days.

How many days will finish up the *year*;

How many *years* a mortal man may live,

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

With the *year*

Seasons return, but not to me returns

Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 40.

2. Used plurally, without a plural termination.

Good God! that nobles should such stomachs

have! I myself fight not once in forty *years*.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

3. In the plural, old age.

Some mumble-news,

That smiles his cheek in *years*, and knows the trick

To make my lady laugh when she's disposed,

Told our intents.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

There died also Cecile, mother to king Edward IV.,

being of extreme *years*, and who had lived to see

three princes of her body crowned, and four mur-

dered.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

He look'd in *years*, yet in his *years* were seen

A youthful vigour, and autumnal green.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 420.

Yéaréd. adj. Containing years; numbering

years.

Both were of best feature, of high race,

Year'd but to thirty. *B. Jonson, Fall of Boljanna*.

Yéarbook. s. See extract from Blackstone.

The students of common law, by reading their *yearbooks*, recover the experience by former ages.—*Sir H. Wotton, Rerum*, p. 84.

The reports from the reign of king Edward the second inclusive, to that of Henry the eighth, were taken by prothonotaries or chief clerks of the court, at the expense of the crown, and published annually; whereas they are known under the denomination of the *yearbooks*. *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England*.

Yéarilily. adv. Annually: (Yearly commoner, though not more correct).

The great quaking cross sown *yearilily* in many of the London gardens. *Johnson, Herball*.

Yéarling. adj. Being a year-old.

A *yearling* bullock to the plough shall smoke;

Untamed, unconscious of the pulling yoke.

Pope, Translation of the Iliad, iii. 400.

Yéarly. adj. Annual; happening every

year; lasting every year.

The *yearly* course that brings this day about,

Shall never see it but a holiday.

Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

Why the charming oak should shield

The *yearly* honour of his stately head;

Whilst the distinguish'd yew is ever seen

Unchanged his branch, and permanent his green.

Prior, Solomon, l. 61.

Yéarly. adv. Annually; once a year.

He that outlives this day and yet old age, Will *yearly* on the vigil feast his neighbours,

And say, To-morrow is Saint Crispian.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 3.

For numerous blessings *yearly* shower'd,

And property with plenty crown'd;

For freedom still maintained alive;

For these, and more, accept our pious praise.

Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 197.

Not numerous are our joys, when life is new,

And *yearly* some are falling of the few. *Young*.

Yearn. v. n. [A.S. *gyrnan, geornian*.] Feel

great internal uneasiness.

He despoiled to tread in due device.
But chaff'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern,

And to be eased of that loose burden still did yearn.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, li. 3. 46.
Joseph made haste; for his bowels did yearn
upon his brother; and he sought where to weep,
and he entered into his chamber. *Genesis, xlii. 30.*

Falstaff, he is dead.
And we must yearn therefore.

Shakespeare, Henry V. li. 3.
When the fair Leucothoe he spied,
To check his steeds, impatient Phœbus yearn'd,
Though all the world was in his course concern'd.

Waller.
Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where
our eye pities his bowels yearn.—*South, Sermons.*
Your mother's heart yearns towards you.

YEARN. v. a. Grieve; vex.

Sho laments for it, that it would yearn your heart
to see it.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, li. 6.*

I am not covetous of gold;
It yearns me not if men my garments wear.

Id., Henry V. iv. 3.
Yearning. adj. Expressive of yearning.

Obsolete.
Oh musick, as in joyfull tunes thy merry notes I
did hearow.

So now lend me thy yearning tunes to utter my
sorrow. *Damon and Pythias, sign. D. i.*

YEARNING. part. adj. Act or state of being moved with pity or tenderness.

Yet for all the yearning pain
Y'streen suffer'd for their loves, in vain,
I fear they'll prove no wiser and coy,
To have, and hold, and to enjoy.

Butler, Hudibras.

YEARNING. verbal abs. Act of one who yearns.

At beholding the miseries of others, they find
such yearnings in their bowels, and such sensible
commotions raised in their breasts, as they can by
no means satisfy.—*Cobbett.*

YEAST. s. [A.S. *gast*.] Ferment formed by the deposit or lees of a clear solution of malt.

To prepare a ferment . . . the precipitate separated
during the fermentation of a clear infusion of malt,
commonly called *grout*, or *brun*, is made use of . . .
The property possessed by yeast of determining the
fermentation of a properly diluted solution of sugar
is very lasting, and is lost by trifling alterations.
—*Vre, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

YEAST-BITTEN. part. pref. In Brewing. See extract.

When the process of attenuation becomes so slack
as not to exceed half a pound in the day, it is prudent
to cleanse, otherwise the top barn might re-
enter the body of the beer, and it would become
yeast-bitten.—*Vre, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

YEAST-PLANT. s. See extract.

What is called the *yeast-plant* consists of a particu-
lar form of the vegetable structure (*Mycelium*) of
a fungus. It is composed of simple cells, which will
go on multiplying by budding for an indefinite time
if placed in a liquid containing a mixture of saccharine
or dextrinous substances, together with abun-
dant matters, at a moderately warm temperature.
—*Hedberg, Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic, § 813.*

YELP. s. See Yolk.

YELL. v. n. [A.S. *gyllan*; Lat. *ululo*.] Utter a cry, as that of the jackall and wolf.

Poor Puck doth yell, poor Puck doth roar,
Drayton, Nymphidia.

YELL. v. a. Utter with a yell.

Yell'd out
Like syllables of dolor.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*

YELL. s. Cry of horror.

With like timorous accent and dire yell,
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is spied in populous cities. *Shakespeare, Othello, i. 1.*

YELLOW. adj. [A.S. *gydeaw*.]

1. Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

He brought the green ear and the yellow sheaf.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 435.

2. Indicating jealousy.

How! Francisco?
No that, at every stage, keeps livery mistresses;
The station of the state. They're things above us,
And in no way concern us. If I were ever
The Duke (I freely must confess my weakness)
I should wear yellow breeches.

Manning, Duke of Milan, iv. 2.

YELLOW. s. Yellow colour.

A long nighty coat, garnish'd with yellow.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. prologue.

After a lively orange, followed an intense bright
and copious yellow, which was also the best of all
the yellows.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

YELLOW. v. a. Render yellow.

No should my papers, yellow'd with their age,
Be scor'd.

Shakespeare, Sonnets, xvii.

YELLOW. v. n. Grow yellow.

YELLOW-ROOT. s. In Botany. See extract.

The root of *Hydrastis Canadensis* has a strong
and somewhat narcotic smell, and is exceedingly
bitter. It is used in North America as a tonic,
under the name of *yellow-root*.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

YELLOW-WOOD. s. In Botany. See extract.

Galea xanthoxyla, a large tree, is the *yellow-wood*
of New South Wales.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

YELLOW-WORT. s. In Botany. Native plant of the genus *Chlora* (species, *perfoliata*).

YELLOWBERRY. s. Berry of *Rhamnus infer-torius* (a species of buckthorn), used in dyeing.

Yellow-Berries are imported in large quantities
from the south of Europe, and the Levant.—*Brande
and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

YELLOWBOY. s. Gold coin. A very low word.

John did not starve the cause; they wanted not
yellowboys to pay counsel.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

YELLOWHAMMER. s. In Ornithology. Yellow

bunting; *Emberiza miliaria*: (the remark
of Yarell in the extract given below
is good as far as the German form goes;
nevertheless the derivation is the A.S.
hamu—skin, clothing, covering. See under
Hammercloth).

I have ventured to restore to this bird what I
believe to have been its first English name, *yellow-
hammer*, though it appears to have been printed
yellow-ham and *yellow-hammer*, from the days of
Dr. William Turner and Merrett to the present
time. The word 'Ammer' is a well-known German
term for hunting in very common use; thus *Bal-
ston* employs the names *stuh-ammer*, *trau-am-
mer*, *pol-ammer*, *garten-ammer* and *gold-ammer*,
for our snipe bunting, corn bunting, reed bunting,
oriole or garden bunting, and yellow bunting. Our
mode of prefixing the letter *h* to the word appears
to be unnecessary, and even erroneous.—*Yarell,
History of British Birds.*

YELLOWING. part. adj. Becoming yellow.

The opening valleys, and the yellowing plains.
Dyer, The Fleece.

YELLOWISH. adj. Approaching to yellow.

Although amber be commonly of a *yellowish* col-
our, yet there is found of it also black, white,
brown, green, blue, and purple.—*Woodward,
Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

YELLOWISHNESS. s. Attribute suggested by

Yellowish; quality of approaching to
yellow.

Bruised bladder, being drenched with the like
medicative solution, exchanged its *yellowishness* for a
redness.—*Hugle.*

YELLOWNESS. s.

1. Quality suggested by yellow.

Apples, covered in lime and ashes, were well ma-
tured, as appeared in the *yellowness* and sweetness.
—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Jealousy.

Ford I will possess with *yellowness*.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

YELLOWS. s. Jaundice, for which it is the

English name; and, as applied to horses,
the current one.

His horse sped with sparrows, and rided with the
yellows.—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, li. 2.*

Let me but lye with you, and let him know it,
His jealousy is gone.

Brome, Antipodes. (Nares by H. and W.)

YELP. v. n. [A.S. *gyllan*.] Bark as a beagle-

hound after his prey.

They like impudent dogges yelps and barks
against us.—*Fulke, Attention to stay good Christians,*
p. 51: 1594.

To yelp and bark like a dog and a fox.—*Darrot,
Alcoric: 1580.*

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Mased with a yelping kennel of French curs.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 3.

YEOMAN. s. [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Man of a small freehold estate in land; statesman (in Cumberland).

Gentlemen should use their children as the
honest farmers and substantial yeomen do their—
Locke.

He that has a spaniel by his side is a yeoman of
about one hundred pounds a year, an honest man:
he is just qualified to kill an hare.—*Addison.*

[*Yeoman* (n.) rightly explained by Spelman from Gothic
gari; Old High German, *gari*, *gawari*, German,
gar, *gar*, *gar*; Frisian, *gar*, *gar*, district, country
place, village, whence Old High German, *guntli*,
guntli, rural, rustic. The primary meaning of the
word would thus be countryman. Frisian, *garman*,
giewon, villager, village inhabitants; *gakerker*,
village church; *gactied*, *gactied*, parishioners, vil-
lage people. (Lechthofen).—*Wedgwood, Dictionary
of English Etymology.*]

This is the word *gar*, so common in
Germany and Switzerland (*Aargau*, &c.),
though comparatively rare in A.S.

2. It seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers; whence we have still yeomen of the guard.

Tall yeomen wended they, and of great might,
And were enraged ready still for fight.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, li. 9. 28.

You, good yeomen,
Whose limbs were made in England, shew us here
The mettle of your pasture.

Shakespeare, Henry V. li. 1.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence . . .
Spring creatureless yeomen from so deep a root?

Id., Henry VI. Part I. li. 4.

He instituted, for the security of his person, a
band of fifty archers, under a captain, to attend
him, by the name of yeomen of his guard.—*Bacon,
History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Th' appointment for the ensuing night he heard;
And therefore in the cavern had prepared
Two brawny yeomen of his trusty guard.

Id., Sigismunda and Glauce, li. 260.

The waiters stand in ranks, the yeomen cry
Make room, as if a duke were passing by.

Swift.

3. It seems to have had likewise a more general application denoting a higher kind of service.

A jolly yeoman, marshal of the hall,
Whose name was Appetite, he did bestow
Both guests and meals.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, li. 9. 28.

YEOMANLY. adj. Of or belonging to a yeo-

man.
It would make him melancholy to see his yeo-
manly father cut his neighbours' throats, to make
his son a gentleman!—*H. Jonson, Every Man out of
his Humour.*

His (Seiden's) father was a yeomanly man.—*Au-
brege, Anecdotes, li. 530.*

YEOMANRY. s. Collective body of yeomen.

This did amortize a great part of the lands of the
kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the yeo-
manry, or middle people, of a condition between
gentlemen and cottagers.—*Bacon.*

YERK. v. a. [Yerk.]

1. Throw out or move with a spring.

Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.

Shakespeare, Henry V. li. 7.

A leaping horse is said to *yerk* or strike out his
hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole
hind quarters, stretching out the two hinder legs
near together, and even, to their full extent.—*Fur-
rier's Dictionary.*

2. Insh; strike; beat.

But that same fool, who most increased her pains,
Was scorned, who having in his hand a whip,
Her therewith yirks.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
How the strawman will skip to hear one of these
lines well laughed at, that they have been so often
yerked for!—*Erhard, Dramas and Remains of the
Contempt of the Clergy inquired into, p. 43.*

YERK. v. n. Move as with jerks.

How she [the ship] kicks and yerks!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Sea-Forcings.

YERT-POINT. s. [Yerk-point.] Game so called.

Yert-point, nine-pins, job-nut, or span-counter.—
Lady Alimony. (Nares by H. and W.)

YES. adv. [A.S. *gese*, *gea* + *se*, as *gese* = *his* is *ne* + *se*.]

1. Term of affirmation; the affirmative par-

ticle opposed to *no*.
Pray, madam, are you married?—*Yes*—*Mary
Pobles.*

2. Even so; not only so, but more.

This was a fit speech for a general in the head of
an army, when going to battle: *yes*, and it is no less
fit speech in the head of a council, upon a delibera-
tion of entrance into a war.—*Bacon.*

Yea, you deem the man to books confined
Who from his study rails at human kind,
Though what he learns he speaks.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, l. 1.

Yester. *adj.* [A.S. *gestern*, *gestran*.] Being next before the present day: (not often used except in composition with another word, as *day* or *night*).

Love might as well be sown upon our sands,
As in a breast so barren:
To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yester* sun beheld
Murd'ring her charms.

Dryden, *Don Sebastian*.

Yesterday. *s.* Day last past; day next before to-day.

We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow. *Job*, vii. 9.
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, v. 5.
Mrs. Sinner sends complaint in your *yesterday's* Spectator.—*Addison*, *Spectator*.

Used adverbially. On the day last past.
Martin gave us *yesterday* a representation of the empire of the Turks, with no small vigour of words.—*Bacon*.

Yesternight. *adv.* Night before this night.
Used adverbially. On the night last past.

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over;
For *yesternight* by candlelight I sent me
This distribution of this conference was made by
Epiphany *yesternight*.—*Bacon*.

Yet. *conj.* [A.S. *gyt*.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

They had a king was more than him before;
But *yet* a king, where they were nought the more.
Let virtuous in five years be writ,
I'll not one thought accuse thy foil of wit.

Dryden, *Marston*, 119.

Yet. *adv.*

1. Beside; over and above.
This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason, why our Saviour lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy.—*Bishop*, *Alchorne*.

2. Still; state still remaining the same.
They attest facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens; and had they not found reason to believe the *yet*, they would still have continued heathens, and made no mention of them in their writings.—*Addison*.

3. Once again.
Yet, *yet* a moment, one dim ray of light,
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 1.

4. At this time; so soon; hitherto: (with a negative before it).
Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, Young men, *not yet*; old men, not at all.—*Bacon*.

5. At least; at all: (noting uncertainty or indetermination).

A man that would form a comparison betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they be Quintilian's and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his discretion. *Archer*.

6. Denoting continuance and extension, greater or smaller.

Shake not his hour-glass, when his hasty sand
Is ebbing to the last:
A little longer, *yet* a little longer,
And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like meadow fruit without a winter storm.

Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, iii. 3.

7. Still; in a new degree.

He that takes from a thief that which the thief took from an honest man, and keeps it to himself, is the wickedest thief of the two, by how much the rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety and justice.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

8. Even; after all: (used as an emphatical addition to a negative).

Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence against them: for the witches themselves are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft.—*Bacon*.

9. Hitherto: (sometimes with *as before* it).

Hope beginneth here, with a trembling expectation of things far removed, and *as yet* but only heard of, enleth with real and actual fruition of that which no tongue can express.—*Hooker*, *Reverend Polity*.

Yew. *s.* [A.S. *iw*.] Native conifer (i.e. tree akin to the firs, pines, larches, juniper, arbor-vitæ, &c.), of the genus *Taxus*.

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Specifically the common *yew* is distinguished by having its leaves two-ranked, naked, linear, and flat; the receptacle of the barren or male flowers globose. *Sedg.*, *History of British Forest Trees*. *Yews* are separated from conifers by their fruits not being collected in cones, each ovule growing singly, not protected by hardened scales.—*Lindley*.

Yewen. *adj.* Made of the wood of yew.
His stiff arms to stretch with *yewen* bow,
And manly legs still passing to and fro.

Spenser, *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

Yez. *v. n.* Hiccup.

Yez. *s.* Hiccup.

His prayer, a rhymed of holy hiccups, sanctified barkings, illuminated guggles, sighs, sobs, *yezes*, gasps and groans.—*Character of a Fanciful Harlequin*, *Miscellany*, vol. vii, p. 637. (Nares by H. and W.)
They do stay the excessive *yez* or hocket.—*Holbrooke*, *Translation of Pliny*, b. xxvii, ch. v.
But the two carles I trust are friends now, both being since departed this world (though neither as I could have wished them), the one dying of a *yez*, the other of an *axe*.—*Argue Antiquary*.

Yezing. *verbal abs.* Hiccuping.
Sighings.—*The hiccup or yezing*.—*Abraham Fleming*, *Amuletator*. (Nares by H. and W.)
The juice of the root (of skirrets) helpeth the hiccup or *yezing*.—*Gerarde*, *Herball*, p. 1027: 1639. (Nares, by H. and W.)

Yez. *adv.* See under Yelad.

Yield. *v. a.* [A.S. *gildan*—pay.]

1. Give in return for cultivation or labour.

When thou tildest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength. *Genesis*, iv. 12.
Strabo tells us the mines at Carthage *yielded* the Romans per diem to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms, eight hundred and seven pounds, five shillings and tenpence. *Archeologist*, *Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

2. Produce in general.

He makes milk *yield* blood. *Shakespeare*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.
The wilderness *yieldeth* food for them. *Job*, xxiv. 5.
All the substances of an animal, fed even with acerbate substances, *yield* by fire nothing but alkaline salts. *Archeologist*, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

3. Afford; exhibit.

Philomena would needs have her glove, and not without so mighty a loss as that fate could *yield*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
The mind of man desired evermore to know the truth, according to the most infallible certainty which the nature of things can *yield*.—*Hooker*, *Eccelesiastical Polity*.

4. Give as claimed of right.

I the praise
Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 10-1.

5. Allow; concede.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit.
I that have not *yet* *yielded*, but challenged the undoubted truth of the proposition, can make no question of its corollary. *Hammond*.

6. Permit; grant.

Life is but air,
That *yieldeth* a passage to the whistling sword,
And closes when 'tis gone.

Dryden, *Don Sebastian*.

7. Emit; expire.

He gathered up his feet into the bed, and *yielded* up the ghost.—*Genesis*, xlv. 33.
Often did I strive
To *yield* the ghost; but still the curious flood
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty, vast, and wandering air.

Shakespeare, *Richard III.* i. 1.

8. Resign; give up; surrender: (with *up* or *over*).

He not *yielding over* to old age his country delights, especially of his kings, was at that time following a merlin, brought to see this injury offered unto us.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
The enemies sometimes offered unto the soldiers, upon the walls, great rewards, if they would *yield up* the city, and sometimes threatened them as fast.—*Knutson*, *History of the Turks*.

Yield. *v. n.*

1. Give up the contest; submit.

He *yielded* not in his fall;
But fighting still, and dying kills withal. *Daniel*.
There he saw the fainting Trojans *yield*,
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,
Pursued by fierce Achilles.

Virgil, *Translation of the Æneid*, i. 633.

2. Comply with any person, or motive power.

With *ye* much fair speech she caused him to *yield*.—*Spenser*, vii. 21.

3. Comply with things required or enforced.

There could be no secure peace, except the Laco-

demonian? *yielded* to those things, which being granted, it would be no longer in their power to hurt the Athenians.—*Bacon*.

4. Concede; admit; allow; not deny.

If we *yield* that there is a God, and that this God is almighty and just, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life ended, he administers justice unto men.—*H. de Witt*, *Apology*.

5. Give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, & which to thy *yieldeth*?

Pope, *Pastorals*, *Spring*.

Yield. *s.* Produce.

Yieldable. *adj.*

1. Capable of being yielded. *Rare*.

2. Complying. *Rare*.

Yieldableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Yieldable; disposition to concede or comply with. *Rare*.

The fourth disposition for peace is a *yieldableness* upon sight of clearer truths. *Bishop Hall*, *Works*, vol. iii, p. 553.

Yieldance. *s.*

1. Act of producing. *Rare*.

How should the corn, wine, oil, be had without the *yieldance* of the earth? *Bishop Hall*, *Sacramental Sermons*, p. 25.

2. Act of complying with; concession. *Rare*.

I might draw him to a willing *yieldance* of that parcel of my due maintenance. *Bishop Hall*, *Speculation of a Life*.

It must not be by any considerable *yieldance* or change on Walsley's, but by a reformation on theirs. *Trapp*, *Pope's early studies*, p. 11.

Yielder. *s.* One who, that which, yields.

Brins and thorns at their appearance catch,
Some clovers, some hats; from *yielders* all things catch.

Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.
Some guard these traitors to the block of death,
Treason's true bed, and *yielders* up of breath.

Id., *Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

Yielding. *part. adj.* Complying.
They show the world that they are not of a *yielding* temper, which will be weakened or baffled. *Kittell*.

Yielding. *verbal abs.* Act of giving up; submission.

Immaculate and spotless is my mind;
That was not forced; that never was inclined
To necessary *yieldings*. *Shakespeare*, *Pope of Lucrece*.

I see a *yielding* in the looks of *Fi. new*.
Mark how they whisper. *Id.*, *Boy John*, ii. 2.

Yieldingly. *adv.* In a yielding manner;

with compliance.

Maids that know themselves beloved, and *yieldingly* resist.

Warner, *Albion's England*.

Yieldingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Yielding.

1. Disposition to give up any point.

That *yieldingness*, whatever mutations it might lay to the disadvantage of posterity, was a specific to preserve us in peace for his own time.—*Lord Halifax*.

2. Quality of yielding.

The shallowness of the socket at the shoulder, and the *yieldingness* of the cartilaginous substance with which it is set round, are excellent adaptations for the allowance of a free motion and a wide range.

Philp, *Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

Yede. Archæic form from the A.S. *geof*, the preterite of *gangan*, *gan*, i.e. *go*; saving the difference of the spelling, and the change from *g* to *y*, it is neither more nor less than *geof*. From the extracts spelt with *e* and *ed*, it seems as if Spenser, at least, had imagined a present and infinitive form like *speaky* giving *yede* (or *yade*), *yode*, likewise, *spoke*.

That same *yedgy* man of God,
That blood red infloweth like a walled front,
On either side disparted with his red,
Till that his army's foot through them *yod*.

Spenser, *Id.*

Yet for she *yode* threat half aghast.

With *e* and *ca*.

They wander at their will, and stay at pleasure,
And to their folds *yede* at their own leisure.

Spenser, *Id.*

Then bade the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to a hill herself withdraw aside.

Id.

Yoke. *s.* [A.S. *geoc*.]

1. Baudage placed on the neck of draught

oxen.

Being a red heifer wherein is no blemish, and upon which never came yoke.—*Numbers*, xix. 2.

2. Mark of servitude; slavery.

Our country sinks beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds. —*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

3. Chain; link; bond.

This yoke of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love.
—*Dryden, Tyrannick Love*, iii. 1.

4. Couple; pair: (used in the plural with the singular termination).

Those I cut across him in his intent towards our wives, are a yoke of his discarded men.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

His hands a hundred yoke of oxen till'd.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
A yoke of oxen outdoes a yoke of oxen, when set to work at the same time; for oxen are swifter.—*Broom*.

5. In Navigation. See extract.

Yoke is a piece of wood or light frame of two arms, placed over the head of a boat's rudder, instead of a tiller, and having a line (yoke-line), by pulling on which a boat is steered. It is the most convenient arrangement for a narrow boat.—*Boat and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Yoke, v. a.

1. Bind by a yoke to a carriage.

Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old,
Were yoked to draw his car of burnish'd gold.
—*Dryden*.

2. Join or couple with another.

My name
Be yoked with him that did betray the best.
—*Shakespeare, Richard's Tale*, i. 2.

Cassius, you are yoked with a lamb,
That carries anger as the flint bears fire.
—*Id., Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

3. Enslave; subdue.

These are the arms
With which he yokes your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I.* li. 3.

4. Restrain; confine.

Men marry not; but chuse rather a libertine
single life, than to be yoked in marriage.—*Bacon*.

Whereas the liberty of Greece to yoke,
Came to the sea. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 307.
The words and promises, that yoke
The conqueror, are quickly broke.
—*Butler, Hudibras*.

Yokefellow, s.

1. Companion in labour.

Yoke-fellows in arms,
Let us to France.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.* li. 3.

2. Mate; fellow; commonly partner in marriage.

You cannot think me fit
To be the yoke-fellow of your wit,
Nor take one of so mean desert
To be the partner of your parts.
—*Butler, Hudibras*, ii. 1, 671.

Those who have most distinguished themselves
by railing at the sex, very often chuse one of
the most worthless for a companion and yoke-fellow.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Yokeline, s. See Yoke, 5.

Yokemate, s. Yokefellow.

Before Toulon the yokemate lies,
Where all the live-long night he sighs. —*Stepney*.

Yolk, Yolk, s. Yellow part of an egg.

The yolk of the egg conducteth little to the generation
of the bird, but only to the nourishment of the
same; for if a chicken be opened when it is new-
hatched, you shall find much of the yolk remaining.
—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Yon, Yond, Yonder, adj. Within view.

Would you not laugh to meet a great counsellor
of state in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and
yond independence in a velvet gown furrowed with
sables?—*H. Johnson, Dissertations*.

You flowery armons, yonder alleys green.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 626.

Yon, Yond, Yonder, adv. At a distance within view.

The framed curtains of his eyes advance,
And say what thou seest.—*Id.*

Yonder are two applewomen scolding.—*Arbuthnot, Martinus Scribner*.

Yond, adj. [? Danish, ond = bad.] Mud; furious.

Then like a lion, which hath long-time sought
His robbed whelps, and at the last them found
Amongst the shepherd swains, then wazeth wood
and yond.
—*Spenser*.

Nor those three brethren, Lombards, Berce and
yond.
—*Fairfax*.

Yore, adv. [A.S. gearu.] Of old; long ago; (generally with of).

A just reward for so unjust a life,
No worse a death than I deserved yore.
—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 105.

Witness the burning altars, which he swore,
And, guilty, heavens! of his bold perjury;
Which though he hath polluted off and yore,
Yet I to them for judgement just do fly. —*Spenser*.
And sented here a see, his bishoprick of yore,
Upon the farthest point of this unfruitful shore.
—*Dryden*.

Three, bright-eyed Yests, long of yore
To solitary Saturn bare.
—*Milton, Il Penseroso*.

Yote, Yot, v. a. [A.S. geotan.] Pour.

a. Applied to lead.

His [Seiden's] grave was nine foot deep at least,
The bottom paved with bricks, and walked about
two feet high with grey marble carefully polished,
each piece being gyled (that is fastened with lead
molten in) with iron clamps.—*A. Wood, Athens*
Ozonowes, ii. 111: 1002.

b. Applied to water.

The brewer's grains must be well yoted for the
pils.—*Gosse*.

Yoted, part. adj. Steeped. Obsolete.

My fowls which, well enough,
I, as before, found feeding at the trough
Their yoted grains.
—*Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey*, xix.
(Verses by H. and W.)

Yon, pron. [A.S. eow.]

1. Oblique case of ye.

Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of
God, which is given me to yon ward.—*Ephesians*,
iii. 2.

I thought to show yon
How easy 'twas to die, by my example,
And hanged fast before yon. —*Dryden, Cleonora*.

2. Ye: (you and ye interchanged).

What gain yon by forbidding it to leave ye?
It now can neither trouble ye, nor please ye.
—*Dryden*.

3. Thou.

In vain yon tell your parting lover,
For wish fair winds may waft him over.
But, madam, if the fates will stand, and yon
Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim! —*Pop*.

4. As the French on; anyone; whosoever.

We passed by what was one of those rivers of
burning matter: that looks, at a distance, like a
new plowed land; but as yon come near it, yon see
nothing but a long heap of heavy disjuncted clouds.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

5. In the subsequent members of a sentence, distinguished from ye.

Stand forth, ye champions, who the gauntlet
wield,
Or yon the swiftest racers of the field.
—*Pope, Translation of the Odyssey*, viii. 233.

Young, adj. [A.S. geong, gung.]

1. Being in the first part of life; not old.

Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are saltier than a young man's,
And venomous to thine eyes.
—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

2. Inexperienced; weak.

Come, elder brother, thou art too young in this.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, i. 1.

Used substantively. Offspring of animals collectively.

So many days my ewes have been with young;
So many weeks ere the poor fools will yean.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I.* li. 5.

Youngish, adj. Somewhat young.

She let her second room to a very genteel young-
ish man. —*Tutler*.

Leonard was not particularly fortunate in his pro-
poser a youngish gentleman—who, having tried
various collines, with signal success, had come in
for a small independence, and set up for a literary
character.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*.

Youngling, s. [A.S. geongling, diminutive of geong.] Any creature in the first part of life.

More dear unto their God, than younglings to
their dam. —*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
Encouraged thus, she brought her younglings
nigh. —*Dryden, Hind and Panther*, i. 632.

Youngly, adj. Youthful. Rare.

Look what ladies and gentlemen be most fruit-
ful, and have most children, if they look not for their
age most youngly, best coloured, and be clearest
from disease.—*Sir T. Smith, Life*, appendix, p. 42.

Youngly, adv. In a young manner; as one young and inexperienced. Rare.

May we read lectures to you?
How youngly he began to serve his country,
How long continued, and what stock he springs of.
—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Yonker, s. Youngster: (the latter being the commoner word).

What, will you make a yonker of me? shall I not
take mine ease in mine inn, but I shall so have my
pocket picked?—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.*
iii. 3.

See how the morning opens her golden gates,
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun;
How well resembles it the prime of youth,
Trim'd like a yonker prancing to his love.
—*Id., Henry VI. Part III.* ii. 1.

While Ulysses slept there, and close by
The other yonkers, he abroad would lie.
—*Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey*.

Youngster, s.

1. Young person. Contemptuous.

The youngster, who at nine and three
Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,
From breakfast reads till twelve o'clock,
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke.
—*Prior, Alma*, iii. 222.

2. Midshipman.

'Ah, you youngsters ought to have been in the
service when I joined,' pursued Souters; 'youngsters,
I tell you, were flowered then.' 'Were you ever
flowered?' asked Singleton, quietly. 'Well, upon my
word! It's like your impudence to ask such a ques-
tion.' 'Why? You say you were a youngster, and
that youngsters were flowered.'—*Hanning, Singleton*
Entomology, li. ii. ch. iv.

Younth, s. Youth: (of which it is the full form). Obsolete.

The mournful mase in mirth now list no mask,
As she was wont in younth and summer days.
—*Spenser*.

Your, pron.

1. Belonging to you.

Either yon unpurged mistress is dead, or she's
outprized by a trifle. —*Shakespeare, Timon*, i. 1.

Impute your danger to our intemperance;
The bravest men are subject most to chance.
—*Dryden, Conquest of Granada*, Part I. l. 1.

2. In an indeterminate sense.

Every true man's apparel fits your thief: if it be
too little for yon thief, yon true man thinks it long
enough. If it be too long for yon thief, yon true
man thinks it little enough; so every true man's apparel
fits your thief.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*,
iv. 2.

There is a great affinity between ethics and poetry,
and yon moralist and critic are much nearer re-
lated than the world imagine. —*Addison, Dialogues*
on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.

3. Yours is used when the substantive goes before or is understood: (as, 'This is your book'—this book is yours).

Pray for this man and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever.
—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

He is forsworn if e'er those eyes of yon
Behold another day break in the east.
—*Id., King John*, v. 4.

While the sword this measurely seizes,
'Tis managed by an abler hand than yon's.
—*Dryden*.

Yoursell, s.

1. You, even you; ye, not others.

If it stand as you yourself still do,
Within the eye of honour, be assured,
My purse, my person, my utmost means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions.
—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.
(to Shylock)

If you do love old men, if your sweet sway
Allow obedience, if yourselves are old,
Make it your cause. —*Id., King Lear*, ii. 4.

2. In the oblique cases it has the sense of reciprocation, or reference to the same subject mentioned before: (as, 'You love only yourself.' 'You have betrayed yourselves by your rashness'.)

Whenever you are more intent upon adorning
your persons than upon perfecting of your souls,
you are much more beside yourselves than he that
had rather have a loved coat than a healthful body.
—*Laure*.

3. It is sometimes reciprocal in the nominative.

Be but yourselves. —*Pope*.

Youth, s. [A.S. geognd.]

1. Part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; time from fourteen to twenty-eight.

But could youth last, and love still breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then these delights my mind might move,
To live with thee, and be thy love.
—*Sir W. Ralegh*.

2. Young man.

Reward's son,
And many unrough youths even now,
Protest their first of manhood.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 2.

O'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd
Androgæus' death, and offerings to his ghost;
New'n youths from Athens yearly sent, to meet
The fate appointed by reverend Crete.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 25.

3. Young generation (collectively).

As it is fit to read the best authors to youth first,
So let them be of the openest and clearest; as I live
before Sallust, Sidney before Boune.—*B. Jonson.*
The Graces put not more exactly on
Th' attire of Venus, when the bail she won,
Than that young beauty by thy care is dress'd,
When all your youth prefers her to the rest.

Waller.

Youthful. *adj.*

1. Young.

Our army is dispersed already:
Take youthful steers unyoked they took their course,
East, west, north, south.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iv. 2.

There, in a heap of slain, among the rest
Two youthful knights they found beneath a load
Of slaughter'd foes.

Dejean, Palamon and Arcite, i. 141.

2. Suitable to the first part of life.

Here be all the pleasures
That fancy can beget on youthful thoughts,
When the fresh blood flows lively, and returns
Brisk as the April buds in primrose season.

Milton, Comus, 694.

3. Vigorous as in youth.

How is a good Christian animated by a steadfast
belief of an everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity,

such as, after millions of millions of years is still
youthful and flourishing, and inviting as at the first!
no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of
eternity.—*Beattie.*

Youthhood. *s.* (the *h* as in Withhold.)

State of youth. *Rare.*

Every wise man has a youthhood once in his life.—
Chaucer, English Malice, p. 22.

Youthly. *adj.* Youthful. *Rare.*

True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,
That warlike feats dost highly glorify,
Therein have I spent all my youthful days,
And many battles fought, and many frays.

Spenser.

Youthy. *adj.* Youthful: (condemned by

Johnson as a bad word). *Rare.*

The scribbler had not genius to turn my age, as
indeed I am an old maid, into railery, for affecting
a youthly turn than is consistent with my time of
days.—*Spectator.*

Ypight. See under Yelad.

Yttrium. *s.* In Chemistry. Metal so called.

See extract.

Yttria is the metallic base of an earth discovered in 1794 by Professor Gmelin, in a mineral found at Yttery, in Sweden, from which it received the name of *yttria*. The salts of *yttria* have in general a sweet taste, and the sulphate and several others have an anæsthetic colour; but the recent searches of Mosander have shown that this is owing to the presence of one or both of the new metals, cerium and terbium, which he finds to be commonly associated with *yttria*.—*Cer, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, p. 400.*

Yule. *s.* [A.S. *geol*]; see extract from Wedg-

wood.] Word adopted, and formerly used
for the times of Christmas and Lammas;

still common as a provincial term, and in
the Norse languages the ordinary name for
Christmas.

This is the original *yule*... the other the *yule* of
August determinately.—*Hammond, Works, i. 690.*
Dr. Jamieson agrees with Mr. Pinkerton in tracing
it to one of the three great religious festivals in
the year, which the ancient Goths observed; namely
Yule, or *Jol*, celebrated at the time of the winter
solstice, in the north of the sun. Hammond refers it
to the Latin *jubilatio*. The Welsh *yal*, or *yarl*,
may be added, is a holiday; and the Cymrian *yl*
signifies a feast. *Talbot.*

The old Norse *jöl* signified not merely the Christmas
festival, but a feast in general. It is doubtful
however, whether the name of the principal feast of
the year has been ascertained, or whether the word
once signifying feast in general has been in course of
time restricted to the mid-winter festival. Both
seem to regard the name of *jöl* as equivalent to
German *maasentide* (suntide), the winter solstice,
when the sun turns from the shortening to the
lengthening of the day. In the Anglo-Saxon calendar
the months of December and January, on either
side of the solstice, were called *acces-gyda* and
aftr-gyda, the former and the latter *gyfe*.—*Wedg-*
wood, Dictionary of English Etymology.

To the present Editor the connexion
seems to be with A.S. *heol*; Norse, *hjal*—
wheel, i.e. the turn of the year.

Used adjectively, and as the first element in
a compound: (as, 'yule-boy'; 'yule-cake,'
Masks, singing, dancing yule-games.—*Barlow,*
Antiquary of Manchester, p. 276.

The mistletoe ceremonial of the yule festival con-
tinued from the time of the Druids.—*Stukeley, Pa-*
leogeographical Society, p. 10.

Twiss. See under Yelad.

Z.

ZAFF

ZAFFRE. s. [Italian, *zaffera*.] In Mi-
neralogy. Residue obtained by roasting
the native combinations of arsenic with
nickel or cobalt, mixed with sand.

The artificers in glass tinge their glass blue with
that dark mineral *zaffra*. *Boyle, Experiments and*
Considerations touching Colours.

By the addition of carbonate of potash, a fusion
zaffre, is converted into a blue glass, which, when
ground and levigated, produces the colour known
as smalt blue.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of*
Science, Literature, and Art.

Zany. s. [Italian in respect to its direct
origin; as an Italian word it originates,
according to some, from the Latin *sanus*—
gibe; to others from *Sanese*—native of
Sienna; to most, from some provincial ab-
breviation of *Giovanni John*.] One em-
ployed to raise laughter by his gestures,
actions, and speeches; merry Andrew;
buffoon.

Some slight zany...

Told our intents before.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

What is a hypocrite but a player, the zany of reli-
gion?—*Bishop Hall, Works, vol. ii. p. 292: 1601.*
Preacher at once, and zany of thy age.

Pope, Dunciad, iii. 205.

Was it not thou that much... that Southampton
all-wood (Shakespeare) equal patronage with the
zany, jinglers, and bearers of his time?—
Curlye, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of
German Literature.

Zany. *v. n.* Mimic.

All excellence

In other madams does but zany hers.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.

Laughs them to scorn, as men doth busy apes
When they will zany them.

Marton, Antonio's Revenge.

Your part is acted; give me leave, at distance,
To zany it. *Manning, The Bashful Lover, v. 3.*

Zarnick. *s.* [Arabic, *zarnij*.] See extracts.

Zarnick [is] a substance in which opium is
found; it approaches to the nature of opium,
but without its lustre and foliated texture. The
common kinds of *zarnick* are green and yellow.
—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Yellow arsenic of sulphuretted oxide of zinc, of a
beautiful bright and pure yellow colour, used as a

ZEAL

pigment. In its native state it is used under the
name of *zarnick* or *zarnick* varnish, in colour from
warm yellow to green yellow. Opium in all its
varieties, as a colour, is subject to change and to be
changed by all pigments containing oxygen; and if
used must be employed alone. *Brande and Cox,*
Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.

Zeal. *s.* [Gr. *zēlos*.] Passionate ardour for
any person or cause.

In this present age, wherein zeal hath drowned
clarity and skill; meekness will not now suffer any
man to marvel, whatsoever he shall bear reproved
by whomsoever. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies.

It [zeal] hath it of *zēlos*, which is to burn
and boil as water over the fire, and thence may be
signified the fervency and boiling of our affections.—
Mede, Works, p. 290: 1677.

Abideth, than whom none with more zeal adored
The deity, and divine commands obey'd,
Stood up, and in a flame of zeal served,
The current of his fury thus opposed.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 804.

A scorn of wrangling, yet a zeal for truth.

Pope, Epitaph on Sir William Trumbull.

Zeal. *v. n.* Entertain zeal.

Stiff followers, such as zeal unmercifully for those
whom they have chosen for their masters. *Bacon,*
On the Controversies of the Church of England.

Zealless. *adj.* Wanting zeal.

Look on your inclination, that heartless, zealless
behaviour in this very house of God. *Hammond,*
Works, iv. 511.

Zealot. *s.* [Gr. *zēlōtēs*.] One passionately
ardent in any cause.

Are not these men too often the greatest zealots
who are most notoriously ignorant? True zeal
should always beget with true knowledge, and thence
proceed to an unwearied passion, for what it once
knows to be worthy of such passion. *Bishop Sprat.*

Zealotical. *adj.* Passionately ardent in a
cause: (used in dispraise).

Dr. Marjall, dean of Christ Church, a most furious
and zealotical man. *Strype, Life of Archbishop*
Cranmer, b. iii. ch. xix.

Zealotry. *s.* Behaviour of a zealot.

No casuist is sufficient to enumerate or resolve the

ZEDO

many intricate theories, and endless scribbles of con-
science, which some men's and women's more pic-
tured *zedology* makes; as about hairs' cheeks and
fingers, &c.—*J. Henry Taylor, Independent Handbook, p. 65.*

Zealous. *adj.* Ardently passionate in any
cause.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions
pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a desire no
greater than our necessity, and in actions of true glow
we be zealous, active, and operative, so far as pa-
tience will permit. *Jerome Taylor.*

This day, at height of noon, came to my sphere,
A spirit, zealous, as he seemed, to know
More of the Almighty's works.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 561.

Zealously. *adv.* In a zealous manner; with
passionate ardour.

Thy care is fixt, and zealously attends,
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,
And hope that reigns not shame.

Milton, Sonnets, To a virtuous young Lady, 3.

Zebra. *s.* Animal akin to the horse and ass;
Equus zebra.

Of the remaining herd animals, viz. the ass, the
zebra, the quagga, &c., little need be said: the first
has been domesticated from the earliest records...
The *zebra* shuns the haunts of men, and lives in the
deserts. We are told that the quagga is gregarious,
living in troops of more than one hundred, in the
vast interior deserts of Southern Africa, where
also the *zebras* congregate; but that the two herds
never intermix. The mountain *zebra* is a third
species, first described by Mr. Burchell. *See* *Newton,*
Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds,
p. 120.

Zebra-wood. *s.* [Botany. See extract.

The beautiful *zebra-wood* of the cabinet makers
has been ascertained by Schomburgk to be produced
by *Onopeltium Jamboc*, a large Guiana tree.—
Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.

Another kind of *zebra-wood* is obtained from the
wood of the West Indian *Eucalyptus fraxinea*.—*Brande*
and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and
Art.

Zed. *s.* Name of the letter z.

Thou who soon zed, thou unnecessary letter.—
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

Zedary. s. [?] Spicy plant, somewhat like
ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.
See extracts.

Zingiberaceæ [plants of the ginger group] are principally valued for the aromatic or stimulating properties of the root or rhizome, such as are found in ginger, galangale, *zedoary* (*Curcuma zedoaria* and *zernumbet*), and some other species of the latter genus.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Curcuma zedoaria is the long *zedoary*, and *Curcuma zernumbet*, the round *zedoary* of the shops.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Zénith. *s.* [Arabic, *zenk* = quarter.] In *Astronomy*. Vertical point; point over head (opposite to the nadir).

Fond men! if we believe that men do live
Under the zenith, both frozen poles
Though none come thence, advertisements to give,
Why bear we not the like faith of our souls?

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
Under this prince (Edgar), the kingdom appears
to have reached its zenith of prosperity.—*Milton, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. i.

Zephyr. *s.* [Gr. *zēphos*; Lat. *zephyrus*.] West wind; poetically any calm west wind.

They are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet.

Madecapour, Cymbeline, iv. 2.
Zéro. *s.* [Italian.] Naught; term denoting the point of the thermometer, at which the graduated commences.

The teeth of fishes... offer a greater and more striking series of varieties than do those of any other class of animals. As to number, they range from zero to countless quantities.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.*

Zest. *s.* [P.] Refish; taste added.
Almighty Vanity! to thee they owe
Their zest of pleasure, and their helm of woe.
Young, Love of Fame.

Zig-zag. *s.*
1. Line with sharp and quick turns.

Nonense precipitate, like running lead,
That slips through cracks and zig-zags of the head.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 123.

2. Approaches, in the attack of a fortress, connecting the parallels.

Zig-zag. *adj.* Having sharp and quick turns.

By zig-zag paths, and juts of pointed rock,
Came on the shining levels of the lake.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Zig-zag. *s. n.* Form into sharp and quick turns.

The middle aisle has on each side four Norman round arches zig-zagged, surmounted with as many round-headed small windows.—*T. Watson, History of the Parish of Kildington*, p. 4.

Zinc. *s.* [German, *zink*.] Metal so called.

Zinc is a metal of a bluish-white colour, of considerable lustre when broken across, but easily tarnished by the air. Its fracture is hackly, and foliated with small facets, irregularly set. It has little cohesion, and breaks in thin plates before the hammer, unless it has been previously subjected to a regulated process of lamination, at the temperature of from 220° to 300° Fahrenheit, whereby it becomes malleable, and retains its malleability and ductility afterwards.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Zinc. *v. a.* Defend iron from rust by zinc.

Zincography. *s.* [Gr. *γράφω* = I write.]

Engraving on zinc.

Zinc is extensively employed for making water-cisterns, baths, spouts, &c., plates for the *zincographer*; for voltaic batteries, filings for fire-works, covering roofs, and a great many architectural purposes.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Zincography. *s.* Zinc-engraving.

Zinked. *part. adj.* Coated with, defended by, zinc.

The wires of electric telegraphs are... usually of *zinked* iron.... The *zinking* of iron is usually performed by dipping the iron into melted zinc, the surface of which is covered with sal-ammoniac.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Zinking. *verbal abs.* Process by which iron is zinked.

(See under *Zinked*.)

Zircon. *s.* [Arabic, *zarkon*.] In *Mineralogy*. Silicate of Zirconia.

Zirconia. *s.* See extract.

Zirconia is a rare earth, extracted from the minerals *zircon* and *hyacinth*; it is an oxide of *zirconium*, a substance possessing externally none of the metallic characters, but resembling rather charcoal powder, which burns briskly, and almost with explosive violence.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Zodiac. *s.* [Fr. *zodiaque*; Gr. *ζῳδιακός*, *zōiōs* = animal.] Name given to that part of the heavens within which the apparent motion of the sun is confined, divided into twelve equal parts, each with an animal as its sign; e.g. the ram, bull, twins, &c.

The golden sun...
Gallops the *zodiac* in his glittering coach.
Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

It exceeds even their absurdity to suppose the *zodiac* and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to themselves, or to exert any influence before they were in being.—*Deville*.

Zodiacal. *adj.* Relating to the zodiac.

The northern *zodiacal* signs.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Mystick*, iii. 23.

A philosophical explanation of the *zodiacal* system.—*T. Watson, History of English Poetry*, iii. 151.

Zone. *s.* [Gr. *ζώνη*; Lat. *zona*.]

1. Girdle.

The middle part
Girt like a starry *zone* his waist, and round
Skirted his loins, and thighs, with downy gold
And colours dipp'd in heav'n.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 280.

2. Division of the earth and heavens into spaces bounded by two parallel circles; those of the earth being, 1. the torrid *zone*; 2. the North temperate; 3. the South temperate; 4. the North frigid; 5. the South frigid.

3. Circuit; circumference.

Scarcely the sun
Hath finished half his journey, and scarce begun
His other half in the *zone* of heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 358.

Zoo-, as a prefix in composition, from the Greek *zōō* = animal; *zōō* = I live.

Zoographer. *s.* [Gr. *γράφω* = I write, describe.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

One kind of locust [is] called by *zoographers* the prophet and praying locust.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Zoographical. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, Zoography.

Zoography. *s.* Description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end, its principal final cause being the glory of its Maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its subordinate, as it is designed for alimental sustenance to living creatures, and medicinal uses to man, we are thereby conducted into *zoography*.—*Grauville, Serpents Scientific*.

Zooid. *s.* [Gr. *ζῷον* = form, shape, resemblance; *-οειδής* = like.] In *Biology*. See extract.

Zooid [is] a term used to denote organic bodies, sometimes free and locomotive, e.g. spermatozoa, which resemble but are not animals.—*Owen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Zōiatriy. *s.* [Gr. *λατρεία* = worship.] Animal worship.

Zōiatriy... was the characteristic of the ancient Egyptian religion most remarked by foreigners.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Zoological. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, zoology.

Zoologist. *s.* Investigator of, one engaged in, zoology.

Nor have I seen anything that interested me as a *zoologist* except an otter.—*Johnson, Letter to Mrs. Thrale*.

Zoology. *s.* [Gr. *λόγος* = word, reason, doctrine.] Science of animals.

Mr. Mason has added a more particular account of Gray's skill in *zoology*.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets*, Gray.

The term *zoology* is practically restricted to the science of the outward characters, habits, properties, and classification of animals.—*Owen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Zœphyte. *s.* [Gr. *ζῳον* = plant.]

1. Organic being sharing, or supposed to share, the nature of both plants and animals.

They appear in grammar like *zœphytes* in nature; a kind of middle beings of amphibious character.—*Harris, Hermes*, b. ii. ch. ii.

2. Cuvier's name for his last animal sub-kingdom.

Zœspore. *s.* [Gr. *σπορά* = seed.] In *Cryptogamic Botany*. See extract.

Zœspore is given to the reproductive bodies of certain algae, which at a particular moment escape from the interior of a plant and disperse in the surrounding liquid, where they move with activity, aided by vibratile cilia. In that state they much resemble infusorial animalcules.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Zœtomist. *s.*

1. One who investigates, by dissection, the lower animals as opposed to man.

2. Comparative anatomist.

The great *zœtomist* [Cuvier] in his character as a *zœtomist*, does not hesitate to define and differentiate the 'foot,' the 'hand,' the 'paw,' the 'fin,' and the 'hoof,' respectively.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata*, preface vii.

Zœtomy. *s.* [Gr. *τομή* = section.] Comparative anatomy of animals.

A knowledge of the nature of animals, as it implies that of their organization, and of the functions and interdependencies of their component parts, constitutes the two great branches of zoology, called *zœtomy*, or comparative anatomy.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata*.

Zygoma. *s.* [Gr. *ζῳομα* = junction.] In *Anatomy*. Junction formed by a process from the temporal to the malar bone; in Latin, *os jugale* (*jugum* = yoke).

Zygomatid. *adj.* In *Anatomy*. Connected with, constituted by, relating to, the Zygonia.

The *zygomatid* muscles are directed obliquely from the arch of the same name towards the angle of the mouth.—*G. V. Ellis, Demonstrations of Anatomy*, p. 29: 1854.

Zymosis. *s.* [Gr. *ζύμωσις* = fermentation.] In *Medicine*. Term of recent introduction, denoting a morbid action suggestive of fermentation.

The present theory, with regard to the cause of these diseases (eruptive fevers), is that it depends upon a morbid poison, a small quantity of which, entering the blood, produces in that fluid a peculiar change, which is analogous to that of fermentation. To distinguish the change in animal from what occurs in vegetable fluids, the term *zymosis* has been introduced by Mr. Farr (from *ζύμωσις*, to ferment).—*Dr. J. H. Bennett, Clinical Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine*, p. 352: 1848.

Zymotic. *adj.* [Gr. *ζύμωσις*.] Relating to, connected with, constituted by, Zymosis.

We all speak, now-a-days, of *zymotic* diseases.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxiii.: 1857.

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